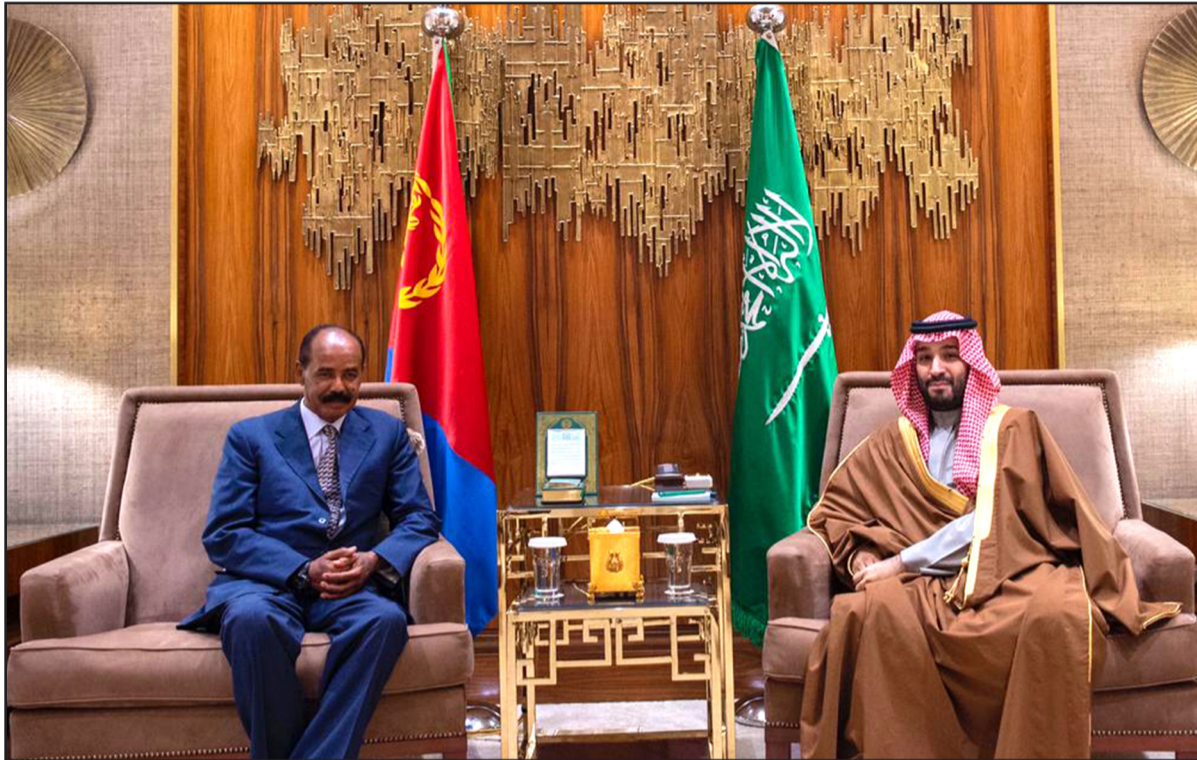


PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI RETURNS HOME CONCLUDING VISIT IN THE KSA



President Isaias Afwerki returned home in mid-morning hours on 02 march after a fruitful two-day working visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

During his visit, President Isaias Afwerki held extensive discussions in Riyadh with Crown Prince and Prime Minister Mohammed bin Salman, and other senior Saudi officials.

At the meeting, Eritrea and Saudi Arabia have agreed on a

broad framework and spectrum of bilateral partnership that will enhance current and future interests of both countries.

The Saudi Minister of Defence Emir Khaled bin Salman bin Abdulaziz, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emir Faisal bin Farhan, National Security Adviser Dr. Musaad bin Mohammed al-Aiban, Minister of Finance Mohammed bin Abdullah al-Jida'an, as well as the Saudi Ambassador to Eritrea Seqr bin Suleiman Al

Qureshi attended the meeting that also discussed regional and international issues of mutual importance.

President Isaias Afwerki departed to Saudi Arabia on February 28 for a two-day official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AT THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

The College of Engineering and Technology has graduated over 270 students in various vocational fields.

According to Mr. Filmon Melake, NUEYS head at the college, a three-month training program was organized to students of the college on various fields including satellite-dish installations, electricity, as well as video editing.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony, the Dean of the College of Engineering and Technology at

May-Nefhi Eritrean Institute of Technology, Dr. Kahsai Neguse, noted that the training program was fundamental and called on the trainees to practically upgrade their skills.

Ms. Mensura Ismael, the head of the NUEYS branches in Sawa and Higher Education Institutions on her part, called on the trainees to strengthen the organization and achieve their dreams.

Finally, an exhibition that was organized by the trainees was presented to participants.



