



ERITREAN COMMUNITY FESTIVAL IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES



The Eritrean community festival in the Scandinavian countries commenced with fervent patriotism yesterday August 4 in Stockholm, Sweden.

The festival was honored by

the presence of Eritrea's regional Governors, Mr. Fesehayle Haile of the Central Region, Ambassador Mohammed-Seid Mantai of the Southern Red Sea Region, and Mr. Habteab Tesfatsion of the Southern Region. A multitude of nationals

from cities across Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland also attended the event.

During the festival, Mr. Yonas Manna, the Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, and Mr. Alem Teklegergis, Chairman of the Holidays Coordinating Committee, underscored the vital role of Eritrean festivals in nurturing cherished societal values and national identity among the youth. They noted that participation in such national festivals has been on the rise over the past quarter-century.

The festival, running until August 6, offers a range of activities such as cultural events, seminars discussing the nation's current situation, and activities specifically designed for youth and children.



COMMENDABLE INITIATIVES LEAD TO REDUCTION IN MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY RATES

The Ministry of Health's Anseba Region branch has reported significant progress in efforts to decrease the rate of maternal and child mortality. The report was presented during an activity assessment meeting held from July 26 to 29 in Keren City.

Dr. Henok Tsehaye, Medical Director in the region, noted an increase in public awareness regarding health issues, which has led to a significant rise in the number of pregnant women opting for childbirth at health facilities.

Addressing the concern of malaria prevalence, Dr. Henok shared that the death rate from malaria, previously at 3 per 1,000 individuals, has fallen to 1.1 per 1,000. To maintain this decline, sustainable awareness-raising initiatives are being undertaken, particularly focusing on potential spikes in the disease during the rainy season.

The meeting participants conducted thorough discussions on the topics raised and agreed on several recommendations, including the need for continued awareness campaigns.

The Anseba Region is well-equipped with medical facilities, hosting 1 referral hospital, 3 community hospitals, 5 health centers, and 26 health stations.

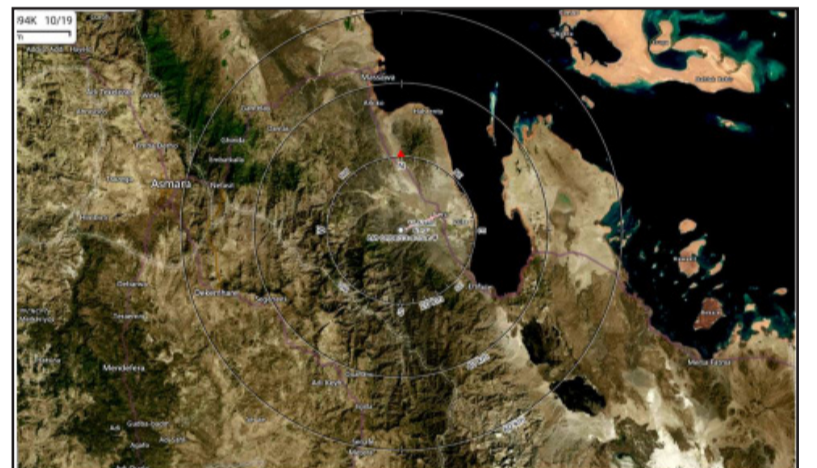
5.6 RECTOR EARTHQUAKE IN IRAFALLE AREA

On August 1st, a 5.6 magnitude earthquake struck the Irfaalle area in the Northern Red Sea Region, followed by a 4.7 magnitude aftershock in the same area the next day.

The tremors were not only felt in the Northern Red Sea Region, but they also reached the Central Region, along with portions of the Southern, Anseba, and Gash Barka Regions.

Reports from the affected area confirm that five houses sustained damage. Fortunately, no further destruction or loss of life has been reported.

It's worth noting that this isn't the first seismic activity in the area this year. Previously, on July 2nd, the same area experienced a 4.2 magnitude earthquake.



SHAPING A BRIGHT FUTURE: THE 5TH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ERITREAN AMERICANS CONFERENCE

The 5th National Council of Eritrean American conference convened in Seattle on August 1st, revolving around the theme "Succession of Generations for a Bright Future".

