

መን ከማኻ።

እዚ ዝስዕብ ትሕዝቶ ነቲ ኩሉ ሓፋሽ ህዝብን መንግስትን ብዝያዳን ድማ ብዝለዓለ ተወፋይነትን ምክልኻል ሓይልታት (አውሓስቲ ሃገር) ዝተዓመን ዝዕመም ዘሎ ሃገራዊ ልምዓት ዝውክል ስእልታት ምጻኑ ምግንዛብ የድሊ። ታሪኽ ፕረስደንት እሰያስ አካል ታሪኽ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ስለ ዝኾነን ዝላዓለ ሃገራዊ ሓላፍነት ዝተሰከመ ከም ምጻኑ መጠን ንብሙሉኡ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ዝውክል ኣብነታት ምጻኑ ኣቀዲመ ክሕብር እፈቱ።

ብኻልእ ወገን ነቶም ኣብ ኤርትራ ማሕበራዊ ፍትሒ የሎን። ኤርትራ ምድረ ሲኦል ተቐይራ። ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ብጥሜት ከፊሉዎ። ብድንቁርና ድሕሪት ተሪፉ። ሕክምና ተሳኢኑ። ብጽምኢ ተኾሰቲኖ። ወዘተ... እናበሉ ኣብ ዘዝሓከሉዎ ሃገራት Isaias, down, down ዝብሉ ብዘይ ቁምነገር ጸሃይ ዝግረቡቶም ጥፋኣት። ካብ ህግደፍ ደርጊ ምሓሸና በሃልቲ ሃውተቲ ምስማዕ እኳ ከንደናይ ከይሰምዑ “ ፈሊጡ ዘስቀጠ ነቐናቂ የብሉን” ከም ዝበሃል ነቲ ኣሉ ተግባራቶም መልሲ ንምሃብ እዩ።



ወዲ ሓራስ ነብሪ ድምርጽ ዘይብሎ።
ብንግሁ ምስ ነቐለ መሰል ህዝቢ ክሕሎ።
የማን ጸጋም ዘይበለ እንትርፎ ዝሓሰቦ ኣብ ግብሪ ከውዕሎ።
ኣቦ ዋርሳይ መዘና እካኣሎ።
ኣየንይ ኣሎ ንሱ ዘይወዓሎ።
ብቐረባ ትመስክር ዲጋ ዓዲ ሃሎ።



ካብ ርሒቕ ካብ ቀረባ ዝመጽእ ሓብሓቢ ንኹሉ፡
ምቕሉል ሊጋስ ፍሸኽ ዝኣመሉ፡
ሃገር ኣብ ዝብጻሕ ኩብጽሓ ብገግሁኡ ሚሒሉ፡
ተዛረቦ ቃላት ዘይብል ኣሉ፡
ምስ ሰራዊት ሓረስታይ ሸቃላት ተመሃራይ ምስ ኩሉ ምዓሉ።



ልማኖ መርዛም ምኃኑ አስትብሂሉ።
ጠምያ ትሓድር ከብዲ መታን ከይትህሉ።
ንዱርቕ ሜረት ኣብ ሓምላይ ክቐየሩ።
ነዚ እንዳራኣየ መን ኣሎ ዝብል ኣሉ።
በቡኡን ኣዲኡን ዝተረገመ እንተዘይኮይኑ ኣምላኽ ዝጸልኣሉ።



ታሪኽ እኳ ኣሎ ባዕሉ ዝምስክር።
ሕብእብእ ዘይፈቱ ጽቡቕ ይኹን ሕማቕ ዘይሰትር።
ስኑድ ንዝመጽእ ትውልዲ ሓቂ ዝነግር።
ኣብ መተክል ዝጸንዔ ከም ዝዕወት ዘየጠራጥር።



ውሽጣዊ ዓቕሚ ዘፍረዮ ምሕርቲ፡
ሳላ ቕኑዕ መሪሒነት ዝትከል ዘሎ ርስቲ፡
ህዝቢ ክመላለስ ብቐሊሉ ካብዚ ናብቲ፡
እዚ'ዩ ዓቕሎም ዘብባሎም ዘሎ ንጸየቐቲ፡
ሃገርናስ ክትከውንያ ሃብቲ ንሃብቲ፡
ቁሩብ ጥራሕ ንጸብ ብትዕግስቲ፡
ፍረ ረሃጽና ክንሓፍስ ኢና ሚእቲ ብሚእቲ።



ሳላ ሰላም ዝነገሰ ኣብ ሃገርና፡
ተነፊጉ ዝነበረ መሰል ተቀዳደምትና፡
ኣብ ዓለም ተወዳዲርና ዓወት ኣመዝጊብና፡
ጥዑይ መሪሕነት እንተዝይህሉ ዋንጫ'ዶ ምዓተርና?



