

Birritu

is a quarterly magazine
published by:

The National Bank of Ethiopia, It presents in-depth articles, features and news on banking, Insurance and micro-finance.

Birritu No. 105

Board Chairman:
Gebreyesus Gunte

Members:

Alemayehu Kebede
Getahun Nana
Yewondwossen Eteffa
Teffera Lemma

Deputy Editors in-chief:

Bekalu Ayalew
Mulugeta Ayalew

Secretarial and distribution service:

Kelemework Kidane

Address:

Birritu editorial Office
P.O.Box 5550

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-011-553 00 40

251-011-551 00 60

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Birritu@ethionet.et

ማፈጸሚያ / Contents

1. የአዘጋጅች ማስታወሻ / Note from the Editors	-2-
2. ዜና እና መረጃዎች / News and Information	-3-
3. ጥናታዊ ዕላፎች / Researches	
- Is textile sector a potential for Ethiopia?	-18-
4. Myscellany	
- ጥቃቅኖቹ	-36-
- እንማማር	-43-

OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN ARTICLES DO NOT
NECESSARILY REFLECT THE POLICIES AND STANDS
OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA

for resources, please visit the

NBE's Official Website:

www.nbe.gov.et



Editors' Note

Dear our esteemed readers! Birritu No. 105 Publication brings you diverse pieces, which we believe as they give insights on the respective issues presented. In the News & Information column, we highlighted the attainments registered towards promoting investment, resulted from the various economic policy measures taken by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

Under the Researches column, a paper entitled "Is Textile Sector a Potential for Ethiopia?" is entertained. The topic covers the development of the sector during the period of the Dergue; its status after the demise of the regime and the country become guided by a liberal economic system. Besides, the potential of the country towards the sector in general, impediments to further enhancing and possible solutions for expediting are also included.

The last column, which is the miscellany section, entertains literary narration focusing on day to day incidents observed on some people, difficult to explain their real intention; and a poem that describes about natural conservation which need to be given due attention by every citizen for the development of our country.

We wish you a pleasant reading!



የግል ባለሀብቱን ለማበረታታት በተለይ በፋይናንስ ዘርፉ የተቀረፁ ፖሊሲዎች፤ ስትራቴጂዎች እና የተገኙ ውጤቶች (የኢ.ብ.ባ.)

ሀ. መግቢያ

ኢንቬስትመንት የኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት አንቀሳቃሽ ኃይል መሆኑ ይታወቃል። ኢንቬስትመንት በሀገር ውስጥ ባሉ ባለሀብቶች ወይም በውጭ ኢንቬስተሮች ወይም በሁለቱ ጥምረት (የጋራ ልማት ማህበር መልክ) ሊከናወን ይችላል። በተጨማሪ የፌዴራል መንግሥትና የክልል መንግሥታት የሚያደርጉት ኢንቬስትመንት ከፍተኛ ነው።

የኢንቬስትመንት የፋይናንስ ምንጭ ቁጠባ ነው። የቁጠባ ገንዘብ በተለያዩ መልክ ወደ ቁሳዊ ኢንቬስትመንት ይቀየራል። የተቆጠበ የራስ ገንዘብ በቀጥታ ለኢንቬስትመንት ይውላል። እንዲሁም በዜጎች የተቆጠበ ገንዘብ በባንክ በኩል ለኢንቬስተር በብድርነት ይሰጣል። ከዚህም ሌላ፤ ከውጭ የሚገኝ ቀጥተኛ ኢንቬስትመንት (direct investment) አለ፤ እንዲሁም ከውጭ ሀገር በብድርና በስጦታ መልክ የሚገኝ ገንዘብ ለኢንቬስትመንት ሊውል ይችላል።

በነጻ ገበያ ሥርዓት መንግሥት (የፌዴራልና የክልል) የሚያካሂደው ኢንቬስትመንት በአብዛኛው ለግሉ የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፍ አመቺ ሁኔታ ለመፍጠር ነው። በዚህም መሠረት፤ መንግሥት መንገዶችን፤ የባቡር ሀዲዶችን፤ የኃይል ማመንጫዎችን፤ ቴሌኮሚውኒኬሽንን፤ ትምህርት ቤቶችን፤ ሆስፒታሎችንና የመሳሰሉትን መሠረተ ልማቶች ጽደቀው፤ ጸስተዋል።

በመሠረቱ በግሉ የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፍ የሚካሄደው የኢንቬስትመንት እንቅስቃሴ በአብዛኛው በትርፍ ላይ ያነጣጠረ ነው። በመሆኑም፤ የግል ባለሀብቶች ገንዘባቸውን በኢንቬስትመንት ፕሮጀክቶች ላይ ከማፍሰሳቸው በፊት የፕሮጀክቶቹን አዋጭነት (አትራፊነት) በጥብቅ ይመረምራሉ። በአጸምሮአቸው ውስጥም በርካታ ጥያቄዎች ይነሣሉ። ከእነዚህም ጥያቄዎች መካከል፤ የአካባቢ ሕጋዊ መዋቅር ምን ይመስላል? የግል ኢንቬስትመንት ያለው ዋስትና አስተማማኝነት ምን ይመስላል? ጥሬ ዕቃዎች በአስፈላጊው መጠን ይገኛሉ?

የትራንስፖርት አውታሩ ምን ይመስላል? የሚፈለገው የሠለጠነ የሰው ኃይል አለ? ሌሎች መሠረተ-ልማቶች ተሟልተዋል ወይ? በኢንቬስትመንቱ የሚመረተውን ምርት ወይም የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት በሀገር ውስጥም ሆነ በውጭ ሀገር በበቂ መጠን ሽጦ ለማትረፍ ምን እንቅፋቶች አሉ? የፌዴራል መንግሥትና የክልል መንግሥታት ኢንቬስትመንትን ለማበረታታት ምን ዓይነት የፖሊሲ ድጋፎች ይሰጣሉ? የሚሉት ይገኙ ብቸዋል። ለእነዚህና ለመሳሰሉት ጥያቄዎች ሁሉ ባለሀብቶች አጥጋቢ መልሶችን ይፈልጋሉ።

ስለሆነም፤ የፌዴራል መንግሥትና የክልል መንግሥታት ለእነዚህ ሁሉ ጥያቄዎች ተጨባጭ መልሶችን ይዘው መገኘት ይጠበቅባቸዋል። ጥሩ የፋይናንስ ፖሊሲ መቅረጽና

ተግባራዊ ማድረግ፤ መሠረተ-ልማቶችን ቀድመው መዘርጋት፤ ከሙስና የፀዳ ቢሮክራሲ መገንባት፤ ለኢንቬስትመንት ተፈላጊ የሆነ መሬት በአፋጣኝ ማቅረብ፤ ቀልጣፋና ነጻ የሆነ የፍትህ ሥርዓት ማስፈን፤ ለንብረትና ለኮንትራታዊ ውሎች ዋስትና መስጠት እንዲሁም ሀቀኛ የግል ባለሀብቶች እውነተኛ የልማት አጋሮች መሆናቸውን በተጨማሪ ማስመስከር ይጠበቅባቸዋል።

በዚህ ረገድ እንደሚታወቀው ለአለፉት አምስት ዓመታት የኢትዮጵያ ኢኮኖሚ ፈጣን እና ተከታታይ ዕድገት እያስመዘገበ ይገኛል። የአገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ ከ1996-2000 ባሉት አምስት ዓመታት በአማካይ የ10 በመቶ በላይ ዓመታዊ ዕድገት ያሳየ ሲሆን ይህም ከዚህ ቀደም በአገሪቱ ውስጥ ታይቶ የማይታወቅ አዲስ ክስተት ነው። ለዚህ ከፍተኛ ዕድገት ግብርና የመሪነት ከፍተኛውን ድርሻ የያዘ ቢሆንም የኢንዱስትሪና የአገልግሎት ዘርፍ ከፍተኛ ዕድገት አስመዝግበዋል። ለኢኮኖሚያችን ዕድገት ነፃብራቅና የእድገቱን ቀጣይነት ከሚወስኑ ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ ከፍተኛውን ድርሻ የሚይዘው የኢንቬስትመንት እንቅስቃሴ ነው። ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት ኢንቬስትመንት የ29.7 በመቶ አማካይ ዓመታዊ ዕድገት ያስመዘገበ ሲሆን ከዚያ ቀደም ብለው በነበሩት አራት ዓመታት ይታይ ከነበረው የ5.7 በመቶ አማካይ ዓመታዊ ዕድገት ጋር ሲነጻጸር ከእጥፍ በላይ እድገት እንዳስመዘገበ መረዳት ይቻላል።



በፋይናንስ እና በወጪ ንግድ ዘርፍ የግሉን ኢንቨስትመንት ለማበረታታት በተለይ በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ በኩል የተወሰዱ የፖሊሲ እርምጃዎችንና የተገኙ ውጤቶችን እንደሚከተለው አቅርበናል።

ለ) ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማበረታታት በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ በኩል የተወሰዱ የፖሊሲ እርምጃዎች

1. የተረጋጋ የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታ እንዲኖር ማድረግ

እንደሚታወቀው የተረጋጋ ማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማበረታታት አይነተኛ ሚና ይጫወታል። የተረጋጋ ማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ መገለጫዎች ደግሞ ዝቅተኛና የተረጋጋ የዋጋ ንረት፣ በከፍተኛ ደረጃ የማይወጥስ የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን፣ እና አነስተኛ የመንግሥት በጀት ጉድለት (sustainable budget deficit) ናቸው። በዚህ መሠረት ባንኩ በወሰዳቸው የፖሊሲ እርምጃዎች ምክንያት የዋጋ ንረት ባለፉት አስርተ ዓመታት ውስጥ ከ5 በመቶ በታች የነበረ ሲሆን፣ የብር የውጭ ምንዛሪም የተረጋጋ እንዲሆን ተደርጓል። የመንግሥት በጀት ጉድለትም በተቻለ መጠን የግሉን ዘርፍ የብድር ፍላጎት በማይሻማና ኢንቨስትመንትን በሚያስፋፋ መልኩ ፋይናንስ እንዲደረግ ጥረት ተደርጓል። ይህም በመሆኑ የባንኩ ፖሊሲ በአገሪቱ አሁን ለተገኘው አበረታች የኢንቨስትመንትና የኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት ጉልህ ሚና ተጫውቷል። ይህ በእንዲህ እንዳለ ከቅርብ ጊዜ ወዲህ የተከሰተውን

የዋጋ ንረት ለመግታት በመንግሥት ከሚወሰደው የፊሰካል ፖሊሲና አስተዳደራዊ እርምጃ በተጨማሪ ባንኩ የገንዘብ ፖሊሲን በመጠቀም የተለያዩ እርምጃዎችን እየወሰደ ይገኛል።

2. ለኢንቨስትመንት መስፋፋት አመች የሆነ የወለድ ፖሊሲ ማራመድ

አነስተኛውን ተቀማጭ የወለድ መጣኔ ዝቅ እንዲል በማድረግ ንግድ ባንኮች ለኢንቨስተሮች የሚያበድሩበት የወለድ መጣኔ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እንዳይጨምር አስችሏል። ይህም የኢንቨስትመንት ወጪ እንዲቀንስና ትርፋማነት እንዲያድግ አስተዋፅኦ አበርክቷል። እንደሚታወቀው በአሁኑ ወቅት አነስተኛው የተቀማጭ የወለድ መጣኔ 4 በመቶ ሲሆን ባንኮች የሚያበድሩበት አማካይ የወለድ መጣኔ ደግሞ 11.5 በመቶ ነው። በመሰረቱ ዝቅተኛውን የወለድ መጣኔ የሚወስነው ብሄራዊ ባንክ ሲሆን ባንኮች የሚያበድሩበትን የወለድ መጣኔ በራሳቸው መወሰን ይችላሉ።

3. አገልግሎት ሰጪ የፋይናንስ ተቋማት እንዲቋቋሙና እንዲስፋፉ አመቺ ሁኔታን መፍጠር

የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ በገንዘብና ባንክ አዋጅ ቁጥር 83/1986 በተሰጠው ሥልጣን መሠረት የግል ባንኮች እንዲቋቋሙና ከ1983 በፊት የነበሩት የመንግሥት ባንኮችም እንዲስፋፉ አስፈላጊውን እገዛና ትብብር ሲያደርግ ቆይቷል። ተመሳሳይ ድጋፍና ትብብር ለኢንቬስትመንት ከባንዶችና ለአነስተኛ ብድር ተቋማትም ሲሰጥ

ቆይቷል። በመሆኑም በፋይናንስ አገልግሎት ለመሰማራት የሚፈልጉ ኢንቨስተሮች አስፈላጊዎቹን ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች አሟልተው ፈቃድ ለማግኘት ማመልከቻ ካቀረቡበት ቀን ጀምሮ ከ90 ቀናት ባልበለጠ ጊዜ ውስጥ ፈቃድ ያገኛሉ። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የፋይናንስ ተቋማትን ጤንነት ለማረጋገጥና በአገር ውስጥም ሆነ በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ብቁ ተወዳዳሪ እንዲሆኑ ለማስቻል የቅርብ ክትትል በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል።

የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ የፋይናንስ ተቋማትን ጤንነት ለመጠበቅ ከወሰዳቸው እርምጃዎች መካከል የኢትዮጵያ ልማት ባንክን የካፒታል አቅም ማጎልበት ሲሆን፣ በዚህ መሠረት የባንኩ የተከፈለ ካፒታል ከመጋቢት ወር 1995 ጀምሮ ከነበረበት ብር 480 ሚሊዮን በሚያዘዝ ወር 1997 ወደ ብር 1.8 ቢሊዮን ከፍ እንዲል ተደርጓል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ ተቋማዊ አስራሩንም እንዲያሻሻል አስፈላጊው እገዛ የተደረገ ሲሆን፣ ይህም የልማት ባንኩ የነበሩበትን ችግሮች በአጭር ጊዜ ውስጥ እንዲያስተካክል ረድቶታል። እንዲሁም የንግድ ባንኮች የሚሰጡት ብድር በአብዛኛው የአጭር ጊዜ በመሆኑ ለመካከለኛና ለረዥም ጊዜ ኢንቨስትመንት የሚውል ብድር በልማት ባንክ በኩል ለኢንቨስተሮች በተለይም ለወጪ ንግድ ዘርፍ እንዲሰጥ ሁኔታዎች ተመቻችተዋል።

በተመሳሳይ የባንኮችን አሠራር በአዳዲስ ቴክኖሎጂ እንዲታገዝና ቀልጣፋ አገልግሎት እንዲሰጡ ለማስቻል ባለሙያዎችን ከማሰልጠን ባሻገር ብቃት ያላቸው የውጭ ሀገር

ባንኮች ሀገር ውስጥ ካሉ ባንኮች ጋር በማህበራዊነት ኮንትራት አብረው የሚሠሩበት ሁኔታ ተመቻችቷል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ባንክን የአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ዘመናዊና ቀልጣፋ ለማድረግ ሲባል የባንኩን የሥራ አመራር ለማሻሻል ዓለም አቀፋዊ ልምድ ካለው የስኩትላንድ ባንክ ሙያዊ ምክር እንዲያገኝ ተደርጓል። ይህም እርምጃ ንግድ ባንኩን ከዓለም አቀፋዊ የባንክ አሠራር ጋር ከማስተዋወቁም በተጨማሪ የባንኩ ኃላፊዎች ሰፊ ልምድ ካካበቱት የዓለም አቀፍ የባንክ ባለሙያዎች ብዙ ትምህርት እንዲቀስሙ ረድቷቸዋል። የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ባንክን የካፒታል አቅም ለማጎልበት በተወሰደው እርምጃም የባንኩ የተከፈለ ካፒታል ከታህሣሥ ወር 1989 ጀምሮ ከነበረበት ብር 619.7 ሚሊዮን፣ በሰኔ ወር 1999 ወደ ብር 4 ቢሊዮን ከፍ እንዲል ተደርጓል።

የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክን የቁጥጥርና የክትትል አቅም ለማሳደግም ዓለም አቀፋዊ ልምድ ባላቸው የውጭ አማካሪዎች አማካኝነት ሰፊ የሆነ መዋቅራዊ ለውጥ ጥናት ተጠንቶ ተግባር ላይ ወሏል። በዚህም መሠረት የባንኩን የፖሊሲ ምክር አገልግሎት እንዲሁም የቁጥጥርና ክትትል አቅሙን ለማዳበር ተችሎአል። አዲስ ተሻሽሎ የወጣው የባንክ ሥራ አዋጅ ቁጥር 592/2000 እንዲሁም በንብረት ላይ ያለ ስጋት አመዳደብና የብድር መጠባበቂያ መመሪያ (Asset Classification & Provisioning Directive No. SBB/43/2008) መወጣት፣ የብድር መረጃ (Credit information) ማእከል መቋቋምና

ባንኩ የሚከተለው የቁጥጥር አሠራር ደረጃውን የጠበቀ መሆኑን የባንኩን የቁጥጥርና የክትትል አቅም በማግለጥ የፋይናንስ ዘርፉ ጤናማ እንዲሆን በማድረግ ዘርፉ ለኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት የሚያበረክተውን አስተዋጽኦ እንዲያሳድግ ረድቷል።

3. በውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍ ረገድ የተወሰዱ እርምጃዎች

እንደሚታወቀው የኢኮኖሚ መዋቅር ማሻሻያ ሥራ ላይ መዋል ከተጀመረበት ከ1984 ዓ.ም. ጀምሮ የውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍን ጨምሮ በተለያዩ ዘርፎች በርካታ የማሻሻያ እርምጃዎች ተወስደዋል።

በውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍ ከተደረጉት የማሻሻያ እርምጃዎች የመጀመሪያው የአገሪቱ የመገበያያ ገንዘብ እውነተኛ ዋጋውን ሊያንፀባርቅ እንዲችል ለማድረግ የብር የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እንዲቀንስ (devaluation) መደረጉ ነው። ይህ እርምጃ ያስፈለገበት ምክንያት፣ የብር ዋጋ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ የተጋነነ ስለነበረና ይህም የወጪ ንግድን (export) ክፉኛ እየጎዳ የገቢ ንግድን ብቻ የሚያበረታታ ሆኖ በመገኘቱ ነው። በመሆኑም የብር የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን መስተካከል የወጪ ንግድ ዘርፍን ለማበረታታትና የግሉን ዘርፍ ኢንቨስትመንት ለማስፋፋት ያለመ ነበር።

ከዚህ እርምጃ በኋላም፣ የብር የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን ትክክለኛ ዋጋውን እንዲያንፀባርቅ ለማስቻል የምንዛሪ ተመኑ በመንግስት በቀጥታ የሚወሰንበት አሠራር ቀርቶ በውጭ ምንዛሪ የጨረታ አሠራር እንዲተካ ተደርጓል። ይህም አሠራር የብር ተመን በገበያ ሁኔታ

እንዲወሰን በማድረግ የወጪ ንግድ ዘርፍ እንዲበረታታ የሚያደርግ ነው። በመቀጠልም፣ የውጭ ምንዛሪ ገበያው በተለያዩ ጊዜያት የተለያዩ ማሻሻያዎች ሲደረጉበት ከቆየ በኋላ ከ1994 ወዲህ የብር የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን ባንኮች እርስ በእርሳቸው በሚያደርጉት የዕለት ተዕለት ግብይት የሚወሰንበት አሠራር ተግባራዊ ሆኖአል። በዚህም ገበያ የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ነቁ ተሳትፎ በማድረግ የብር ዋጋ የተረጋጋ እንዲሆንና የብር የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን በገበያ ኃይሎች እንዲወሰን አመቺ ሁኔታን ፈጥሮአል።

በወጪ ንግድ ዘርፍ የተሰማሩ ባለሃብቶችን ለማበረታታት እና ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማስፋፋት ከውጭ አገር በሚያስገቧቸው ዕቃዎች ላይ የሚከፍሉትን ቀረጥ ተመላሽ የሚደረግበት ሥርዓት ተዘርግቷል። ይህም ሥርዓት Duty draw-back በመባል የሚታወቅ ሲሆን ዋና ዓላማው የውጭ ምንዛሪ ግኝትን ለማጠናከርና በውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍ የተሰማሩ ባለሃብቶችን በዓለማዊ ገበያ የመወዳደር ብቃታቸውን ማሳደግ ነው።