The conference saw the participation of various dignitaries including the regional Governors of Eritrea - Ambassador Abdella Musa from the Anseba Region, Ambassador Ali Mahmud Hirui from the Gash Barka Region, and Ms. Asmeret Abraha from the Northern Red Sea Region.

With over 500 representatives from national associations,

organizations, and friends of Eritrea from the United States in attendance, the conference was a meeting of minds dedicated to the nation's future.

Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet, the Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the US, highlighted the significance of this conference. He stated that the gathering was special as it occurred at a time when Eritrea had triumphed over multiple external challenges and was progressing towards a prosperous future. He urged the participants to review the activities implemented thus far meticulously and to design programs that are in

line with the current circumstances.

Ambassador Ali Hirui Mahmud provided a detailed briefing on the current state of affairs in the homeland, emphasizing the role of the diaspora nationals in national affairs.

Participants also engaged in detailed discussions on the reports presented by the various heads of national organizations and associations.

Adding to the event's significance was the performance by a cultural troupe from Eritrea, bringing an authentic touch of Eritrean culture to the proceedings.



Development

Eritrea: Policy, Strategy, and Initiatives for Enhancing Food and Feed Safety

A key responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in Eritrea involves regulating the production of food and feed derived from the agricultural sector. The aim is to ensure these products possess the desired quality and safety throughout the entire production process. The Public Relations Division (PRD) of the MoA recently conducted an interview with Mr. Tekleab Mesghena, the Director General of the Regulatory Services Department at the MoA, to shed light on these issues. Excerpts follow.

Could you elaborate on the government's policy regarding food safety?

The MoA is tasked with ensuring food produced from various sources, including agriculture and marine resources, is safe, nutritious, and sufficient at both household and national levels. Food safety is deemed a fundamental part of food and nutrition security, only achievable when the desired levels of safety and nutrition are met. As a result, the MoA has devised strategies addressing these concerns in both the outgoing and upcoming strategic plans. Additionally, the



Mr. Tekleab Mesghena

MoA has been promoting organic farming since 2021 to minimize the use of agrochemicals, further ensuring food safety.

Gash Barka region. These proactive measures, coupled with awareness campaigns, have significantly improved the situation. However, the National Animal and Plant Health Laboratory (NAPHL) currently lacks the capacity for comprehensive safety standard tests, though this issue is expected to be addressed soon.

Could you discuss inspection activities at the processing level?

The processing stage is critical in monitoring and inspecting agricultural products for safety

compliance and penalties for non-compliance. We are hopeful that the Animal Health Proclamation, currently awaiting approval, will provide further legal support for food and feed safety inspection services. In the future, more legal instruments will be developed to ensure food safety and quality.

How do you standardize food and feed safety issues on a global and local scale?

The MoA collaborates closely with relevant government institutions to uphold national food safety standards. Ensuring the safety and quality of agricultural products destined for international markets remains a challenge, making Eritrea's participation in the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) crucial.

Which institutions are involved in food and feed safety in Eritrea?

The national food control system involves several government bodies, such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Marine Resources, Health, and the Eritrean Standards Institution. A harmonized national

as food safety is a shared responsibility.

Who are the main actors in the food chain and what are their responsibilities?

The food safety production cycle involves many actors, from farmers to food handlers, consumers, and the government. Each actor has a role to play at every stage of the cycle. The MoA, through its RSD, ensures every actor fulfills their obligations through regulatory standards and awareness campaigns.

Could you tell us about the Codex Trust Fund Project launched in Eritrea?

The MoA is implementing a project in partnership with FAO, called the Codex Trust Fund Project 2A. Its objective is to enhance the profile, management, and knowledge of Codex Work in Eritrea. Three outcomes are expected from this project: improved management and consultation process for Codex work, the development of national food standards based on Codex recommendations, and the sustainability of Codex work in Eritrea.

Any final words?