ጸላእትና ዓይኖም ሰለም ከምዘዮብሉ፡
ንነጻነትና ከምዘይ ረዓሙሉ፡
ንግዚኡ እንተመሰሉ ዝኣመኑሉ፡
ኣብ ውሽጦም ግን ተንኮላት ከም ዘሎ ዘስተብሃሉ፡
ሳዋ ክትምስረት ብዑምቀት ተማጎቱሉ፡
ቆመት ድማ ከተኤንግድ ንኹሉ።

እዞም ሎሚ ዝብሉ ቶጂወምቲ፡
ሕልሞም ዝነበረ ሕልሚ መሳፍንቲ፡
ጽምእ ስልጣኖም በኒኑ ምስኮነ ሓሙኹሽቲ፡
ሳዋ ምስ ተመስረተት እዮም ዝሰኣኑ ድቃስ ለይቲ።

ጃንዳ ብቕኒኢ ዓይና ዔሩ ምስቶም ዝብሉዎ እሩሩ፡
ካብ ዓቕማ ንላዕሊ ኣዕጢቆም ምሳይላት ምስ ሞርታሩ፡
ኢሎም ኣፋነውዎ እግዝግሄር ይኹን ምሳኺ ንሓዋር፡
ብውሽጦም ከይኣመኑዎ እና ተጠራጠሩ።

ከደት ተበገሰት ኣኸቲታ ኣሸሓት፡
ኩሎም ግሩሃት ዘይብሎም ናይ ውግእ ንቕሓት፡
ንሰሜን ገጸም ኣምርሑ ኣስመራ ክኣትዉ ብብግሓት።

ናይ ህዝቢ ንብረት ክገብሩዎ ጥሪቶም፡
ናይ መንግስቲ ከረክቡ ንጎይተቶም፡
ብግስ ከይበሉ ረመጽ ረኸቡቶም፡
ዋርሳይ ወዲ ሳዋ ምስ እካኣሎ ሳላ ዝመከቶም
ዝ ገርህላሰ ጸርና ዓልተና መረጹ ክትከውን መቐበሪቶም።



ሳዋ እንተዘይትምስረት እዚ ጀግንነት አቦታቱን ኣያታቱን ብቕያ መኪቱ ዘመስከረ መንእሰይ እኹል ዓቕሚ ወተሃደራዊ ብቕዓትን፡ ብቕልጡፍን ጥርኑፍን ኣገባብብ ኣብቲ ዝድለ ግዜን ቦታን ክርከብ ምተኻእለ'ዶ? ኩልና ክንምልሶ ዝግብኣና ሕቶ እዩ።

ኣብ መዳይ ትምህርቲ :

ሎሚ ኣብ ኤርትራ ብዛዕባ ትምህርቲ ክንዛራብ እንተኾና ኸሳብ ኣዶብሓ ንእሽቶ ተዘርጊሑ ኣሎ። እዚ ማለት ክሳብ እቲ ኣብ ግዜ ስርዓት ዝእቲ እንኳንዶ ትምህርትስ ሰብ ምንባሩ ዘይፍለጥ ዝነበረ ቦታታት ኤርትራ ካብ ጫፍ ንጫፍ ቤት ትምህርቲ ዘይብሉ ቦታ ኣሎ ኢሉ ዝዛረብ ናይ ኤርትራ ጽቡቕ ዘይምነ እና ራኣዩ ዝዶረ ጥራሕ ክኸውን ኣለዎ። ኣብ ኩሉ ቁሽታት ዓድታት ክኸየደ ዝኸእል እኹል ዝርጋሑ ኣሎ። እዚ ዝስዕብ ስእልታት ከም ኣብነት መንግስቲ ኤርትራ ዓቕሚ ሰቡ ንምምዕባል ዘርእዮ ዘሎ ኣዎንታዊ ፍረ ውጺኢቱ እዩ።