ለወጪ ንግድና ኢንቨስትመንት የሚያስፈልገውን የፋይናንስ ችግር ለመቅረፍ የኢትዮጵያ ልማት ባንክ ከፍተኛ ገንዘብ መድቦ በመንቀሳቀስ ላይ ሲሆን በዚህም የወጪ ምርት አምራቾች ለኢንቨስትመንት ከሚያስፈልጋቸው ገንዘብ ውስጥ 30 በመቶውን ከራሳቸው ካቀረቡ ቀሪውን 70 በመቶ ያለምንም ዋስትና ባንኩ ብድር የሚሰጥበት አሰራር ተዘርግቷል። ይህንን አገልግሎት በተቀላጠፈ ሁኔታ



መስጠት እንዲችል ባንኩ በአሰራር፣ በአደረጃጀት በፋይናንስ እንዲጠናከር በመደረግ ላይ ይገኛል። በዚህ መሠረት ከዚህ በፊት አንድን የብድር ጥያቄ ለማስተናገድ በአማካይ እስከ 6 ወር የሚፈጀው ጊዜ በአሁኑ ሰዓት ወደ 45 ቀን ዝቅ እንዲል አድርጓል። ይህም ሁኔታ በርካታ የውጭና የሀገር ውስጥ ኢንቨስተሮች የፋይናንስ ጥያቄ በአጭር ጊዜ እንዲስተናገድ ፈጽቷል።

በሌላ በኩል የሥራ ማስኪያጃ (Working capital) ችግርን ለማቃለል በወጪ ንግድ ዘርፍ ላይ የተሰማሩ ባለሀብቶች የወጪ ንግድ ብድር ዋስትና ሥርዓት (export credit guarantee scheme) ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ የሚያደርግ አሰራር ተዘርግቷል። በዚህ ሥርዓት ተጠቃሚ ለሚሆኑ ባለሀብቶች መንግስት 80 በመቶ ዋስትና በመስጠት ከንግድ ባንኮች ብድር የሚያገኙበት ሁኔታ ተመቻችቷል።

እንደዚሁም፣ ላኪዎች ከውጭ አገር ለንግድ ሥራ ማስፋፊያ የሚሆን የውጭ ምንዛሪ ብድር በአይነትና (suppliers credit) እና በጥሬ ገንዘብ (external loan) እንዲወሰዱ የሚፈቅድ አሠራር ተዘርግቷል። ከዚህ ሌላ ላኪዎች የተለያዩ የውጭ ምንዛሪ ወጪዎቻቸውን በቀላሉ መሸፈን እንዲያስችላቸው በማሰብ፣ ከኢክስፖርት ከሚያገኙት የውጭ ምንዛሪ ገቢ ውስጥ 10 በመቶውን በውጭ ምንዛሪ ሂሳብ ላልተወሰነ ጊዜ እንዲያስቀምጡ መደረጉ ኢክስፖርትን ለማበረታታትና ገንዘባቸውን ወደ አገር ውስጥ እንዲያስገቡ ከተወሰዱት

እርምጃዎች አንዱ ነው። ከነዚህም በተጨማሪ፣ ከቅርብ ዓመታት ወዲህ የኢክስፖርት ዘርፉ በጥቂት ሽቀጦች ላይ ብቻ የነበረውን ጥገኝነት ለመቀነስ በማሰብ በአበባ፣ በአትክልትና ፍራፍሬ፣ በቅባት እህሎች እና በሌሎች ዘርፎች የሚደረጉ የኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴዎችን ለማበረታታት የተለያዩ እርምጃዎች ተወስደዋል።

በሌላ በኩል ካለፉት ቅርብ ዓመታት ወዲህ በውጭ አገር የሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን እና ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን በኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴ ውስጥ ያላቸውን ተሳትፎ ለማሳደግ በማሰብ የተለያዩ የፖሊሲ እርምጃዎች እየተወሰዱ ናቸው። ከነዚህም መካከል በግንቦት ወር 1996 ዓ.ም. በውጭ አገር የሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን እና ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን በአገር ውስጥ ባንኮች የውጭ ምንዛሪ ሂሳብ እንዲከፍቱ የሚፈቅድ መመሪያ ወጥቶ ሥራ ላይ መዋሉ ተጠቃሽ ነው። ከዚህ ጋር በውጭ የሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን እና ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን ወደ አገር ውስጥ በሐዋላ መልክ የሚልኩትን የውጭ ምንዛሪ መጠን በመጨመር የአገሪቱን የውጭ ምንዛሪ ችግር ለማቃለል እንዲቻል፣ በነሐሴ ወር 1998 ዓ.ም. የሐዋላ አላላክ ስርዓትን ለማሻሻል የሚያስችል መመሪያ በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ወጥቶ ተግባራዊ ሆኖአል። እንዲሁም በ1996 ዓ.ም. የውጭ ምንዛሪ ሂሳብ አከፋፈትን በሚመለከት የወጣውን መመሪያ የበለጠ ኢንቨስትመንትን እንዲስብ ለማስቻል በነሐሴ 1998 ዓ.ም. ማሻሻያ ተደርጎበት እንዲወጣ ተደርጓል።

ከውጭ ሀገር በለሀብት በውጭ ምንዛሪ ወደ ሀገር ውስጥ የገባ የኢንቨስትመንት ካፒታልና ካፒታሉን ለማሳደግ የዋለ ትርፍ በውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመልሶ ከሀገር ሊወጣ እንደሚችል በህግ ተደንግጓል። እንዲሁም ኢንቨስተሮች የኢንቨስትመንት ዕቃችንና ሌሎች አስፈላጊ ግብአቶችን ከውጭ ለማስመጣት የሚያስፈልጋቸው የውጭ ምንዛሪ በጠየቁት መሠረት ይፈቀዳቸዋል፤ ዕቃዎቹንም ለማስመጣት የአስመጪነት ፈቃድ አያስፈልጋቸውም። በተጨማሪም መንግሥት እንደአስፈላጊነቱ ለኢንቨስተሮች በፍራንክ ቫሉታ ከውጭ ዕቃ የማስገባት ፈቃድ ሊሰጥ ይችላል።

የውጭ አገር ባለሀብቶች በኢንቨስትመንቶቻቸው ላይ የሚያገኙትን ትርፍና ለባለአክሲዮኖቻቸው የሚከፍሉትን የትርፍ ክፍያ በውጭ ምንዛሪ ወደ ውጭ ማስተላለፍ ይችላሉ። በተጨማሪ ኢንቨስተሮች የቀጠሯቸው የውጭ ሀገር ባለሙያዎች በውጭ ምንዛሪ ደንብ መሠረት ደመወዛቸውንና ሌሎች ሕጋዊ ገቢዎቻቸውን በውጭ ምንዛሪ ወደ ውጭ ሀገር የሚያዛውሩ በት አሰራርም በመመሪያ ተዘጋጅቶ ተግባራዊ እየተደረገ ይገኛል።

በሌላ በኩል የአገልግሎት ዘርፍ የወጪ ንግድ ለማጠናከር፡-
•1ኛ የመንገድና የአውሮፕላን ማረፊያዎች መስፋፋት ለዘርፉ መጠናከር የሚኖረው ድርሻ ከፍተኛ መሆኑ ስለታመነበት መንግሥት በርካታ ሥራዎችን በማከናወን ላይ ይገኛል። በዚህ ረገድ



መንግስት ከአውሮፕላን ማረፊያ ማስፋፊያና ማጠናከሪያ በተጨማሪ የኢትዮጵያ አየር መንገድ ዘመናዊ አውሮፕላኖችን በብዛት እንዲገዛ በመደረግ ላይ ነው።

•2ኛ ወደ አገሪቱ የሚመጡ ቱሪስቶች የተቀላጠፈ የክፍያ አገልግሎት እንዲያገኙ በክራዲት ካርድ ክፍያ ሥርዓት ዙሪያ ጥናት ተደርጎ የማሻሻያ ዕርምጃ በመወሰድ ላይ ይገኛል።

•3ኛ የኮንፍረንስ ቱሪዝምን ከማጠናከር አኳያ በአሁኑ ጊዜ የአገር ውስጥና የውጭ ኢንቨስተሮች በሆቴሎች እና በስብሰባ አዳራሾች ኢንቨስትመንት ስራ ላይ የሚያደርጉት አበረታች እንቅስቃሴ ተጠናክሮ እንዲቀጥል መንግስት አስፈላጊውን ሁሉ ያደርጋል።

ሐ) በተወሰዱ የፖሊሲ እርምጃዎች የተገኙ ውጤቶች ባጭሩ

1. በፋይናንስ ዘርፍ

የፋይናንስ ተቋማት መስፋፋት ኢንቨስትመንትን በመደገፍ ለኢኮኖሚያዊ ዕድገት ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ ያደርፋል። ይህንን በመረዳት የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ አዳዲስ የባንክ፣ የኢንሹራንስና የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት እንዲፈጠሩ ከማበረታታቱም በተጨማሪ ያሉት የፋይናንስ ተቋማት እንዲጠናከሩ አመቺ ሁኔታን ፈጥሯል። ከዚህም የተነሣ በ1984 በጀት ዓመት 3 የነበሩ የባንክ ተቋማት በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ወደ 11 ያደጉ ሲሆን፣ በተመሳሳይ መልኩ አንድ ብቻ የነበረው የኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ቁጥራቸው ወደ 10 ከፍ ብሏል (ሠንጠረዥ 1)። የቅርንጫፍ ስርጭትን ስንመለከት

በ1984 በጀት ዓመት 194 ብቻ የነበረው የባንኮች ቅርንጫፍ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ወደ 562 ከፍ ብሏል። የኢንሹራንስ ቅርንጫፎች ብዛትም ከ20 ወደ 172 አድጓል።

አነስተኛ የቁጠባና የብድር አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ድርጅቶችን አገልግሎት ከማስፋፋት አንፃርም የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ከፍተኛ ሚና በመጫወት ላይ ይገኛል። በዚህ መሠረት በ1984 በጀት ዓመት አንድም አነስተኛ የብድር ተቋም ያልነበረ ሲሆን፣ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ግን የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት ቁጥር 28 ደርሶአል። በ1986 በጀት ዓመት መጨረሻ ላይ እነዚህ የአገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት ለደንበኞቻቸው ያበደሩት ጠቅላላ የገንዘብ መጠን ብር 261.1 ሚሊዮን የነበረ ሲሆን፣ ይኸው አሃዝ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት መጨረሻ ወደ ብር 4.47 ቢሊዮን ከፍ ብሏል። የእነዚህ ድርጅቶች መስፋፋት ዝቅተኛ ገቢ ያለውን የጎበረተሰብ ክፍል በመድረስ የድህነትንና የሥራ አጥነትን ችግር በመቅረፍ ረገድ ጉልህ ሚና በመጫወት ላይ ይገኛሉ። (ሠንጠረዥ 1)

በተመሳሳይ የኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያዎች ኢንቨስትመንትን በማበረታታት ከፍተኛ ሚና በመጫወት ላይ ይገኛሉ። እንደሚታወቀው ኢንቨስተሮች ልማት ላይ ያዋሉትን የመዋዕለ ንዋይ ትርፍ መስብሰብ የሚችሉት በረዥም ጊዜ ውስጥ ነው። በዚህ ጊዜ ውስጥ ልማታዊ የሆኑ ባለሀብቶች ድንገተኛ አደጋን ተከትሎ ሊያጋጥማቸው ከሚችል ኪሳራ ራሳቸውን ለመጠበቅ ህጋዊ ከለላ ይፈልጋሉ። የኢንሹራንስ

ኩባንያዎች ሚናም ለእነዚህ ባለሀብቶች አስፈላጊውን ከለላ በመስጠት ኢንቨስትመንትን ማበረታታት ነው። በዚህ መሠረት በ1984 ዓ.ም. አንድ የነበረው የመንግሥት ኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያ እስከ 2000 የበጀት ዓመት ዘጠኝ የግል ኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያዎች ተቋቁመው ጠቅላላ ቁጥራቸው 10 ደርሷል። ይህም የሚያሳየው የኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያዎች ኢንቨስትመንትን በማበረታታት ረገድ ያላቸው ሚና ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየጨመረ መምጣቱን ነው። በተቀየሰው የኢኮኖሚ ፖሊሲ መሠረት በመበረታታት የኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያዎች ካፒታል በ1984 በጀት ዓመት ከነበረበት ብር 71.7 ሚሊዮን በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ብር 582.1 ሚሊዮን ደርሷል።

2. የብድር ዕድገት

የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማበረታታት እየወሰደ ባለው እርምጃ የባንኮች የብድር መጠን ከዓመት ወደ ዓመት እያደገ መጥቷል። በዚህ መሠረት በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ጠቅላላ የብድር ክምችት (ለመንግሥት የተሰጠ ብድርን ሳይጨምር) ብር 41.3 ቢሊዮን ደርሷል። ይህ አሀዝ በ1984 በጀት ዓመት ከነበረው ብር 14.5 ቢሊዮን ጋር ሲነፃፀር የብር 26.3 ቢሊዮን ብልጫ አሳይቷል። በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ከተሰጠው ብር 27.3 ቢሊዮን አዲስ ብድር ውስጥ የግል ባንኮች ድርሻ 43.3 በመቶ ነው። ከጠቅላላው ብድር ውስጥ 81 በመቶ ያህሉ ደግሞ የተሰጠው ለግሉ ክፍለ ኢኮኖሚ ነው። የአዲስ ብድር ስርጭት በክፍለ ኢኮኖሚ ዘርፍ ስንመለከት፣ 33.8 በመቶ የሚሆነው ለውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍ፣ 19.7 በመቶ



ለግብርና እና 18.4 በመቶ ደግሞ ለሀገር ውስጥ ንግድ ዘርፍ ለተሰማሩ ድርጅቶችና ግለሰቦች የተሰጠ ነው። ይህም ባንኮች ኢንቨስትመንትን በማበረታታት ረገድ ያላቸው አስተዋጽኦ እየጉላ መምጣቱን እና በተጓዳኝም የግል ባንኮች የገበያ ድርሻ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እያደገ መሆኑን ያመለክታል።

3. የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ዕድገት

ኢንቨስትመንት በኢትዮጵያ ኢኮኖሚ የሚጫወተውን ሚና በመረዳት የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ለኢንቨስትመንትም ሆነ ለቁጠባ ተስማሚ የሆነ የወለድ ተመን በመወሰን የቁጠባ ባህልን ለማሳደግ ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማበረታታት ከፍተኛ ጥረት እያደረገ ይገኛል። በዚህም መሠረት በ1984 በጀት ዓመት በባንኮች የነበረው ተቀማጭ ሂሳብ ብር 5.9 ቢሊዮን የነበረ ሲሆን ይኸው አሃዝ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ወደ ብር 62.9 ቢሊዮን ከፍ ብሏል።

4. የባንኮች ካፒታልና ጠቅላላ ሀብት

የፋይናንስ አገልግሎት በጥራትና በመጠን እያደገ መምጣቱን የሚያሳየው ሌላው አመልካች ደግሞ የባንኮች ካፒታል እና ጠቅላላ ሀብት እየጨመረ መምጣት ነው። በ2000 በጀት ዓመት የባንኮች ካፒታል ብር 10 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን፤ ይህም አሀዝ በ1984 በጀት ዓመት ከነበረው ብር 1.2 ቢሊዮን ጋር ሲነፃፀር የብር 8.6 ቢሊዮን ዕድገት አሳይቷል። የባንኮች ካፒታል ማደግ ባንኮቹ ለግል ባለሀብቶች የሚሰጡትን ብድር በማሳደግ ኢንቨስትመንት

በማስፋፋት ረገድ ከፍተኛ ሚና ይጫወታል። እንደዚሁም የባንኮች ጠቅላላ ሀብት (total assets) በ1984 በጀት ዓመት ብር 9.5 ቢሊዮን የነበረ ሲሆን በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ወደ ብር 113.6 ቢሊዮን ከፍ ብሏል። (ሠንጠረዥ 1)

5. በወጪ እና በገቢ ንግድ ዘርፍ የተገኙ ውጤቶች

በውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍ የተወሰዱ የማሻሻያ እርምጃዎች በዘርፉ የሚደረገውን የኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴ በማሳደግ ከኤክስፖርት የሚገኘውን የውጭ ምንዛሪ እንዲጨምር አድርገዋል። በዚህ ረገድ ከኤክስፖርት የተገኘው የውጭ ምንዛሪ ከ1985 እስከ 2000 በነበሩት አስራ አምስት ዓመታት በዓመት በአማካይ በ18 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። በተለይ ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት ደግሞ ዕድገቱ ወደ 25 በመቶ ከፍ ማለቱን መረጃዎች ያሳያሉ። በመሆኑም በ1985 በጀት ዓመት 222 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር የነበረው የወጪ ንግድ ገቢ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ወደ 1466 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ሊደርስ ችሏል።

የኤክስፖርት ዘርፉን በመጠንና በዓይነት ለማሳደግ በተወሰዱ እርምጃዎች ባለፉት ጥቂት አመታት ቀላል የማይባል መሻሻል ታይቶአል። ለምሳሌ፤ ከአበባ የተገኘው የውጭ ምንዛሪ በ1997 ዓ.ም. 8 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ብቻ የነበረ ሲሆን በ2000 ዓ.ም. ግን ወደ 112 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ሊያድግ ችሏል። ይህም ማለት፤ ከአበባ ንግድ የተገኘው የውጭ ምንዛሪ ባለፉት አራት ዓመታት በአመት በአማካይ በ150

በመቶ ገደማ አድጓል ማለት ነው። ከኤክስፖርት ገቢ በተጨማሪም፤ ከአገልግሎት ዘርፍ /ቱሪዝምን ጨምሮ/ እና ከግል ሐዋላ ፍሰት የተገኘው የውጭ ምንዛሪ እንዲሁ ከፍተኛ እድገት አስመዝግቧል። ከአገልግሎት ዘርፍ የተገኘው የተጣራ የውጭ ምንዛሪ ገቢ ባለፉት አስራ አምስት ዓመታት በዓመት በአማካይ በ28 በመቶ ሲያድግ ከግል ሐዋላ ፍሰት የተገኘው የውጭ ምንዛሪ በተመሳሳይ ወቅት የ30 በመቶ አማካይ ዓመታዊ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። በመሆኑም በ1985 በጀት ዓመት 0.3 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ብቻ የነበረው የሃዋላ ገቢ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት 805 ሚሊዮን ደርሷል። ከአገልግሎት የተገኘውም ገቢ ከ25 ወደ 160 ሚሊዮን ዶላር አድጓል።

በተጨማሪ፤ የኢንቨስትመንት አካባቢን ለአገር ውስጥ ባለሀብቶች ብቻ ሳይሆን ለውጭ ኢንቨስተሮችም አመቺ እንዲሆን የተደረጉትን ጥረቶች ተከትሎ የውጭ ኢንቨስትመንት ፍሰት ባለፉት ዓመታት በማደግ ላይ ይገኛል። ምንም እንኳን፤ የውጭ ኢንቨስትመንት ፍሰትን የሚያሳይ አስተማማኝ መረጃ ለማግኘት አስቸጋሪ ቢሆንም ባለፉት አስር ዓመታት የውጭ ኢንቨስትመንት ፍሰት በዓመት በአማካይ በ33 በመቶ በማደግ ከ60 ሚሊዮን ወደ 815 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር እንደደረሰ ለመገመት ተችሎአል።

በውጭ ንግድ ዘርፍ በኩል የተወሰዱት እርምጃዎች የአገሪቱን የውጭ ምንዛሪ የማፍራት አቅም ለማጎልበት ያስቻሉ ሲሆን፤ ይህም ለተለያዩ ኢንቨስትመንት



