

ERITREAN SENIOR MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA



The Ministry of Defense of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia hosted a dinner reception at the Headquarters of the Ministry in honor of the Eritrean senior

military delegation which has conducted an official visit in the country.

The celebratory event was graced

by the presence of Dr. Abraham Belai, Minister of Defense of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Speaking at the event, Field Marshal Berhanu Jula, Chief of Staff of the Ethiopian Armed Forces, stated, among other things: "The support extended to us by the Eritrean people and its army when we were assaulted from behind can never be compensated by all standards and will remain in the annals of history".

Field Marshal Berhanu further stressed "The bondage fostered between the two countries cannot be broken by any force".

The Field Marshal also expressed his firm belief that the two sides will work with grater vigor to deepen their friendly ties.

Brig. General Abraha Kassa, Head of Eritrea's National Security Agency, on his part, stated that Eritrea had "no option but to play its part to thwart the prevailing threat and to contribute to the

enforcement of legality when TPLF clique unleashed unprovoked, sudden, and treasonous military assaults on Ethiopia's Armed Forces".

"Joint defensive measures & counter-attacks ultimately foiled three offensives the TPLF clique unleashed in two years", Brig. General Abraha added.

Noting the intricate dynamics of Pretoria Agreement, Brig. General Abraha expressed the aspirations of the Government and people of

Eritrea for durable peace if the Agreement is implemented in its entirety.

In the morning hours, the Eritrean delegation visited the Addis Ababa Municipality and the National Television Station that is under construction.

The delegation was received by Mayor Adanech Abiebie when they visited the Premises. The Delegation also toured Ethiopia's National Television Station which is currently under construction.



SEMINARS ON CONTROLLING CRIMES

Seminars focusing on controlling crimes and other offenses were organized in the sub-zones of Hagaz, Demas, Awugaro and Tekombia.

At a seminar, Col. Libsu Tesfamichael, Commander of Police Force in Anseba Region, conducted to the students of Hagaz Agricultural and Technical school, he gave briefing on the objective and mission of Police, law and ethics, civil and criminal codes, as well as consequences of crimes committed due to negligence and various types of addictions.

In the same vein, at the seminar Captain Kidane Haile, Commander of Police Station in Ghinda sub-zone, conducted with the residents of Demas focusing on safety of the public and property, called on the residents to conduct sustainable follow up on their children and participate with the police force in controlling crimes and offenses.

Likewise, at the seminar Captain Beraki Teklemariam, Commander of Police Station in Laelai Gash, conducted with students and parents in Wugaro and Tekombia called for practicing the advice being provided by concerned authorities as well as to strengthen participation in the effort to control crimes and offenses.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS CREATING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The agricultural projects in the Gash Barka Region reported that are contributing in creating employment opportunities as well in transferring knowledge to the public.

According to the administrators of the sub-zones and coordinators of the projects, Agricultural projects in Haiketai, Gerset, Aligidir, Fanko-Rawi, Fanko-Tsimu'e. Ad-Omar, Af-Himbol as well BANATOM factory have created employment opportunities to about 3 thousand residents.

Indicating that the main objective of the projects is to enable residents living in the vicinity of the projects become beneficiaries of the opportunities being created, Mr. Hailezghi Habte, Manager of the South-West Agricultural Projects, said that the agricultural projects beyond improving the livelihoods of the residents are contributing in the transformation of the cultural and social life of the public.

The residents on their part said that as a result of the projects they are leading stable life.

CONGRESS OF SWEDISH BRANCH OF NUEW

The Swedish branch of the National Union of Eritrean Women conducted its 4th congress on 1 April in Uppsala.

At the congress in which Mr. Sirak Bahlubi, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, Mr. Isaias Gebray, Head of Consular affairs and Administration, and Ms. Nigisti Tsegay, Chairwoman of the union branch in Europe, and a number of participants took part, four years activity report was presented.

The participants conducted extensive discussions on the report presented and elected a new executive committee.

At the event, representatives of national associations delivered messages of solidarity.

In the same vein, Eritreans in the German cities of Mannheim, Munich, and Freiberg enthusiastically celebrated International Women's Day under the theme "Eritrean Women-

Unwavering and Undertaking Sweat to Cultivate".

Likewise, nationals in the Republic of South Sudan contributed 64 thousand 596 Dollars and 9 million 654 South Sudanese pounds towards the effort to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to the Eritrean Embassy in South Sudan, the nationals have already contributed over 1 million 20 thousand Dollars.



Development

Making Sure Everyone Has Access to Social Security

Habtom Tesfamichael

Social security provides safety nets for everyone's social, educational, and healthcare needs, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MLSW) formed the Department of Social Security (SSD) to promote it with a view to empowering those who are in need of help today to become self-reliant.