Sembel district of Asmara



Institute of Technology



Hamelmalo College of Agriculture



College Adi Keih

መበዳይ ጥዕና፡

ኝሕና ኤርትራውያን ብጣዕሚ ዕድለኛታት ኢና። ድሕሪ ናጽነትና ምጉንጻፍ ናብቲ ዝቐጽል ኩናት ምጥፋእ ድኽነት ወዲቡን መደብ ዕዮ ኣውጺኡ ግዜ ከይበልጹ እጂጊኡ ከይዘርግጡ ዝዋሳእ መሪሒነት ምሕላውና። ንገለ ዕንዝራታት ዝረኽቦ ኣቓለሎ ምኻኑ ፍሉጥዮ። ኣብ ዓለም ከንደይ ሰውራታት ተራእዮን። ነጻነተን ተጎናጺፈን ኣብ ከወጽእኦ ዘይክእል ዓዘቕቲ ተሸሚመን። ህዝቡን ብስእነት ሰላምን ድኽነትን ትወሪሱ ኣብ ዓሌታውን ቀቢላውን ምትፍናን ኣትዮ። ግደ ህልቂት ኮይኑ ኣሎ። ሓለፍቱ ብግስ ከይበሉ ሚኒስትራት ግራም ዝምዘን ወርቅን ሉልን ዝብጠን (ካትም) ካተናታትን ኣብ ኣጸብዕቶምን ክሳይም ጌሮም፣ ሓሊሞምን ዘይፈልጡ መካይን ንነፍሲ ወከፍ ስድራ ቤቶም ቤተ ሰባምን ከጥርዮ ከለዉ፡ እቲ ድኻ ህዝብም ብጥምቅ ተኸርሚዮ ይነብር ኣሎ። ዋኣ እቲ ብገበርቲ ሰናይ ዝተለገሰ ሓገዝ ከይተረፈ ኣብ ገዛእ ርእሶም ዘውዕልዎ መራሕቲ ሃገራት ንርእኡ ኣሎ። ማሕበራዊ ፍትሒ ዝበሃል ዋላ ከንዲ ጽፍሪ ትኹን ዝተነፍጎ ህዝቢ ርሑቕ ከይከድና ኣብ ጎረባብትናን ክፍለ ዓለምናን ንርእዮ ዘሎና እዩ።

ብእንጻሩ ግን ኣብ ሃገርና ኤርትራ ከምቲ ኣብ ላዕሊ ዝጠቐስኩዎ ብሱሱዓትን ዓመጽትን ተምበርከኹትን ለመንትን ዘይፍቶ፣ ብርሂጸ በላዕ ዝኾነ ህዝብና፣ ምእንቲ ህዝቡን ሃገሩን ውፉይ ዝኾነ ምክልኻል ሰራዊትናን ዝምስገንን ዝፍቶን ዝሰርሕን ዘሰርሕን መሪሒነት ስለ ዘሎና፣ እዚ ነዘን ነጻነት መርገም ኮይኑ ዝመጸን ሃገራት ዘጋጠመን ዕድል ኣየጋጠመናን። ነቶም ከጋጥመና ለይትን መዓልትን ተዓሱቦም ዝሰርሑ ወይጦታት ብሳላ ድልዱል ሓድነትናን ውዳበናት ጸብሪ ኣስቲናዮም፣ ነስቲዮም ከኣ ኣሎናን።

ጽሩይ ዝስተ ማይ፡



ረካይታ



እምባትካላ



ደንክል ምስላር ዝሰርኦ



ማይ ዓይኒ



አፍ ሂምቦል

እዚ ተጠቂሱ ዘሎ ኣብነታት ድኣንበር ኣብ መላ ሃገር ዝተሰላሰለን ዝሰላሰል ዘሎ መደባት ነቶም ግሩሃት በዘም ሰብ ጸሊም ታሪኽ ንክይትዳናገሩ ንምሕባር ዝኣክል እዩ። ሳላ ገድሊ ኤርትራን ህዝባ ኣብ ሩሑቕ ገጠራት ይኹን ቀረባ ዝነበሮ መነባብሮን ትሕዝቶ ኣጸቢቕና ስለ ንፊልጦን ዘስተማቕርናዮን፡ ሎሚ ኣብ ኤርትራ ሽግር ናይዘም ኩሎም ትንክፍ ትንክፍ ዘበልኩዎም ማሕበራዊ መናባብሮ ኣሎ ዝብል እቲ ንታሪኽ ኤርትራ ከጸልም ዝደልን፡ መጋበርያ ጸላእቲ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ዝኾነ ኤርትራውን ካልኣት ጸላእትን ጥራሕ እዮም። እዚ ሓይል ዕማማት ማሕበራዊ ፍትሒ ብማዕረ ንህዝብና ክባደኡ ዝግበር ዘሎ ስርሓት ደጊመ ሳላ ሓይል ውዳብ ዝተረኸበ ምዃኑ ጸቂጦ ከስምረሉ እደሊ።