እንቅስቃሴዎች አስፈላጊ የሆኑትን ማሸነፊዎች እና ጥሬ ዕቃዎች ከውጭ የማስገባት አቅምን አዳብሯል። በመሆኑም፣ ወደ አገር ውስጥ የገቡ የካፒታል ዕቃዎች ዋጋ ባለፉት አስራ አምስት ዓመታት በዓመት በአማካይ የ14 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። ባለፉት 5 ዓመታት ደግሞ የገቢ ንግድ ዕድገት በዓመት በአማካይ 30 በመቶ ደርሷል። ከዚህ በተጨማሪ የካፒታል ዕቃዎች ከጠቅላላ የገቢ ንግድ ያላቸው ድርሻ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እያደገ መጥቷል። በ1990 ዓ.ም. 30 በመቶ የነበረው የካፒታል ዕቃዎች ድርሻ በ1999 ወደ 36 በመቶ ከፍ ብሎአል። ይህም፣ የውጪ ንግድ ዘርፍ ኢንቨስትመንትን በማበረታታት ረገድ ከፍተኛ ሚና እየተጫወተ እንደሚገኝ ያመለክታል። በአጠቃላይ በ1985 በጀት ዓመት 1026 ሚሊዮን ዶላር የነበረው ጠቅላላ የገቢ ንግድ ወጪ በ2000 በጀት ዓመት ወደ 6811 ሚሊዮን ዶላር አሻቅቦአል። ይህም በአገሪቱ እየተካሄደ ያለውን የኢንቨስትመንት መጠናከርና የኢኮኖሚውን ዕድገት አመለካከት ነው።

መ) የወደፊት አቅጣጫ

የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማጠናከር በተሰጠው ሃላፊነት መሠረት እስካሁን ያከናወናቸው ተግባሮች እንደተጠበቁ ሆነው ለወደፊቱም የተገኙ ውጤቶችን ለማስጠበቅና የበለጠ ተጨማሪ ውጤት ለማስመዝገብ ሥራውን አጠናክሮ ይቀጥላል። በዚህ ረገድ በሚከተሉት ነጥቦች ላይ የተለየ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ ይንቀሳቀሳል።

1) የተረጋጋ ማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ መፍጠር የተረጋጋ ማክሮ ኢኮኖሚና

የፋይናንስ ገበያ ለኢንቨስትመንት መስፋፋት የሚኖረው አስተዋፅኦ ከፍተኛ በመሆኑ ባንኩ ያሉትን የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ መሣሪያዎች በመጠቀም የተረጋጋ ማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ እንዲኖር የተጠናከረ ሥራ ይሰራል።

2) አመች የሆነ የወለድ ፖሊሲ ለኢንቨስትመንት መስፋፋት ቁልፍ አስተዋፅኦ ስላለው ይህንኑ አጠናክሮ ይቀጥላል።

3) የልማት ባንክ መጠናከር ለኢንቨስትመንት መስፋፋት የሚኖረው ፋይዳ ወሳኝ በመሆኑ የልማት ባንኩን የአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ማሻሻልና እንዲሁም ያለበትን የፋይናንስ ችግር ለመቅረፍ ጥረት ይደረጋል።

4) የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ባንክና ሌሎች ባንኮች እንዲጠናከሩና ከአጭር ጊዜ ብድር በተጨማሪ ለኢንቨስትመንት የሚያመች የመከላከልኛና የረጅም ጊዜ ብድር እንዲሰጡ ሁኔታዎችን ለማመቻቸት ጥረት ይደረጋል።

5) የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት መጠናከር ድህነትን ለመቀነስና የአገሪቱን ዕድገት ለማፋጠን ወሳኝ በመሆኑ እነዚህ ተቋማት የሚስፋፋበትንና አቅማቸው የሚጎለብቡትን ሁኔታ ለማመቻቸት ጥረት ይደረጋል።

6) የውጭ ምንዛሪ ግኝትን ማጠናከርና ማስፋፋት ለኢንቨስትመንት ተጠናክሮ መቀጠል የጀርባ አጥንት በመሆኑ ባንኩ የውጭ ምንዛሪ ግኝትን ለማስፋፋት የተጠናከረ ሥራ ይሰራል።

7) በመጨረሻም ባንኩ በአሁኑ ወቅት ተቋማዊ የአስራር ለወጥ

ጥናት (BPR) በማከወን ላይ ሲሆን ይህን ጥናት አለምአቀፋዊና አገራዊ ተሞክሮዎችን፣ የመንግስት ፖሊሲና ስትራቴጂዎችን እንዲሁም የደምበኞችን ፍላጎት ባገናዘበ መልኩ በማጠናቀቅ የአገልግሎት አሰጣጡን በላቀ ሁኔታ ለማሻሻል ቅድመ ዝግጅት በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል።

ሠ) ማጠቃለያ

የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ የተለያዩ የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ መሣሪያዎችን በመጠቀም የዋጋና የውጭ ምንዛሪ መረጋጋትን ለማስፈን፣ የፋይናንስ ዘርፍን ጤናማነት ለመጠበቅና የዘርፉን ዕድገት ለማፋጠን እንዲሁም ቁጠባና ኢንቨስትመንትን ጨምሮ ለአገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት አመቺ የሆኑ ሁኔታዎችን ለመፍጠር አቅሙና ሁኔታው በፈቀደ መጠን ያላሰለሰ ጥረት ሲያደርግ ቆይቶአል። ከዚህም የተነሣ ባለፉት ዓመታት ለተመዘገበው ተከታታይ የኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት፣ ለቁጠባና ለኢንቨስትመንት መስፋፋት፣ ለውጭ ንግድ ዕድገትና መጠናከር፣ እንዲሁም የሥራ ዕድል በመፍጠር ረገድ በቀላሉ የማይገመት አስተዋጽኦ አድርጓል። ለወደፊቱም ለማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ መረጋጋትና ለኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት የበኩሉን ድርሻ ለመወጣት ሥራውን አጠናክሮ ይቀጥላል።

ከዚህ ጋር ባንኩ ኢንቨስትመንትን ለማበረታታት እስካሁን የወጡትን መመሪያዎች ተፈጻሚነት ከመመርመር ባሻገር እንደ አስፈላጊነቱ ሌሎች በጥናት ላይ የተመሠረቱ የማሻሻያ እርምጃዎችን ለመውሰድ ዝግጁ ነው። የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ መሣሪያዎችንም በመጠቀም ለቁጠባና ኢንቨስትመንት አመቺ የሆኑ ሁኔታዎችን ለመፍጠር በትጋት ይሠራል።



ሠንጠረዥ 1: የፋይናንስ ተቋማት ዕድገት

ቁጥር		1984 በጀት ዓመት	2000 በጀት ዓመት	ልዩነት በመቶ
1	የባንኮች ቁጥር	3	11	266.7
	የመንግሥት ባንኮች	3	3	0.0
	የግል ባንኮች	-	8	-
2	የባንኮች ቅርንጫፍ ብዛት	194	562	189.7
	የመንግሥት ባንኮች	194	264	36.1
	የግል ባንኮች	0	298	-
3	የባንኮች ጠቅላላ ሃብት (በሚሊዮን ብር)	9,484.6	113,603.3	1,097.8
	የመንግሥት ባንኮች	9,484.6	78,022.8	722.6
	የግል ባንኮች	-	35,580.5	-
4	የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ክምችት	5,898.2	62,956.3	967.4
	የመንግሥት ባንኮች	5,898.2	40,765.7	591.2
	የግል ባንኮች	-	22,190.6	-
5	የብድር ገንዘብ ክምችት (በሚሊዮን ብር)	4,167.9	41,339.8	891.9
	የመንግሥት ባንኮች	4,167.9	24,894.9	497.3
	የግል ባንኮች	-	16,444.9	-
6	የባንኮች ካፒታል (በሚሊዮን ብር)	1,352.7	9,965.0	636.7
	የመንግሥት ባንኮች	1,352.7	6,601.0	388.0
	የግል ባንኮች	-	3,364.0	-
7	የኢንሹራንስ ከባንያዎች	1	10	900.0
	የመንግሥት ከባንያዎች	1	1	0.0
	የግል ከባንያዎች	0	9	-
8	የኢንሹራንስ ከባንያዎች ቅርንጫፍ ብዛት	20	172	760.0
	የመንግሥት ከባንያዎች	20	37	85.0
	የግል ከባንያዎች	-	135	-
9	የኢንሹራንስ ከባንያዎች ካፒታል (በሚሊዮን ብር)	11	582.1	5,191.8
	የመንግሥት ከባንያዎች	11	229.3	1,984.5
	የግል ከባንያዎች	-	352.8	-
10	የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ቁጥር	-	28	-
11	የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ካፒታል (በሚሊዮን ብር)	-	1,340.0	-
12	የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ጠቅላላ ሃብት (በሚሊዮን ብር)	-	5,340.6	-
13	በማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት የተሰበሰበ ገንዘብ (በሚሊዮን ብር)	-	1,561.0	-
14	በማይክሮ ፋይናንስ ተቋማት የተሰጠ ብድር (በሚሊዮን ብር)	-	4,475.0	-



The current world economic downturn is the top most global agenda that draw the attention of Governments, policy makers and renowned economists. All these have been doing their level best efforts to seek short and long term mechanisms to curb the problem and hence, the G-20 summit held at London on April 2, 2009 is cited among others. Prior to this, IMF issued a release on its World Economic Outlook Magazine on January 28, 2009 that states about the overall economic slump and the required measures need to be applied. We present the full version of the release as follows.

Global Economic Slump Challenges Policies

World growth is projected to fall to Y2 percent in 2009, its lowest rate since Worlhar 11. Despite wide-ranging policy actions, financial strains remain acute, pulling down the real economy. A sustained economic recovery will not be possible until the financial sector's fimctionality is restored and credit markets are unclogged For this purpose, new policy initiatives are needed to produce credible loan loss recognition; sort financial companies according to their medium-run viability; and provide public support to viable institutions by injecting capital and carving out bad assets. Nlonetary andfiscal policies need to become even more supportive of aggregate demand and sustain this stance over the foreseeable fi,ture, while developing strategies to ensure long-term fiscal sustainability. Moreover, international cooperation will be critical in designing and implementing these policies.

The world economy is facing a deep downturn.

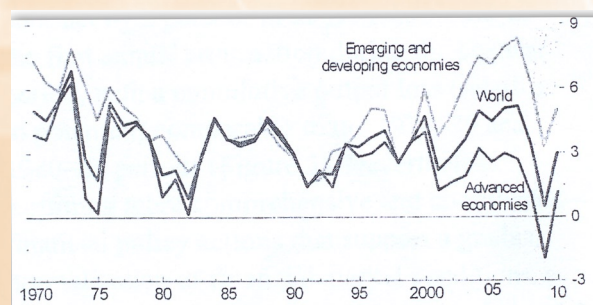
Global growth in 2009 is expected to fall to YJ percent when measured in terms of purchasing power parity and to turn negative when measured in terms of market exchange rates (Table 1.1 and Figure 1). This represents a downward revision of about 1314 percentage point from the November 2008 WEO Update. Helped by continued effotis to ease credit strains as well as expansionary fiscal and monetary policies, the global economy is projected to experience a gradual recovery in 2010, with growth picking up to 3 percent. However, the outlook is highly uncertain, and the timing and pace of the recovery depend critically on strong pol icy actions.

Financial markets remain under stress.

Financial market conditions have remained extremely difficult for a longer period than envisaged in the November 2008 WEO

Update, despite wide-ranging policy mea-

Figure 1. GDP Growth
(Percent Change)



asures to provide additional capital and reduce credit risks. ¹Since end-October, in advanced economies, spreads in funding markets have only gradually narrowed despite government guarantees, and those in many credit markets remain close to their peaks. In emerging economies, despite some recent moderation, sovereign and corporate spreads are sti II elevated. As economic prospects have deteriorated, equity markets in both advanced

¹ See the January 2009 Global Financial Stability Report-Market Update.



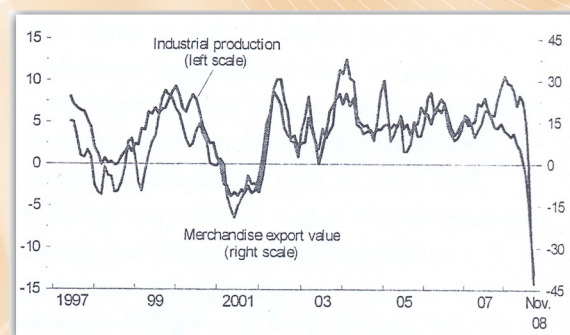
and emerging economies have made little or no gains. Currency markets have been volatile.

Financial markets are expected to remain strained during 2009. In the advanced economies, market conditions will likely continue to be difficult until forceful policy actions are implemented to restructure the financial sector, resolve the uncertainty about losses, and break the adverse feedback loop with the slowing real economy. In emerging economies, financing conditions will likely remain acute for some time—especially for corporate sectors that have very high roll-over requirements.

A pernicious feedback loop between the real and financial sectors is taking its toll.

Global output and trade plummeted in the final months of 2008 (Figure 2). The continuation of the financial crisis, as policies failed to dispel uncertainty, has caused asset values to fall sharply across advanced and emerging economies, decreasing household wealth and thereby putting downward pressure on consumer demand. In addition, the associated high level of uncertainty has prompted households and businesses to postpone expenditures, reducing demand for consumer and capital goods. At the same time, widespread disruptions in credit are constraining household spending and curtailing production and trade.

Figure 2. Growth in Global Industrial Production and Merchandise Trade
(Annualized three-month percent change)

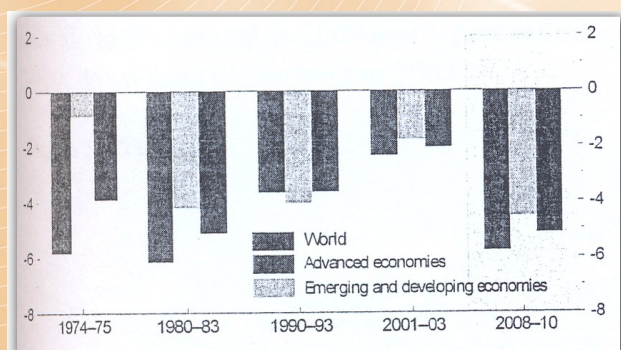


Sources: Haver Analytics; and
IMF staff estimates.

Advanced economies are suffering their deepest recession since World War II.

Against this uncertain backdrop, output in the advanced economies is now expected to contract by 2 percent in 2009. This would be the first annual contraction during the postwar period, with a cumulative output loss (relative to potential) comparable to the 1974-75 and 1980-82 periods (Figure 3). Nevertheless, assuming more comprehensive and coordinated financial policy actions that support a gradual normalization of financial market conditions, as well as sizable fiscal stimulus and large interest rate cuts in many advanced economies, output is expected to start recovering in late 2009 and rise by about 1 percent in 2010. Stabilization in the U.S. housing market should help underpin recovery during this period.

Figure 3 Cumulative Output Loss Relative to Potential during Global Downturns



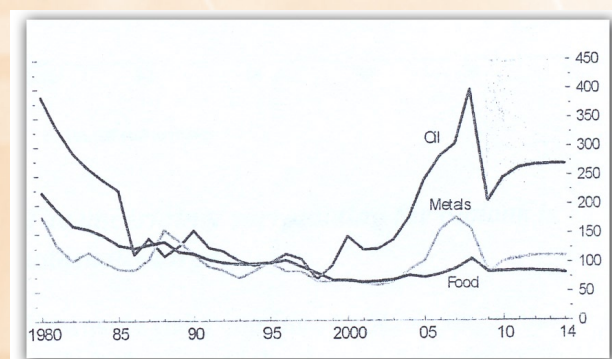
Emerging and developing economies are experiencing a serious slowdown.

Growth in emerging and developing economies is expected to slow sharply from 6% percent in 2008 to 3.4 percent in 2009, under the drag of falling export demand and financing, lower commodity prices, and much tighter external financing constraints (especially for economies with large external imbalances). Stronger economic frameworks in many emerging economies have provided more room for policy support to growth than in the past, helping to cushion the impact of this unprecedented external shock. Accordingly, although these economies will experience serious slowdowns, their growth is projected to remain at or above rates seen during previous global downturns. Developing countries in Africa and elsewhere are also better prepared this time to face policy challenges because of improved macroeconomic policy implementation, but the continent is in a weaker position than most other regions because of its poverty levels and reliance on commodity exports.

Anemic global growth has reversed the commodity price boom.

The slump in global demand has led to a collapse in commodity prices (Figure 4). Despite production cutbacks and geopolitical tensions, oil prices have declined by over 60 percent since their peak in July 2008, although they remain higher in real terms than during the 1990s. The IMF's baseline petroleum price projection has been revised down to \$50 a barrel for 2009 and \$60 a barrel for 2010 (from \$68 and \$78, respectively, in the November WEO Update), and risks to this projection are on the downside. Metals and food prices have also been marked down in line with recent developments. These price declines have dampened growth prospects for a number of commodity-exporting economies.

Figure 4 Real Commodity Prices (1995=100)



Source: IMF staff estimates

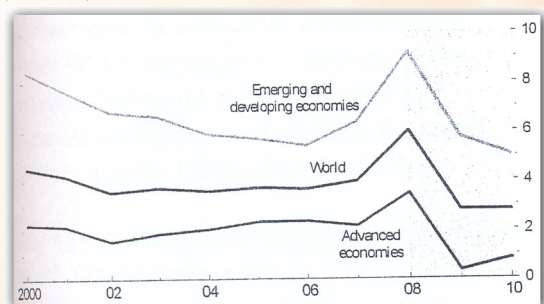
Inflation pressures are subsiding.

Sluggish real activity and lower commodity prices have dampened inflation pressures (Figure 5). In the advanced economies, headline inflation is expected to decline from 3.12 percent in 2008 to a record low % percent in 2009, before edging up to % percent in 2010. Moreover, some advanced economies are expected to experience a period of very



low (or even negative) consumer price increases. In emerging and developing economies, inflation is also expected to subside to 53;4 percent in 2009 and 5 percent in 2010, down from 9 1/2 percent in 2008.

Figure 5. CPI Unflation
(Percent)



Source: IMF staff estimates

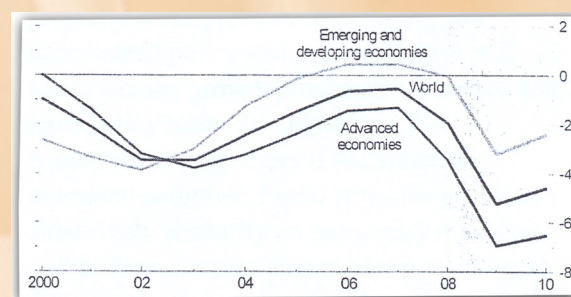
Global monetary and fiscal policies are providing substantial support.

Faced with a quickly deteriorating outlook and subsiding inflation pressures, central banks in the advanced economies have taken strong actions to cut policy rates and improve credit provision. Policy interest rates have been brought down substantially in recent months, especially as inflation pressures subsided, although falling inflation expectations are mitigating the impact on real interest rates. Relative to the November WEO Update projections, short-term market interest rates in 2009 are assumed to be about % percentage point lower in the United States, the euro area, and the United Kingdom, in line with market expectations. Central banks in emerging economies are also moving to ease their policy stance and improve market liquidity.

To combat the downturn, many governments have announced fiscal packages to boost their economies. Consequently,

unlike the November FVEO Update, the new projections incorporate a substantial fiscal expansion. Specifically, fiscal stimulus in G-20 countries in 2009 is projected to be 1.5 percent of GDP. Deficits are also expected to be boosted by the operation of automatic stabilizers and the impact on revenues of sharp asset price declines, as well as the costs of financial sector rescues. As a result, the fiscal balance in advanced economies is projected to deteriorate by 3~ percentage points to -7 percent of GDP in 2009 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. General Government Fiscal Balances
(Percent to GDP)



Source: IMF staff estimates

The uncertainty surrounding the outlook is unusually large.

Downside risks continue to dominate, as the scale and scope of the current financial crisis have taken the global economy into unchallenged waters. The main risk is that unless stronger financial strains and uncertainties are forcefully addressed, the pernicious feedback loop between real activity and financial markets will intensify, leading to even more toxic effects on global growth. In addition, the risks of deflation are rising in a number of advanced economies, while emerging economies' corporate sectors could be badly damaged by continued limited



access to external financing.² Further more, while fiscal policy is providing important short-term support, the sharp increase in the issuance of public debt could prompt an adverse market reaction, unless governments clarify their strategy to ensure long-term sustainability.

There are also upside risks. In particular, global financial conditions could improve faster than expected due to stronger policy actions. This could boost consumer and business confidence and alleviate the credit crunch, thereby lifting global growth.

Strong and complementary policy efforts are needed to rekindle activity.