The foundation of social security is the society in which a person lives. Its operations are guided by societal principles to combat social problems and enhance the human capacity for the improvement of living standards and overall social wellness. Every aspect of communal life is impacted by social security.

The tradition of helping one another, in general, and victims of social misfortunes, in particular, has deep roots in Eritrean culture. It involves childcare and giving assistance to the elderly and the disabled. Informal ad-hoc committees are often formed at weddings, when people are in mourning because of the death of a loved one, and other social events to raise money and bring together members of the community to assist those in need. This tradition has enormous contribution to social stability.

During the Italian colonial era, social protection services were established in Eritrea primarily for orphans. Cheshayer Physiotherapy and St. Mary Psychiatric Hospital are two institutions that were founded during the colonial period to provide social protection services. The provision of social security did continue under succeeding colonial

regimes, but its coverage was limited to a small number of people.

The EPLF created social security divisions during the struggle for independence to give service to communities in the liberated areas. At its first organizational congress in 1977, it pledged to safeguard orphans, the disabled, and the displaced. Its services included giving child care as well as assistance to the disabled and the blind.

The Social Security Department's (SSD) vision is to lay the groundwork for disadvantaged segments of society to have equal access to services and resources, as well as to ensure social and economic protection in areas that adversely impact their livelihood.

The SSD is mandated to provide effective and sustainable social security that provides equal opportunities to the vulnerable, including the disabled, the elderly, orphans, and other victims of social misfortunes so that they can contribute to the nation's development.

Its activities are centered on self-sufficiency and societal justice. For institutional treatment, the SSD favors communal and family-style treatment. The assistance is provided in a way that alleviates societal burdens and prepares the way for a brighter future by allowing the targeted person/community to become self-sufficient, free of dependency.

A treatment that promotes social integration and self-sufficiency in ways that encourage community involvement in treating disadvantaged segments of society eventually reduces government costs and advances a sustainable solution.

Human potential can be developed if society receives social and educational support and people acquire skills that enable them to obtain employment. Investing in human capital is critical for the development of a country's prosperity.

The SSD adheres to a communal type of therapy because social problems and their solutions are primarily found in society, and this also allows communities to participate in resolving issues that affect them. Furthermore, they can determine their problems and provide superior solutions. There is also the chance for members of the community to use societal values and resources to solve problems cooperatively.

Because social security actions are carried out within society, their long-term viability can be assured. Furthermore, solving social problems based on the

socioeconomic condition of the community reduces the expense and effort. Instead of institutionalizing orphans, the elderly, and the disabled, it is preferable to integrate them into society to ensure their long-term growth. And this is advantageous to both the targeted individual and the society.

The SSD's social protection objectives have promotional and preventive elements. In the case of a natural or man-made disaster, the department plans interventions to improve prevention, preparedness, recovery, and rehabilitation.

The SSD promotes community empowerment, and its awareness raising campaigns targeting prostitutes, beggars, victims of communicable diseases, and other victims of societal misfortune have yielded positive results.

Rehabilitation is the SSD's second task. The SSD arranges rehabilitation programs for victims of societal misfortunes (the most vulnerable segments of society), including the poor, orphans, the elderly and the disabled, underage criminals, beggars, prostitutes, and other people impacted by natural and war-related problems).

The third task of the SSD is to coordinate the efforts of individuals, groups, relief associations, and other civic societies with governmental safety nets to avoid fragmentation and eventually improve the population's living standards.

Following Eritrea's independence, social security activities were primarily driven by the Eritrean people's traditional social values, combined with experience gained during the armed struggle, and guided by the National Charter, the State's Macroeconomic Policy, and ad-hoc strategies introduced by the SSD.

In the early post-independence years, the SSD was tasked with dealing with those most impacted by conflict, such as orphans, the disabled, migrants returning home, retired combatants requiring rehabilitation for civilian life, and drought victims.

Under Proclamation No. 23/1992, the Social Affairs Division was established in 1992 by incorporating the social security institutions that were in existence prior to Eritrea's independence. The Social Affairs Authority established social protection services in 1994, and the SSD was established as a subordinate agency of the MLSW in 1995.

The MLSW has taken measures that enable the public to participate in solving social problems, and it has drawn up policies that protect the rights of children and people with

disabilities. It has also developed far more improved policies concerning social security.

Children require special consideration because investing on children is an investment in the future. The family is given special attention in this respect due to the special role it plays in a child's upbringing and its position as the primary building block of society. To that end, the MLSW has conducted several awareness-raising campaigns in all six regions, targeting students, parents, teachers, and elders. The campaigns aimed to promote good upbringing, control peer pressure, increase the role of communities in mitigating the prevalence of child dumping, eradicate harmful traditional practices, and enlighten children and the youth to maintain the values of their society. All governmental agencies and associations involved in the protection of children's rights have formed committees in 43 sub-zones. The actions of these committees were critical in ensuring children's rights and reducing crimes against or committed by children.