ብዛዕባ ሕማማት ዓሶ ኣብ ኤርትራ ማሕበር ዓለም ለኻዊ ጥዕና ዘቕረቦ ጸብጸብብ 2009 እዚ ዝሰዕብ ይመስል ነይሩ።
 Source: [WHO](http://www.who.int) (World Health Organization)

Eritrea Declines Malaria Mortality by 83%

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), since 2001, Eritrea has decreased its Malaria mortality rate by 83%. In the same period, the numbers of Malaria cases have plummeted by 61%.

About 70% of the Eritrean population is reported to be in "high risk" areas for malaria. Nevertheless, research shows that in 2001, Eritrea had approximately 125,736 cases of malaria admissions, while in 2009, the same figure is reduced to 21,298. This drastic decline in such a short period of time can be attributed to the prioritization of health by the Eritrean government and raising public awareness of the dangers of malaria.

It is to be noted that the Eritrean government recently [distributed 1 million mosquito nets](#) in high-risk areas to prevent Malaria infections.

Year	All ages		<5 years	
	All-cause deaths	Malaria deaths	All-cause deaths	Malaria deaths
2000				
2001	1 775	133	335	37
2002	2 052	86	456	32
2003	1 958	79	483	29
2004	1 124	24	607	3
2005	1 629	49	538	6
2006	1 775	47	679	11
2007	2 643	42	385	7
2008	2 334	19	303	3
2009	2 636	23	478	2

Malaria Deaths have declined by 83% in Eritrea

Eritrea finds ways to reach the goal ERITREA is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa currently on track to meet Millennium Development Goal 4. Its under-five mortality rate fell by roughly 50 per cent, from 147 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 74 per 1,000 in 2006. The decline can be attributed to a number of factors. Chief among them is increased immunization coverage, leading to a decreased prevalence of vaccine-preventable diseases. Eritrea is polio free, maternal and neonatal tetanus have been eliminated, and there have been no measles deaths during the past two years. There has also been a sharp reduction in malaria morbidity, from 125,750 cases in 2001 to 34,100 cases in 2005, and in malaria mortality, from 129 deaths in 2001 to 38 deaths in 2005. Since independence in 1993, and after a 30-year-long conflict with neighbor Ethiopia, Eritrea has made great efforts to ensure access to health-care services by investing in reconstruction of destroyed facilities, training for health workers, and increased provision of drugs and equipment. As part of its strengthening of the health system, the Ministry of Health has used campaigns to protect children from such illnesses as polio and measles and to provide vitamin A supplements to boost the immune system and avoid nyctalopia, or night blindness. However, many children living along the Red Sea coast miss out on health care, and, not surprisingly, child mortality is higher in the two coastal regions than in the other four regions.

Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (C-IMCI): This approach was introduced in 2005 in 17 villages or clusters of villages. Equipped with information, education and communication materials, timers, thermometers, scales, medicines, registers and medical cards, 37 community health workers assisted more than 2,000 children and gave advice to caregivers. In 2006, the first C-IMCI evaluation revealed that community action through volunteers had the potential to reduce child mortality and that bringing care to the community might remove some barriers to seeking care in health facilities, thereby increasing healthcare coverage. It was observed that enthusiasm on the part of community health workers was high, and that workers who provided curative care had a higher level of motivation than those who were limited to health promotion. Monthly refresher training in health facilities – and with it the opportunity to follow up on the work of community health workers – also proved successful. Based on ‘lessons learned’, it was decided to launch C-IMCI in another 63 villages in 2007. Adi-Rosso is one of those villages, and the community health workers – one for every 75 children – selected by each village committee were being sent on training courses according to the village plan. By the end of the process they will be able to identify and, if necessary, prescribe drugs for the most common childhood illnesses, and to refer severe cases to appropriate health facilities. Because half of all under-five deaths occur when children are less than one month old – and a majority of those deaths occur during the first week after birth – the Government has decided to add a neonatal component to the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness at both facility and community levels.