Policy efforts so far have addressed the immediate threats to financial stability (through liquidity support, deposit insurance, and recapitalization schemes), but they have done little to resolve the uncertainty about the long-term solvency of financial institutions. The process of loss recognition and restructuring of bad loans is still incomplete. Therefore, financial sector policies should focus on advancing this process by forcing credible and coordinated loan loss recognition and by providing public support to the viable financial institutions. Such policies should be supported by measures to resolve insolvent banks and set up public agencies to dispose of the bad debts, including possibly through a “bad bank” approach, while safeguarding public resources.

Monetary policy remains an important policy lever. The projections incorporate a substantial easing in policy rates, although the

effectiveness of interest rate cuts to support activity is likely to be constrained as long as financial conditions remain disrupted. With interest rates approaching zero in several major countries, central banks are exploring alternative policy approaches that rely on using their balance sheets to ease monetary conditions further. The focus should be on unlocking key (high-spread, low-liquidity) credit markets.

In current circumstances, the timely implementation of fiscal stimulus across a broad range of advanced and emerging economies must provide a key support to world growth.³ Given that the current projections are predicated on strong and coordinated policy actions, any delays will likely worsen growth prospects. Countries that have policy room should make a firm commitment to do more if the situation deteriorates further. Fiscal stimulus packages should rely primarily on temporary measures and be formulated within medium-term fiscal frameworks that ensure that the envisaged buildup in fiscal deficits can be reversed as economies recover and that fiscal sustainability can be attained in the face of demographic pressure. Countries that have more limited fiscal space should focus their efforts on supporting the financial sector and credit flows, while ensuring that budgets adjust to less favorable external conditions. However, it will be important to avoid cutbacks in foreign aid in response to tightening budget constraints, lest hard-won economic gains in developing countries are lost.

² See Gauging Deflation Risks, IMF Staff Position Note (SPN/09/01)

³ See Fiscal Policy for the Crisis, IMF Staff Position Note (SPN/08/01)

**Table 1.1. Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections***(Percent change, unless otherwise noted)*

	Year over Year				Q4 over Q4				
	2007	2008	Projections		Difference from November 2008 WEO Projections		Estimate	Projections	
			2009	2010	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
World output ¹	5.2	3.4	0.5	3.0	-1.7	-0.8	1.1	1.2	3.4
Advanced economies	2.7	1.0	-2.0	1.1	-1.7	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5	1.6
United States	2.0	1.1	-1.6	1.6	-0.9	0.1	-0.7		2.0
Euro area	2.6	1.0	-2.0	0.2	-1.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.4	0.9
Germany	2.5	1.3	-2.5	0.1	-1.7	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	0.4
France	2.2	0.8	-1.9	0.7	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.8	2.2
Italy	1.5	-0.6	-2.1	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-1.5	1.3	0.8
Spain	3.7	1.2	-1.7	-0.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.4	-1.5	0.5
Japan	2.4	-0.3	-2.6	0.6	-2.4	-0.5	-3.0	-0.2	0.8
United Kingdom	3.0	0.7	-2.8	0.2	-1.5	-0.9	-1.8	-1.5	0.8
Canada	2.7	0.6	-1.2	1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-0.4	-0.4	2.0
Other advanced economies	4.6	1.9	-2.4	2.2	-3.9	-1.0	-16	0.1	2.7
Newly industrialized Asian economies	5.6	2.1	-3.9	3.1	-6.0	-1.1	-3.4	0.6	3.3
Emerging and developing economies ²	8.3	6.3	3.3	5.0	-1.8	-1.2	4.5	3.5	5.8
Africa	6.2	5.2	3.4	4.9	-1.4	-0.5	--	--	
Sub-Sahara	6.9	5.4	3.5	5.0	-1.6	-0.7	--	--	
Central and eastern Europe	5.4	3.2	-0.4	2.5	-2.6	-1.3	--	--	
Commonwealth of Independent States	8.6	6.0	-0.4	2.2	-3.6	-2.3	--	--	
Russia	8.1	6.2	-0.7	1.3	-4.2	-3.2	2.7	-1.3	1.9
Excluding Russia	9.7	5.4	0.3	4.4	1.3	-0.3	--	--	
Developing Asia	10.6	7.8	5.5	6.9	-1.6	-1.1	--	--	
China	13.0	9.0	6.7	8.0	-1.8	-1.5	6.8	7.5	8.1
India	9.3	7.3	5.1	6.5	-1.2	-0.3	5.1	5.3	7.1
ASEAN-5	6.3	5.4	2.7	4.1	-1.5	-1.3	4.1	3.1	4.5
Middle East	6.4	6.1	3.9	4.7	-1.5	-0.6	--	--	--
Western Hemisphere	5.7	4.6	1.1	3.0	-1.4	-1.0	--	--	--
Brazil	5.7	5.8	1.8	3.5	-1.2	-1.0	4.3	2.2	4.2
Mexico	3.2	1.8	-0.3	2.1	-1.2	-1.4	--	0.2	3.3
<i>Memorandum</i>									
European Union	3.1	1.3	-1.8	0.5	-1.6	-0.8	--	--	--
World growth based on market exchange rates	3.8	2.2	-0.6	2.1	-1.7	-0.7	--	--	--
World trade volume (goods and services)	7.2	4.1	-2.8	3.2	-4.8	-2.5	--	--	--
Imports									
Advanced economies	4.5	1.5	-3.1	1.9	-3.0	-1.8	--	--	--
Emerging and developing economies	14.5	10.4	-2.2	5.8	-7.0	-3.6	--	--	--
Exports									
Advanced economies	5.9	3.1	-3.7	2.1	-5.0	-1.8	--	--	--
Emerging and developing economies	9.6	5.6	-0.8	5.4	-5.8	-3.5	--	--	--
Commodity prices (U.S. dollars)									
Oil ³	10.7	36.4	-48.5	20.0	-16.7	9.7	--	--	--
Non fuel (average based on world commodity export weights)	14.1	7.4	-29.1	7.3	-10.4	6.3	--	--	--
Consumer prices									
Advanced economies	2.1	3.5	0.3	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	2.6	0.3	0.9
Emerging and developing economies ²	6.4	9.2	58	5.0	-1.3	-0.5	7.6	4.7	4.2
London interbank offered rate (percent)⁴									
On U.S. dollar deposits	5.3	3.0	1.3	2.9	-0.7	-1.4	--	--	--
On euro deposits	4.3	4.6	2.2	2.7	-0.8	-0.8	--	--	--
On Japanese yen deposits	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	--	-0.3	--	--	--

Note: Real effective exchange rates are assumed to remain constant at the levels prevailing during December 08, 2008-January 05, 2009. Country weights used to construct aggregate growth rates for groups of countries were revised.

¹The quarterly estimates and projections account for 90 percent of the world purchasing-power-parity weights.

²The quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 76 percent of the emerging and developing economies.

³Simple average of prices of U.K. Brent, Dubai, and West Texas intermediate crude oil. The average price of oil in U.S. dollars a barrel was \$97.03 in 2008; the assumed price based on future markets is \$50.00 in 2009 and \$60.00 in 2010.

⁴Six-month rate for the United States and Japan. Three-month rate for the euro area.

IMF EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVES DOUBLING OF BORROWING LIMITS FOR POOREST COUNTRIES PRESS

- The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to double the borrowing limits of the poorest countries under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) and Exogenous Shocks Facility (ESF) arrangements to help low-income countries severely affected by the global economic downturn.
- The Executive Board also began discussions this week on options for raising additional resources for concessional lending to allow the Fund to scale up its capacity to assist low-income countries (LICs) over the medium term. These discussions stem from recent proposals discussed, among others, by the leaders at the London G-20 Summit. In the lead up to these discussions, the Board agreed that doubling of access limits for low-income countries is in line with the sharp increase in demand for concessional IMF financing by LICs, and also follows upon a recent increase in access limits for lending financed from the IMF's General Resources Account (see Press Release No. 09/85).
- "This reform represents a significant step up in the Fund's support for its low-income member countries-which is especially needed in this global crisis," said IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn. "The increased flexibility and the additional resources enable us to better meet the needs of the world's poorest countries, which have been severely hit by the global downturn."
- "For most of this decade, low-income countries have been growing strongly, with declining inflation and reduced debt burdens," Mr. Strauss-Kahn said. "But, over the past two years, they have been hit by a series of shocks, beginning with the escalation in food and fuel prices and now the global crisis."
- "Over the past year, the Fund has significantly increased its support to low-income countries to help them respond to these shocks-almost doubling the volume of our concessional lending last year, with a further substantial increase expected this year," he added.

Source:- IMF April 23, 2009



Is *textile* sector a **POTENTIAL** for **ETHIOPIA**?

Abstract

By Mulualet Eshetu (NBE)



In Ethiopia, the production of textile and clothing is characterized by highly labour intensive nature based on more of unskilled manpower and less sophisticated technology. It is dependent on local sources for the principal input requirements so that it has been one among a few export manufacturing sector of the country. The sector has engaged widely in the production of textile mainly for domestic consumption while a small portion of its product has been exported to different foreign markets. There are also a few small size garments producing various finished textile articles largely for domestic consumption.

The core objective of this paper is to assess the potential of textile and garment sector in Ethiopia and major challenges that hinder the optimal performance of the sector. Accordingly, it appears to be a potential sector in terms of employment expansion, local resource consumption, foreign currency earning capacity and internal vertical linkage with such other sec-

tors as agriculture, domestic trade and transport services. These are the main potential indicator parameters for considering this sector as one of the strategic sectors of the country to accelerate economic development and improve the living standard of the people.

Despite its potential and strategic significance, the sector is at low level of development and faces critical constraints that impede its performance. At present, the sector has faced stiff competition against imports particularly contraband used clothes in the domestic market. The main factors behind low performance include lack of skilled and specialized manpower, low level of technology, management and entrepreneurial skills, impediment posed by the contraband trade and scarcity of spare parts, inability to penetrate new markets and lack of sufficient and reliable infrastructure facilities,

In particular, the products have had poor quality stan-

dard which has also been the major factor contributing for less competitiveness of the products against foreign textile goods. The reason for low quality of manufactured textile goods and intermediaries are manifold and extend vertically through the supply chain from low quality of raw materials to poor finishing.

Therefore, the policy reform and local resource potential for raw materials by itself may not be enough to enhance the performance of the sector; it also require skilled and specialized manpower in operation and management, support in investment and expansion activities, technology import and dissemination, testing and quality assurance, regularly review and improve the environment for development of private investment and business activities, speed-up privatization and provision export promotion services to local textile and garment enterprises.



1. Introduction

The fact that most developing countries are cotton-growing nations and, as such, have at their disposal the most significant raw material of textile sector; the industrialized world has transferred the sector away to developing countries mainly due to the cost of manufacturing. On the other hand, considerable investment has gone for processing of textile and clothing, particularly cotton-oriented activities in many developing countries to meet domestic demand (import-substitution), to generate employment for massive and growing labour force and to manufacture for export and thus accrue much needed foreign currency.

In Ethiopia, the production of textile and clothing is characterized by highly labour intensive nature based on more of unskilled manpower, less sophisticated technology and largely dependent on locally available raw materials. It consists of integrated textile and spinning mills, thread, blanket, sack and garment factories. The Central Statistics Agency (CSA) distinguishes four types of establishments under this sector

in Ethiopia¹. The numerous are those involving in spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles. The knitting mills and the wearing apparel manufacturers (garments) are small in size. There are also establishments engaged in manufacturing of cordage, rope and netting.

The production of textile and clothing has employed various raw materials and intermediate inputs obtained from both domestic and foreign sources. The main raw materials are cotton, polyester, acrylic, fabric and chemical dyestuffs. Unlike other inputs, cotton is the basic raw material which accounts for the major proportion of the total raw materials requirements. It is locally produced and directly supplied to textile processing firms. The major producers and suppliers of raw cotton to local processing firms are state farms with an average supply share of 50 percent while private commercial farms and individual farmers supply 30 and 20 percent respectively (MoTI, 2002).

In fact, the import intensity of the sector is the least among a few local-resource-base

activities such as leather & leather products and food & beverage manufacturing industries of the country². In particular, manufacturing of clothing has utilized less proportion of imported intermediate inputs as most of its intermediate inputs are obtained from domestic textile producing firms.

The sector has engaged widely in the production of textile, which includes cotton & nylon fabric, acrylic yarn, woolen & waste cotton blankets and sewing thread while garments are producing various finished textile articles mainly for domestic consumption and a few of these products have been exported to various foreign markets.

There are three sources for the supply of textile and textile products in domestic markets: traditional handloom, domestic manufacturing industry and imports. The traditional handloom produces and supplies mainly for local consumption in rural and small towns using homespun and industrial yarns. It is the major consumer of yarn products, which are produced by spinning plants, and has the major share in the textile

¹ Establishments employing ten and above persons and use power driven machine are categorized under large and medium scale manufacturing industry (CSA).

² Import intensity is defined as the ratio of imported intermediate inputs to total inputs; each of which is measured in terms of their total cost in the same currency unit



market.

Like most SSA countries, manufacturing for export in Ethiopia reflects its resources as the exports are limited to non-durable consumer goods produced using largely locally available raw materials. The exports are confined mainly to such product type as, in order of significance, leather and leather products, food & beverage and textile and textile products with 71.7, 20.3 and 7.6 percent average share respectively (See Annex 3).

Among other local-resource-base manufacturing sectors that particularly engaged in manufacturing for export, manufacturing of textile and clothing has been considered as one of the strategic sectors of the country to accelerate economic development and to improve the living standard of the people (IDS, 2002). Despite its potential and strategic significance, the sector is at low level of development and faces critical problems that accounted for low performance. In particular, the products have been recognized to have poor quality standards and hence

less competitive against foreign textile products even in the domestic markets.

The objective of this study is, therefore, to assess the potential of textile and clothing sector using such potential indicators as employment expansion, local resource consumption, export earning capacity, internal linkages with other sectors of the economy. It is also to point out major challenges that impede the optimal performance of the sector under study. Finally, attempt is made to draw a few remarks to be considered as part of efforts taken to improve the performance of the sector through enhancing the competitiveness of the products of the sector in both domestic and foreign markets.

The study applies simple descriptive analysis method using various data and other facts obtained from different sources. The main sources of the data and other information include Central Statistics Agency, National Bank of Ethiopia, Ministry of Trade and Industry and other periodical publications and re-

ports of public and other institutions.

The paper is designed to comprise four sections and proceeds as follow. Following this brief introduction, section two presents related literature reviews³. Section three covers assessment of potentials, opportunities as well as major challenges of the sector under study. The last section is devoted to conclusion and a few remarks.

*Manufacturing of
textile and garment
in Ethiopia has been
dependent more on
local sources for its
major input
requirements.*

³ Due to lack of relevant literature on the sector, this study focuses on literature of manufacturing industry in general and local-resource-base manufacturing industry in particular of developing countries particularly of sub Saharan African (SSA) countries.



2. Literature review ⁴

While it remains a huge part of the modern world economy—perhaps a quarter of aggregate world production of goods and services—many of the world's wealthier nations devote an ever smaller proportion of their workforce to manufacturing activity owing to the relocation of such activity to lower-wage countries while the rising proportion of their economic activity shifted to service sector.

For developing countries, on the other hand, the manufacturing sector has played a vital role for economic growth in terms of generating demand for agricultural raw commodities, job opportunity for massive and growing population, foreign exchange earning and backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy. In particular, the development of manufacturing industry for export is crucial in order to build the foundation for rapid economic growth and may therefore deserve to be targeted as one of the leading sectors in developing countries as it shows greater signs of external benefits than the rest of the economy.

However, most of these countries largely depend on a single product or a very narrow range of low value export products, mostly agricultural commodities and minerals for their source of foreign currency earning. As a result, the export earnings from agricultural commodities are more subject to frequent instability as they are particularly vulnerable to exogenous shocks, primarily from adverse price movements and unfavorable weather conditions. In addition, the export earning from primary agricultural commodities is neither sufficient nor adequate basis to bring stable and sustainable economic growth.

In this particular case, manufacturing export has played an important role to insulate commodity-dependent countries from sharp declining and unexpected variability of terms of trade for their primary exports. This is due to higher income and price elasticities of demand and supply for manufactured goods and less vulnerable to the vagaries of nature and violent fluctuation in global commodity demand and price than agricultural commodities; all of which have

stabilizing effect on terms of trade variability. Eventually, it leads these countries to face less uncertainty about their export proceeds in connection with the ability to finance, for example, a given or higher level of imports. This is of particular importance to many Sub-Saharan African countries, seeing their heavy dependence on exports of primary products (Ludvig S, 2000).

However, most of the manufacturing sectors of these countries are characterized by, among others, low productivity, which severely undermines the competitiveness of their products in the world markets. This situation together with the host of supply side constraints diminishes the opportunities of the countries to stabilize and boost their export earning sustainably. As a result, these countries have not reached the threshold of manufacturing which could help them break out of the vicious circle restricting entry in to foreign markets and hence outputs mainly for their domestic markets.

Given the limited size of domestic market and the de-

⁴ Most of the concepts of the literature are taken from UNCTAD Yearly Book, 1994 and 1998.



pendence on import of intermediate and capital goods, expanding export capacity and increasing international competitiveness are vital for rapid growth and development. The major challenge is how to break out of the vicious circle of low productivity and heavy dependence on a small number of primary commodities. The challenge is a long-standing one. Efforts in most countries in the year following independence tended to concentrate heavily on developing import-substituting industries in order to increase productivity and diversify the production structure.

However, much of their capacity is unviable because of rapid shifts over the past decade in the global and national policy environment and changes in some of the key parameters affecting their competitiveness. The lack of a positive response to such shifts reflect, to a great extent, the failure of these industries to advance beyond the infant industry stage and their continued dependence for survival on protection and on provision of foreign exchange earned from primary sector or secured through foreign aid. Restructuring

such industries in to efficient and competitive units calls for substantial investment in both physical and human capital.

While manufactures could make a significant contribution to the growth of total exports in a few numbers of African countries, most countries will inevitably have to continue to rely on expansion of natural-resource-based production. This expansion may be achieved in two ways: by increasing productivity and out put in traditional products and regaining market shares; and by diversifying in to more dynamic, processed primary products. Since attaining this objective depends on technological change and creation of additional productive capacity and hence on new investment, a sustainable growth process requires mutually reinforcing dynamic interaction between capital accumulation and exports, resulting in structural changes in the pattern of production and exports.

The challenge is to maximize the rent and foreign exchange from exploitation of natural resources, which calls for considerable invest-

ment in the primary sector including public investment. Rising output in the primary sector then allows a surplus to be generated for investment to establish resource-based-industries. As the scope for accelerating development through productivity improvement and diversification in the primary sector is exploited, sustaining growth will require a gradual shift to the production and export of manufactured goods, starting with technologically less demanding ones and then gradually upgrading in to more sophisticated products and industries.

Such process is characterized by rising exports, saving and investment both in the absolute terms and as a share of GDP. In this respect, FDI can be one important means not only of reducing the resource gap but also of creating employment and increasing output and exports of natural-resource-based industries. But the precise nature of its contribution depends on how the current revenue and foreign exchange earnings are utilized. Over time, the resource gap should narrow as exports and domestic savings begin to grow faster than invest-



ment with the emergence of a strong national entrepreneurial class that is more inclined to reinvest profits.

3. Country Experience

The pattern of export-investment nexus has been observed in East Asia newly industrialized economies ever since their initial stage of development. In Africa, Mauritius, to a lesser extent Botswana, Egypt and Morocco, have gone through this experience and benefited a lot. In fact, Mauritius generated a surplus from traditional primary sector as a result of productivity gains, which help the country to shift resources quickly in to manufacture output and exports. The case in favour of processing and diversification in to non-traditional exports is well established and help to improve the stability of export earnings and reduce the risks of investment.

Many other African firms which have moved successfully in to export in area such as textile and clothing have done so because substantial investment in new equipment and quality control facilities has made it possible to build links with

foreign distributors. Effective marketing is closely tied to product quality and reliability even for labour-intensive products and hence investment in human and physical capital is often a prerequisite for establishing a reputation as a reliable trading partner. Successful African manufacturing firms have invested in marketing either in-house or through links with marketing services and in some countries public institutions have been particularly important through organizing trade fairs and handling trade formalities.

In the absence of selective export promotion policies, competitiveness depends on the behavior of real wages, productivity growth and real exchange rate. A comparison of unit labour costs in African countries and some potential competitors in a number of manufacturing sectors in 1995 shows that in most cases costs in Africa were much higher than in competing countries such as Bangladesh, India and Indonesia.

