

ERITREAN COMMUNITY FESTIVAL IN THE US CELEBRATED WITH ZEAL



The Eritrean community festival in the United States of America commenced on August 4 in Seattle, resonating with patriotic fervor. Distinguished guests representing the Government of Eritrea and the PFDJ, including Ambassador Abdella Musa, Governor of the Anseba Region, Ambassador Mahmud Ali-Hiruy Governor of the Gash Barka Region, and Ms. Asmeret Abraha, Governor of the Northern Red Sea Region, officially inaugurated the festival.

Addressing the audience at the opening ceremony, Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the US, delivered a comprehensive discourse on the festival's significance in fostering noble societal values and national identity, alongside augmenting public diplomacy initiatives. Mr. Berhane highlighted that this marks the festival's 49th iteration in the US, calling upon Eritrean nationals residing abroad to

fortify their engagement.

Running until August 6, the annual national festival encompassed a range of cultural programs, seminars led by regional governors focusing on the prevailing situation in the homeland and the region, and spirited sports competitions.

Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hirui, Governor of the Gash Barka Region, conducted an enlightening seminar for the participants of the Eritrean community festival in Seattle. During the seminar, Ambassador Mahmud provided a thorough overview of the homeland's current state and Eritrea's role in ensuring regional peace and stability. He underscored the resilience of the Eritrean people against both covert and overt external adversities, embarking on a promising new phase. Ambassador Mahmud highlighted Eritrea's active diplomatic and political engagements in the region, safeguarding national interests and sovereignty. He lauded the proactive

involvement of Diaspora nationals in national matters and advocated for the enhancement of organizational capacity and participation for optimal outcomes.

Simultaneously, a senior Government and PFDJ delegation partaking in the festival convened with Eritrean health professionals to explore avenues for their contributions to the country's health sector development.

OBSERVING WORLD BREASTFEEDING WEEK: NURTURING CHILD GROWTH AND HEALTH

On 5 August, the commemoration of World Breastfeeding Week took place at the Biet-Mekae Community Hospital, echoing the theme "Ensuring Children's Growth and Development through Complementary Feeding and Continuous Breastfeeding."

Dr. Andebrhan Tesfatsion, the Acting Director General of Public Health at the Ministry of Health, emphasized the paramount significance of breastfeeding as the optimal source of nutrition for infants. This practice not only

safeguards babies from both short-term and long-term illnesses but also confers health benefits upon mothers.

Highlighting the collaborative approach, Mr. Semere Amlesom, Director General of Agricultural Extension at the Ministry of Agriculture, underscored the Ministry's commendable efforts in fostering the production of nutritious foods.

The UNICEF Representative in Eritrea lauded the Eritrean

the significance of bolstering organizational capabilities and participation in national affairs. He called for the formation of national committees to foster strong bonds between the nationals and their homeland, promoting active involvement in national development initiatives.

The seminar's significance in enhancing the understanding of nationals about national matters was highlighted by Mr. Okbai Abadi, Deputy Chairman of the Holidays Coordinating Committee, and Mr. Seium Gebrehamanot, Eritrea's Honorary Consul in Austria, who also called for its continued sustainability.



COMPREHENSIVE WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION INITIATIVES UNDERWAY

In the Nakfa sub-zone, a concerted effort led by residents and students is underway to engage in extensive water and soil conservation activities. In Nakfa town, with the guidance of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, residents are actively involved in constructing terraces and water diversion systems. Additionally, they are diligently preparing planting sites for tree seedlings and refurbishing roads that were impaired by flooding incidents.