The MLSW has translated documents promoting children's rights into six Eritrean languages, and they are promoted through the media and seminars. It has also written and disseminated four periodic work papers to partners.

The MLSW's working strategies of the orphanage include reunification (orphans are raised with close relatives), adoption (children whose parents are unknown can be adopted through the ministry's due process of adoption), foster care, and orphanage institution within the community in the form of "group home" under the ministry's auspices.

The MLSW prefers a "family type" method because the family is the main building block of society and plays an essential role in meeting the socioeconomic needs of its members. Until 2018, the MLSW assisted 77,383 children living with 29,773 families through various socioeconomic stability assistance measures.

Approximately 207 orphans have been adopted, with another 236 put in foster care. Other options for children whose close relatives cannot be located or who were not adopted are put in the Asmara Orphanage Centre, which cares for approximately 850 children.

Children become victims of social problems due to a variety of reasons, and the SSD has implemented a variety of solutions to address the issues. For more than 60, 714 students, the SSD has given uniforms, books, vocational training,

and other accessories to improve their future livelihoods, as well as financial assistance to help kick-start small businesses, and approximately 2,232 children have benefited from the training offered by co-partners.

In 2015, the SSD developed a comprehensive policy on people with disabilities. Studies were conducted at the regional, sub-regional, and local government levels, and village rehabilitation workers, members of associations, disabled people, and NUEW members were engaged in the study and provided feedback that helped to write the policy. This policy seeks to improve the coordination and implementation of various policies and strategies social security for the disabled.

The SSD supports many activities, including sensitization and community awareness activities, as well as training of community-based rehabilitation workers (CBRWs), local supervisors, social workers, healthcare staff, school directors, and people with disabilities, to improve attitudes toward people with disabilities, make disabled people beneficiaries of their resources, empower the community-based rehabilitation program, and improve disabled people's productivity. More than 2802 voluntary CBRWs have engaged in planning and carrying out these activities. As a result, community awareness of individuals with disabilities has increased significantly over time. Because of the CBRWs' dedication, 15,993 disabled people have received medical services, and 1431 disabled people have benefited from scholastic and vocational training. More than 52,252 disabled people were given land for farming and residence. The government has spent a sum of 19,966,500 Nkf on assistance and social services.

Crutches were given to disabled children, and 1184 pupils were given donkeys and school facilities. Furthermore, to create job opportunities and lift people out of poverty, the army's disabled and retired members were given loans, which benefited 5219 people.

On the problem of beggars and the elderly, the MLSW employs a variety of mechanisms. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other concerned partners, it strives to reduce the prevalence of prostitution through education that focuses on health care.

Eritrea is situated in an area prone to drought and other natural disasters, which have hampered rehabilitation and retirement projects in various locations at different times. The SSD has encountered a variety of natural and war-related social problems, and the government is devoting a large portion of the national budget to addressing these issues.

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OPINION

Eritrea's Journey to Gender Equality

Simon Weldemichael

Eritrea has come a long way in its struggle to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment. The Government's commitment to women's rights and women's empowerment has been demonstrated through the favorable policy instruments, including the Macro Policy, National Charter, National Gender Action Plan, Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Constitution of the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), National Education Policy, that it has promulgated and international agreements it has ratified.

In conformity with global standards and long adhered principle, the government recognizes that gender equality is crucial for sustainable national development. And over the past decade, Eritrea has made progress in the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women in all spheres. Eritrea's journey to greater and genuine gender equality began during the struggle for independence. The EPLF has undertaken major social, economic, cultural and political reforms that helped in transforming its members and the entire population. The organization encouraged Eritrean women to participate in the national liberation movement and worked to change their role in society.

The EPLF believed that the social emancipation of women

Democratic Program (1977), is to "assure women full rights of equality with men in politics, economy and social life as well as equal pay for equal work." In an attempt to achieve such a revolutionary vision, the EPLF rectified all reactionary laws and replaced them with progressive laws that respect the rights of women. Eritrean women began to be organized and in November 1979, the National Union of Eritrean Women was formed. The EPLF was so progressive that women made up about 30-35 per cent of its freedom fighters.

The commitment of freeing women from domestic confinement, increasing their productive capabilities and achieving greater gender equality continued with renewed vigor after Eritrea's independence. For instance, when the National Charter of Eritrea was drafted emphasis was put on equal rights for women. The Charter states that "the issue of women is a major social issue, and a society that does not respect the rights and equality of women cannot be a truly liberated society." The document also demonstrates the government's resolve to preserve and advance what had been achieved during the armed struggle. It states that "Eritrean women must continue the journey which they started during the revolution under the slogan 'Equality through equal participation in work,' until they achieve this."