In general, unit labour costs in Africa actually increased after 1980 relative to those in competing countries even though in many cases real

wages stagnated or even declined. On the other hand, some African economies, such as Mauritius, Morocco and South Africa with relatively high wages have been among the regions most successful exporters of goods such as textile, clothing and footwear. Strong productivity growth in these economies has been a key ingredient of their export success.

From the early 1980s to the mid 1990s, the aggregate competitiveness indicators improved for some of these countries and for Egypt quite spectacularly. However, it appears that this was largely due to a combination of currency depreciation and significant cuts in real wages; investment has actually fallen significantly. In a number of countries, strong productivity and investment growth has been offset by currency appreciation or rapidly rising wage costs. The pattern of strong investment and productivity growth combined with moderate growth in real wages and relatively stable currencies - a pattern found in India, Indonesia and Turkey - still appear to be absent from Africa.



4. Assessment of Potential in Textile and clothing sector in Ethiopia

4.1 Brief Overview of Pre-reform period

The past regime, which ruled the country from 1974 to 1991, stipulated and undertook a number of economic measures including massive nationalization of banks, insurance companies, manufacturing industries and commercial firms. The private sector was deliberately marginalized through the imposition of investment ceiling. Interest rate was higher for private enterprise borrowers relative to public sector and cooperatives, which were also given preference in the allocation of foreign exchange, market access, subsidies and the like all of which discriminated severely hampered the potential for expansion of private manufacturing activities in general.

As a result, the total number of textiles and garment enterprises significantly declined from 66 registered in 1981/82 to 31 in 1991/92. During this period, the num-

ber of private owned textile and garment firms dropped rapidly from 39 to reach 9 establishments while that of public owned textile and garment enterprises slowed down from 27 to 22 establishments⁵. Similarly, the yearly production of textile and textile products, measured in value-added at factor cost, diminished from Birr 160.5 million in 1981/82 to Birr 58.4 million in 1991/92 while total manufacturing GDP declined from Birr 601.6 million to Birr 336.8 million during this periods (See Annex 1).

The recorded performance of the sector during this period was mainly the results of policies taken against private sector development in the economy as well as the increase in foreign exchange constraint observed particularly in the second half of 1980, which emanated from the economic crisis occurred in the period.

The period was also characterized by the prevalence of civil war and various natural disasters, which brought the short fall in agricultural output and manufacturing input supply so that the

manufacturing industry was operating much below of its full capacity. In addition, the prevalent shortage of foreign exchange, technical obsolescence due to lack of spare parts, fuel and backward technology led most of the manufacturing industries to cease operation and aggravated the level of dependency of the country on the rest of the world.

Moreover, the management has been characterized, in most cases, by inefficient planning with respect to raw material consumption, marketing and optimum productive and manpower utilization. These situations resulted in financially insufficient enterprises, which rather than generating inevitable surpluses, has contributed a financial burden for the economy as a whole.

4.2 Post-reform period

After 1990/91, economic, political and institutional reforms have been put in place at a national level in order to reverse the crises of the 1980s. Under Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), a number of reform packages have been introduced in the

⁵ According to CSA classification, public owned establishments include all textile and garments owned by the state, i.e., those are fully as well as partially (with 51 percent and above share) owned by the government while private ownership includes individual ownership, partnership, private limited company, co-operative and others.



economy. The reform package includes devaluation of the domestic currency against US currency and inter-bank determination of exchange rate, abolition of interest rate ceilings, removal of subsidies, tax reform (lowering the marginal tax rates and broadening the tax base), reduction of tariffs and removal of non-tariff barriers, simplifying licensing procedures, reorganizing the customs authority, deregulation of prices, and privatization of public enterprises. A new investment code was also issued and has been underway to attract private investment particularly foreign direct investment based on local resource base manufacturing activities.

Due to the continuous structural reform undertaken to maintain conducive and enabling economic environment, confidence has been bolstered and private investment has expanded in different sectors of the economy over the reform period. Accordingly, private investment in textile and garment sector has shown improvement during this period as the numbers of both public and private owned medium and large scale textile and garment enterprises increased

from 31 establishments (of which 9 were under private investors) in 1991/92 to 73 (of which 60 were private ownership establishments) in 2006/07.

The production of textile and textile articles, measured in terms of value added at factor cost, was Birr 57.4 million in 1991/92 and steadily increased to Birr 267.4 million in 2006/07. The bulk of this value was created by textile sub-sector which on average accounted for 87.1 percent of the sector's output over the reform period. Due to the revival of private sector, earning from export of textile and textile products has also increased over the reform period (See Annex 3).

4.2.1. Assessment of Potentials and opportunities

One of the present development strategies of the country rests on the promotion and development of domestic sectors that have internal linkages with other sectors of the economy. Accordingly, the economic importance of local-resource-base manufacturing activities such as textile & garment, meat, leather & leather products, other agro-processing industries have been given more emphasis in the "Industrial

Development Strategy" of the country as these activities are basically characterized by wide use of local resources including un and semi-skilled labour and less capital requirements in line with the resource potential of the country.

Manufacturing of textile and garment in Ethiopia has been dependent more on local sources for its major input requirements. First, cotton is the only basic raw material, which accounts for the greater portion of the total raw materials requirement of the sector and unlike the other inputs; it is locally produced at different regions of the country. It is grown on rain-fed as well as irrigated farms for which Ethiopia has the necessary agro-climatic conditions and large tracts of land suitable for cotton plantation. The current estimated yield of cotton per hectare ranges 30 – 40 quintals or 3 – 4 tons and the current potential of cotton production is far more than the spinning capacity of local processing firms. However, there are different grades of cotton qualities within each cotton production area and textile factories usually utilize a mix of the different types of cotton.



Second, the production of textile and textile products in Ethiopia is labour intensive largely using un- or semi-skilled labour so that it has employed the significant portion of the total labour force engaged in manufacturing industries of the country. On average, it has employed about 30.7 percent of the total labour force engaged manufacturing industries in the country during the reform period (See Annex 1).

The country has also a relatively large and cheap such labour force particularly under-employed labour from agriculture sector of the economy. Therefore, the sector under study has a potential to be integrated with agriculture not only for the supply of raw cotton but also to employ agricultural under-employed labour force in line with its expansion.

Generally, the sector is dependent on domestic sources for the lion share of its total input requirements. Its import intensity, a measure for level of dependency of a sector on foreign sources for its input requirements and defined as the average share of imported intermediate inputs in the total raw mate-

rials required to satisfy the direct and indirect requirements induced by the sector in order to produce unit final product, stood at 38 percent depicting the reliance of the sector more on locally available raw material potentials (See Annex 1). However, it has heavily relied on domestic markets for its products as most of such manufacturing industries in many developing countries including Ethiopia are established to rely mainly on domestic market for their outputs while their capacity to export has remained at low level.

Therefore, the sector has vertical internal linkages as most of its inputs are obtained from local sources and its outputs are largely made for local consumption particularly in rural and small towns of the country so that it has a contribution towards promoting agriculture such other sectors as domestic trade and transport services.

Generally, the integration and interdependence between agriculture and manufacturing sector such as meat, leather, textile and other agro-processing industries appear strong as the for-

mer plays major role in supplying the basic inputs (and earns income) for the latter sector. As the income of agriculture sector — constituting the significant portion of the population of the country — improves over time, it becomes the main market for locally manufactured consumption goods such as textile products — one of the basic needs for life. This in turn creates an opportunity for further expansion of textile and other manufacturing industries and service sector such as domestic trade and transport activities.

In most developing countries including Ethiopia, manufacturing for export has relied on local sources for major input requirements as this has contributed towards reducing the cost of production so as to set prices of the export products competitively in the international markets. Accordingly, the present sector has been one of a few export manufacturing industries that rely on local sources for their main raw materials requirements (See Annex 3).

There are also substantial opportunities for the development of micro and small-scale textile and garment ac-



tivities due to the increase in domestic demand from growing urban and small-towns of the country. These potential areas are given great emphasis particularly in the context of poverty reduction strategy of the country as they are seedbeds for the development of medium and large scale enterprises and because they are able to absorb under-employed labor from agricultural sector so as to diversify the sources of income for farming families.

These are the main potential indicator parameters for considering this sector as one of the strategic manufacturing sectors for development of export sector of the country. However, the sector has suffered with lack of competitiveness in both domestic and foreign markets. This suggests that only local resource availability may not be enough for the products to be competitive as competition in today's increasingly competitive global market is not only about price but also supplying quality products.

In order to enhance the competitiveness of the export sector in the global markets, constraints were assessed and action plan has been adopted to implement the

provision of, among other facilities, better access to services (water, power, irrigation, roads, telecommunication) through more efficient utilization of existing infrastructures, building new capacity and promote public-private partnerships in infrastructure development for industrial development and speeding up implementation of industrial zones. To facilitate trade activities, the government is also planning to establish dry ports within the country so as to use them as transitory ports (PASDEP, 2005/06 – 2009/010).

To diversify the accessibilities and opportunities of foreign markets, Ethiopia has recently initiated the process of its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which facilitates the integration of the economy with the international trading system through developing skills in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations. There are also market opportunities such as Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and Everything But Arms (EBA) initiatives to have access to USA and Europe markets respectively through duty-free and quota-free terms.

Ethiopia is also a member

of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) embracing 23 countries with a population of about 300 million and exports and imports enjoy preferential tariffs with in member countries. In addition, trade agreements are also reviewed in line with the country's development strategies and policies.

4.2.2 Major Challenges

Shortage of local raw cotton supply

The biggest constraint in successful vertical diversification in to processing of primary commodities such as textile production in developing countries is the challenge of securing a reliable supply of raw materials from domestic sources. Ethiopian textile manufacturing industry is well integrated to the agricultural sector for the supply of raw cotton. However, the industry has faced a problem of securing a reliable flow of raw cotton from domestic producers as the production of cotton is characterized by inconsistent supply with respect to both quantity and quality. In addition, local cotton producers have started to export raw cotton directly rather than supply it to domestic processing facto-



ries principally because they can get better prices⁶.

The problem seems to tend to be compounded, as local cotton productions are widely dispersed in the country, which together with poor infrastructure raise the cost transactions. In a country like Ethiopia where infrastructure services seem to appear to be inadequate and inefficient so that local firms are forced to incur additional cost and limit them to operate below their capacity. As a result, it becomes difficult to compete with foreign firms that relatively do not suffer with lack of this facility.

Furthermore, local processors cannot compete with export market prices of raw cotton especially when they are at early stage of development and have not yet earned the dynamic return to processing/manufacturing.

Low Productivity and Lack of Competitiveness

The productivity of a producer is an important determinant factor for the ability of the firm to set prices of its products competitively in the domestic and international markets. In manufacturing,

both the quantity and quality of labour and capital constitute the major internal factors influencing productivity and affect unit cost of production (Berhanue and Kibre (2002). In the case of Ethiopian textile and garment manufacturing industry, the production is labour intensive largely based on unskilled manpower and low level of technology which together with low quality of raw material utilized have been the main factors accounting for low level of productivity and declining of production.

Low Quality of Products

As a result, the sector has suffered from lack of market demand for the products due to lack of competitiveness against imported textile products particularly contra-band used clothes in terms of price as well as quality standards. In particular, shortage of intermediate inputs, lack of skilled and specialized manpower and technology results in poor finishing of textile products which in turn has led the products to be less competitive against imported textile products in the domestic market.

These constraints perhaps

the main determinant factors for low and declining capacity utilization as well as declining production of the manufacturing sector under study. For instance, the annual capacity utilization rate, defined as the ratio of actual yearly value of production to annual value of installed production at full capacity, both of which measured at market price, slowed down from 51.1 percent in 1995/96 to 23.6 percent in 2005/06 putting the average rate to be 39 percent during this period (See Annex 1).

High Domestic Consumption
Like many developing countries, the principal role assigned to Ethiopian textile and garment sector, particularly in the past regimes, was to produce textile and textile products for domestic consumption in an attempt to replace imports. This strategy failed to maintain the kind of balance between domestic and export-oriented textile and garment activities and together with low productivity of the sector; it undermined the ambition of the industry to engage in production for foreign market so that outputs are targeted mainly domestic market. For instance,

⁶ According to ECA statistical report, cotton export amounted to USD 6.9 million (or 6,195.8 metric ton) in 2005/06 and USD 13.8 million (or 11,250.9 metric ton) in 2006/07.



domestic consumption accounted for 94 percent of the supply of textile and textile products of large and medium scale manufacturing industry. Therefore, manufacturing of textile and textile products for export has inherently remained to be challenging to the sector.

Small in Volumes and Low Values of Exports

Notwithstanding the known economic advantage of increasing value added through first manufacturing of cotton to textile and then to finished textile articles, Ethiopia has exported mainly partially processed textile production. For instance, about 98 percent exports of this sector have been partially processed textile production while export of textile finished articles accounted for only 2 percent 1997/98 – 2006/07.

Therefore, there has been a potential to promote local garments to expand production of finished textile items and employment. This also leads the sector to be transformed to a full-fledged manufacturing stage with integrated textile and garment industry for optimum exploitation of the potential of the sector. However, the link-

age between local producers seems to appear weak as local garments' demand for textile has not been met by prompt response of local textile mills in terms of quality, competitive price and efficient delivery. This has been the major challenge to establish strong and complete integration between local textile factories and garments so that the potential of the sector has remained unutilized fully. It is also attributed to lack of efficiency resulted from skilled and specialized manpower in operation, product design in garment activity. It is also due to limited capability of the private sector to bring about effective production process and technological progress.

Despite the improvement in private sector involvement, it has not been accompanied neither by significant increase in the volume of export nor export of garments so as to raise the sector's export revenue. Thus, exports of this sector remain to be small in size and low in values. Consequently, the export earning of the sector has been low vis-à-vis other manufacturing export product types such as leather and leather products, food and

beverage. It also appeared too small compared to the cost of imported intermediate inputs utilized in large and medium scale textile and garment manufacturing industry. The rise in international prices of imported intermediate also accounted for low coverage of export earning in cost of imported inputs of the sector (See Annex 1).

Problem in Privatization Process

Despite the important role of private sector to promote manufacturing output and productivity, the process of privatization program seems to face challenge to transfer public owned textile and garment enterprises to private investors. There is also lack of forthright commitment to restructure state owned textile and garment enterprises in order to enhance their productivity and competitiveness of the products.

Textile and garment manufacturing industry has employed the largest share of labour force engaged in the manufacturing industries in Ethiopia.



5. Concluding Remarks

Since the reform measures taken in 1992, confidence has been bolstered and private investment has been expanded in different sectors of the economy. In the present case, locally available factors of production (cotton and large and cheap labour) have also been the prime factors for the improvement of private investment in textile and clothing manufacturing in the country.

Textile and garment manufacturing industry has employed the largest share of labour force engaged in the manufacturing industries in Ethiopia. In particular, the garment sub-sector appears a potential area for further expansion of employment for massively growing labour force of the country.

The sector is largely dependent on local sources for its major raw material requirements so that it has been one among a few export manufacturing industries of the country. However, the manufacturing exports are very small in size or volume relative to local consumption as outputs are inherently targeted for domestic consumption. In addition, the exports are characterized mainly by

lower value added contents compared with finished textile items. As a result, the export earning from this sector has remained too low vis-à-vis, for instance, the cost of imported intermediate inputs utilized in textile and garment industry.

On the other hand, the sector has internal vertical linkages as most of its inputs are obtained from local sources and its outputs are mainly made for local consumption particularly in rural and small towns of the country. This confirms that:

- i. textile and garment enterprises in developing countries including Ethiopia are established to rely mainly on domestic market for their outputs and,
- ii. the important role of the sector to promote such other sectors as agriculture, trade and transport services.

All in all, it is a potential sector in terms of employment expansion, local resource consumption, foreign currency earning capacity and internal linkages with other sectors of the economy. This is the main reason for this sector, among others, to be given more emphasis in the

“Industrial Development Strategy” of the country.

Despite its potential and strategic significance, the sector is at low level of development and faces critical problems that impede its performance. At present, the sector has faced stiff competition against imports particularly contraband used clothes in the domestic market. The main factors behind for low performance and lack of competitiveness include lack of trained and specialized manpower, modern technology, management and entrepreneurial skills and inability to penetrate new markets. Other factors external to the sector but influencing the performance of the sector include, impediment posed by the contraband trade, inability to penetrate in to new markets, scarcity of spare parts and lack of sufficient and reliable infrastructure facilities.

In particular, the products have had poor quality standard which has been the major factor contributing for less competitiveness of the products against foreign textile goods. The reason for low quality of manufactured textile goods and intermediaries are manifold, and extend



vertically through the supply chain from low quality of raw materials to poor finishing.

Aware of the fact that the sector has faced serious constraints that generally accounted for low performance on the one hand and the potential and strategic significance of the sector on the other hand, the government has charted a capacity building program, which focuses on improving the performance of local textile and garment manufacturing industry through enhancing the competitiveness of the products in local and foreign markets.

Accordingly, a decision has been made to establish “Textile and Garment Industry Support Institute” under Bahir Dar University. At present, local Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) centers and colleges are offering training in textile and garment, among other fields of study.

Therefore, the policy reform and the local potential for raw materials by itself may not be enough to enhance the performance of the sector; it also require the application of skilled and specialized manpower, improved

technology, factor inputs and infrastructure facilities, active private participation, etc as the international market is becoming increasingly competitive environment. In the long term, there is also a need to take comprehensive measure to improve the quality of the products and undertake intensified research and development activities with respect to the sector under study. The sector needs to reach a full-fledged manufacturing stage with integrated textile and garment industry for optimal exploitation of its potential.

This calls for the establishment of institutions to offer training, research and development, technology imports and dissemination, testing and quality assurance and related consulting services to local textile and garment sector. In this regard, success has been achieved recently in establishing training and research institution for the development of leather & leather products sector using foreign assistance. Local TVET centers and colleges also need to have the necessary organization system, staff and facilities including well-equipped laboratory so as to offer training and other technical services.

Acronym

ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
EIA	Ethiopian Investment Agency
ETC	Ethiopian Tourism Commission
ETTE	Ethiopian Tourist Trade Enterprise
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FeMSEDA	Federal Micro and Small-scale Enterprises Development Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Produce
IDS	Industrial Development Strategy
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
PPESA	Privatization and Public Enterprises Supervising Agency
ReMSEDA	Regional Micro and Small-scale Enterprises Development Agency
SAP	Structural adjustment Program
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
TGSI	Textile and Garment Industry Support Institute
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNCTAD	United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
USD	United States Dollar



References

1. Aijt P. (1992), A Re-specification of the export demand and supply functions for India. The danger of export pessimism, Developing countries and industrial markets, edited by Helen Hughes. CS press San Francisco, California.
2. Belay K. (1997). Export Earning Instability of ACP: A time series analysis, Ethiopian Journal of Economics, Vol. VI, No. 2.
3. Berhanue and Kibre (2002), Declining Productivity and Competitiveness in the Ethiopian leather sector. Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institution (EEPRI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
4. Central Statistic Authority (CSA), Annual survey on large and medium scale manufacturing industries, statistical Abstract.
5. Ethiopian Economic Association (1999/00), Report on the Ethiopian Economy
6. Ethiopian Economic Association (2003/04), Report on the Ethiopian Economy
7. Ethiopian Economic Association (2004/05), Report on the Ethiopian Economy
8. Ethiopian Economic Association, The Ethiopian Economy: Structure, Problem and Policy Issues, proceeding of the first annual conference on the Ethiopia economy, 1992.
9. Ludvig soderling, Dynamic of export performance, productivity and real effective exchange rate in manufacturing: the case of Cameroon. Journal of African Economies Volume 9 Number 4 December 2000.
10. Marian E. Bond, An Econometric study of primary commodity exports from Developing Country regions to the world. IMF Staff Paper Vol. 34 No. 2, June 1987.
11. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (1999), Survey of the Ethiopian economy, Review of post reform development (1992/93-1997/98).
12. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty, (1998 - 2002)
13. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2004), Concretization of ADLI and Analysis of policy and institutional challenges for an Ethiopian diversification strategy. EPPD/MoFED long term strategy & sources of growth study and short term macroeconomic model building project
14. Ministry of Trade and Industry (1998), Ethiopian investment opportunity in manufacturing, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
15. Mulualem (2006), Manufacturing Export: Performance and Determinants in Ethiopia, National Bank of Ethiopia, Economic Research and Monetary policy Directorate, May 2006, Addis Ababa
16. National Bank of Ethiopia, Annual report, Quarterly Bulletin and various issues, Addis Ababa.
17. National leather & Shoe Corporation (1990), Annual report, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
18. Panoutsopoulos V. (1992), The growth of Export from developing countries: Export pessimism and reality. The danger of export pessimism.
19. Polmue S. M (1992), Development pattern and export instability in Papua New Guinea, in 'The danger of export pessimism.'
20. UNCTAD, Commodity yearbook, Trade and development report (United Nation, Yearly).
21. UNCTAD (1994), Commodity yearbook, Trade and development report (United Nation, Yearly).
22. UNCTAD (1998), Commodity yearbook, Trade and development report (United Nation, Yearly).
23. World Bank (1987), Ethiopia: An export Action Program, Document of the World Bank, Report No. 6432-ET, Division EA2NE, Eastern and Southern African Regional Office, June 30, 1987.
24. World Bank (1997), Ethiopian export development strategy Report No.17098-ET Oct. 17, 1997. Country department for Ethiopian. Macroeconomic ILAFTM2 African region.