NRS REGION: GOVERNOR'S TOUR OF INSPECTION

The Governor of the Northern Red Sea region, Ms. Asmeret Abraha, called for a quick completion of the potable water projects being constructed in the sub-zones of Massawa and Gelalo.

Ms. Asmeret made these remarks during a tour of inspection she conducted in Massawa and Gelalo sub-zones from 25-27 February. The Governor visited sites where the renovation and installation of water pipelines, as well as the

construction of solar powered potable water projects are being carried out in both the sub-zones.

During a meeting she conducted with heads of concerned institutions and village coordinators, the Governor discussed the progress of the projects as well as potable water distribution system in the sub-zones.

During her visit to a health station in Bada administrative area,

Ms. Asmeret called on the area and sub-zone administrators as well as concerned bodies to support and extend the necessary equipment and infrastructural materials for a better healthcare provision.

In related news, the Governor attended a cultural and artistic performance by Nisri cultural troupe organized to members of the Eritrean Defense Forces as well as the inhabitants of Bada administrative area.



ERITREA PARTICIPATES AT THE 19TH SUMMIT OF NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

Eritrea participated at the 19th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) which was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, on March 2.

Representing Eritrea, Mr. Michael Hagos, First



Secretary of the Embassy of Eritrea in the Russian Federation, participated at the summit in which leaders and representatives of 120 countries took part.

The objective of the 19th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) which was conducted under the theme that focused on the role of the of movement in making an effective contribution in reviving global economy that is severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Non-Aligned Movement, which was founded in 1961, currently has 120 member states, 18 observer states and 10 observer international organizations.

Washington Post: Flouting Journalistic Ethics and Standards

The Embassy of the State of Eritrea vehemently rejects the false allegations made against Eritrea and its disciplined army by the Washington Post in its article, "Hundreds massacred in Ethiopia even as peace deal was being reached" (Feb 28, 2023), by Katharine Houreld, Meg Kelly and Stefanie Le.

The Post's defamatory and libelous article is based on distant telephone interviews with, and testimonies of, "ostensible victims". There is no validation or verification, of any kind, on the authenticity of these obviously planted stories.

That the TPLF and its affiliates have resorted, from the first day of the War of Insurrection that it unleashed in November 2020, to massive campaigns of disinformation and lies is on the record. This is best illustrated by the #TigryaGenocide hashtag that the TPLF and its Enablers initiated in a concerted manner on the very day that the TPLF launched its destructive war of choice.

The Washington Post article has voluntarily missed the main cause of the unnecessary and

destructive conflict that the TPLF had ignited to cause massive deaths and destruction. It glosses over the TPLF's pronounced objectives of expanding its military assaults to Eritrea and the latter's indisputable right of self-defense.

Overall, the article not only lacks adequate research and balanced reporting, but by scapegoating Eritrea, it fails to hold the TPLF accountable.

This article, as many others over the past years, does not come as a surprise to Eritreans. News outlets have been producing articles that are disingenuously smudged with ulterior motives and that are aimed at demonizing the country. The objective of this article then is not to report factual events but rather aim to

legitimize their preconceived disinformation and preemptive actions through loose "evidence" while promoting false narratives and agendas to vilify Eritrea.

The Washington Post has never been interested in finding the truth by conducting in-depth research about the real situation on the ground. In fact, there is a plethora of information that has been circulating publicly over the course of the conflict which points out to who the actual aggressor and culprit is. However, along with other similar media outlets, it has chosen not to acknowledge or highlight these facts.

This politically charged article tries to depict a highly disciplined and ethical army as one of medieval marauders who lack morality and humanity. Eritrea

has an impeccable track record for its humane treatment not only of civilians but also its prisoners of war as well. Furthermore, causing any human suffering is not in the culture of the Eritrean society.

The Washington Post is certainly entitled to publish articles or opinions it wishes. But it is highly regrettable that it has chosen to become a politically-motivated voice that continually disseminates fabrications and makes unfounded allegations

with no regards for facts.

The Embassy of Eritrea urges The Washington Post to commit itself, for its own credibility and in respect of its readers, to truthful reporting, and to maintain normative standards of journalistic ethics and professionalism instead of pandering to its political sponsors to spread blatant lies.

*Embassy of the State of Eritrea
To the United States of America
03 Mar 2023*

NAEWDV BRANCH IN THE UK AND IRELAND CONDUCTS 1ST CONGRESS

The National Association of Eritrean War-disabled Veterans (NAEWDV) branch in the United Kingdom and Ireland conducted its first congress on March 1.

During an activity report, Ms. Jim'a Omer, acting chairwoman of the branch, noted that a few concerned nationals started assisting the Eritrean war-disabled veterans in June of 2020 and that the number of members to date has increased to over 700.