The Macro-Policy also

that "all efforts will continue to be undertaken to sensitise and enhance the awareness of the society on the decisive role of women for the socio-economic, political and cultural transformation of the country. The equal rights of women will be upheld and all laws that subtract from this right will be changed. Participation of women in education and economic activities will be expanded".

Education is a critical factor in achieving gender equality. For this reason, Eritrea has taken measures to ensure equality in the provision of education. The National Education Policy of Eritrea (2003) pledges that "the government shall work towards the elimination of gender disparity at all levels of the education system." Schools are

their potential through education and to ensure their full and equal participation in the ongoing national development projects.

Gender equality in education is regarded as the foundation for improving the wellbeing of people and bringing about sustainable development. Eritrea has registered modest progress in achieving SDG 4, which is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning and SDG 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Women's enrollment in primary, secondary and vocational schools as well as colleges is rising. For instance, out of the total 14,395 students who have taken the Eritrean Secondary Certificate Examination this year, women constitute 49.1 percent. Women's enrollment is also rising in vocational and technical schools. For example, in the 2021/2022 academic year, women's enrollment at Sawa Vocational and Technical School, who studied building technology and commerce and management, accounts for 48.4 percent. Similarly, women's enrolment at Eritrea's Institutions of Higher Education has been rising.

The figures show that Eritrea has created an environment where women have equal conditions for realising their full human rights and potentials. Equal participation in higher education enables young Eritrean women to contribute to and benefit from the development. The overall development of Eritrea depends upon the maximum utilization

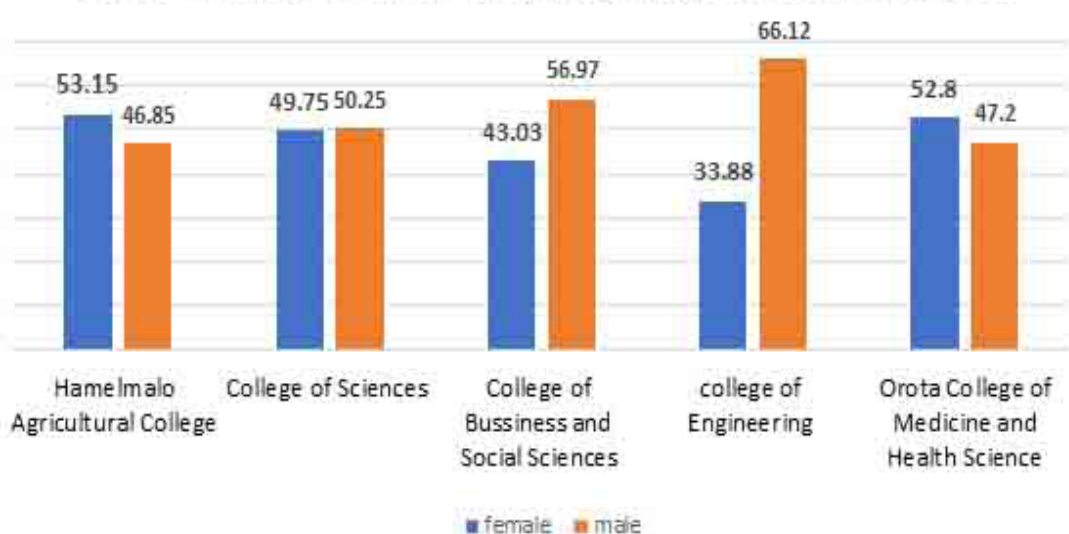
of all her people, both men and women. Therefore, full and equal participation of women in social and economic development is essential for the overall development of the country. Gender equality in education would help Eritrea in its struggle to improve living standards, reduce poverty, achieve social justice and create a sustainable future.

Laws and cultural traditions that limit the positive roles of women have been replaced with progressive ones or dismissed. Harmful traditions such as early marriage and female genital mutilation that impact young girls' lives have been banned. The Land Proclamation issued in 1994 gives every Eritrean citizen the right to land based on the usufruct principle with no discrimination on the ground of sex. The Labour Proclamation of Eritrea No. 118/2001 also protects women against discrimination "as regards opportunity or treatment in employment and remuneration on the basis of their sex." Like the other legal instruments, the revised Civil and Penal Code of Eritrea (2015) makes provisions for the legal protection of women.

Human resource is Eritrea's prime resource and any investment in empowering women will contribute towards human resource development, which is crucial for nation building. The stability, prosperity, and sustainability of Eritrea lie greatly on equal rights of all citizens, and young Eritrean women are given the opportunity to make a difference.