Community-based therapeutic feeding: Based on successful community participation in addressing threats against children’s health and survival, community based therapeutic feeding was introduced in Eritrea in 2006. Still early in the implementation phase, it is evident that this intervention may be able to reach those children who cannot access facility-based therapeutic feeding. Community based feeding is allowing children and their caregivers to stay in their community and family while being treated – thus addressing women’s workloads, one of the main obstacles to facility-based treatment.

Outreach: Families in Adi-Rosso take their children to a health centers in Nefasit for immunization. The journey takes at least a day and costs families 120 nakfa (US\$8) for the rent of a camel. Eight dollars is a lot of money in a country where more than 60 per cent of the population lives on US\$16 a month. Another way of reaching the most vulnerable children in very remote villages has been to send out teams from health centers with enough equipment to treat common illnesses, refer severe cases, and provide essential immunization and vitamin A supplementation. Health staff from Foro in the Northern Red Sea region, where an estimated 40 per cent of the population does not have access to health services, explain how they use camels to reach the most remote and mountainous villages – rides that sometimes take up to five days. Although implementation is very recent, it looks as if the outreach initiative, coupled with campaigns, has boosted immunization coverage. Vitamin A campaigns: Since 2006, the Eritrean Government has been committed to reaching all children aged 6 to 59 months with vitamin A supplementation. This is especially important because undernutrition rates are high in most regions and there is a strong chance that children already weakened by undernutrition will have severe complications due to other illnesses; thus a boost to the immune system can become a life-saving measure. Vitamin A-plus campaigns in 2006 were complemented by measles vaccination and a hand-washing campaign in elementary schools and kindergartens. In May 2007, the activity was combined with a catch-up campaign in 16 sub-regions to increase routine child vaccination to at least 80 per cent and increase coverage of two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine among pregnant women to at least 50 per cent. Screening of undernutrition among children under age five was included in the Anseba region campaign. Coverage of vitamin A supplementation is more than 95 per cent in the campaigns – reaching children in even the most remote areas through the use of donkeys, camels and boats.

እዚ ኣብ ላዕሊ ዘሎ ጸብጸብ ብውድብ ጥዕና ዓለም ዝተመስከረ እዩ። እቲ ኩሉ ብዛዕባ ኣብ ሃገርና ዝካየድ ዘሎ ወፍሪ ጸረ ኩሉ ንሕብረተሰብና ዝሃሲ ክንብሎ ስለ ዝደለና ወይ ክንጃሃር ኢልና ኣይኮነን፤ እንታይ ድኣ ይትግበር ስለ ዘሎ ኢና። መስኩሩልና ማለትናውን ኣይኮነን ባዕሉ መሬት ዝምስክር ዘሎ እዩ። እንተበልናውን ዘኸፍኣልና ኣይኮነን ስለ ንፍጽሞ ዘሎና። ሕጂ'ውን ዲሞክራሲ ዘይብሉ ሃገር ደሞክራሲያዊ መደባት ክህልዎ ኣይከእልን እዩ። እቶም ኣብ ኤርትራ ደሞክራሲ የለን እናበሉ ጎሮሮኦም ክሰብ ዝነቐዕ ዝጭድሩ፡ እሲያስ ዳውን ዳውን ዝብሉ ሉኡኻት ከመይ ገሮም እዮም ዓይኖም ብሓበላ ክፍኣት ሸፊኖም ጸረ ህዝቦም እገዳ ክጸንዕ ዝምህሉ ዘለዉ።

ሎሚ መንግስቲ ኤርትራ ንህዝቡ ጸዊዲት የቐርብ ኣሎ። ጸዊዲትተሳታፍነት ሃብቲ ሃገር። ወፍሪ (Investment) ንደቂ ሃገር። ኩሉ ዝሰተፎ፡ ከከም ዓቕሙ ፍልጠቱ ክእለቱ ኣብ ኩሉ ተበጊሲ ዘሎ ዕደናታት፡ ሕርሻታት፡ ህንጻታት ወዘተ.... ብግሊ ወይ ብእኩብ ባብ ዕድል ተራሕዩ ኣሎ።