Ensuring food safety is a continuous process. Let alone for Eritrea, which is relatively a new nation, food safety is an ever-challenging problem even in the developed world. Given Eritrea's commitment to resolving challenges, we are confident that the hurdles and challenges we face now, particularly technical and human resources will be resolved gradually over the coming years.

Ministry of Agriculture



Could you highlight the major food and feed safety issues in Eritrea?

Like many developing countries, Eritrea faces several food safety issues arising from resource shortages and infrastructure deficiencies. The MoA is, however, diligently working to mitigate these challenges, such as improving technical capacities and lab testing equipment availability.

What role does the Regulatory Services Department (RSD) play in ensuring food and feed safety?

The RSD, along with its Regional Inspectorate offices in regions, is responsible for maintaining agri-food standards through rigorous control and inspection services at various stages of production, processing, and distribution.

Can you provide some insight into the control and inspection activities at the farm level?

Agricultural product safety starts at the farm level, requiring timely measures to ensure quality. The RSD takes immediate actions when necessary, as seen with the disposal of heavily pesticide-contaminated tomato crops in the

and quality. Thanks to rigorous monitoring by the Regional



Inspectorate Office, small-scale sesame oil processing plants, which had hygienic issues, have significantly improved their practices. Control and inspection activities are also carried out in animal feed processing plants and slaughterhouses, although infrastructure deficiencies remain a challenge.

Can you touch upon the legal framework that supports your activities?

Control and inspection services are backed by legal instruments, stipulating standards for

food safety policy framework is needed to avoid duplicated efforts and maximize resource utilization,



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Summer Campaign: Bridging Life and Education

Simon Woldemichael

The transitional period from junior to high school is a crucial time in students' lives. In Eritrea, students are encouraged to participate in a summer Campaign primarily designed for environmental rehabilitation and conservation during this transformational phase. This thoughtfully structured program serves to foster values that are not only advantageous to students' personal growth but also beneficial to societal well-being. Since gaining independence, Eritrean high school students have been dedicating their summers to a diverse range of activities. The overarching message embedded in these activities is the collective and consistent efforts required to address environmental issues.

The Summer Campaign has demonstrated significant achievements in environmental conservation, reflecting a successful and cost-effective campaign. Its efficacy lies not only in its practical nature but also in the sense of responsibility it instills in the young participants. The students are encouraged to view themselves as stewards of their environment, underscoring the critical role that each individual must play in addressing environmental issues.

The adverse effects of the thirty wars of Independence on Eritrea's environment cannot be overstated. The environment bore the brunt of these wars, with countless afflictions resulting from the clash and detrimental human activities. In the aftermath of the wars and in the face of environmental devastation, the government took decisive action towards a unified goal: preserving and rehabilitating the environment. The summer initiative emerged as a crucial part of this endeavor, serving a dual purpose. It provided students with a tangible understanding of the environment while also instilling a genuine appreciation for the relationship between humans and nature. This approach effectively grounds classroom learning in real-life experiences, enabling students to link theoretical knowledge with practical application.

The summer Campaign serves as a catalyst in bringing out the best in the students. This active involvement in addressing environmental problems offers an education superior to what can be learned from textbooks. The program prepares responsible

and capable citizens by promoting volunteerism and a sense of belonging, fostering a shared responsibility for the wellbeing of the community. This hands-on learning experience, which bridges academic knowledge with real-world experience, has proven to be a highly effective educational approach.

Students partake in various activities such as terracing, planting, managing traffic, working in public libraries, community organizations, and government offices. Each of these activities shapes the students, helping them to grow into engaged and active citizens. By playing their part in these essential services, they contribute significantly to their society.

Schools, the bedrock of formal education, are ideally situated to link learning with real-life experiences. The collective society shares the responsibility of preparing young individuals for future success. This does not solely involve living productive lives but also necessitates lifelong learning and civic contribution. To bridge the gap between living and learning, schools must expand their horizons beyond the traditional classroom setting. In this context, the summer Campaign acts as the connecting link, facilitating the fusion of classroom instruction with the real world.