Female Enrolment in Eritrea's Institutions of Higher Education 2022/2023



could lead to the emancipation of the entire society. One of the objectives of the struggle, as outlined in the first National

expresses the centrality of gender equality in the development of the country. Under 'Gender Issues,' the document stipulates

built throughout the country to ensure access for all school age girls and boys. Access to schools allows girls of all ages to develop



The Holy Month of Ramadan

Sona Berhane

Fasting in the month of Ramadan is known as the fourth pillar of Islam. Since the Muslim calendar is a lunar calendar, over a period of years, Ramadan can occur during every season of a year. And when it falls in the hot season, Ramadan can be particularly trying. This is probably the point of reference for the origins of the word Ramadan, which correspond to “great heat” or “scorcher.”

Incidentally, the past several years that I’ve lived in Ghinda’e, Ramadan has indeed occurred on the hot months. Ghinda’e is a small town along the Asmara–Massawa road that is populated mostly by Tigre and

As the month of Ramadan approached, I remember how eagerly the sighting of the new moon was awaited. Even though Muslims have from as far back as the medieval period been able to calculate the exact date of the new moon, the custom still is to wait for a physical sighting to mark the beginning of the month. During Ramadan, fasting lasts from sunrise to sunset and entails abstention from eating, drinking, smoking and sexual intercourse. At the break of dawn, Muslims begin the fast each day by announcing their intention (*niyya*) to observe the fast. In the olden times, dawn (the time preceded by *sahur*) was identified as the time when a white thread could first be distinguished from a black thread in the morning light.

activity during daytime.

Most of my friends and neighbors slept the better part of the day, and woke about late-afternoon to start making preparations for *iftar*. My neighbors always invited me to partake in their *iftar*. I was often unable to because of my work schedule. Other times, I did not wish to intrude.

Customarily, Muslims break the fast at sunset. I remember how, minutes before the *muezzin*’s call was heard, the atmosphere took on an almost apprehensive quality, as though the whole town was holding its breath. Soon after, the normally bustling streets of Ghinda’e would become deserted as everyone hurried home to break the fast.

Over the years, I came to understand that an emphasis is placed on the communal tradition of *iftar* and began to join my neighbors. The stages involved in breaking one’s fast fascinated me. According to tradition, the first food they eat ought to be ripe dates and water. In addition to the dates, my neighbors loved drinking lemonade and slicing up watermelons which when left in the open were cooled by the breeze.

From a scientific point of view, this is highly preferable. The effectiveness of therapeutic fasting hinges to a considerable extent on how one breaks the fast. Juices of fruits and vegetables are the most commonly prescribed foods. Indulging in heavier foods could lead to serious discomfort and nausea.

As I squatted down on the mat with them to munch on the watermelons, the day’s heat would still be emanating from the ground. The hot months in Ghinda’e truly were taxing. But even then, Muslims looked forward to enduring the fast because the observance of Ramadan is understood to be a source of blessing and not a time of trial.

During *iftar* one does not compensate for the long day’s fast by gorging. And so, after the light meal, the men would again go to the mosque for prayer. The



main meal was eaten later in the evening, and followed by a nice, long coffee ceremony which I was invariably asked to attend – and which I was more than happy to do so.

The coffee ceremony in Ramadan is a special occasion in and of itself. My memory of the first sip of heavily gingered coffee is inseparable from the suffusion of scents weighing down the humid summer air: roasted coffee, homemade pastries, caramelized popcorn and thick clouds of burning incense. All of which, it seemed, conspired to cast the evening in an intoxicating haze.

In Ramadan, the evening, without a doubt, was the liveliest part of the day. A time of relaxation and entertainment, it was given up to all sorts of festivities and merriments.

I sometimes went out for a late-night walk along the freeway. Because the festivities of these evenings continued into the early hours of the morning, the streets of Ghinda’e would remain fairly crowded. By then, the barely visible sliver of new moon that began the month would have flowered into a glowing orb.

As this time is also devoted to intense prayer, I could hear sounds of Qu’ranic recitations floating out to the street.

I was usually the first to say my goodnights and retire. In the pre-dawn hours of the next morning, I’d be roused from sleep by the *muezzin*’s calls to prayer.

And so would begin another day in Ramadan.

During the last 10 days of Ramadan, the days would become increasingly less languid. Muslims prepared for the upcoming *Eid* by cleaning everything in the house, and devoting more time to prayer. One of these days is the revered *Lailat al-qadr*, which literally means Night of Power. Most commonly said to occur on the 27th of the holy month, this sacred day marks the night on which the first Qu’ranic revelations came to Mohammed.

When the evening of the 29th of Ramadan nears, Muslims again wait to see whether the new moon is sighted to signal the beginning of the festival of *Eid al-fitr*. This festival of breaking the fast is celebrated joyfully and with much rejoicing because the hardships of Ramadan are over.

Eid al-fitr, which lasts three to four days in practice, occasions continuous visiting, congratulating and bestowing of presents upon one other. The streets of Ghinda’e, I remember, would be remarkably saturated with the crisp whites of the traditional Muslim attire of young men and boys. The more local practices of celebrating included going to visit friends and relatives, exchanging small gifts, and preparing and sharing traditional foods (and, of course, a nice, long coffee ceremony).