She further stated that the branch association has so far collected over 90 thousand British Pounds from members and deposited to the account number of the mother association.

Speaking at the event, Eritrea's Ambassador to the UK and Northern Ireland, Mr. Estifanos Habtemariam, commended members of the outgoing acting executive committee, as well as concerned nationals and institutions for their relentless effort in the implementation of the activities of the branch. He also stressed need for reinforced participation of all parties for the successful implementation of the activities of the branch.

Participants on their part discussed on the report presented and elected a four-member executive committee for a two-year term.



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from Social Media



Development

Rising from the Ashes

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

A group of 14 war disabled veterans were rehabilitated in 1996 with monetary and technical support from the Government and the National Association of War-Disabled Veterans (NAWDV). These veterans opened bakeries with a farsighted vision of becoming self-reliant and contributors to the socio-economic development of the country.

At the very beginning, the group came up with different business ideas but finally agreed on the idea to open a bakery in Mai-Dima, the Southern region, and their proposal was approved by the Government and NAWDV.

Motivated by the Government and NAWDV, the hardworking group did a remarkable job from the onset, boosting their income



the microcredit scheme, paving the way for others who planned to change their lives through the microcredit scheme.

Since the bakery was located at an area that is close to the border with Ethiopia, the group encountered a setback in 2000 with the launching of the third offensive by the TPLF regime under the pretext of a border issue. The entire bakery was dismantled and looted. However, the hardworking veterans never gave up and decided to start from

planned to invest in bee farming, but later decided to open a bakery in Mai-Dima, an area that lacked such a service. There was one bakery in Areza, and Mr. Eyob said, "We decided to open the business in Mai-Dima because it had never been tried in that specific locality. Besides, Mai-Dima had great potential to grow and urbanize

the benefits. It was as a team that we managed to reach this level of achievement, and their contribution in the business is still highly esteemed, and they are regarded as living members of the cooperative."

In 2005, they opened another bakery in Dubarwa that is administered under the bigger Mai-

formative years, and they relied on a generator. They had to travel to Asmara in search of spare parts and for maintenance. Any minor or major damage to the generator was costly, and they were often forced to stop production until they contacted professionals and full maintenance was carried out.

Thanks to the government's



faster." Therefore, it was a perfect site for the war disabled veterans to start such a business in an area with good opportunities for success.

The group of 14 war veterans set off from Mai-Habar camp and settled in Mai-Dima to run the business. Mr. Eyob said that strong support from the Government and NAWDV, all administrative bodies, and concerned ministries was highly decisive in making the plan a reality.

Two of the 14 members passed away in 2020 due to illness, but they are still regarded as active members of the group. Mr. Eyob said: "The families of two members still get

Dima "Tigse Bakery". The group has also opened other shops in Mai-Dima that will give services.

As regards site identification and selection for the construction of the bakery in Mai-Dima, Mr. Eyob said that the area is densely populated and is a market place for all neighboring villages and different localities of the Southern region. "All cafes in Mai-Dima are our clients, and a large number of the people buy our bread. We have been the sole providers in the area," Mr. Eyob elaborated.

Electricity supply was a challenge especially during the bakery's

provision of electric supply twenty four hours a day, production has been boosted and the bakery is now working at its full potential.

Mr. Eyob reiterated that apart from a rise in production, operational costs have been minimized. Above all, there are no more hurdles caused by a deficit in electric supply. The war-disabled veterans who have been rehabilitated in Mai-Dima with a bakery have seen success through their joint efforts and hard work. Rising from the ashes, they are now developing new shoots like a newly planted seed, a plant that was chopped off due to the TPLF's aggression but has sprouted anew.



and changing their living standards. Their initiative paid off when the bakery started production. Working diligently, they managed to open another bakery and other businesses.

Mr. Eyob Ghebreab, a member of NAWDV, said that they have been beneficiaries of the support scheme the Government introduced to enable war disabled veterans to be self-supporting and contributors to the national economy.

As a group, the war disabled veterans established a cooperative and did a remarkable job with continuous monetary and technical support, the provision of a site for the construction of the bakery and all kinds of assistance that enabled them to stand on their own.

The bakery started production in September 1997. Then the group engaged in boosting production and paying their interest-free loans from

scratch all over again. They knew how to handle adverse situations, having lived through the struggle for independence.

The group lost over half a million Nakfa due to the TPLF's war of aggression. They had no other option but to ask for another loan, which raised the total amount of money they owed to one million and 120 thousand Nakfa. The determined veterans rose from the ashes and paid all the loans by 2007.

All members of the group managed to own residential houses from the profits they made at the bakery. Through their hard work they were able to improve their living standards, and their business is thriving. Mr. Eyob said that the gains boosted their self-confidence, and they are now motivated to work much harder.