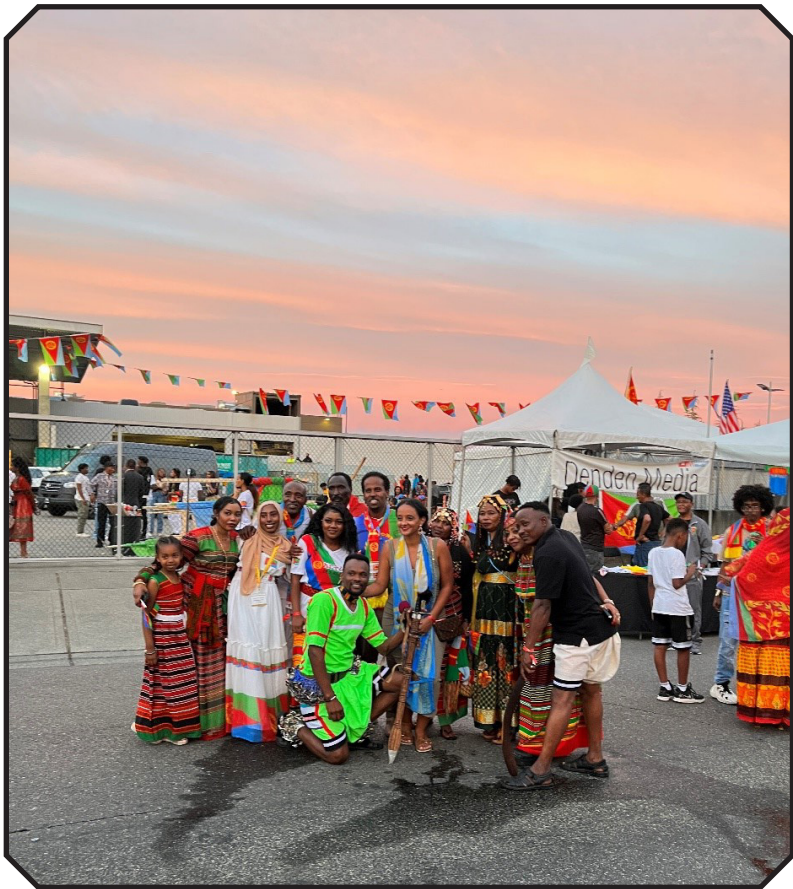
This commitment to conservation is mirrored in the sub-zone through the students' summer work program. Remarkable parallel efforts are being carried out across the region. As highlighted by Mr. Tesfa'alem Zewde, Head of the Forestry and Wildlife Authority in the sub-zone, around 400 participants in the students' summer work program, stationed at two centers, have successfully constructed approximately 13 kilometers of terraces. Furthermore, they have readied 2,500 holes for the planting of tree seedlings.

These actions underscore a collective determination to safeguard and nurture the environment, manifesting through hands-on initiatives that contribute to water and soil conservation in the Nakfa sub-zone.



REPORTAGE

Eritrean Festival in Seattle is a Smashing Success!



By Afabet Gebretinsae

An undulating current of red, blue, green, and yellow washed over Market Street in downtown Tacoma this past weekend. The block was lined with two rows of white tents, each a unique portal to historical exploration and cultural reconnection. As I

walked, I felt the deep hum of the koboro reverberate through my

the loudspeakers. Everywhere I looked, I saw microcosms of joy, laughter, and warmth. Kids played; mothers danced in the street; young men engaged in a game of pick-up soccer; and comrades embraced as Eritrean flags hung proudly overhead.

This past weekend, spirits were high as Eritreans descended upon the Tacoma Convention Center to celebrate the 49th Annual Eritrean Cultural Festival.

The festival featured a myriad of cultural and educational exhibits, including presentations on Eritrean National Law, the National Public Diplomacy Group, and the popular media site, Denden Media. There was also a profound exhibit on Eritrea’s development efforts’ history—and current state of affairs.

The festival also included a



chest. Patriotic songs, hagerawi weni zi la’al, boomed through

powerful photo exhibit featuring iconic images from the liberation



struggle.

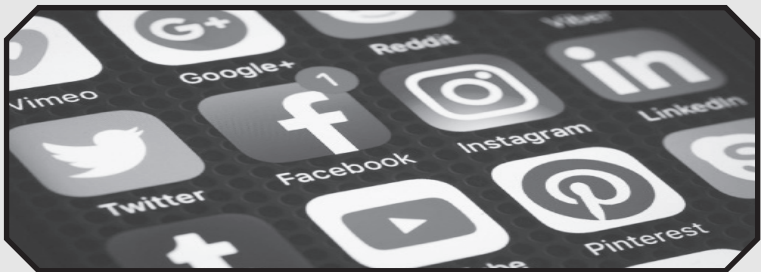
There were also several booths from vendors selling an assortment of clothing, accessories, jewelry, and Eritrea-related trinkets.

Around 11PM each night, hundreds of festival guests

poured into the Convention Center for a night of musical performances and dancing. The festivities continued until 2AM.