On this day, I in particular would have many generous friends to visit and wish *Eid Mubarak* to.



Saho Muslims. The advent of Ramadan, therefore, would bring about a noticeable change in the daily patterns of the town.

In Ghinda’e, normal activities continued throughout the day. But the pace of life would be considerably slower. Travel



The observance of Ramadan can vary slightly across cultures, but this is my recollection of how a typical day progressed in Ghinda’e.

and commerce were largely at a standstill, especially when Ramadan fell in the hot season – which in the lowlands is reason enough on its own for a subdued



Total Eritrea Sh.Co.Vacancy Announcement

Total Eritrea Share Company invites interested and qualified applicants for the following position.

JOB TITLE :_Massawa Depot Foreman

- Reports to the Terminal Supervisor
- Direct Subordinates: Loaders and Sealers

JOB DIMENSIONS

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- About 8 vessels per annum
- About 4000 trucks per annum

ACTIVITIS

- Ensure full compliance with the group’s Health, Safety, Environment and Quality policies and standards as related to his/her position.
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- Take measurements and calculate the volumes with Eritrea Petroleum Corporation representatives before and after product receipt by vessel
- Prepare Discharge Plan and receive fuels in accordance with the approved Discharge Plan.
- Ensure aviation product quality is maintained during receipt, upon storage and during loading in accordance with the applicable Quality Control Manuals and reports are archived.
- Reconcile daily between book balances, physical inventory and meter reading. Validate the Reconciliation report and archive the report.
- Conduct quarterly inventory and request for replenishment of thermometers, densimeters, dip meters, dip sticks, truck sealer, truck seals, sealing wire, product and water finding pastes, vacuum breakers of loading arms, filters of strainers, diaphragm of control valves etc.
- Inspect loading meters for corrosion, abnormal noise, non uniform flow/movement, leakage
- Inspect the diaphragm of the control valve and clean the seals
- Inspect and clean strainers of pumps and meters
- Inspect Loading Arms for corrosion, leakage, condition of vacuum breakers, free movement of joints and lubricate
- Inspect fall arrestor, harness, lifeline at the loading gantries
- Inspect Oily water network for damages, cleanliness of manholes, leakage or stagnant oily water etc.
- Take sample from the last compartment of the oil interceptor, send to laboratory and obtain tests certificate
- Check presence of oil in piezzometer wells by product finding paste
- Maintain hazard free environment and report all events/incidents to immediate supervisor.
- Participate in the inspection, maintenance and repair of terminal equipments and assets.
- Maintain good housekeeping of the terminal i.e. the cleanliness of bulk loading, package loading/storage, and tank farm, jetty and remaining compound areas of the terminal.
- Undertake special duties/investigations assigned by the Terminal Supervisor.

Applicants must:

- have diploma from a technical school with 1 year work experience or high school complete with a minimum 4 years work experience, preferably in the petroleum industry
- have good safety awareness and culture.
- have good communication skills and team building attitude.
- be good in English language.
- have sufficient knowledge of computer application skills and a minimum of 2nd grade driving license.
- be able to provide proof of release/exemption from national service

Application Deadline

Please address your applications to:

HR&Admin Manager
Total Eritrea Sh. Co.,
P.O. Box 871
Asmara, Eritrea

within 10 Days from publication of this advertisement on the Haddas Eritrea or Eritrean Profile newspapaers,



ERITREA-SICHUAN MINERAL CONSTRUCTION CORP. LTD.

Vacancy Announcement

Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD. (ESMC) is inviting applicants for the following position for Asmara project sites.

Position: Secretary
Department: Construction
Number Required: 01
Contract Type: Indefinite

Major Duties and Responsibilities

- ❖ Provide executive assistance as needed to minimize the administrative work of Construction Manager.
- ❖ Ensure the office of the Construction Manager is fully equipped with stationery and office equipment.
- ❖ Respond to routine requests for information and arrange appointments
- ❖ Receive letters and goods and ensure they reached the right person or place.
- ❖ Receive, direct and relay telephone messages and fax messages
- ❖ Open and date stamp all general correspondence
- ❖ Maintain the general filing system and file all correspondence
- ❖ Assist in the planning and preparation of meetings, conferences and conference telephone calls
- ❖ Take meeting minutes and prepare agenda and related documents
- ❖ Maintain an adequate inventory of office supplies
- ❖ Submit and follow up on order requests in the construction management.
- ❖ Provide word processing and secretarial support.
- ❖ Apply other duties assigned by immediate supervisor/ line manager.