Eritrea's school-age youth, brimming with energy and curiosity, are future parents, workers, and citizens. They already have profound impacts on their neighborhoods and communities. Preparing students for these future roles demands more than active classrooms; it calls for active societal participation.

Students are taught active citizenship from a young age. For instance, the eighth-grade citizenship education subject is entirely focused on "Being an Active Citizen," with stories and dialogues about active citizens. In the ninth grade, the unit on "Patriotism and the Common Good" discusses the concept

the connection between education and change, one freedom fighter opined that "When you talk about changing society, it is about changing people and their ideas of themselves, of their society, and their environment. Education for us is an instrument of liberation, no less than the gun." This poignant statement emphasized



of common good, responsible behavior, and patriotism. This education underscores the need for responsible environmental behavior. It serves as a reminder that each individual has a part to play in the shared responsibility for the environment.

In the citizenship text, to explain

that education is an instrument of liberation, comparable in importance to a gun. This highlights the transformative power of education in changing societal views, individuals' perceptions of themselves, and their understanding of their environment.

Eritrean students spend nearly

nine months in school each year. Of their three-month summer break, high school students dedicate a month to community service. This active participation not only shapes their personalities but also facilitates societal integration. Furthermore, it fosters personal qualities and skills that are instrumental in adulthood. The summer initiative encourages both individual and collective environmentally conscious behavior, thereby playing a significant role in mitigating escalating environmental problems.

Some students spend their summer breaks assisting the police in traffic management, ensuring optimal usage of the transportation system and maximal safety for all road users. These students, distinguished by their yellow uniforms, can be seen tirelessly working all day in Asmara's streets. They ensure that traffic rules are observed and offer assistance to vulnerable individuals such as children, the elderly, and the physically disabled. Their ultimate goal is to minimize crashes and casualties, thus facilitating safe, speedy, and comfortable traffic movement.

As the world grapples with complex environmental and societal issues, there is growing recognition of the pivotal role that young students play. A country's sustainable development goals are profoundly affected by students' individual and collective behavior. Therefore, the introduction of programs that increase student engagement, such as the summer Campaign, is crucial. It serves as a bridge linking life and learning, underlining the need to nurture proactive and responsible citizens for a sustainable future.





Role of Music Streaming Platforms in Modern Eritrean Music

Milka Teklom

Many anthropological studies show that music has existed since the primitive man. The positive psychological impact of music in our society is undeniable. There's nothing in the world like the sound of your favorite song coming on, it just gets right into your head and your body and makes you move. Or maybe it takes you on a journey to a faraway place and time, where you languish in a memory of times gone by and people who are no longer present. Some of our favorite songs can lift us up out of depression and worry, and make an otherwise horrible day suddenly seem like it's not so bad.

The nine ethnic groups in Eritrea have their musical instruments, beats, and rhythms used in their respective localities. They use different types of instruments, except they have drums in common. The drum may have a different size, shape, and name, but the drum sets the beat and rhythm in each ethnic group's traditional music.

Eritrea is no new to modern music hence since the arrival of colonizers with their respective modern instruments especially during the 1960s, Eritrean artists incorporated the newly learned trade with the original traditional culture and produced modern Eritrean music. This new contemporary

music was heavily influenced by western Jazz and Blues. In 1954, Mr. Alemayo Kahsay formed an Indigenous Theater Association and started to teach plays. In 1961, the association developed into Mahber Theater Asmara to standardize music in Asmara. However, it took half a century for the artists to combine traditional instruments

show. Most of the songs that were reproduced by the choir were songs from the struggle.

Some years after the independence the music genre took another turn, even though modern music was produced, their public acceptance in comparison with Guayla was becoming less and less. One of the benefactors that led musicians,



with modern equipment. At this time, we have the rebirth of contemporary Eritrean music.

This contemporary music developed into another sound during the struggle for independence with an identity that could be spotted miles away. The fighter's incorporating their own spirit into the music have created a new genre that is hard to reproduce. The perfect showcase that emphasizes the timelessness of the songs created during the struggle was the Asmara Choir

song producers, and singers to create audience-oriented content is the upcoming YouTube.