Annex 1. Major performance indicators of large and medium scale textile and garment manufacturing industry

Value in '000 Birr

		1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Average 1991/92 - 2006/07
Development indicators	No. of Establishments																	
1	Total manufacturing industries	283	289	499	501	642	741	762	779	788	796	909	965	1,074	1,207	1,244	1,443	
2	Textile & garments	31	31	46	42	55	60	59	64	61	59	65	70	75	69	73	73	
3	share in %-(2/1)	11.0	10.7	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	5.7	5.9	5.1	
4	Textile	23	23	29	29	32	34	33	36	36	35	36	38	38	40	42	41	
5	Garment	8	8	17	13	23	26	26	28	25	24	29	32	37	29	31	32	
6	Employment(No. of persons engaged)																	
7	Total manufacturing industries	82,822	82,316	88,862	90,679	91,199	93,166	94,023	94,412	95,708	94,310	98,986	102,202	106,151	110,160	119,397	136,043	
8	Textile & garment	34,064	33,514	34,931	34,931	32,523	31,846	30,334	29,535	27,527	28,029	26,104	26,269	26,754	23,373	26,259	29,336	
9	Share of textile & garment in %-(8/7)	41.1	40.7	39.3	38.5	35.7	34.2	32.3	31.3	28.8	29.7	26.4	25.7	25.2	21.2	22.0	21.6	30.8
10	Textile	29,669	30,423	30,423	30,960	28,417	27,239	26,116	25,669	23,754	24,296	22,388	21,957	22,914	20,734	22,131	21,715	
11	Garment	3,845	4,066	4,066	3,971	4,106	4,607	4,218	3,866	3,773	3,733	3,716	4,312	3,840	2,643	4,128	7,621	
12	Production (value added at factor cost)																	
13	Total manufacturing GDP	336,815	712,844	1,187,258	1,344,008	1,593,839	1,681,871	1,535,034	1,929,198	2,279,338	2,366,790	2,213,690	2,567,799	2,838,629	3,024,605	3,676,781	4,923,455	
14	Textile & garment production	57,377	150,190	289,413	180,092	171,806	155,252	130,850	131,838	148,103	154,395	123,434	129,917	141,190	191,539	146,006	267,394	
15	Share of textile & garment in % (14/13)	17.0	21.1	24.4	13.4	10.8	9.2	8.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	6.3	4.0	5.4	9.7
16	Textile	50,133	131,699	198,123	165,393	156,635	140,070	124,020	119,565	133,539	140,782	109,287	106,773	120,075	175,451	125,294	207,935	
17	Garment	7,244	18,490	21,100	14,698	15,170	15,153	6,830	12,273	14,963	13,613	14,148	23,143	21,114	16,088	20,712	59,459	
18	Export																	
19	Total manufacturing export	92,921	203,591	283,246	394,680	401,116	473,256	545,395	329,817	358,734	779,099	646,767	847,139	734,418	960,464	1,271,756	1,770,061	
20	Export of textile & garment	6,752	4,762	4,142	7,000	20,682	27,062	15,213	50,765	42,440	77,616	47,743	119,716	106,691	76,246	95,720	159,810	
21	Share of Textile & garment export in %-(20/19)	7.3	2.3	1.5	1.8	5.2	5.7	2.8	15.4	11.8	10.0	7.4	14.1	14.5	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.7
22	Textile	1,889	-	-	3,299	16,980	25,569	14,988	47,145	40,898	76,603	47,318	113,730	105,742	76,066	94,960	116,6261	
23	Garment	4,863	4,762	4,142	3,701	3,702	1,493	225	3,620	1,542	1,013	425	5,986	949	1800	760	43,184	
24	Share of textile export (%)	28.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	82.1	94.5	98.5	92.9	96.4	98.7	99.1	95.0	99.1	99.8	99.2	73.0	
25	Capacity utilization																	
26	Textile & garment					51.1	44.7	27.5	26.4	41.8	50.9	37.7	40.6	37.6	47.2	23.6	28.0	38.1
27	Textile					49.5	43.5	39.2	39.2	43.5	39.2	36.2				22.7	26.1	
28	Garment					52.6				40.1						41.6	40.0	
29	Import intensity																	
30	Textile & garment	24.0	50.4	65.1	54.2	38.5	36.3	36.5	34.4	30.1	23.0	34.8	28.8	20.7	36.1	40.3	43.3	38.0
31	Textile																	
32	Garment																	
33	Export earning to cost of imported inputs ratio																	
34	Textile & garment	22.5	4.9	1.9	4.2	12.7	18.4	11.8	39.2	40.4	85.1	47.9	88.7	57.1	34.6	41.8	54.3	
35	Textile																	
36	Garment																	

Source: CSA



Annex 2: Development in large and medium scale manufacturing establishments, employment, production and export earning

Production and export in '000 Birr

	1981/82			1985/86			1991/92			1992/93			1993/94			1994/95		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total			
Indicators																		
Number of establishments	27	39	66	27	30	57	22	9	31	22	9	31	25	21	46	24	18	42
Number of persons engaged	33,644	845	34,489	33,880	1,051	34,931	27,809	2,525	30,334	26,173	3,362	29,535	18,374	9,153	27,527	18,603	9,426	28,029
Production (value added at factor cost)			160,518			56,725	652	57,377	149,404	785	150,189	216,095	3,128	219,223	174,945	5,146	180,091	
Export earning			9,729						6,752		4,762			4,142				7,000

Cont....

Indicators	1995/96			1996/97			1997/98			1998/99			1999/00			2000/01		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Number of establishments	24	31	55	24	36	60	23	36	59	25	39	64	23	38	61	23	36	59
Number of persons engaged	17,326	8,778	26,104	19,581	6,688	26,269	19,634	7,120	26,754	16,881	6,496	23,377	18,374	9,153	27,527	18,603	9,426	28,029
Production (value added at factor cost)	161,192	10,613	171,805	144,946	10,277	155,223	125,761	5,089	130,850	120,965	10,873	131,838	111,482	37,020	148,502	100,577	53,818	154,395
Export earning			20,682			27,062			15,213			50,765			42,440			77,616

Cont....

Indicators	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06			2006/07		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Number of establishments	23	42	65	24	46	70	19	51	70	21	48	69	17	56	73	13	60	73
Number of persons engaged	17,326	8,778	26,104	19,581	6,688	26,269	19,634	7,120	26,754	16,881	6,496	23,377	15,24	10,968	26,255	10,182	19,154	29,336
Production (value added at factor cost)	84,274	39,161	123,435	100,192	29,724	129,916	101,165	40,024	141,189	121,475	70,064	191,539	74,121	71,886	146,007	94,889	172,485	267,374
Export earning			47,743			119,716			106,691			76,246	74,934	20,785	95,719	81,651	69,160	159,810

Source: CSA

Annex 3. Structure of Manufacturing Export by type of products

Value in '000 Birr

Manufacturing export products	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Ave.
1. Food & beverage	value	36,317	39,702	20,208	11,914	97,228.50	182,543	18,365	206,018	154,166	211,306	123,225	292,137	601,308	229,597	
	Share (%)	17.8	14.0	5.1	3.0	20.5	33.5	5.6	26.4	23.8	24.9	16.8	30.4	47.3	25.4	20.3
2. Textile & textile products	value	4,762	4,142	7,000	20,682	17,947.50	15,213	42,440	77,616	47,743	119,716	106,691	76,246	95,720	159,810	
	Share (%)	2.3	1.5	1.8	5.2	3.8	2.8	15.4	10.0	7.4	14.1	14.6	7.9	7.5	17.7	7.6
3. Leather & leather products	value	162,463	239,402	367,472	366,686	356,779	346,873	246,402	494,630	444,858	510,499	502,830	592,081	574,728	490,262	
	Share (%)	79.80	84.52	93.11	91.42	75.39	63.60	74.71	63.49	68.78	60.26	68.62	61.65	45.19	54.3	71.7
Total manufacturing export earning (1+2+3)	value	203,591	283,246	394,680	401,116	473,255	545,395	329,817	779,099	646,767	847,139	732,746	960,464	1,271,756	879,669	
	Share (%)	99.9	100	100	99.5	99.7	99.8	95.7	99.6	100	99.3	99.8	99.7	98.7	97.4	99.4

Source: CSA



ጥቃቅናቸ

በቀለ መንግሥቱ (ኢ.ብባ)

በዙዎቻችን ሽጋ ፀባይና ቀና አመለካከት አለን። መልካም ሥነ-ምግባርና ሰላም ያለው ሰው ነን ብዬም አስባለሁ። እሰየው ነው ። ሆኖም አንዳንዶቻችን በሺ አመት አንድ ጊዜ ብቅ የምንል ወይም በጣም ጥቂቶቻችን ግን አስበንም ይሁን ሳናስባቸው የምናከናውናቸው ጥቃቅን ተግባሮቻችን የሰውነት ደረጃችንን ትንሽ እንዲያጋድል ሳያደርጉት የቀሩ አይመስለኝም። በመሆኑም ድፍረት ካልሆነብኝ ሙሉ የሰው ባህሪ አለው ለመባል ሚጢጢዬ ነገር ይጎለገል ብዬ በየዋህ አንደበቱ ለመግለጽ ይዳዳኛል።

በእናንተ በኩል ግን ታላቁ የሰው ልጅ ምን እንከን ይወጣለታል? ልትሉኝ ትችላላችሁ። በመቀጠልም በፈጣሪው ታጥቦና ታጥኖ የተፈጠረ አይደለም ወይ? ብሎ በአምላክ ፊት ሊሞግተኝ የሚችል ከአዳምም ሆነ ከሄዋን ወገን ይኖራል ብዬ እገምታለሁ። ትክክልም ናችሁ። እኔም እቀበለዋለሁ።

ቢሆንም አሁንም ተዳፈርክ ካልተባልኩ ትንሽ... በጣም ትንሽ ... እጅግ በጣም ትንሽ ... የእንከን ነጥብ ሳትኖርብን አትቀርም ብዬ እኔም ለተከበረው የፍትህ ህሊና ይግባኝ ማለት እችላለሁ።

በመሆኑም በአንዳንዱ ጉዳይ ላይ ተስማምተን ወይም ላለመግባባት ተግባብተንም ቢሆን በመንገዴ ልግፋብት። የምትከተሉኝ ወገኖችም በሁለትዮሽ ጉዳና እንጓዛለን። አንደኛው የሄዋን

ጥቃቅን መንገዶች ሲሆኑ ሁለተኛው ደግሞ የአዳም ትንንሽዬ ጎዳናዎች ናቸው። ስለዚህም እስቲ ተራ በተራ በሚያግባቡን ሀሳቦች ላይ ብቻ እየተጫወትን እንሂድባቸው ።

ከምናውቀው ሰው መካከል አንዱ የመዲናችንን አውራ ጉዳና ተከትሎ ይጓዛል እንበል። እሱም በጉዞው ላይ ምን እንደፈለገ በውል ያወቀው አይመስልም። ድንገት ወደ አንድ ሆቴል ቤት ዘው ብሎ ይገባል። እጆቹን ከፍ አድርጎ ያጨበጭባል። ታዲያ ዘፈን ለማውረድ አይምስላችሁ። የመጥሪያ ቋንቋ መሆኑ ነው።

ምክንያቱ ለምን እንደሆነ ባላውቅም የብዙዎቹ ቡናና ኬክ ቤቶች አስተናጋጆች ሴቶች ይመስሉኛል። ለመሆኑ እናንተስ ልብ ብላችኋል? ወይም ልብ ማለት አያስፈልገውም ልትሉ ትችላላችሁ - ለጊዜው እሱን እንተወው።

አስተናጋጅ መጥታ ጎንበስ ብላ በትህትና «ምን ልታዘዝ?» ትለዋለች።

«ምን አላችሁ ይላታል?» በጎርናና ድምፅ።

«ምን ፈለጉ?» ትለዋለች።

«ለስላሳ አላችሁ?» ይጠይቃታል።

«አዎ ምን አይነት ላምጣልዎት?» ትለዋለች።

«ምን ምን ዓይነት አለ?» መልሱ ይጠይቃታል።

«ኮካ... ፔፕሲ... ሚሪን ዳ... ስኝ ራይት...» ትዘረዝራለች።

«ለካስ ሐኪም ጣፋጭ ከልክሎኛል

በቃ ተይው» ይላታል።

«ታዲያ ሌላ ምን ልታዘዝዎት?» እንጀራ ነውና መልሷ ትጠይቃለች።

«ምንም?» ይመልስላታል - ትሄ ዳለች።

እንደገና ያጨበጭባል።

ትመለሳለች። ውሀ ቅጅ ውሀ መልሽ።

«የሚበላ ምን አላችሁ?» ጥያቄውን ቀጠለ። ምናልባት ይህ ሰው ቃለ መጠይቅ አቅራቢ ይሆን ብላችሁ ሳታስቡ አትቀሩም።

«ምንቸት አብሽ... በያይነቱ... ማጎበራዊ... ሚስቶ... የዶሮ ወጥ... ክትፎ... » በቃሏ አነበነበች።

ኪሱን ደባብሶ ትንሽ አሰብ ያደርግና «እንዲያውም ዘግቶኛል ይቅር» ይላታል። እንደ እኔ ሀሳብ ምግብ የዘጋው ምግብ አይጠይቅም። አስተናጋጅ ተመልሷ ትሄ ዳለች። ድርጊቱን በቅርብ ርቀት ለሚመለከት ምናልባት ስትሄድ መቀመጫዋን ስትመለስ ፊቷን ለማየት ፈልጎ ይሆን ያስኛል።

ሰለሰ! እጆቹን ከፍ አድርጎ አሁንም አጨበጨበ። ለምን ከበሮ ላይ አይለማመድም? ልትሉ ትችላላችሁ። አሁንም መጣች የፈረደባት አስተናጋጅ።

«አልኮል መጠጥስ ይኖራችኋል?»

«አዎ አለን» ትለዋለች።

«ምን ምን አላችሁ» ይጠይቃል።

«ቢራ... ውስኪ... አረቄ... አኘራ ቲቭ... ወይን... » የቃል የመጠጥ ዝርዝር አቀረበችለት።

«ሌላ?» ይላታል ሌላ ቦታ እያሰበ።

አስተናጋጇ በደከመና በተሰላች ስሜት «የሌላው ፋብሪካ ገና



አልተቋቋመም» ብላ ብትመልስለት የተሳሳተች ይመስላችኋል? ወይንስ የትዕግስትን ድንበር ዘለለች ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ? እኔ በበኩሌ ግን ሰውያችን የሚፈልገውን ነገር በውል የተረዳው አልመሰለኝም። «የጠፋብኝን ነገር እስካሁን አላወቅሁትም። አሁንም እንደጠፋብኝ ነው» አለ እንደተባለው መንገደኛ።

ጫማ አሳማሪዎች ሰፈር ነን። ሰውየው ጫማውን ለማስጠረግ በሊስትሮ ዕቃው ላይ እግሩን የእርግጫ ያህል ያስቀምጠዋል። «ቡርሽ አይደለም በደንብ ቀባው» ይለዋል ባለሊስትሮውን - እየተቁነጠነጠ። «እሺ ጌታው» ይላል ባለሊስትሮው - እየሾረ።

«ቀለሙ ምን ዓይነት ነው» ይጠይቀዋል - በመካከሉ። «ኪዊ ነው» ይመልሳል። «እሱን አልፈልግም ተወው» ይቆጣል። «ተጠርጓል እኮ ታዲያ እንዴት ላድርግልዎት ጌታው?» «ኮሳሳ ያውልህ! መልስ አምጣ» ብሎ ድፍን መቶ ብር ይወረውርለታል። የመቶ ብር ኖት መሸገረጥ አድርጎ ማውጣት የስልጣኔ ወይንስ የቱጃርነት ምልክት ነው ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ? «ጌታው ሁለት ሽልንግ የለዎትም» ናለዎ ይፈልጉ?» በትህትና ይጠይቃል። «ከሌለህ ተወው። ገንዘቤን ለሰው ባይለው ነው» ብሎት ብሩን መንጭቆት ጥሎት ይሄዳል። ታዲያ እናንተ እንደዚህ ያለ ትንሹ ሀሣብ ያለው ትልቅ ጓደኛ ቢያጋጥማችሁ ምን ትላላችሁ?

አንዳንዱ ደግሞ በኬክ ቤት በራፍ ወይንም በጎዳና ዳር ቆም ብሎ! አይነት ወዲያ ወዲህ ያማትራል። ጋዜጣ አዟሪ ያያል። «ባለጋዜጣ ና ወዲህ ይለዋል።» በደረቱ ጋዜጣ የታቀፈው ጋዜጣ አዟሪ፤ ሣንቲም አባራሪ በሩጫ እርምጃ ይመጣል። «ያኛውን ስጠኝ፤ ይኸኛውን ደግሞ ጨምርልኝ» - ከየአይነቱ ይሰጠዋል። «ትናንት የወጣው እንትን መፅሔት ይኖርሀል? የዛሬው ማንትስዬ ጋዜጣ አለህ?» ሁለት ሦስቱን ጋዜጣ ተቀብሎ በዓይኖቹ ገረፍ ገረፍ ማድረግ ይጀምራል። አስራ አምስትና ሃያ ደቂቃዎቹ ይበራሉ። ባለጋዜጣው መንቃቃቱና መገተሩ ይሰለጥዋል።

«ጌታው ወይ ይግዙኝ ወይ ይስጡኝ?» ይለዋል። እነዚያን ሲገልባበጡ የተጨማሪዱ ጋዜጦች ጥሎለት ቤሳቤስቲን ሳይወረውርለት በኩራት ይሄ ዳል። ያ ሚስቱን ጋዜጣ አዟሪም በአዘኑ ዓይኖቹ ይሸኘዋል።

ታዲያ ይኸ ዘመናዊነት ወይንስ አላዋቂነት ነው? ብላችሁ ትገምታላችሁ። ለእኔ እንደእነዚህ ያሉት ሰዎች አመለካከታቸው አይመቸኝም። በአንድ ፊት ብልጠት በሌላኛው ወገን ስስትን የተካኑ ይመስለኛል። እናም የሰውነት መለኪያው ሚዛኑ ይጠፋብኛል።

ሀሳቤን በሚከተለው ጨዋታ ላጠናክረው። በአንድ ወቅት አንድ ጓደኛችን ከባልደረቦቹ ጋር አንድ ቡና ቤት ገብተው ከቀማመሱ በኋላ በሉ እኔ እቸኩላለሁ እናንተ

ሂሳቡን ተረዳዱበት ብሎ የሂሳብ ማወራረዱንና የአዲተሩነቱን ስራ ለጓደኞቹ ጥሎላቸው እንደሄደው ሞኝ ዓይነት ሰው ማለት ነው።

አንድ ቁንጠኛ የዘመነ የቢሮ ኃላፊ ለሥራ ጉዳይ ደጋግሞ ከሚደውልበት ቦታ የስልኩን ቁጥሮች ይመታል። ያ የለመደው የሄዋን ስርቅርቅ ድምጽ በስልኩ ሽቦ ውስጥ ይመጣል።

«ዘወትር ጤና ይስጥልኝ ስትይኝ ድምጽሽ ይማርክኛል» ይላታል። «አመሰግናለሁ ወንድሜ » ትለዋለች በአክብሮት። «በጣም እወድሻለሁ» ይላታል - ደጋግሞ። የበላችው እያገላት ደግሜ ላጉርስሽ አላት እንደሚባለው። «ባለትዳርና የሁለት ልጆች እናት ነኝ እኮ» ትለዋለች።

«እኔም እኮባለትዳርና የሁለት ልጆች አባት ነኝ» ይመልስላታል። «ታዲያ ምን ፍጠሪ ነው የምትለኝ?»