ቢሻ ዕደና



Kululi Potash Project. መንግስቲ ከገብሮ ዝኸለል እገብር ኣሎ፡ ጽባሕ ንጉሆ ኣውፋሪ ወዲ ሃገር ምስ ዘይርከብ ወጻእተኛታት ኣውፈርቲ ከም ዝመጹ ከነስተብህል ኣሎና። እዚ ዝጥቀስ ዘሎ ንኡብነት ዳኣንበር ብዙሕ ናይ ወፍሪ ዕድላት ከምዘሎ መንግስቲ ለይትን መዓልትን ይእውጅ ኣሎ። ብዝዋሓደ ኣብ ባንካታት ኤርትራ ሕሳብ ጉዙፍ ወለድ ዘለዎ ከንኮፍት የተባባዓና ኣሎ። ነቶም ብጀካ ቀንፊዘው ካልእ ዓላማ ዘይብሎም መንግስቲ ኤርትራ ሸርፊ ስለ ዝሰኣነ እዩ ወፍሪ ኣውፍሩ ዝብል ዘሎ ዝብሎም ብፍላጥ ይኹን ብዘይ ፍላጥ ደገፍቶም ከይንኹውን። መንግስቲ ካብ ህዝቡ ምሕታት ዘነውሮ ኣይኮነን። ምእንቲ ህዝቡ ድኣንበር ምእንቲ ውልቀ ረብሕኡ ስለ ዘይሰርሕ።



እዚ ንኣምሱሉ ዝቀረበ ስእሊ ኣይኮነን። ሃገር ንምምዕባል መንግስቲ ዝዚኡ ዘእተዎ ንምረት ሃገር እዩ። ኣብ ስራሕ ተዋፊሩ ይርከብ። ከኸሕድ ዝደለዩ ይኸሓድ። ንዘሎ ከም ዘየለ ከገብሮ ኣይክእልን እዩ። ነዚ ኣብ ስራሕ ንምውግሉ ከንደይ ዓቕሚ መንእሰያት ሰልጢናም እዮም።



ህዝቢ ማዕልታዊ መንባብሩኡ መታን ከሰላስል መንግዝያታት ቡብእዋኑ እናኣተዋ ጠለባቱ የማልኣ ኣለዋ። ሎሚ ኣብ ኤርትራ መንግዝያ ዘይብሉ ቦታ ኣበይ ኣሎ? እኳድኣ ህዝብና ሓንቁቕ ካብ ሲነማ ኢምፐር ንባሕቲ መስከረም ብእግሩ ዝጎዓዝ ከንደይ እዩ። እዚ ፍረ ነጻነትን ቅርጡው ሓልዮት መሪሕነት ኣብ ልዕሊ ህዝቡ ዘለዎ ዘርኢ እንዶ ኣይኮነን?

ኣብ መደምደንታ፡

- 1) ዓወታትና እናሓየለን እና ሰዓረን መታን ከኸይድ ህዝብና ምስ መንግስቲን ሃገሩን ዘለዎ ዝምድና ካብ ግዜ ናብ ግዜ እና ደልደለ።
- 2) ግድ ወፍሪ ሸለል ኢልካ ዝርኤ ስለ ዘይኮነ ጽባሕ ወዲ ሃገር ኣውፋሪ ምስ ተሳእነ ወጻእተኛታት ሓዘሞ ኣብ ትሕቲአም ምስ ተቐጻርና ጸላዕላዕ መታን ከይበለናን ተመሊስና ነዚ ለይትን መዓልቲን ጻዊዒት ዝገብረልና ዘሎ መንግስቲ ከይነማርር ንበገስ።
- 3) ነዘም መስመር ሓቂ ኪሒዶም ጸረ ሃገር እናጋዓሩ መንእሰያት ዘታልሉ ዘለዉ ኣባይ ከይበጽሑ ብዝበል የዋህ ኣተሓሳስባ ሸለል ከይበልና መንእሰያትና ክንቀርቦምን ክንትሓባበርም ኣሎና።
- 4) ጸላእትናን ፈተውትናን ኣነጺርና ክንፈሊት ኣሎና። ብሃይማኖት ብወገን ብዓለት በውራጃን ዓድታትን ክፈላልዩና ዝፈታተኑና፡ ብዘይነሓፍነት ጉቡእን ቁኑዕን መልሲ ንሃቦም።

ዘልኣለማዊ ዝኸሪ ንሰማእታትና

ዓወት ንሓፍሽ

ገብረንጉስ መስመር