Of course, YouTube has a large and diverse audience, making it a great platform for musicians to reach new listeners and expand their fan base. Also using YouTube as a marketing tool is an excellent method to promote your music and broaden your outreach. However focusing on the monetization aspect of it would hinder the creativity of the artists, basing your artistic works only on the demands of the viewers would create clone works. I believe that's exactly what happened for several years our music industry was flooded by sounds that resembled each other.

Many critics have been complaining of the overuse of Guayla, lucky for us though, in



recent years many fearless artists who are willing to test the water are popping up. These musical talents emerging are blessing the Eritrean music industry with their authentic sound.

Some of these authentic sounds are: Elham Mohammed while studying in law school was able to produce varied songs that become a trend instantly, especially after her collaboration with the famous British singer Joss Stone. Her songs even though seem heavily influenced by contemporary

self-titled album has elevated the existing modern-infused music to another level. The track 'Ab Mesmery' is a combination of modern instrumental music with the Bilen ethnic group's traditional beat.

His lavish use of different languages and colloquial language is his unique style, I was afraid that might restrict him to be heard by the young generation only but after some inquiries amongst the older generation his reach proved to be ageless. "Wey Guday" is the perfect mash of Guayla and electronic music, the sound of the traditional instrument Wata at the beginning gives you the vibe that it will be a piece of traditional music yet the music shifts instantly into electronic music, which makes you feel that you are in a dance floor wearing Zuria yet doing the cabbage patch dance move.

Aside from the public enjoying the modern-infused music traditional music is trending right now, of course, the language barrier is no issue when it comes to music, hence 'Telay Mesenqo' is on everybody's playlist right now. The Tigre song unless you saw the music video or know the language would not know what it means yet it didn't stop foreigners from making a Tik Tok video.

Eritrean singers and song producers had an obvious limitation in reaching out to audiences via social media platforms due to a number of challenges but now the upcoming young generation and their ability to manipulate the social platform to their own advantage would for sure enable the Eritrean music to gain the recognition it deserves.



Lighter Side

Is it Love or Money that Makes the World Go Round? What if a Femme Fatale is involved?

Natnael Yebio W.

No one knows for sure who first invented money, but historians believe metal objects were first used as money as early as 5,000 B.C. Around 700 B.C., the Lydians became the first Western culture to make coins. Other countries and civilizations soon began to mint their own coins with specific values.

But, money has not always been coins and green bucks. To cattle herders, who prize their cows more than their children, money is still a four-footed asset, eats grass, and goes where you lead it. Unfortunately, rustlers pop in from time to time and carry away your treasure across the border. This is nothing but a traditional bank robbery or maybe a transfer of assets courtesy of 'Wells and Fargo' or 'Western Union'.

In traditional Eritrea, there was a time when bartering was the order of the day. People came with chickens, eggs and salt slabs to the marketplace.

"That bleating sheep over there, the one with a plump tail, how much does it cost?"

"Half slab of salt and twelve eggs, my lord."

"Okay.....here is your slab and keep the change."

Decades ago some village shops accepted eggs as legal tender in Eritrean towns. Two eggs and you got a certain quantity of tealeaves or sugar. That was bartering come to town. Why eggs? Because eggs are easy to carry, and in general have approximately uniform weight. So if you had a poultry yard in those days, it could be said of your hens that they laid golden eggs for you.

In the year 2000 B.C., Eritreans used gold and silver coins for trade. Earlier we sold ivory, monkeys, and incenses to the Egyptians and the Greeks, and accordingly enriched our foreign exchange reserve not with slabs of salt but with precious metals. I don't know what type of coins the Pharaoh's subjects used in

those days. Probably they gave us corn or papyrus in return for our myrrh and frankincense.

After the fall of Adulis and the subsequent Dark Age, Eritreans used, in general, slabs of salt

and beads and became so much part of the economic life of our people that the Italians failed, for a time, to dislodge it, and changing tactics even flirted with the idea of using it as their

lessons in domestic caring.