Thank you to everyone who helped created such a beautiful and memorable festival weekend. Awet n’ Hafash!

From Social Media



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#Eritrea, Press Statement:
EU’s Baseless and Offensive Resolution
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 22 March 2023

The EU has no legal or moral prerogative for its decision and has merely invoked trumped-up charges to harass Eritrea for other ulterior motives

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Addressing the Locust Menace in Eritrea: Combating Crop and Livelihood Threats

Habtom Tesfamichael

Mr. Tedros is the head of the Migratory Pests Control Unit at Eritrea's Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), specifically within the Agricultural Extension Division, and holds membership in the national desert locust control committee. His recent comprehensive overview of the ongoing locust infestation in Eritrea sheds light on crucial aspects of this issue. This article distills the key points from his presentation.

Throughout history, desert locust infestations have consistently emerged as one of the principal and enduring natural calamities affecting humanity, causing devastating famines. This fact is underscored in various holy scriptures that recount numerous instances of such incidents. Both the Holy Bible and the Quran emphasize the ruinous consequences of locust invasions and archaeological sites in Egypt stand as testimony to the socioeconomic havoc they have wrought since ancient times. The stories of famine, impoverishment, and migration in diverse communities are intertwined with the destruction of crops and disruptions to livelihoods brought about by these locust invasions.

Over time, diverse methods of prevention have been developed, with chemical-based solutions representing a significant leap forward in combating locust infestations. Nonetheless, due to the lack of a coordinated pest management strategy and the divergence in treatment approaches across different countries, these endeavors have often fallen short, allowing locusts to breach national boundaries and inflict havoc.

Given its geographical location within a temperate zone, Eritrea remains vulnerable to migratory pests. Over half of its landmass provides a conducive environment for locust breeding, and neighboring nations in Africa and Asia share similar conditions that facilitate locust infestations. Consequently, Eritrea confronts the ever-present risk of cross-border pest invasions from these

countries, necessitating constant vigilance and control measures to mitigate the adverse effects of such incursions. The timely implementation of control measures becomes pivotal in averting the destructive outcomes of such infestations.

During the summer season along the coastal regions, locusts find favorable breeding conditions along the extensive coastlines of the Red Sea, encompassing approximately



4.7 million hectares of land. Additionally, the extended rainy season from September to April amplifies the breeding environment's suitability. In the highlands' summer season, locust breeding occurs over around 2.3 million hectares of land in the Western lowlands, where the rainy season typically persists from June to September.

The density and distribution of desert locusts exhibit annual fluctuations. Locust infestations occur almost every year in Eritrea, with severe invasions recorded in 1995, 2006, 2007, 2013, 2014, 2019, and 2020. In each of these years, extensive locust invasions covered an estimated 51 thousand to 101 thousand hectares of land. In total, since achieving independence, over 520 thousand hectares of land have fallen victim to desert locusts, yet without causing significant harm due to effective control measures. Nevertheless, the years 2020 and 2021 marked a major locust invasion across the Horn of Africa, presenting the region with its most formidable locust challenge in seven decades. Eritrea successfully curtailed the invasion by employing a farmer-centered

approach, rigorous monitoring, and concerted actions involving the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Defense, and regional administrations.

The Migratory Pests Control Unit, once under the umbrella of the Plant Protection Division, now operates as an autonomous department housing distinct divisions. These divisions encompass information and early warning, reconnaissance, regulatory services, and

plans for potential breeding sites and assesses the potential scope of cross-border pest invasions, enabling proactive measures. This intelligence is then passed on to the Regulatory Services Division, responsible for mobilizing manpower, chemical spray vehicles, and requisite equipment, prioritizing control actions based on the provided data. Daily briefings and evaluations involve all these divisions, with the Regulatory Services Division also overseeing implementation progress.

The recruitment and training of personnel stand as central pillars in the battle against locust invasions. Annually, a security plan is devised, and personnel, along with agricultural experts, are prepared for deployment. Scouts are trained as part of capacity-building initiatives.

A thorough comprehension of locust behavior is indispensable for effective control strategies. It is vital to grasp their breeding, flying, and resting patterns. Thanks to their accumulated experience, our scouts are adept at tracing locust movements. Information collection adheres to internationally recognized standards. Subsequent meticulous mapping documents prior experiences, including locust population densities and successful control methods employed. This information serves as a valuable reference for future endeavors.