Qualification and Other Skills

❖ Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	❖ Diploma in administration or secretarial skills from College. Higher degree is preferred.
❖ Working Experience – Nature & Length	❖ Two to Five years’ experience in office administration or management experiences. Logistics experience is advantageous
❖ Leadership Experience – Nature & length of time	❖ Excellent interpersonal and communication skills, Team Player and able work extended hours.
❖ Other skills and abilities	❖ Excellent proficiency in English and computer skills. ❖ Basic computer application and talent management

General Information and Other Requirement

- ❖ Place of Work: Asmara Project Sites
- ❖ Salary: As per Company salary scale

Additional Requirement for Nationals:

- ❖ Having fulfilled his/ her National Service Obligation and Provide evidence of Release Paper from Ministry of Defense.
- ❖ Present Clearance from current/ last employer or Unemployment card from Labor office.
- ❖ Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credential, a copy of your National Identity card etc.)
- ❖ Only shortlisted applicants will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- ❖ Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- ❖ All application should be sent through the post office.
- ❖ Deadline for application; 07 days from the date of publication on the newspapers

Address: Please mail your application to;
Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD (ESMC)
P.O. Box. 4832 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to NON-None Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
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P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

United Nations Development Programme

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT VA/03/2023



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Asmara invites qualified applicants (Eritrean) for the following vacant post:

Job Code Title: Finance/Human Resources Assistant
Classified Grade: NPSA 5
Duty Station: Asmara

Organizational Context

Under the over all guidance and supervision of the Deputy Resident Representative and direct supervisor, the Finance/HR Assistant provides Finance/HR services ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work. The Finance/HR Assistant promotes a client-oriented and consistent with rules and regulations approach in the two Units.

The Finance/HR Assistant works in close collaboration with the operations, programme and projects’ staff in the CO and UNDP HQs staff to exchange information and ensure consistent service delivery.

Scope of Work

- Reviews and ensures the authenticity and accuracy of cash receipts and requests for payments, prioritizes vendor payments and ensures the payment of bills on time. Prepares Disbursement Vouchers, Cash receipt vouchers, Journal vouchers other vouchers as required and ensures that they are properly prepared in accordance with UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations. Examines supporting documentation is complete and verifies the propriety of charges and availability of funds. Ensures that the financial transactions are properly coded and are in accordance with UNDP Account Code Handbook,
- Assist in preparing monthly Earning and Deduction submission of payrolls for UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UNDSS, OCHA and UNV staff (fixed term or temporary) on time.
- Assists in drafting reply for all correspondences related to HR Management and Finance. Liaises with bank officials to facilitate smooth financial/banking operations,
- Assists the Finance in reviewing NEX financial statements for purpose of disbursing quarterly advances,
- Prepares detailed cost estimates and participates in the office’s annual budget analysis and projections as required. Controls the utilization of approved budgets through monthly budget status reports
- Helps in the preparation of UNDP Dispensary beneficiaries list on, quarterly to UN Clinic.
- Assists newly arriving or departing staff members and consultants on opening or closing bank accounts, rate of exchange and other financial matters and personnel issues. Makes sure that travel claims of staff/consultants are processed on time and ensures proper DSA rates are used and all advances are recovered,
- Assist in recruitment process mainly on scheduling technical test and interview, taking interview minutes, CRP submission, reference checks, preparation of documents for hiring manager’s final approval
- Maintenance of proper filing system for Finance/HR records and documents.
- Assist in staff recruitment processes, induction and on barding of new staff, assisting new staff on UN all hiring process (scanning and completing new hire forms and assist uploading in UNall), and updates the Personal File pursuant to each action taken
- Creation/update of positions in Unall Quantum association of positions to chart fields (COAs), update of COA information, setting up vendor performing the functions of Admin.HR, Position Administrator and Absence Processor in Quantum. Preparation of contracts,

- Processes separation formalities and pension entitlements on time,
- Participates in the preparation of the Finance/HR work plan and COMP, assists the supervisors in monitoring and implementing the PMD cycle,
- Provide support to the conduct of UN and UNDP related surveys focusing on collection of information for comprehensive and interim local salary, support to LSSC, hardship and place-to-place surveys
- Support and follows-up on annual leave record card, home leave travel and education grant travel records and processes all leave requests,

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

Education

- Secondary Education with specialized certification in accounting and Finance. University Diploma in Finance, Business or Public Administration would be desirable, but it is not a requirement

Experience

- 5 years of relevant Finance and/or HR experience is required at the national or international level. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and experience in handling of web based management systems.
- Good communications and interpersonal skills essential.
- Good knowledge of budget control and financial management.
- Good negotiation and problem-solving skills.
- Experience in using of Peoplesoft Oracle ERP System will be a strong asset
- Previous working experience with a UN agency an asset

Language requirements (Required / Desired)

- Fluent written and spoken English is required.

Other

- Qualified female candidates are especially encouraged to apply.