In the very beginning, the group





The Asmara Declaration on African Languages and Literatures

Simon Weldemichael

I wrote regarding indigenous languages in an article entitled “Benefits of Vernacular Languages in Education” that was published in the February 4th issue of Eritrea Profile. Two weeks later, on February 18, Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion, a prolific writer and researcher, wrote an article in Eritrea Profile entitled “Language: Vehicle of Communication and Repository of Heritage” on the occasion of the International Mother Language Day (IMLD). I was inspired by Dr. Fikrejesus’s article to write on an important initiative taken for the preservation and development of Africa’s indigenous languages which was pioneered by the Asmara Declaration on African Languages and Literatures.

From January 11- 17, 2000 Asmara hosted the first conference on African languages and literatures. The conference brought together African writers and scholars from all regions of Africa and other parts of the world to discuss matters pertaining to the preservation and development of indigenous African languages. Africa is a culturally diverse and linguistically heterogeneous continent. It has linguistic diversity with almost 2,000 indigenous languages that belong to different language families. The Asmara conference, which ended by making a declaration of ten points, was conducted under the theme “Against All Odds: African Languages and Literatures into the 21st Century.” It was held with the understanding that Africa’s linguistic and cultural diversity is a resource that can be used to address the continent’s daunting challenges of nation building.

The National Charter of Eritrea (1994) acknowledges that a society that does not respect its own cultural heritage is a bankrupt society. Language, a central and defining feature of identity, is an important cultural heritage in a given society. European colonization attempted to destroy the cultural identity and languages of Africans. In his book *Writers in Politics*, Ngugi Wa Thiong’o, the renowned Kenyan writer, maintains that “cultural imperialism was then part and parcel of the thorough system of economic exploitation and political oppression of the

colonized peoples and literature was an integral part of that system of oppression and genocide.”

European languages, mainly English and French, have become first and second languages of many Africans, having replaced indigenous languages. After the termination of colonialism and following their independence, the majority of African countries adopted the languages of their former colonizers as official languages. Almost half of the African countries use English as

languages. In August 1996 the first conference on Eritrean languages was conducted in Asmara where Eritrean writers and scholars were invited to present papers and share their ideas on the development and standardization of the nine indigenous languages of Eritrea. In his opening speech at the first conference on Eritrean languages, President Issaias Afwerki commented that to try to undermine diversity or to capitalize on diversity and exaggerate the difference can be a curse. To amplify the differences among

linguistic diversity cannot be an obstacle for unity. Far from it. It states that “the diversity of African languages reflects the rich cultural heritage of Africa and must be used as an instrument of African unity.”

Seven years later, in 2007, the UN General Assembly passed resolution A/RES/61/266 recognizing that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally. The resolution also recognizes that