Eritrea actively engages with international bodies such as the East Africa Locust Control Organization and the Commission



for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC). The East Africa Locust Control Organization comprises nine nations, while the Central Zone encompasses 16 countries. In these forums, Eritrea meets its responsibilities and taps into the resources available. Support takes the form of medicines, expert advice, consultations, and information sharing. Satellite data from these organizations significantly aids reconnaissance activities. The Ministry of Agriculture integrates these resources to craft corresponding work plans.

Apart from desert locusts, Eritrea grapples with challenges from tree locusts in the Gash-Barka region, which assail both plants and crops. Although infrequent, the African armyworm poses a noteworthy threat. Quielo-Quielo, a bird locust variety, targets Sorghum and Millet before maturity. In 2018, the migratory fall armyworm briefly surfaced in Eritrea but was effectively contained through concerted efforts, averting the potentially dire consequences it could have unleashed.

While the primary breeding grounds for locusts in Eritrea are concentrated in the eastern and western lowlands, all six regions of the country bear the brunt of cross-border locust invasions. In 2020, a sweeping locust invasion impacted the entire nation. Hence, measures should be taken to control locusts before they advance to the flight stage within their breeding areas, achieved through reconnaissance and robust control mechanisms. Eritrea's locust control strategy centers on prevention—



Continued on page 8



A Film Experience at Cinema Roma, Asmara

Natnael Afeworky

To partake in a movie screening is to embark on a journey into a realm of visual and auditory fantasies. Movies undoubtedly stand as one of the most, if not the most, prominent forms of entertainment. The cinematic world is both tangible and surreal, an experience universally shared. Movies are consumed on various platforms, from TVs and phones to laptops and theaters. While attending a cinema might not be commonplace in our country, the unique sensation it offers cannot be understated. To watch a movie on a cinema screen, surrounded by unfamiliar faces, all sharing the same moment, the resonating sound enveloping you from all sides generates an immersive sentiment that defies description.

In Asmara, a multitude of theaters hailing from the Italian colonial era grace the city's landscape. Among them, Cinema Roma holds a central role, situated along Semaet Avenue and 171-4 Street, and it is within this cinema that I experienced the true essence of film. My narrative commences with a casual coffee chat with friends, during which they recounted their awe-inspiring movie experience at Cinema Roma. Envious of their shared encounter, I inquired about the next screening. They informed me of a screening scheduled in two days' time. An idea took hold of me—I thought, "Why not take her there for our second date? It's an exhilarating departure from the norm." Excitedly, I shared this plan with my friends, only to be met with their laughter and ridicule, labeling my attempt to win her over through a movie outing as foolish. Fueled by defense and anger, I hastily departed their presence, determined to prove them wrong. With a sense of urgency, I immediately contacted her to confirm the date, only to find myself stumped when she asked about the screening time. Fumbling, I fabricated an excuse, promising to call back, and made my way straight to Cinema Roma to gather the necessary information.

As I approached the building from across the street, a revelation struck me—the prominent metal "ROMA" sign gleaming against the marble-clad façade, the letters encased within squares atop each window. This observation led me to appreciate the fine marble



and architectural details that had previously gone unnoticed. The name "Roma" had formerly adorned the overhanging canopy bisecting the façade horizontally. The stucco surrounding the marble was adorned with square patterns, blending seamlessly with the building's color scheme.

The current positioning of the name within the marble appeared more fitting. Crossing the street, I found myself at the building's entrance, where the grandiosity of the decorative elements mitigated its initial imposing impact. The entrance featured four glass doors, each flanked by paired semi-columns, elevated above street level by steps, conveying an aura of grandeur and significance. Upon entering, a retired 35-mm projector by Sorani immediately caught my attention, solidifying the building's identity as a cinema. The lobby revealed seating and tables, a space for people to savor their beverages. A bar occupied one side, while seats and posters adorned the other, showcasing past screenings. Portraits of renowned actors adorned the lobby walls. My path led to the ticket booth, where I obtained the desired screening time. Subsequently, I contacted her once more, setting our rendezvous in the lobby for 7 o'clock in the evening. Thus, my second date was arranged.