If the pillow was the cash register, the mattress was the armoured safe comparable to Fort Knox in USA. The thief who

Addey Stehay is also a member of uqub, a traditional loan and saving association. You contribute a certain amount of money every month. You draw lots. The winner gets the jackpot. This is repeated every month.

"So how was the uqub, Addey Stehay, was it your turn to collect the money last Sunday?"

"It was very kind of the ladies to hand over the first collection to me without drawing lots," sighs Addey Stehay who straightaway bought gabi (flimsy cotton shawl with four plies) for the winter.

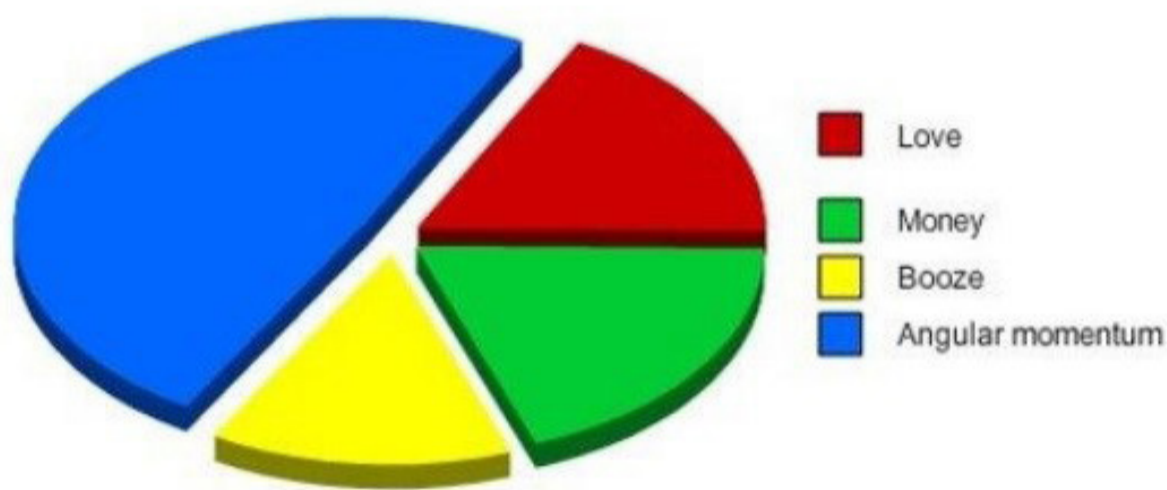
But in general, money is described as dirty by traditional people. Bosom's friends get into a raw because of money, families break up because of money, and the son sues his father in court for reasons related to money. However, it is not money that is dirty, but the love of money. A person may have billions of dollars, and if this money doesn't stand as a veil between him and his Maker, he will prosper; if not, his money will become the source of all evil and will finally speed up his demise.

You cannot worship God and Mammon at the same time, goes the sacred saying. Well, why not? For I have seen old people waking up by night under the guise of reading the Dawit (Psalms) and directing their steps toward that glittering chest in the corner.

There they open a hidden treasure, get hold of bundles of banknotes and start counting.

The Psalm had to wait. It was, after all, money and a lot of it that assured them respect and acceptance in the society; and by reading the holy verses, their entry into paradise was assured.

Is it, one wonders, love or simply money that makes the world go round? I think it is money. But the moment money is mixed with love and passion, the destructive force generated is enough to blow the world to pieces starting with your family. Especially if a femme fatale has been after your money and you have gone bananas over her!



and beads. And then during the colonial era, we used their coins, probably Portuguese escudo, Turkish girshi, Italian lira, British East African shilling or jinye (probably from Guinea), Ethiopian thaler or dollar or santim (centime), and Derg's birr.

Why was it that the shilling coins were minted with holes in their middle? I asked my Grandfather when I was a little boy, and he said that perhaps the British thinking that Africans went about naked anyway, expected them to use the coins as beads to be put around their necks. An easy way to get strangled with your own savings!

When the Nakfa was announced in 1997, I read in the papers that one tegadalai (combatant) fainted at the news; so much was he overwhelmed with rapture and joy. He was right. At last, we had our own currency for the first time after the fall of Adulis.