Application

Interested applicants should apply on the link below:
https://estm.fa.em2.oraclecloud.com/hcmUI/CandidateExperience/en/sites/CX_1/job/9353/?utm_medium=jobshare

Closing Date:	April 2023
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Copy of document indicating exemption from/completion of national service should be uploaded.

UNDP is committed to achieving workforce diversity in terms of gender, nationality and culture. Individuals from minority groups, indigenous groups and persons with disabilities are equally encouraged to apply. All applications will be treated with the strictest confidence.

UNDP does not tolerate sexual exploitation and abuse, any kind of harassment, including sexual harassment, and discrimination. All selected candidates will, therefore, undergo rigorous reference and background checks.

(Only Short-Listed Candidates will be contacted).



Q and A

"If There's no Change in Art, There Won't be Any Positive Changes and Progress." Habtom

Sabrina Solomon

What ignited the flames of your passion?

When I was really young, around 11 years old, I used to make sketches of Spiderman and other comic characters. My interest in sketches grew into a hobby with the push of my father. My father was giving me that right push that made me increasingly confident. I was participating in sketch competitions at school and I loved the challenge and competition.

I took my first class in sketching for two months at Satreb Art School when I got to high school. Before that, my dad was getting me books that I could use as references to make sketches. There was also this course given at Alghen camp for the community, and I took a four-month training there. But for the most part I have developed my skills through experience and the assistance of my friends. And the journey has been interesting.

What inspires you to produce works of art?

Michael Adonay's works were some of my biggest inspirations. I used to go to the Gallery to see and have appreciation for his breathtaking paintings and learn how to paint. But my works are generally triggered by the simplest of ideas that cross my mind.

Our guest today is 29-year-old Habtom Tekle, a painter, interior designer and animator.

Walk us through your journey in the world of art.

I'm very open to trying new things, especially those related to art. After I did a couple of paintings on canvas, I thought of doing it on t-shirts and shoes. I didn't consider



it a big deal at the beginning; I did it simply because my friends asked me to.

When we were in partial lockdown, I was at home the whole day like everyone else. I was so bored of staying at home doing nothing that I decided to decorate my room. Then as a family we came up with an idea for a design and my whole family engaged in repainting the wall. Our neighbors and my friends encouraged me to pursue it further after they had seen my painted room. I have so far

done interior designs in nine living and bed rooms.

When the partial lock down was lifted, I started working with Yonan Production as a character builder for their animations. I was curious and excited to do the animations myself. I taught myself the skills for two years through tutorials and did my first animation music video. People loved the animation works because they are very rare in our country. I have also produced two music videos. The challenge is that animations aren't really considered good for business in our country. Even the YouTube channels wouldn't upload such videos because they don't think they are profitable unless they are made for kids.

How do you think is art perceived in our country?

The perception of art is increasingly becoming positive. This has become possible because of the hard work of former generations of artists. We now have a platform that they opened up for us, and we need to make efforts to influence people to have better appreciation for art and artists.

Many say the competition in the art industry is fierce. Isn't it tiring?

Many may easily give up in a competitive market, but for me competition makes people stronger. I want to reach the highest level and work relentlessly to get there. If there was no competition, everyone would probably be pretty much lazy. I think competition is healthy as it keeps you on your toes. When you start, you basically try everything until you find your own style that works for you. Once you find that, you just push forward until you can't anymore.

In an era where technology's taking over many jobs, are there concerns that it might affect the progress of art?

It definitely affects art and I think in a very negative way. Today, an A.I. (Artificial Intelligence) is doing basically many things that a human being can. You just give it an idea and it gives you whatever you want from the data. Seeing



a machine do it all without any emotions and imaginations would make artists give up their passions.

How do you scrutinize your work so that it doesn't offend people?

The older generation in our society tend to be very defensive. They'd get offended by the use of dark colors. Suppose there was a

We have to be more open minded and push the boundaries, and change is inevitable. If there's no change in art, there won't be any positive changes and progress. You just get stuck.

What is your biggest goal?

I am trying to tell stories of our culture such as myths and tales through my works. I want to tell the stories through animations. I have been encouraged by the feedback on my works that I've been receiving and would like to continue in the same tradition.

I have a diploma in leadership and organization from Cambridge International College and another diploma in IT and business management. I am thinking of using



painting of people from the Blien ethnic group dancing, and I decided to be more creative about it and paint the same thing on top of the moon. That becomes offensive to some but it would be a cool painting in the eyes of the youth. Well, you can't really bring everyone to the same understanding but at least it's possible to break free from some old beliefs that are limiting us from imagining freely.

this to my advantage and refine my skills in interior designing.

I'm very grateful for my family's support and their trust in me. I wouldn't have done this without them and I'm very proud of that. Thank you.

Thank you so much. We wish you all the best!