Leaving the cinema, I chanced upon the manager and, fueled by curiosity, inquired about the building's construction year. His response, shocking to say the least, revealed that Robert Cappellano's proposal was initially denied

approval in 1937, deemed too overtly suggestive of Il Duce (Mussolini). Construction commenced shortly after the rejection, and remodeling by Bruno Sclafani occurred in 1944. Originally named Cinema

new seating, lighting, screening, and sound systems. Regrettably, the auditorium's original walls, adorned with eight graffiti panels by Francesco Saverio Fresa, were inexplicably replaced by the



Excelsior, it was rebranded Cinema Roma during the Italian fascist occupation.

The awaited date arrived, and while nerves were less pronounced this time due to the success of our first meeting at Albergo, I found myself in the lobby savoring a delectable macchiato as I waited. As she entered, I procured two tickets and guided her into the auditorium. The grand red curtains ushered us into a realm of red seating. Looking around, I noted the walls were bathed in red, harmonizing with the seats and dark gray marble columns. Further inquiry into the cinema's history revealed that it underwent restoration and a complete interior overhaul in the 1990s, featuring

anonymous red finish. An upper gallery situated above the lobby area lent an artistic touch to the visual spectacle.

Settling into our seats, popcorn

in hand, we engaged in pleasant conversation as the auditorium gradually filled with fellow moviegoers. Darkness enveloped the space as the movie commenced, and my gaze wandered, attempting to pinpoint the source of the resonating sound, an uplifting auditory experience. Throughout the film, I struggled to avert my eyes from her, occasionally stealing glances. Our eyes met a couple of times, and with each instance, my cheeks ignited in a fiery blush. "Why am I blushing?" I pondered internally. Summoning my courage, I attempted a subtle arm placement around her, a gesture that went disastrously wrong. Her giggle was a gentle reminder of my momentary lapse in suavity, and my face matched the vibrant red drapes near the screen. The movie eventually concluded, evoking a sense of relief, as the awkwardness had become nearly unbearable. Exiting the auditorium, we embarked on a leisurely stroll, engaged in vibrant conversation. Amid our shared moments, she mentioned her chilly hands, prompting me to instinctively offer my hand to warm hers. A firm grasp ensured she felt my warmth, a gesture met with a hearty laugh and an affirmation of the pleasantness of the moment. As we continued our stroll, I felt as though fireworks and trumpets echoed in my head. Amid the romantic ambiance, I posed a hypothetical question, referencing the space-themed movie we had just seen: "If a meteorite were to strike Asmara, where would you seek refuge?" Her puzzled response prompted me to inquire, "And where would you go?" Bringing our walk to a halt, I pointed to a nearby building, declaring, "There!"

The experience of a cinema date at Cinema Roma remained etched in my memory, a unique journey into a realm of visual and auditory wonder.



OPINION

Summer- Season of Visits

Simon Weldemichael

Between June and September when the high lands and Western lowlands of Eritrea enjoy the rainy season, the Eastern lowlands and coastal towns experience scorching hot summers. During this season, people who live in hot places come to the highlands to stay with their families.

During summer, people from Massawa and Assab stay one to two months with their extended families in rural or urban highland. The summer movement of Eastern lowlanders from their usual environment to the highland for a short period may also be considered domestic tourism. Some define domestic tourism as all trips over 40 kilometers outside of one's



hand, has a rather hot climate and not much rain. Massawa is the hottest place in the eastern low

describes the varied weather one can experience in a two-hour trip from Asmara to Massawa. Lying on a plateau 2,400 meters above sea level, Asmara is known for its friendly temperate climate. As you go from Asmara to Massawa, the journey takes you from high elevation down the mountains with spectacular views, and you begin to feel the weather getting warm. As the altitude goes down, the weather gets warmer until it finally becomes hot when you begin approaching sea-level.

The Eritrean coast is dry and arid zone and is appreciated by visitors. Massawa, known as the pearl of the Red Sea, is endowed with rich cultural and historical heritage, including Ottoman and Egyptian architecture, and marine resources. The port city is also home to a mosaic of ethnicities that makes it a multi-cultural place. Its inhabitants

have learned to survive and thrive in that environment and have maintained the gentle kindness that

the scorching temperature. When the temperature returns to normal the highlanders also visit their relatives and friends in Massawa for vacation. This is common among Eritreans not just at home but elsewhere in the world. Eritreans going on a holiday are much more likely to stay with relatives or friends than in hotels. In fact, someone who plans to go on a visit to some destination often tries to find out whether there is someone they know who lives in that particular place so that they could make arrangements to stay with that person. That is why the Tigrinya proverb *sebka ab kulu yxnahka* (it's great to have someone you know everywhere you go) is highly valued by Eritreans.