With the advent of colonialists, the Maria Teresa coin became a 'national' currency. How on earth could an Austrian Empress spread her effigy so easily to distant lands?

The Maria Teresa batara (currency) replaced salt slabs

colonial legal tender.

The first bank in Eritrea was probably established by the Italians in Massawa. A while back I came across a picture of a chieftain (from across the border) who rode his mule to town to put his money in the magic chest of a bank. He tied his mount to one of the pillars supporting the roof of the bank. All his capital was in a bag. I think he trusted coins more than banknotes. His bag looked very heavy indeed.

But our mothers never trusted the bank, probably because they witnessed successive colonialists opening and closing banks with every initial victory and final defeat.

That's why they kept the money, handed over by daddy at the end of each month, under their pillow or sewn up inside a mattress. It was money to be expended to feed mommy, daddy and a brood of nine or ten crying and whining children for a solid month.

And when some wives fed the family shiro (powdered chickpeas, boiled and spiced) and hamli (boiled and spiced greens) for thirty days in a row, the father took the stick and taught the wailing spouse to revise her

came by night or the unruly child, who sneaked into the room by day, had little chance to conduct a perfect crime, because mommy was always carrying the money in her handkerchief secured with a knot. And as for the money in the mattress, it took a meticulous search by an experienced rogue to arrive at the sheaf of banknotes hidden and sewn with consummate professionalism. The mother seemed to be saying to all burglars worldwide: "over my dead body"

Another means of keeping one's money in a safe place where it could be easily retrieved was purchasing gold ornaments. That was the ideal bank designed to put the unstable feelings of our mothers at rest.

"Addey Stehay, why are you wearing so much jewellery in your chest and on your purse when you should have put it in a bank?"

"When things turn bad, I can always sell my gold ornaments wherever I am and can survive."

So if you somehow see a poor-looking Eritrean woman wearing gold earrings, gold necklaces and gold bracelets, be sure that she is wearing the Bank of England or the Lloyd's, in case.



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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;

Draftsman
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To Do Auto cad civil drawings and General arrangement drawings as well as other discipline drawings.
- Provide drawing on a timely manner for review and discipline approval.
- Reporting to Project staff and compiling to drawing request without delay.
- Create drawings for construction projects.
- Do mark ups as require with reference to dates.
- Create visual guidelines for construction purposes.
- Draft technical details together with engineers
- Consult technical handbooks and tables while in drafting phase.
- Use Computer Aided Design and Drafting systems to prepare drawings.
- Create and store drawings electronically.
- Prepare variations of design.
- Explain concepts to construction stakeholders.
- Prepare engineering drawings that detail plans and specifications.
- Create visual guidelines for construction purposes.
- Draft technical details.
- Specify dimensions and materials from drawings.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Bachelor’s Degree in Civil Engineering
- Auto cad certified

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- Minimum 5 years’ experience as a Civil Engineer Draftsman preferably in Mining sector

Leadership Experience – Nature & length of time

- Time management skill, ethical and professional attitude
-

Other skills and abilities

- Extremely detail-oriented, proactive, and organized with strong auto cad skills
- Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures
- Knowledge of Project office drawing procedures –Able to draw Structural/Mechanical/Piping/electrical Engineering drawings.
- High level of initiative

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
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Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

HR Officer(Camp)
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To provide support in the various human resource functions, which include recruitment, staffing, training and development, performance monitoring and employee counseling.
- Develop, plan, and implement department’s goals and objectives, recommend and administer policies and procedures.
- Direct and participate in the development of the department’s work plan; assign work activities, monitor work flow, review and monitor work products, methods, and procedures.
- Participate in budget development and administration; assist in the forecast of funds needed for staffing.
- Participate in the selection and orientation of personnel; approve the appointment of personnel.
- Provide administrative support to HR supervisor and act on HR supervisor absence.
- Direct and approve the selection, transfer, and promotion of AMSC manpower staff.
- Interpret personnel policies and regulations, including warnings, dismissals, and disciplinary procedures; support HR supervisor for correct procedures, assist staff regarding individual personnel issues.
- Ensure department’s compliance with pertinent governmental labor and other laws, rules, regulations, and policies.
- Respond to and resolve difficult and sensitive inquiries and complaints regarding recruitment, selection, policies, and procedures.
- Attend and participate in professional groups and committee’s meetings.
- Prepare weekly, bi-monthly, monthly, semi-annually and annually HR reports
- Perform other duties instructed from HR Superintendent.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents
•Bachelor’s Degree in Human Resources Management or equivalent.