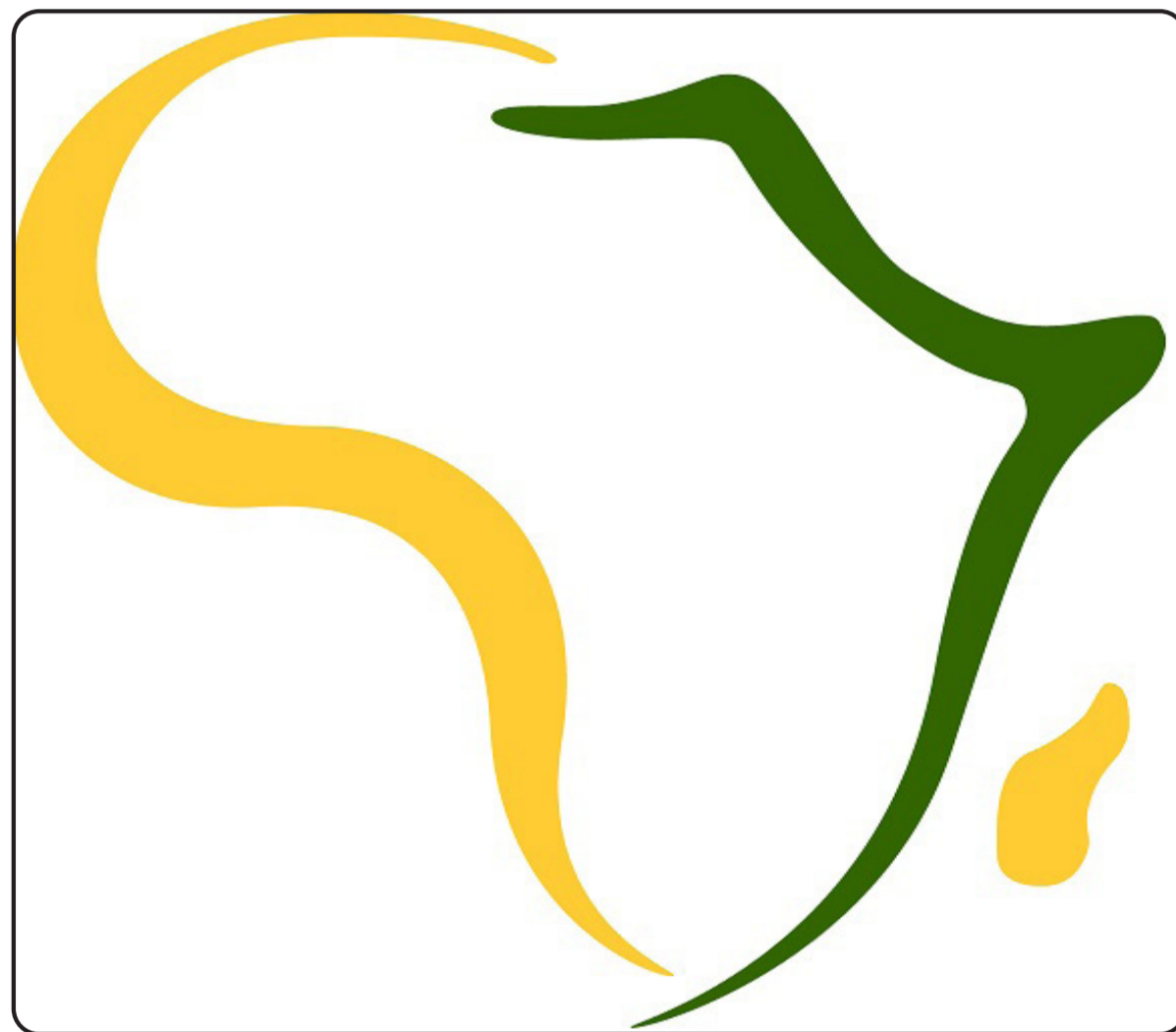
been used as media of instruction in primary schools. In that same vein, the Asmara Declaration also states that “All African children have the unalienable right to attend school and learn in their mother tongues. Every effort should be made to develop African languages at all levels of education.”

The writers and scholars who participated at Asmara conference on African languages and literatures also noted with pride that despite all the odds against them, African languages as vehicles of communication and knowledge have survived for thousands of years.

Colonial languages and literatures have taken us, Africans, to a considerable degree further from ourselves to other selves. European colonizers stole treasures from Africa to decorate their houses and stole the treasures of the mind to enrich their languages and cultures. The Asmara Declaration states that Africa needs back its languages and heritage as a means of renaissance: “African languages are essential for the decolonization of African minds and for the African Renaissance.”

Language can be a key contributing force for the consolidation of nationhood and the realization of national development. The development of indigenous languages of Africa, which have for the most part been restricted to few domains of use, can facilitate nation building of African countries. There are only a few countries in Africa, and Eritrea is one of them, that have developed their indigenous languages to serve as official languages. The participants at the Asmara conference on African languages and literatures called upon all African states, the African Union, the UN, and all international organizations that serve Africa to join this effort of recognition and support for African languages, with this declaration [Asmara Declaration] as a basis for new policies.

As the Eritrean proverb goes wana’u zeqalelo b’eray Adagi neyteqebalay (An ox that has been undermined by its owner has no buyer), we must be proud of our cultural heritage and languages so that others can look at Africa’s indigenous languages and cultures with respect.



their official language.

Both during the struggle for independence and following its independence in 1991, Eritrea has opted to revive its colonially-suppressed cultural heritage through constructive and creative approach rather than through negative protectionism and barren preservation. The objective, as stated in the National Charter of Eritrea, is “to make sure that Eritrean cultural heritage, customs and languages are properly studied and developed to enrich our culture.”

Eritrea officially joined the community of free African nations in 1993 but has made significant strides in the preservation and development of indigenous

languages and to use language as an instrument of politics and create a spirit of divergence, hate and animosity is immoral.

And in January 2000, writers and scholars from all regions of Africa and other parts of the world gathered in Asmara and after intensive consultations and discussions came up with ten declarations. The number one declaration was that “African languages must take on the duty, the responsibility and the challenge of speaking for the continent” and was followed by “The vitality and equality of African languages must be recognized as a basis for the future empowerment of African peoples.” The Asmara Declaration on African Languages and Literatures reaffirmed that

genuine multilingualism promotes unity in diversity and international understanding, and underlines the importance of the capacity to communicate to the peoples of the world in their own languages including in formats accessible to persons with disabilities. The Asmara Declaration recognizes dialogue among African languages as essential and states “African languages must use the instrument of translation to advance communication among all people, including the disabled.”