The visiting of family members, which is highly valued,



usual environment. Eritreans travel within the boundaries of the country for socio-cultural purposes, mostly visiting family members. This may not give economic benefit to the host community but contributes immensely to the socialization and reintegration of family members. Domestic tourism in Eritrea is a predominant but invisible portion of tourism as a whole.

Tourism as a major source of revenue has great potential in Eritrea. There are many touristy spots in the highland and lowland waiting to be exploited. The natural and cultural heritage of Eritrea make it a natural choice for people who enjoy travelling.

Eritrea is beautifully located and is mostly known for its varied weather. The highland of Eritrea, stretching from south to north, has a pleasant temperate climate all year round with just sufficient annual rainfall. The low land, on the other

land while Aqordet is the hottest place in the western lowland.

The Ministry of Tourism's motto, "three seasons in two hours,"



is admired by visitors.

This summer, Asmara is filled with people that come from Massawa and Assab to escape

consolidates harmony. It enhances the social life and a sense of belonging to a large family. Hospitality is one of the facets of traditional Eritrean culture that is still intact and strongly practiced. Welcoming and accommodating guests is the culture of the Eritrean society. A host doesn't need prior notice before the arrival of a visitor, who is treated kindly. The culture of giving, helping, and carrying one another's burden is visible in everyday life of the people.

The family is very important in Eritrea. Families, not individuals, are the building blocks of the Eritrean society. The family acts as an economic and emotional network that provides its individual members with a sense of who they are. And the summer visit has the important socio-cultural function of uniting family members, cementing their alliances and establishing strong bonds among its members,





ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

Vacancy Announcement

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position;

Training & Development Supervisor
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To supervise, schedule, monitor induction; leadership and operation training by preparing and planning the courses and follow-up on implementation.
- Mentor staff on key performance objectives of their positions.
- Prepare quarterly schedule for Safety and Leadership courses.
- Schedule and introduce any necessary changes.
- Monitor training requests and oversee reminder of delegates.
- Arrange and create new course as per the training gaps and needs of the company.
- Preparing and evaluating of learning material.
- Assign trainers according to training schedule.
- Check and oversee the ordering of all training accessories and supplies.
- Prepare section budgets of training resources.
- Administer functionality of training venues; facilitate maintenance where necessary with work orders.
- Train or coordinate training to develop trainers on both subject matter and presentation skills.
- Assist the trainers in conducting training and solving problems.
- Resolve any issues and conflicts.
- Mentor, council and discipline delegates; maintain proper disciplinary records and report to line management.
- Evaluate performance of trainers and other Training staff.
- Evaluate the actual courses and contents.
- Evaluate the trainer’s presentation skills and behaviors.
- Assess delegate feedback forms in order to make necessary changes.
- Prepare weekly and monthly reports for section.
- Prepare and develop new courses; when necessary.
- Conduct actual training; when necessary.
- Coordinate graduate and Internship training programs across departments.
- Liaise with trainees/colleges and mentors/departments to articulate training schedule and materials.
- Provide material and morale support to motivate trainees and mentors.
- Keep records of all training activities.
- Arrange of trainees’ transportation, accommodation and other needs.
- Set schedules and summarize all prepared reports; as necessary.
- Moreover, other instruction given by immediate supervisor/ line Manager.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- BA Management or Educational Administration or related Field.