«በስልኩ ውስጥም ቢሆን አንድ ጊዜ ከንፈርሽን ልሳመው» ይላታል። «ከት ብላ» ትስቃለች። «ምን ያስቅሻል?» እንደመቆጣት ይከጃለዋል።

ግጥም ታስማዋለች። «የፍቅር አባት - - - ምላሱ ታዎ፤ ሲያስቀኝ ኖሮ - - - አሳቀኝ ደግሞ።» ትለዋለች።

«መልሶ! ይኸው ነው መልሱ?» ይላታል - በብስጭት።

«ለጊዜው ዝርዝር ሣንቲም የለኝም» ብላው ትሰናበተዋለች። ታዲያ እንዲህ ያለውን ባልደረባችንን በየትኛው ሚዛን ልመዝነው? በወርቅ፤ በብር ወይንስ በጥጥ ሚዛን? ምርጫውን ለእናንተ ልተወው።



መቼም ልሂድ ከተባለ በእግርም ባይሆን በሀሳብ ብዙ የሚያስኬዱ መንገዶች አሉ። ላም ታምረኛ ልጅ ወለደች አሉ። እንዳትልሰው እሳት ሆነባት። እንዳትተወው ልጇ ነው። ወይንም ደግሞ ጣት ገማኝ ተብሎ ተቆርጦ አይጣልምና ልንተወው እንቸገራለን። በመሆኑም ጨክነን ልንርቀው የማንችለው ምስኪን ንደኛ ይኖረናል እንበል።

ይህ ንደኛችን ደግሞ አምላክ ከፈጠረው ጀምሮ ከውሀ ጋር ፈጽሞ ተጣልቶ የቆየ ነው። በነፍስ አባት እንኳን አልታረቅም የሚል ጀግና ሊሆንብንም ይችላል። «ስክንዴ ቡቲክ» የገዛቸው አንድ ሁለት ሙሉ ልብሶች አየርና ብርሃን እየናፈቃቸው በቁም ሣጥን ውስጥ ተሰቅለው ይቀመጣሉ።

ከዚያም «ድብብቆሽ ከሚጫወቱበት መኖሪያቸው ውስጥ በወርም በመንፈቅም ብቅ» ብለው ይለበሳሉ። ከስራ ባልደረባም ሆነ ከንደኛም ጋር መገናኘት ደግሞ አይቀርም። ወንድሜ፣ ወንድሜ ተባብሎ የውሸትም ይሁን የእውነት ወይንም ከአንገትም ይሁን ከአንጀት በዘልማድ አንገት ለአንገት ትተቃቀፋችሁ።

ታዲያ ከላይ ጣል የተደረገችው የዚያች ኮት ሽታ «የወር መንገደኛ ሰው ጠረንን ወይም» በሙዳይ ውስጥ የክረመች የአቴቴ ሽቶና ወይም «ካፊያ ዝናብ የመታት አጎዛን» ሚስቶ ሽታን ፈጥራ «ድብልቅልቅ ብላ ወደ አፍንጫ ትገባና ውስጣዊ ስሜትን ታውካለች። የሌሎቹን ልብሶቻችንን ዓይነትና ሁኔታ ለጊዜው ዝርዝሩ ስላልደረሰኝ እተወዋለሁ። በዚህም የተነሳ

ለመሆኑ የሰው ልጅ ወደ ሆዱ የሚገባውን የደፈረሰና መረር ያለ ውሀ የሚያስጥለውና ከንፁህ ውሀ ጋር የሚያስታርቀው እንዴት ሽማግሌ ይጠፋል? እላለሁ።

አመል አለብን በጣም ውሱን ንደኞቻችን የያዙትን የጫት ቀንበጥ ወይንም የሙዝ ልጣጭ - ቆሻሻ የተቋጠረበት ፌስታል አለበለዚያም እጃቸውን ወይንም አፍንጫቸውንና አፋቸውን የጠረጉበትን ሶፍትም በሉት ወረቀት ለንፋስ መጫወቻ መወርወር ይቀናቸዋል

ለምሳሌም ምርጥ የሀገራችን ሙዝ ስልቅጥ ከተደረገ በኋላ ልጣጩን በየአውራ ጎዳናው ላይ ይጣላል። በዚያ መንገድ ሐላፊ የሆነ ሎተሪ የወጣለት እድለኛ ደግሞ በእግሩ ይረግጣትና «የሰርከስ ኢትዮጵያን» አክሮባት ስርቶ በአናቱ ይቆማል። ታዲያ ይሳቃል ወይስ ይታዘናል?

ሌሎች አንዳንዶች ወይም በጣም ጥቂቶች ደግሞ ምላሳቸው ነገር ሳይሆን ምራቅ አይቋጥርም። በየሄዱበት ጢቅ ማለት ይቀናቸዋል። በተለይ የማለዳ አስፓልት ጉዳና መሬት መሬት እየተመለከታችሁ ስትንዝቱ የምድር ጌጥን ታያላችሁ። ታዲያ እነሱ የሄዱበት መንገድ ሁሉ አሞራ የዋለበት ሜዳን መስሎ ይስተዋላል። አንዳንዶች ደግሞ ይባስ ብለው እህል ሲበላ ሳይቀር የሰው ወስፋት የሚቆልፉ አይጠፉም።

ደግሞ ይህ አፍ እንዳያርፍ የሚያደርገው ማስቲካ የሚባል ነገር ሲላመጥ ይውላል። አገልግሎቱ ሲያበቃ ወንበር ላይ ተለጥፎ ልብስና መቀመጫን የሚያፋቅር

ደራሲው ያልታወቀ አስቂኝ ኮሚዲ ይፈጸምበታል። እንዲሁም ከጠረጴዛ ውስጣዊ አካል ፋር ጣትን የሚያጣብቅ የሙጫ አዚም ሳታስተናገዱ አልቀራችሁም። ለዚህ ሲባል ምነው እሱም ሽንት ቤት በኖረውና በዚያው በተፀዳዳነው ጸሰኛል።

በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ በአጋጣሚ በመንገድ ላይ የሚጓዙ አንዳንድ ሰችን ተመልከቱ። እጃቸው አያርፍም። አመል አለበት። በየአደባባዩ ለዓይን ማረፊያ የተተከሉ እፀዋትን ቀንበጥ መቅጠፍና አበቦችን መቁረጥ ይቀናቸዋል። ትልልቆቹ ዛፎች ግን በብስጭት ጎንበስ ብለው የእናንተም ልጆች እንደነዚህ ተክሎች ቅጠል... ሳይጨርሱት ይተውታል - በንፋስ ሽውታ ድምጽ - በዛፍኛ ቋንቋ።

ዘመኑ ቆየት ብሏል። ብዙውን ጊዜ ወደ መስሪያ ቤት አርፍዳ የምትገባ አንዲት የሥራ ባልደረባችን ነበረች። ልክ ቢሮ እንደገባች ግን የስልክ እጇታ መያዝ እለታዊ ተግባሯ ነበር። ቅድሚያ ድርጅቱ የሰጣት የሥራ ድርሻ መሆኑ ነው። የስልኩ ቁጥሮች ይመታሉ። ቁርሱን የረፈደበት ስራ ምሳውንም ሊደገም ነው።

«ሀሎ! ሀሎ! እንዴት ነህ? ሰላም ነው?» የዘወትር ፀሎቷ ናት። ታዲያ ከሰው ትዝብት ውስጥ የጣላት ብዙውን ጊዜ የሄዋን ስም ስትጠራና እንዴት ነሽ ስትል አትሰማም። ተሳስታ ወይንም እንደመደበሪያ ካልሆነ በስተቀር። እሷም በግልጽ ሴቶች ለእኔ አለርጅኮች ናቸው። ሰውነቴ እነሱን ሲያይ ይቆጣል። ፀጉራ ይቆማል።



አይኔ ይቀላል ትላለች።

እኔም እንደሚመስለኝ ከሆነ በምድር ላይ ሄዋንን ሳይሆን አዳምን ነው የምታውቀው። አወቃት አወቃችው እንዳለው መጽሐፉ። ከቀድሞ እጮኛዋ በሆነ ምክንያት ተለያይተው ባልታሰበ ወንድ እጅ ትገባና ትዳር ይዛ (ባትይዘውም ይዟት) የምትኖር ይመስለኛል። ለምን? ብትሉኝ ቤቷ ትዝ አይሏትምና! ሻይ ብትጠጣ ከቢሮ አዳም ጋር ምሳ ብትበላ ከዚህኛው አዳም ጋር ብትጫወት ከዚያኛው አዳም ጋር አይኗ ቢያደንቅ ዘራ አዳምን ብቻ ነው።

ይህን የተመለከቱ የሥራ ባልደረቦቿ ታዲያ «አዳም- የአይኔ አበባ» የሚል የክርስትና ስም አውጥተው ሰጧት። እኔም በጊነስ ቡክ ላይ መጻፉን እርግጠኛ ባልሆንም ሳይጋነን ለ75 ደቂቃዎች ያህል ሳታቋርጥ ከአዳም ጋር በቀጭኑ ሽቦ የለሆሳስ ጨዋታ ለመደረጉ እማኝ ሆኜ እቀርባለሁ። ግን ግን ይቅርታ ይደረግልኝና ወንዶችስ የያዙት አብዛኞቹ ስልክ ቁጥሮችን በአጋጣሚ ብትመለከቱ የሄዋኞችን ዝርዝር ነው ብሎ መናገር አይቻልም ትላላችሁ? እንዲያውም አዳም ለአዳም ምን ያደርግለታል የሚሉም አይጠፉም።

ምርምራቸው ደስ የሚለኝና በጣም የማደንቃቸው አንድ ሁለት የሩቅ ባልደረቦች አሉኝ። እዚያ ቤት ምን ተሠራ ከዚህኛው ቢሮ ምን ተወራ ብለው መረጃ የሚያሸቱ ናቸው። ከመንደር ተነስተው ከአገር ውስጥ አልፈው ከውጭው ዓለም ከቢቢሲ ወይም ከሲኤን ኤን የዜና ትሩፋት ለማወቅ ጉጉት አለባቸው። አልፈው ተርፈውም ምን ተበላ?

ምን ተጠጣ? ብቻ ሳይሆን ከንዳቸው ድረስ በመግባት ሰዎች እንዴት እየኖሩ ነው ብለው የማወቅ ፍላጎት የሚታይባቸው ናቸው። በዚህ የፍልስፍና ጥበብ ከፍተኛ ጉጉት ያላቸው ሰዎች እናንተንም እንደእኔ ሳይጋጥማችሁ አልቀረም።

ብዙ የእኛነት ሁኔታችንም ይከሰታሉ። በሰንበት ወይም ከአዘቦቱ ቀናት በአንደኛው እለት በእምነቱ ጠንክር ያለ ፍቅር ያላቸው ንደኞቻችን ወደ ፀሎት ቤት ይሄዳሉ እንበል። እጃቸውን ወደ ሰማይ ዘርግተው አንገታቸውን አንጋጠው አምላካቸውን ልመና ኤሎሄ... ኤሎሄ... እያሉ ልቦናቸውን ለፈጣሪያቸው ሰጥተው ያረፍዳሉ። ወደቀያቸው ወይም ወደ ትምህርት ቤታቸው አለበለዚያም ወደ ሥራ ገቢታቸው ሲመለሱ በተቃራኒው የሚናገሩት ፀያፍ ቃል ግን ጆሮን ያሳምማል።

በምናየው ምግባር ዓይናችን ያፍራል። በድርጊቶች ልባችን ያዝናል። ምን ታደርገዋለህ ብለን ማለፉ ደግሞ ለሕሊና ይከብዳል። ታዲያ አንዳንድ ጊዜ እኔ ግራ ግብት ሲለኝ «እምነትና እውነት ከየትኛው ያገሬ ገበሬ ማሳ ውስጥ ተዘርተው» በቅለው ይመረቱ ይሆን? ብዬ ራሴን እንድጠይቅ ያደርገዋል።

አንዳንዱ አዳም የቤቱ ቧንቧ ውሀ ብዙ ሂሳብ ቆጠረብኝ ብሎ በቤተሰቡ ላይ አካኪ ዘራፍ እያለ የሚፎክርና በቁልፍ የሚቸነክር ጠንቃቃ አባወራ አለ። በተቃራኒው ደግሞ የቢሮውን መታጠቢያ ቤት ውሀ ግን ጣቱን አስነክቶ እንደነሐሴ አሸንዳ ሲወርድ ዘወር

ብሎ አያየውም - የዝናብ ውሀ ምን ይታያል! የቢሮውንም መብራት የ24 ሰዓት አገልግሎት እንደሚሰጥ በማስታወቂያ የሚያስነግር ዘመናዊ ሰው አይታጣም።

ሌሎች ደግሞ በቤታቸው ጠረጴዛ ላይ ያለው አቧራ ቢጻፍበት በሰማኒያ ያፈራርማል። በንዳቸው የምግብ ዕቃ ላይ ዝንብ ግው ሲል የሚውልበት ቤት ያላቸው ንደኞች በአጋጣሚ ብታገኙ በሃሳባችሁ አፈላልጉ። ከቢሮ ሲገቡ ግን ሌላ አካል ሆነው ይታያሉ። የታጠበ ብርጭቆ የውሀ ጠብታ አየሁበት ብለው ግሥላ የሚሆኑ እንኳን እቃውን አስተናጋጆቹን የሚጠየፉ አይጠፉም።

«ብርጭቆው ምን ነክቶት ነው? ብለው በቁጣ ይገነፍላሉ።

«ምንም አልነካውም። ትመልሳለች አስተናጋጅ ።

«ማንኪያው ምን ሆኖ ነው ግራቀኝ የሚረግጠው? መልሰው ያፋጥጧቸዋል።

«ምንም?»

«ለምንድነው ብርጭቆው ጠርዙ ተሸርፎ አላዋቂ የሳማት ልጃገረድ ከንፈር የመሰለው ይጠይቃሉ»

«፩ረ አልተሸረፈም ጥያቄው በትክክል አልገባኝም» አስተናጋጅ ትመልሳለች።

«ዳብሽው» ትባላለች

«ምን?»

«ነገ ስትመለሻ ይገባሻል» ብለው በፊታቸው አርጨሜ የሚጋረፉ አይጠፉም። ይህን መሰል የባዶ ቤት ዘመናዊነት ውሎ አድሮ ሲያስቡት ግን ወይ ያሳፍራል አለበለዚያም ያሸማቅቃል ።

በምድራችን የሰውነት ማፍታቻ ወይም አፍ ያባውን ብቅል ያወሻጥዋል የሚባልበትና የአልኮል



ዘር ቀመስ የሚደረግበት ቦታ በሽ ነው። በዚህም አካባቢ እንደምንም ብለን የተከበረ ስመጥር ሰውኛ ብናፈላልግ አናጣም ለዶሮ ማታ ቃል ተገብቶለት «በግዳጅ መጠጥ ካልጠጣህ» በዚያ ቦታ ብቻ የደግነት ሰብል ዝራ የተባለ የሚመስል ምርጥ ሰው አይጠፋም ብላችሁ አስቡ።

ታዲያ በመጀመሪያው ላይ ይቀማምሳል። ከዚያ ደገምገም እያደረገ ይጠጣል ሲሞቀው ሰውነቱ መፍታታት ሲጀምር በቁንጥ አያያዝ ያንቆረቁራል። በል ሲለው አካባቢው እየተሸከረከረበትም ቢሆን ይነሳል ይቀመጣል፤ ቃላቶች እንደፍጥርጥራቸው «ለሚመለከተው ሁሉ በሚል አድራሻ» በየአቅጣጫው ይወረወራሉ። ቦታውም ሰአቱም የድፍረትና የጀግንነት መድረክና ወቅት ነው። በአልኮሉ ህልም ውስጥ ቤቱ ትዝ ይለዋል። ከመቀመጫው እየተናጠ ይነሳል። ወደፊት ይሄዳል። ወደኋላ ይመለሳል። የአልኮሉ ሰልፈኛ ሻለቃ አዛዥ ወደፊት ሂድ ይለዋል። ይሄ ዳል። ከበሩ ጋር ይላተማል።

እንደገና መሪውን ያስተካክልና ወደውጭ ይወጣል። ተንጦም ተወቅጦም ወደሚሄድበት ይሄዳል-መሄድ ከተባለ በጣም የባሰበትም በአንድ ቱቦ ውስጥ ወድቆ ገብቶ ክርፋት ለብቦ - ድንጋይ ተንተርሶ፤ ጭቃ አቅፎ፤ ቆሻሻ ተደግፎ የሚያድር አይኖርም ትላላችሁ? ታዲያ በቁማችን ሞተን የመጠጥ ሬሳ ከቱቦ ውስጥ ተጎትቶ ሲወጣ ለሌሎች ያለው አርአያነት አያስደንቃችሁም? በጣምስ አያሳዝናችሁም? እኔ በበኩሌ እርሜን አውጥቼ ነጭ ለብሻለሁ።

ይህን በመጠጥ ቤት ከበር መልስ ግብዣ አትለፉኝ የሚለውን ጉበዝ በደንብ እናጠነው። የቡና ቤቱን ከበር መልስ ደግነት የአብርሃም ቤት ያስመሰለው አባወራ የቤቱን አቅጣጫ በዓይነ ሕሊናችሁ ተከትላችሁት ተጓዙ። ከሰፈሩ አንባቢ ስትደርሱ ልጆቹ ከኋላ ሱሪያቸው አልቆና ተቦትርፎ በቁጣቸው ሲያጌጡ ነው የምታገኝዋቸው። «ጉስቁልናቸውን ከፊደል በላይ እንድታነቧቸው ትገደዳላችሁ።»

እነማሙሽት ወይ ልልበስ ወይ ልጉረስ ወይ ወደ ብርሀኑ አድርሰኝ ወይ ወደ ጨለማው መልስኝ ይላሉ። የመጡበትንና የሚሄዱበትን መንገድ እያማረሩ የብሶት እሮሮ ሙሾ ሲያወርዱ በእዝን ህሊናችሁ ሳይታሰቡዋችሁ አልቀሩም። እማውራዋ ደግሞ የረሀብና የብሶት ችጋር ስታዟጋ ትታያችኋለች። ታዲያ እንዲህ ያለውን የመጠጥ ለጋስ «ለቤት ቀጋ ለውጭ አልጋ» የሚለውን ሹመት ብንሰጠው ብሂሉ ያስኬድ ይሆን?