Working Experience – Nature & Length
•Over 3 years’ work experience in similar role. Proven experience and skill in application of HR procedures pertaining of new recruits, tracking of work hours, leave disciplinary procedures etc.

Leadership Experience – Nature & length of time
• Previous experience as HR Supervisor is beneficial.

Other skills and abilities
• Extremely detail oriented, proactive and organized with strong Microsoft office skills.
• Strong interpersonal relationship building skills and adaptability to work with people of different culture and areas of the business, including internal and external.

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

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Breaking Barriers: Inside the Making of Eritrea's First PC Video Game, '18 Minutes'

Luwam Kahsay H.

A team of trailblazing Eritreans has recently launched our country's first PC video game, "18 Minutes." The product of four and a half years of dedicated effort and collaborative work, this game was developed by Moneyvalut Games in association with Laquev Media. The game aims to recreate and spotlight the heroic exploits of EPLF's Commandos in 1984, with the player's objectives mirroring their historical achievements. We had the privilege to speak with some of the team members to delve into the game's aims, objectives, and overall mission.

Let's start with an introduction, shall we?

Yonatan: My name is Yonatan Girmay, a Computer Science graduate currently employed in the IT

legal advice. However, my contribution pales in comparison to the others.

Could you elaborate on the project's aims?



sector. My contribution to the video game project was developing an official website that would serve as the game's launch pad to the global community and provide information about the game.

Aman: I'm Aman Hibtizgi. I joined the team during the project's final stages. In video game production, there are many important aspects to consider, such as intellectual property rights and consumer protection. My role was to provide

Aman: Video games offer an engaging and immersive way to tell a story. They allow the player to live the narrative by recreating historical events and missions. In our case, we want the player to feel part of history, to become a commando of 1984. We aimed to inspire young Eritreans to be as heroic as their forefathers and to provide a platform for them to experience their heroic feats. Secondly, we wanted to share Eritrean history more

widely. Our history has not gained mainstream attention because we have not leveraged the tools available to us. By creating a video game, we can tell our story more easily and with greater reach.

Why did you choose video games as the medium?

Yonatan: Today's generation tends to favor video games over books or documentaries. Therefore, many countries are leveraging this preference to share impactful messages with younger generations. We wanted to share our epic history in a way that resonates with young people.

Aman: "18 minutes" is not just a representation of Eritrean history; it is the first Eritrean PC video game. Video games are powerful because they are interactive. They allow

players to connect with characters in a way that other media forms do not. Plus, when a player takes on a mission, it becomes personal, fostering a sense of ownership and engagement.

Do you have any advice for others pursuing similar projects?

Aman: Creating a project like this is a monumental task. Talent alone isn't enough; you also need resources and support, especially in the tech field. Therefore, we need to create platforms where talents can come together to transform dreams into reality.

Yonatan: Our work is far from over. We have a pipeline full of projects, including software and animation projects. We can only achieve so much by relying on the generosity and commitment of our

team. We hope for continued support, funding, and constructive engagement to make these projects a reality and realize their full potential.

Any final thoughts?

Aman: There's a saying in Eritrea: if you can't do anything for them, you have to thank them. I want to extend my deepest gratitude to all team members. Their dedication, commitment, and sacrifices are immeasurable. Thanks to them, this project became a reality. Special thanks go to Eng. Amanule Alem and others like Amanule Alem, Yacob Habte, Negash Mussie, Bahrn Bereket, Nahom Knfe, and Filimon Tsegay, whose input was critical in crossing the finish line.

Thank you for your time, gentlemen.