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 3 – 5 years supervisory/management experience
- 3 – 5 years training & presentation skills

Technical Skills

- Computer Literacy (MS Office – Advanced)
- Management skills
- Attention to detail
- Analytical skill
- Accounting Principles
- Problem solving skill
- Coaching and Mentoring skills
- Business and Finance Acumen
- Creativity
- Verbal and Written reporting skills
- Delegation skills

Behavioral Skills

- Communication (English and local language)
- Assertiveness
- Interpersonal Relations
- Integrity
- Conflict resolution
- Ability to work towards strict deadlines
- High level of accuracy
- Discretion
- Organizational skills
- Multicultural awareness
- Driven/ Active

General Information and other requirements:

- ☐ **Place of Work:** Asmara Office & AMSC Sites
- ☐ **Type of contract:** Indefinite Period
- ☐ **Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- ☐ **Address: Please mail your applications to;**
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

- ☐ **Note to Non-Eritrean applicants:**
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



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Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position;

Human Resource Supervisor: - 1 Debarwa, 1 Asmara Office
Number required – (02)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To lead person in the delivery of human resource services with specific responsibility for providing information to other HR staff and company employees regarding policies and regulations; addressing a variety of issues and/or providing general support; overseeing the maintenance of records, files, and databases of personnel actions, evaluations, issues; and assisting the HR Manager in ensuring that personnel functions conform to all applicable regulatory requirements.
- Explain company personnel policies, benefits, and procedures to employees or job applicants.
- Process, verify and maintain documentation relating to personnel activities such as staffing, recruitment, training, grievances, performance evaluations, and classifications.
- Record data for each employee, including such information as addresses, weekly earnings, absences, amount of sales or production, supervisory reports on performance, and dates of and reasons for terminations.
- Process and review employment applications to evaluate the qualifications or eligibility of applicants.
- Answer questions regarding examinations, eligibility, salaries, benefits, and other pertinent information.
- Track the ex-pat’s work permits, residence permits, and visa expiration date to start the work permits renewal process and organize medical check-up dates to ensure the permit renewal process.
- Ensure the preparation of Multiple and other visa applications as well as follow-up and collection of approved visas.
- Ensure that contracts are renewed with expatriates in order to start the visa/work permit/ residence permit process.
- Responsible to arrange all medical check-ups and residence permits.
- Ensure that certified copies of all activities on Permits/ visas / contracts are certified and placed on file. In addition, keeps the database updated.
- Collect approved multiple visas and permits approval support letters from the Ministry of Mines
- Responsible for the preparation and updating of the temporary driving Licence for all ex-pats.
- Examine employee files to answer inquiries and provide information for personnel actions.
- Gather personnel records from other departments and/or employees.
- Interview job applicants to obtain and verify information used to screen and evaluate them.
- Request information from law enforcement officials, previous employers, and other references to determine applicants’ employment acceptability.
- Compile and prepare reports and documents about personnel activities.
- Inform job applicants of their acceptance or rejection of employment.
- Select applicants meeting specified job requirements and refer them to hiring personnel.
- Provide administrative support to HR Superintendent and act in

- HR Superintendent’s absence.
- Perform other duties instructed by HR Superintendent.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents
•BA Degree in Human Resources or Business Management or Personnel Administration.

Working Experience – Nature & Length
•Minimum 6 years of work experience in the Human Resources Department. Mining experience is preferable

Leadership Experience – Nature & length of time
•Good leadership experience.

Other skills and abilities
•The principles and practices of human resources administration. Laws are applicable to employment practices. The principles and practices of supervision. Coaching and training techniques. Oral communication, both one-on-one and in presenting information to groups. The use of computer keyboard devices. & software programs. Performing mathematical calculations. Exercise good judgment in safeguarding confidential or sensitive information. Work under stressful, highly visible working conditions. Interpret, analyze and evaluate data and information and make decisions concerning complex problems. Work with minimal supervision and make independent decisions within the scope of assigned function. Identify problems and develop viable solutions. Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of the assignment. Organize and prioritize multiple tasks and projects. Analyze recommendations in classification, compensation, recruiting, and selection. Prepare and deliver oral presentations.

General Information and other requirements:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Place of Work: | Debarwa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Type of contract: | Indefinite Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Salary: | As per the Company salary scale |

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
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P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



Tigrinya as a Standardized Language

Sabrina Solomon

Please, introduce yourself.

I'm Tesfay Tewelde and was born in Eritrea. I was in Addis Ababa for a very long time and graduated from high school and university there. After the Ethio-Eritrea war, however, I fled to



Italy and started making a living as a university teacher. I am a linguist and have been teaching in Italy and Eritrea for a while now. My specific field focuses on theoretic, comparative and historical linguistics. I have written many research papers and articles.

You are a linguist and have been doing research on Semitic languages. What is a Semitic language and its relationship with our ethnic languages?