In Eritrea, the use of vernacular language in education was given special attention in the 1970s during the struggle for independence as part of the struggle to reclaim the Eritrean identity. Since then indigenous Eritrean languages have

OPINION

THE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

Digest and Deliberations on “The Social Dilemma”

By Delina Yemane Dawit

The Social Dilemma is an American Netflix docudrama released in 2020 that examines how social media is designed to addict its users, to alter their perception and behavior for profit. It takes a look at the effects of social media on mental health as well as examining the role it has in spreading misinformation and conspiracy theories. It features various ex-employees, executives and co-founders of major tech companies as well as experts in fields like addiction medicine, social psychology and data science.

The documentary opens with a quote from Sophocles: “Nothing vast enters the life of mortals without a curse”; a statement that rings truer and truer throughout the hour and thirty minutes of running time.

Before moving forward, I would like to clarify: this is not a manifesto against social media. The whole issue of social media is one that is complex, nuanced and layered, therefore requires a take that meets the challenge. This leaves me- and probably so many others trying to tackle the issue- balancing on a tightrope, trying hard not to sway too much to one side or the other.

For most of us, social media is a space where we come together from all corners of the world to connect with friends, to keep up with their lives from close and afar; where we can access the things that interest us the most, all with the click of a few buttons. The premise in itself is incredible!

Social media’s contributions in the world can hardly be negated: imagine how many long-lost friends and families Facebook has reunited; imagine the number of couples for whom social media has eased the pain of long-distance separation. It has managed to connect almost all the countries in the world, with its billions of inhabitants, to one another. Information is more accessible than has ever been in the history of humanity. It’s been a force for good in numerous ways. Nevertheless Sophocles was right: nothing vast enters the

life of mortals without a curse - and social media is undeniably vast.

To understand what social media’s curse is first we need to understand how social media works and how exactly it makes money.

How Does Social Media Work?

Ever wonder how social media companies like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat and Twitter make so much money when their services are free for users?

In the case of traditional business transactions, there are two sides (a buyer and a seller) that exchange money for a product or service. But in the case of social media, who exactly are the “buyers”?

These companies are financed by advertisers who pay them to show their ads to as many users as possible; hence the reason why these companies don’t require direct payments from the users themselves.

The documentary highlights a saying in business:

If you’re not paying for the product, YOU are the product.

This reframes the position of the user quite significantly. As social media users, we consider ourselves as the companies’ primary focus, therefore in a position of power or leverage. The reality, however, is entirely different. The people with actual power and influence are the advertisers because they are the buyers with money.

“And the users?”

Well, we’re just pawns.

So what exactly does “you are the product” mean? “You”, after all, can be a generic term. According to author and computer scientist Jaron Lanier: “it is the gradual, slight, imperceptible change in your own behavior and perception that is the product”.

Essentially, companies pay these social media corporations for the users’ “attention”; with the aim of persuading them to both desire and purchase

their products. To bring about consumer-driven behavioral change in the users that suits corporations’ needs.

Some people could argue: “So I saw a few ads online. What’s the problem with that?” It may even seem like a worthwhile bargain, considering how much we benefit from accessing social media.

Naturally, these companies strive to maximize their revenue (a must for any business endeavor). In their case, maximizing the revenue is directly related to maximizing the number of people who are exposed to those ads and in order to do so, social media apps need to keep their users

case, the maximization of user engagement and user growth.

An important question to ask here is, “How does social media get us to engage in it as frequently as possible for as long as possible?”

One of the examples mentioned in The Social Dilemma is the refresh feature in Instagram. This downward motion of the finger allows new posts to appear every single time, without fail. According to Tristan Harris, former design ethicist at Google and co-founder of Center for Humane Technology, this was no accident; it’s a feature that was intentionally designed using a psychological technique

ask is, “How does social media know what will engage us?”

Enter, data tracking and machine learning.

Every single one of these platforms keeps track of all user activities in order for artificial intelligence (AI) to break down a person’s interests, fears, personality type, neuroses and more. Personally, I was most shocked to learn that they even keep track of how long one spends looking at each post. All that data allows AI to construct a statistical model for each user; a model that allows it to predict what keeps that particular person engaged online for as long as possible. Remember that “Recommended for you” feature on YouTube? Or how Instagram, Twitter and Facebook always seem to bring more and more posts that peak our interest, almost like they “know” who we are and what we like? Well, they do. The more time we spend on these platforms, the more accurate predictions the AI makes about our interests and what will keep us hooked.

You may find yourself asking, “Why would they go through all this trouble just to hook little ol’ me?” Ads, my friend. The more posts you’re looking at, the more ads you’re looking at. And therefore, the more money these companies make from showing you those ads. While I admit that the whole thing is clever, it is also-at best- morally questionable.