ማጌጥ መልካም ነው። መዋብ ግሩም ነው። መልበስ ሽጋ ነው። አንዳንድ ጊዜ እንደመስቀል ወፍ ወይም እንደ ሎተሪ እጣ ብቅ የምትል የቢሮ ሄዋን ሳያጋጥመን አይቀርም? ስንዝር የማትሞላ ሚኒስከርት ቀሚስ ተብዬ ለብሳ ብቅ ትላለች። ታዲያ የቀሚሷ ተፈጥሮ ደግሞ እንደፍየል ጭራ ከብርድ አትከላከል እንትን አትሸፍን ይሆንባታል። ውቢትም አጉል በሆነ ተሽከርካሪ ወንበር ላይ ተቀምጣ ሽንጧን በማውረግረግ ጭኗን ስታስመርቅ ትውላለችኖ

ያ አካል ደግሞ «በአዳም አይን አውቶማቲክ ካሜራ በድንገት ፎቶግራፍ ይነሳል።» አይን ደግሞ ምን ይፈረድበታል። አይቶ ለህሊና ካልተናገረ «ግንባር ነው» ይባላል። ታዲያ ሰነባብቶ «እከሌ እኮ ተራራ ላውጣሽ አለኝ» እንትና ደግሞ ቁልቁለት ላውርድሽ አለኝ። እየተባለ የታሪኩ ስንክሳር ይነበብበታል።

አንዳንድ ጊዜ ደግሞ በሄዋን ብቻ አልፈርድም የአዳምም ጥቃቅኖቹ ተግባሮች ለእኔ አይመቹኝም። ዩኒፎርም ያደረገች ተማራ-ሚኒስከርት የለበሰች የቢሮ እመቤት፤ በፈረንጅ ጅንስ ሱሪ «የተጨናነቀ» መቀመጫ ያላትን የወጣት አይነት ሁሉ ሲያማትር ይውላል። ምላሱን እንደ ደስታ ከረሜላ የሚመጥና ምራቁን እንደ ወለላ ማር የሚውጥ ጉብል አላጋጠማችሁም? እናም በህይወት ላይ የፍቅር ጠባሳ የሚጥል «እነሁሉ አማረኝን እባካችሁ ገበያ አታውጡት» ያሰኛል ።

የአውራ መንገዱን ጠርዝ ይዘን ዳርዳሩን እንንዛለን። የፖርኪንግ ጠባቂዋ ባለመኪናውን እየሮጠች ትከተለዋለች። እናንተም በአይነህሊናችሁ ተከተሏት። «ምን ፈለግሽ?» ይላታል በቁጣ። «የፖርኪንጉን» ብር «መሄድም ያስከፍላል እንዴ?» ሳቀባት። «እባክህ አትቀልድ ወንድሜ እንጀራዬ ነው።» «ዳቦ አይሻልሽም?» » አሁንም አፌዘባት። ሞተሩን አንቀሳቀሰ። ተከተለችው። የሃምሳ ሳንቲም ቫዝሊን የሚያክል



ምራቅ ፀሐይ ካጠቆረውና ንፋስ ካጠወለገው ፊቷ ላይ ተፍቶባት ይሄዳል። ልጅቱ በድርጊቱ አሳዛኝነት ለቅሶ ለቅሶ እያላት ቆማ ቀረች እናንተስ የውስጣዊ ሀዘኗ ቁስል አይሰማችሁም? በእኔ በኩል እንደዚህ ያለው የትንሽነት ምልክት በጣም ያዛዝነኛል። ምናል ትልቁ ድሀ በትንሹ ድሀ ባይጨክን ብዬ እንዳስብ ያደርገኛል።

ምድራችን ብዙ የጭውውት መድረክም አላት። ከእኔ ወዲያ ታሪክ ሰንጣቂ፣ ኢኮኖሚ አዋቂ፣ መጽሐፍ አድናቂ፣ ጨዋታ አድማቂ የለም ብሎ እሱ ብቻ ተናጋሪ እሱ ብቻ የመድረኩ ተዋናይ የሆነ ጓደኛ ወይም የሥራ ባልደረባ እንዲያው ድንገት አጋጥሟችሁ አያውቅም?

በመካከሉ አስተያየት ወይም ሀሳባችሁን ለመግለጽ እንኳን እንድትችሉ የያዘውን የጨዋታ መድረክ እድሉን የሚነፍጋችሁ አዳም አይጠፋም ባይ ነኝ። እናንተም ግራ በመጋባትም ይሁን በትዝብት አላዋቂነቱን አፍ አውጥታችሁ ባትናገሩም ሳያስደንቃችሁ ግን አይቀርም - ለወሬ የለው ፍሬ ብላችሁ ።

በሰው ልጆች የእድገት ታሪክ ውስጥ ዘወትር በሱስ የመለከፍ አባዜ ያጋጥማል። ሱስኛው ጥቂት ቢሆንም የሱስ አይነቱ ግን በጣም የበዛ ነው። የሲጋራው ሱስ ያበራል፣ የጫቱ ሱስ ለምልሟል፣ የብድሩ ሱስ ደምቋል፣ የመናገሩ ሱስ ደግሞ ፈክቷል። ሁሉም በየአይነቱ ሞልቷል። እንዲህ አይነት ሱስ ያለበት ሰው ግን በአገር አቀፍ የህዝብ ቆጠራ ወቅት እንዲያው በአጋጣሚ ሊገኝ

ይችላል ብላችሁ ገምቱ።

ቀደም ሲል በነበረ ብሂል የሰማሁትን አባባል በትክክል ማስተላለፌን እርግጠኛ ባልሆንም ናየባሌን የወርቅ እንቁላል የመውለድ ምስጢር ለማን ልተንፍስው ብላ መሬት ቆፍራ በአደራ ለምድር የነገረችው ሄዋን አይነት አጋጣሚ ነበር አሉ። በቅርብ ጊዜያችን ደግሞ የሰማውን ወሬ በምስጢር ለመንገር ፈልጎ «የት ሄጄ ልፈንዳ?» ያለው ጉበዝ ነበር አሉ። አሁን ደግሞ በዝግ ስብሰባ ላይ የተነገረን ሀሳብ ወይም ከሚስጢራዊ ደብዳቤ ላይ የተነበበን ጉዳይ «መታጠቢያ ቤት ሄዶ በር ቆልፎ ለጓደኛው በጆሮው ነግሮ እጄይ በማለት መተንፈስን» የመሰለ ሱስ የለም።

አንዳንድ ጊዜ ደግሞ ሳይሞቅ የሚፈላ የወዳጅነት ሱስ ወይም ፍቅረኛሞች አጋጥሟችሁ ያውቃሉ? ታዲያ የወግ ድር በሚደራበት ሳምንት አንደኛው «ገበያ እንውጣ» ይላል የፍቅራቸውን ግለት ለመግለፅ። «ለምን » ብሎ ሁለተኛው ይጠይቃል።

«ወንጌት ለመግዛት»
«ለምናችን?» አሁንም ሁለተኛው ተጠያቂ ይመልሳል።

«ውሀ እንድንቀዳበት» ይለዋል። ውሀውንም ለመቅዳት ወደ ወንዝ ይወርዳሉ። እናም እሺ ይሁን ወንጌቱም ተገዛ። ውሀውም ተቀዳ እንበል። ታዲያ ሳምንታት ሳይቆጠሩ ኩርፊያቸው በአፍንጫቸው ይሆንና በተመልካች እይታ ውስጥ ትዝብት ላይ ይወድቃሉ። ኡደቱ ግን ይቀጥላል። ከሚመጣው ወይም ከምትመጣው ሄዋንም ሆነች አዳም ጋር ፈጥኖ ይቀረባል

- ፈጥኖ ይራቃል። ይህን መሰሉ ፈጣን ድርጊት «ደርሶ መልስ የፍቅር ሱስ ወይም ፈጣኑ ሎተሪ» ይሉታል- ዘመነኞቹ።

ብድር አፍቃሪ ሱስኛም አለ። እናንተም ሳያጋጥማችሁ አይቀርምና አብረን እንመልከተው። አቀራረቡም እንደድመት ፀጉር ለስለስ ብሎ ነው። ምናልባትም የጭንቅላቱን ፀጉሮች እያፍተለተለም ሊሆን ይችላል።

«አባክህ ወንድሜ ትንሽ ገንዘብ አበድረኝ?» ይላችኋል እየተቅለሰለሰ።

«ምነው ምን ችግር ገጠመህ? » ምክንያት ትጠይቃላችሁ።

«ከገጠር ዘመድ ታሞ ስለመጣብኝ » ይመልስላችኋል።

«ታዲያ ከየት አምጥተህ ትከልፍለኛለህ? » ትሉታላችሁ። ከዚህ ቀደምም ተበድሯችሁ ከፊሉን ገንዘብ በየምክንያቱ የውሀ ሽታ ሆኖ ቀርቶባችኋልና።

«ከሌላ ሰው ተበድሬ እከፍላለሁ» ይመልሳል።

«ለእሱ ደግሞ ከየት አምጥተህ ትከፍለሃለህ?» መልሳችሁ ትጠይቃላችሁ

«ለእሱም እንዲሁ ከሩቅ ሰው ተበድሬ እከፍለሃለሁ»

«የብድርህ ሰንሰለት አልበዛም? » ብላችሁ ትጠይቃላችሁ። ነገሩ ገርሟችሁ።

«ምን ላድርግ አለም ያስተማረችኝ እንደዚህ ነው። እሷ እየተበደረች ስትከፍልና ስትዞር ትኖራለች። ደግሞስ ምን ክፋት አለው። የብድሩ ሰንሰለት በረዘመ ቁጥር ወይ አበዳሪ ወይ ተበዳሪ ድንገት ከዚህች አለም ተለይተው ውላቸውን በገዛ ፍቃዳቸው ሊያፈርሱት ይችላሉ። ስለዚህም



ትንሹ ደሀ ከትልቁ ደሃ እንዲሁም ትንሹ ሀብታም ከትልቁ ሀብታም እየተበዳደሩ መኖር ነው።» ብሎ ፌዝ ነገር ሊቀላቅልም ይከፎላል።

ወደ ሳቅ አምባ ልውሰዳችሁ። ውሀ ሲወስድ እያሳሳቀ ነው ይባል የለ። ታዲያ እኛን ባይወስደንም እዳር ቆመን እንመልከተው። በእርግጥ ሳቅ የደስታ ምንጭ ነው። የፍቅር ወንዝ ነው። በመሆኑም ከስራ ጋር ሲሆን የሌሎችን ፀጉር ሳያቆም የጆሮ ታምቡር ሳይበጥስ መሆን ይገባዋል። «አንዳንዱ ሳቅ ግን የማያቋርጥ ቃጭል ነው» ያስብላል። በድንገት ቢሮው በሳቅ መብረቅ ይመታል። ሰው ሁሉ ድንግጥ ይልና ወደ አንድ አቅጣጫ ይመለከታል። ሳቁም «በኮርኒሱ ላይ የተንጠለጠለውን የመብራት አምፖል ያንቀጠቅጠዋል» እንበል።

አንዱ ይነሳና «ስርዓት የላትም እንዴት?» ይላል- የሳቁን ሞዴሊስት።

«ስርዓት የሚሰራው ስርዓቱን የሚቀበል ሰው ሲኖር ነው» ሌላው ይቀጥላል።

«ለሁሉም ነገር ያረቁ መጠጫ የምታክል መለኪያ እንኳን ቢኖረው ያምርበታል።» ሁለተኛው ጨመረ።

«እሷ እኮ አይፈረድባትም» አንዱ ሃሳብ ያቀርባል።

«እንዴት?» ቀጣዩ ይቀበላል። «ስትመረቅ ሜጀሯ ሳቅ ማይነሯ ተክ ነው» ሌላው ማስተካከያ ይጨመርበታል።

እናም እባካችሁ ስንስቅ ብቻ እንሳቅ። ከዝቅተኛ ግምት ላይ ከምንወድቅ እላለሁ።

አንዳንድ ጊዜ ወንድ ተብዬ ወንድ፤

ምሁር ተብዬ ምሁር ደግሞ እንዲሁ አልፎ አገደም ሊከሰት ይችላል። ለእኔ ያጋጠመኝን ላጫውታችሁ። ባለሁለተኛ ድግሪ ነው። እኔ እንደሚገባኝ «ዲግሪ» ደግሞ የአሰራርና የአመለካከት አድማስን ካላሰፋ ተጠርቦ በሙዚየም ውስጥ ለቁንጥ የተቀመጠ የእርሻ መሣሪያ «ድግር? ይመስለኛል» በቢሮው ውስጥ ሻይና ቡና የምታስተናግድው ወጣት መልክመልካም አይነ ግቡ ናት። የሁለተኛ ደረጃን መልቀቂያ ፈተና የህይወት ሎተሪ ብትቆርጥም እድል ፊቷን አዙራባት በሩን አልከፍት ያለቻት ጉብል ናት። ምሑሩ ሐላፊ በውስጡ በተጫረ አዳማዊ ስሜት «በሚገባ አላስተናገድሽኝም» እያለ ቡና በጠረጴዛ ላይ እየደፋ በቢሮው ወለል ላይ በፕላስቲክ የታሸገ ውኃ እያፈሰሰ በይ ጥረጊያት የሚል ጎበዝ ስታዩ ምን ሀሳብ ይመጣባችኋል? በሌላ በኩል የእሷ አይን በተጠቂነት ብሶትና ውጥረት የምሬት እንባ እያፈሰሰ ብትመለከቷትስ? ይህች እንጆራ ፈላጊ ምስኪን በብስጭት ጭንቅላቷ የማሰብ ክር ልበጠስ እያለ ቢያስቸግራትና ለጤና ቀውስ ቢዳርጋት እሱን እንተወውና እናንተ ምን ይሰማችሁ ይሆን? የህሊና ቁስል?

ታዲያ እንደዚህ ያሉት ቀና ወንድሞቻችን «አለማወቁን ነው ያወቅሁት» እንዳለው ፈላስፋ ሳይሆን «እነሱ ማወቃቸውን ቢያውቁ» ህሊናቸው ምን ፍርድ ይሰጣቸው ይሆን?

በመጨረሻም ይህቺኑ በጭንቀት ንዝረት የአእምሮዋ ብሎን ትንሽ

ላላ ያለ ወጣት ልጠይቃት ሄጄ ያለችኝን ላጫውታችሁ።

«መጀመሪያ አሸዋ አፍሶ በተነብኝ» አለችኝ። ማን እንደበተነባት አልነገረችኝም።

«ለምን?» አልኳት። ለምክንያቱ አልመለስችልኝም።

«ቀጥሎ ትንሽ ጠጠር አንስቶ ሰነዘረብኝ» አለችኝ።

« ከዚያስ »መልሼ ጠየቅኳት « ከዚያማ ድንጋይ አንስቶ ወረወረብኝ»

« በኋላስ » አልኳት « እብድ የሚያክል ቋጥኝ ድንጋይ አነሳብኝ »

« እብድ የሚያክል ድንጋይ ደግሞ ምንድነውን አልኳት።

« የተራራ ማማ የሚያክል ነዋ» አለችኝ

« የተራራ ማማ የሚያክልስ ምንድነው?» ጠየቅኳት

« የሰማይ ስባሪ ነዋ » መለሰችልኝ።

« የሰማይ ስባሪ ደግሞ ምን ያክላል?» መልሼ ጥያቄዬን ቀጠልኩ።

« ሙሉ ጨረቃ! አበቃሁ በቃ!» ብላ ትከሻዋን ነቀነቀች።ፊቷን የሀዘን ደመና አጠላባትና እንደገና ቀጠለች

« ታዲያ ምን ያደርጋል የሰው ወርቅ/አጉል ጌጥ/ አያደምቅ ጨረቃም አትሞቀን ብላኝ ዝም አለችኝ ። በሉ እንግዲህ ሁላችንም እንክርዳዶቹንና ትናንሽ ልምዶቻችንን አርመን በብስል ፍሬ ለመገናኘት ያብቃን።



እንማማር

በደቻላ ጅሩ



በፍሪካ ክፍለ-አለም፤ በዳቦ ቅርጫት አገር
አምርቶ መጋቢያችን ዘወተር መሬት ሲጭር
ዝናብ ሳይነጥፍ ከግዜር
እየዘሩ ጦም ማደር።
የታጨደው ነደዎችን በወጉ ላይታሰር
በሜዳ ተበትኖ አንድ ላይ ላይከመር
ተወቅቶ ላይበጠር
ተፈጭቶ ላይቦን ወይ ተባብሮ ላይጋገር
ባፍሪካ ምርጥ መሬት በውሃ ማማ(ዋ) አገር
ባስር ሺ የንብ መንጋ የማይነባበት ንብ
ችግሩን እየደበቅን በጎ ብቻ ማነብነብ
የደቦ ቅርጫት አንበል ተበልቶም ሳይጠገብ።
በከብተ-ብዙ አገር እየነጠፈ ወተት
የበረከተ-ሃብት እጥረት
የምርቃተ-ሃብት መርገምት
የእጅ መዘርጋት እጥፈት።
ቁርስና ምሳም ሳይበላ፤ (እ)ኮ ምንድነው ጦም ማደር
በውሃ ማማይቱ በዳቦ ቅርጫት አገር
የራብው አፉን ዘግቶ(አ)ል የጠገብከው ተናገር።
ከመንደር ወደ ክልል ከአገር ወደ አለም እየተራቡ ስደት
ከኛ ወደማይሻል እህል ወደ ማይበቅልበት
ውሸት ነው አትበሉን ሱዳንን እናስባት
የደቡብን ጎረቤት ሱማሌን እንመልከት
ባለው የዝናብ መጠን ካፈር(ዋ) አሸዋነት
ወደ አውሮፓም ብንዘልቅ ያለው የብርሃን እጥረት
በረዶ ሲተኛበት መቼ ገታቸው ከማምረት?
ከምድራችን ለምነት፤ ስለማንነታችን ወገን እንፈርበት
በሰው አገር ሲጠገብ በራስ አገር ረብተኛ
የተረት ተረት ይቅር ላምበረት አትበሉኛ
እንቆቅልሽ ይፈታ የመሰረት በሉኛ ወገኔ ንገሩኛ
እስቲ እንተጋገዝ ከጭንቀት ገላግሉኛ።
ስርአተኛ (እን)ሁን ከመማዘን አውጡኛ???
በረከት ሳይለየን ዘለአለም ችግረኛ እየዘነበም ድርቀት?
መቼ ይለየን ይሆን ዘመነ ሰቆቃነት
መቼ ይለቀን ይሆን ይህ ደመ-ቀዝቃዛነት።!!!!



የተዘራው ላይበቅል፤ ቡቃያው ላያፈራ
 ብንጥርም ብንገራ ታጥረን በችግር ጎራ
 የተከልነው ላይጸድቅ በተራራ ሸንተረር
 ያፈራው ላይታጨድ አዝመራውም ላይሰምር።
 እስቲ ግልጽ እንናገር እሰቲ እውነት እናውጣ በል አፌ ተናገራ
 እየዋሉ ጥጃነት እየታደረም ቃሪያ፤ ዘወተር መጨቃጨቅ ዘላለም አተካራ
 የምን ሃሜት፤ የምን ተባ፤ የምንፈራ፤
 ምህረትን ላናገኛት ላንወጣ ከመከራ
 ያፈራውን እንጭጭ እሸት በድንጋይ ወፍጮ መለንቋጥ
 ያለሳት እየጠበሰነው ወይ በዘነዘና መውቀጥ
 ላይቦን ላይጋገር በሰውም ላይጨበጥ
 ከተበላ ላይታኽክ ከታኽክም ላይዋጥ
 ሁሉን ቻይ እናት መሬት ራቁትዋን አስቀርተን
 ልብሰ-ተፈጥሮ ጸጋን በማውለቅ አሳብደን
 የማር የወተት ምርትዋን እኛው እያስነጠፍናት
 በተግባር የልጅ ጠላት ለአፍ እናቴ ማለት
 ሁ(..ሌ)! አብረን መብላት ብቻ ናፈቀኝ አብረን መስራት
 በሰው ዜጋ ቀናለሁ እንደ ከዋክብት ርቆኝ የፍጹም ዜጋ ስሜት።
 የራስ ጥቅም ማስቀደም እንጂራው አየር ባየር በግለኝነት ስሜት
 የቡድን ሰሜተኛ ስሜተ-አገረኛው እንጂራ ካልወጣለት
 ደኑን እያወደምነው ማገዶዎችን ሲመዋጠጥ
 የበሰለው አልቆብን የሚፈሰውም ደርቆ ጠፍቶብን የሚመጠጥ
 የደሃ ታማኝነት ለጌታ ዘብ አዳሪ እራቱ ያልራሰ ሊጥ
 ትራፊው የማይጣል በሰማይ ሲወረወር
 አፍ ተከፍቶ መቀበል እንዳይነካበት አፈር
 ውሻው አፈር ሲጠየፍ አፈሩን ለሚገፋ ወለል ሳይጠርግ ለሚያድር
 ከዚህ የከፋ ውርደት የህይወት መጨረሻስ ምን አለ በዚህ ምድር
 በምን ወረቀት ልጻፍ በምን አንደበት ልግለጽ በምንኛ ልናገር
 ሳይማር ላስተማረን ተርቦ ለመገበን በስም ብቻ ባላገር።
 በምንኛ ገለጻ በስድ ወይ በግጥም በምን ያጻጻፍ ፈሊጥ
 ተግሮ የማይዋል ተለፍቶ ላይታደር የደሃ የንጂራ ሊጥ
 ሰው ሆኖ እንደውሻ ውሻውን ከሰው ሲያበልጥ።
 ለወግ ሲባል ይሰማል የገንፎ ምንቸት ግባ የጎመን ምንቸት ውጣ
 መስቀል በዋለ ቁጠር በአፍ ተወራ እንጂ በረከት ለሱ(አል)መጣ
 የጎመኑ ሲወጣ ገንፎ አልገባ ማለት
 ከሁለቱም ያልሆነው እግዚአ ያር(ሶአደ)ር ህይወት።
 በበሬ እያረሱ ከብትን መረን በመልቀቅ
 ዘወተር ረሃበተኛ ከችግር መተናነቅ።