Semitic languages are a branch of the Afro-Asiatic languages family originating in the Middle East. The most widely spoken Semitic languages today are Arabic, Tigrinya, Amharic, Hebrew, Aramaic and Maltese. Eritrea has both Nilo-Saharan and Semitic branches of languages. Out of our nine ethnic languages, Kunama and Nara are known to be from the Nilo-Saharan language while the Afro-Asiatic language contains mini branches like Semitic, Cushitic, ancient Egyptian, Berber and Chadic. Bilen, Saho, Afar and Beja are under the Cushitic languages and the rest of the group like Tigrinya, Tigre, Geez and Arab are with the Semitic languages.

There are arguments over whether Tigrinya alphabets and words come from Geez. What's

Our guest today is Professor Tesfay Tewelde, a linguist based in Italy. In this interview he talks about Tigrinya as a working language in Eritrea and the importance of standardizing a language.

your opinion?

It's a very vast field that is still undergoing a lot of research.

standard by undergoing a process of standardization, during which it is organized for description in grammars, dictionaries and encoded in such reference works.

To standardize a language, a lot of steps are followed, including understanding the structure and chronology of that specific language, morphological and phonological structures and formation of the word structure, the process of acceptance and more. After standardizing the qualified language, you promote it by using it in the media, movies and books so that it gets accepted by the public.

Is there language standardization in Tigrinya?

Of course there is. An American linguist, Bender, wrote a book named Language in Ethiopia back in 1976. In the book, he claimed that Tigrinya has a standard language. So how can we say that it doesn't when the research back then shows that it does? In my opinion, the literate in the nation haven't worked hard in pushing it forward. The language has gone a few steps back and hasn't grown as much as it should have.

What are your thoughts on the book of standardized Tigrinya language printed in 2006 by the Ministry of Information?

I have read the book and I think it was a good idea to have a book that can help the Ministry to follow a standard rule. However, it has got a lot of open ends and unfinished conclusions. But overall, it's a good book as an initiative to have a standard language.

Tell us about the course you have given at the Ministry of Information.

I've given a course on the importance, history, levels, process and experience of language standardization in different countries, including the influence of Afro Asian languages, relation with Semitic

languages and many related topics for four weeks where 42 journalists participated. Language standardization in academics and social media aids the general development and growth of the society, and its role in developing language software is crucial. The course involved discussions and debating taking the potential of the journalists into account. An agreement was also reached through discussion regarding reference books that are used at the Ministry of Information to have standard language.

What about the newspapers published by the Ministry?

All I can say is that there is a good potential in trying to standardize the language, but there are still a few things that need to come to light. The most common problem that I've seen has to do with the compound words and phrases. There are also some problems with the subject-verb agreement.

What should be the role of the society in relation to language standardization?



The signs of restaurants and cafés, for instance, are mostly English words written in Tigrinya, which causes the society to use that word instead of the actual one. And with time that becomes unofficially accepted. The society should be made aware that ruining the structure is the worst because it can't be reversed. As a society, we have to understand that learning and preserving a standardized language is vital.

Any suggestions?

The society needs to be aware of the importance and use of standardized language and work hand in hand to help the language grow. Thank you.

Addressing the Locust . . .

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monitoring and eradicating locusts in breeding zones before they reach the flight-ready stage. Over the recent years of independence, instances of desert locust breeding in the lowlands and migrating to the highlands have been nonexistent; all invasions have originated from beyond the borders. Sustaining this success demands the continued collaboration of all relevant stakeholders.

Control mechanisms predominantly rely on chemicals, but this approach has drawbacks for humans, animals, and the environment. Acknowledging these downsides, the MoA has been exploring ecologically and environmentally friendly alternatives. Since late 2020, the use of bio-pesticides and the collection of locust hoppers have emerged as viable options. A machine for collecting locusts (commonly referred to as a "sucking machine") has been developed, and the harvested locusts find use as feed for animals and poultry.

The persistent threat posed by the locust menace in Eritrea imperils the country's agricultural sector and the well-being of its populace. However, Eritrea has taken substantial strides in combatting these infestations through a comprehensive, proactive approach. By establishing specialized divisions, fostering information exchange, and collaborating with international organizations, Eritrea remains steadfast in safeguarding its crops and livelihoods against the ruinous impact of locust swarms.