Here, Tristan Harris explains why social media is not really a tool: “if something is a tool, it’s genuinely just sitting there, waiting patiently. If something is not a tool, it’s demanding things from you; it’s seducing you and manipulating you. [...] We’ve moved away from having a tool-based technology environment to an addiction and manipulation-based technology environment”

Perhaps the most concerning part of this is the fact that the vast majority of users have no idea that their own psychology is being used against them.

What’s even more terrifying is that this may just be the tip of the iceberg.



engaged as frequently as possible for as long as possible. And that’s where the problem starts.

Enter persuasive technology.

Persuasive technology uses experimental psychology to elicit gradual and imperceptible (emphasis on imperceptible) changes in human behavior for a particular interest- in this

known as “positive intermittent reinforcement”. To put this in perspective, this characteristic is what makes slot machines in casinos addictive.

This is just one of the several features mentioned that were purposefully added into social media apps to make them as engaging as possible.

Another important question to

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



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

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

Mine Planning Superintendent
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage daily activities of the mine planning team to ensure safe and productive work is delivered.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver daily, weekly and monthly plans with the operations team and practical and executable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake safety investigations and take corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop the planning team competencies and establish safe systems of work through standard operating procedures.
<p><u>Health, Safety and Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comply with all legal obligations, safety policies and procedures• Creating and maintaining a safe work environment and ensure that all Company health, safety & security procedures and policies are being followed by staff and contractors.• Practice courageous leadership at all times• Ensure all operations are conducted with regard to the use of safe work practices and proper PPE• Ensure all safety incidents are fully reported, investigated and corrective actions taken as required.• Recognize and report all hazards at the project site• Ensure Company environmental standards are met and adhered to• Undertake risk assessments to reduce the operational risk profile where possible• Encourage team members to have active participation in the EMR team.
<p><u>Administration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare short-term production and waste mining schedules and maintain current and accurate mine plans in accordance with up-to-date data on the ore reserve from geology and the mine from survey.• Update the mine design and plan as new data requires and revise production and waste mining schedules and the associated mine performance forecasts.• Approve drill and blast designs and activities• Update planning team on design changes to fit the purpose, update plans as new data requires and revise production and waste mining schedules and the associated mine performance forecasts• Ensure all production is reconciled against budget/forecast• Recruit, develop and mentor mine planning staff.• Build and manage a quality engineering team that will work safely and productively
<p><u>Technical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce ore dilution through open pit design optimization, improved mine design sequencing, minimum mining wide specification and drill and blast methods• Ensure timely mining engineering advice is available to solve technical problems in the mine• Coordinate the construction or placement of mine services (ramps and roadways, bunds, ground control, power, water, communications, work areas, personnel facilities) to support other mine Activities.• Prepare short-term production and development schedules and maintain current and accurate mine plans in accordance with up-to-date data on the ore reserve from geology and the mine from survey.• Ensure approval of drill and blast designs and activities.• Update planning team on design changes to fit the purpose, update plans as new data requires and revise production and waste schedules and the associated mine performance forecasts.• Deliver LOM plans, budget plans and quarterly plans in a timely manner with practical engagement with the operational teams.• Apply best industry practice to all mine designs and schedules.• Develop safety management plans to facilitate the provision of safe work places (explosives management plan, ground control management plan etc.)• Review new and advancing technologies to determine if there are cost effective benefits for implementation.
<p><u>Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement sound mining engineering planning systems, standards and procedures into the mine.• Develop mine design guidelines to assist in developing the planning team and producing consistent quality designs and schedules.
<p><u>Reporting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generate daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly performance reports to show progress to plan inclusive of variance.• Assist geology and survey to undertake mine reconciliations to monitor performance.
<p><u>Other</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work harmoniously with other departments to ensure good relationships are developed and maintained.• Undertake other roles and responsibilities that may be assigned from time to time that are within the maintenance superintendent capabilities.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
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Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

Continued from page 6

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bachelor Degree in Mining Engineering at a recognized University which includes 8 years Supervisory experience in mining
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 -15 years’ experience in metalliferous mining with 5 years open-pit mine, 3 years underground and 3 years’ senior mine engineer experience.• Production engineering and planning experience.• Mining technology and large scale production experience• Ability to lead and co-ordinate a mine planning or technical team• LOM planning experience• Open pit and underground drill and blast design experience• Open pit design and optimization experience• Experience with Mine Planning software, preferably Datamine• Proficient spreadsheet, presentation, work processing and database skills• Budgeting and costing experience• Experience working in Africa
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety leadership by example• Ability to work in developing country• Good Interpersonal skills• Ability to work under pressure with challenging targets• Commitment to deliver on agreed targets - Results oriented• High level of initiative• Ability to multitask• Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills• Demonstrated training and people development skills• Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures.• Good interpersonal skills. Get things done attitude.
Technical Skills and Leadership Abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment.• Train and develop local staff• Analytical skills• Project management skills• Attention to detail• Report Writing skills• Decision making skills• Plan, organize and execution skills• Understand Machine capabilities and productivities.• Problem solving skill• Valid Driver’s License Strong Supervisory skills. Get things done attitude.

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** Asmara Office
- **Type of contract:** definite period one year
- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale

Additional requirement 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 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



"It is Better For a Book To Be Used By the Whole Community Than By Just One Family." Mr. Efriem Mathewos

Mussie Efriem

Please give us background information about Asmara public library.

This public library was founded by Americans in 1959. When it was founded, it was called the United States Information Service (USIS) or the United States Information Center. Although it had the name of a library, its purpose was to instill American ideology. The contents of the books in the library reflected their ideology and were used until 1974. When Haile Selassie regime fell and was replaced by the Derg regime, the books in the library (which had capitalist orientation) were replaced with books that were socialist oriented. Since then the library has been run under the administration of the city of Asmara. The library has grown in terms of both the building and the services it provides. The library has doubled in size.

In terms of services, we have a library on the ground floor with a variety of books for adults and children. Upstairs, we have a library with computer-readable books. It has its own server and started with 15,000 books. We have computers for those who want to read these books. But most of the time people use their personal devices such as laptops and cellphones. Users can take any books they want or load them on these devices from the computers. They can also access the books remotely within a radius of 300 meters around the library. The library also provides internet access. Our goal is to provide users a facility they can use when they do research and attend distance education. We charge users a nominal fee.

Who are your typical users of the library?

As a public library it serves people from all walks of life and different levels of education, ranging from kindergarten to college. But the majority of our users are students, especially high school and college students.

How big is your library and where do you get the books from?

It's the largest library and has more new books compared to other

Our guest today is Mr. Efriem Mathewos, executive director of Asmara Public Library and Asmara City Library. The interview focuses on the library's services and its progress.

local libraries. We are equipped with up to 15,000 books that have been sent to us by Eritrean communities abroad. The books are not evenly distributed in terms of subject. For example, we have fewer books in law and computer science. But as for textbooks, we have a lot of them covering all levels, from kindergarten to the highest level of education.

We haven't got sufficient books yet although we're still getting as many books as we can. Maekel region administration is one of our partners and helps us buy the books we need. Because of this, we are able to buy all the books published in the country.

Our main partners are the Eritrean diaspora. Eritreans in the

fully active in 2006 and 2008, the service it gives has been developing in many ways. We were the first to use e-books, and every now and then we give training to users of our library as well as users of other community libraries. We work tirelessly to give satisfactory service. To deal with the large number of users in our public library, we give away books to the small community libraries in the city so that users may go to those libraries as well. We are doing this to ensure that users have access to libraries near their residences so that they could visit them at their convenience.

We provide in-service training for our staff. Training has been put on hold due to the pandemic, but we are now restarting and are



in administration. Plus, we work with the Department of Library Science at Mai-Nefhi College, whose students come here to do research and get knowledge about how a library operates. In general, we provide our newly recruited members with courses that last for a number of weeks, even months, in accordance with the organization's procedures. We also work with universities abroad to organize training on digital books

like, and what services does it offer?

Children are very vulnerable and impressionable, and we present books to them by taking this into account. Lessons are also given with video screens and pictures. The room is decorated with paintings to make it appealing, and many parents bring their children to the library. Overall, everything in the children's section is designed in a way that is convenient and attractive for them, and we remind parents to take advantage of this opportunity and bring their children. We would like to take this opportunity to let others know that we serve children.

Any other message you would like to convey ...

The library has been set up to serve the public, and we invite members of the public to benefit from it. There are families that donate books in their private collection, which is a truly exemplary act and we really would like to thank them. I call upon others to follow in their footsteps. It is better for a book to be used by the whole community than by just one family.



USA, Europe, Sweden and the UK collect and send us books. The library has a board that coordinates the partnership although it has been put on hold because of Covid-19. Another related initiative that is becoming common is the one taken by some Eritrean scholars and families who are sending us books to enrich the library. Generally, our books are sourced from our Eritrean partners abroad, from families, and from Maekel region administration.

Are you satisfied with the services you are giving?

Since the public library became

offering a three-week training.

We believe that our customers are getting some knowledge by using the resources in our library. In the two major libraries, the Public Library and Asmara Library, we have many employees who provide efficient service.

How many employees do you have?

We have 62 employees. Some of them are library science graduates who catalog the books on arrival, and this is the biggest task. Some of them are computer specialists, digital book specialists, and so on. There are also those who work

and others.

What is the children's section

Thank you so much!!

