

ERITREA PARTICIPATES IN VETERINARY VACCINE MANUFACTURING MEETING



Eritrea participated at the 12th Pan-African Harmonization Meeting of Veterinary Vaccine Manufacturing Facilities held from 3-7 July in Abuja, Nigeria.

After producing two successful

animal vaccines against PPR and Newcastle diseases, Eritrea was invited as a guest of honor to present the country's historical background, current situation, and plans regarding animal vaccine production.

Eritrea is invited to be a member of the vaccine-producing countries.

Participating in the meeting, Mr. Amanuel Mebrahtu, Head of Vaccine Production and Quality Control, said that the general agenda of the meeting was to formulate a harmonized regulatory framework for auditing and certification of vaccine manufacturers in Africa.

Participants of the meeting were representatives of 13 animal vaccine-producing African countries, private vaccine producers, organizations, and relevant experts.

HALAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES 42 STUDENTS

Halay Technical School graduated 42 students, including 23 females, with certificates in computer maintenance, networking, and metalwork.

Indicating that in the past 11 years, the Ministry of Education has made substantial investments to equip the school with modern educational facilities and reference books, Mr. Biniam Solomon, Head of Pedagogy at the school, called on the graduates to play their due part in the nation-building process.

Speaking on occasion, Mr. Tesfay Seium, Director General of Technical and Vocational Training at the Ministry of Education, called on the graduates to further develop their capacity through practice and reading.

The representative of the graduates on his part, commending the educational opportunity provided, expressed readiness to live up to the expectations of the Government and people.

Halay Technical School, in its nine commencements, has graduated 372 students.



VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION

The cooperative association of the first round of the national service voluntarily donated 40 units of blood on 6 July.

Ms. Zaid Neguse and Mr. Michael Tekle, coordinators of the program, said that the members of the association are voluntarily donating blood for the second time and that they plan to donate two times per year.

The participants of the program, expressing satisfaction for voluntarily donating their blood to save lives with their renewable blood, called on others to follow their noble example.

STUDENTS' SUMMER WORK PROGRAM



Mr. Fitwi Woldegergis, the coordinator of the student summer work program at the Ministry of Education, reported that this year's student summer work program will start today, 8 July, across the country.

According to Mr. Fitwi, the program will be conducted in 120 centers, and 27 thousand students, including 35% females, one thousand teachers, as well as 160 health and agricultural experts will take part.

Indicating that the program will be focused on water and soil conservation activities, Mr. Fitwi said that planting tree seedlings as well as construction and renovation of terraces and water diversion schemes are among the activities the students will carry out.

Mr. Fitwi also said that compared to that of last year, the number of students participating in the program has increased by 35%.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UK

The third conference of the youth organizations in the UK was held in the city of Sheffield.

At the meeting in which representatives of all sub-organizations participated, and members of the youth organization in Europe virtually took part, Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy in the UK and

Northern Ireland, gave a briefing on the objective situation in the homeland as well as the role of the youth in the nation-building process.

At the congress, extensive discussion was conducted focusing on the opportunities and challenges facing Eritrean youth in the Diaspora and the youth organization's internal regulations and guidelines.

The participants also adopted various recommendations, including a coordinated effort to strengthen the youth organization, sustainable awareness raising, and training programs to develop the economic and vocational capacity of the youth, among others.

The Congress also elected five members to the executive committee for a two-year term.



Statement by Ambassador Sophia Tesfamariam on the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement

Distinguished Heads of Delegations

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to begin by thanking the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Chair of the Non-aligned Movement, for convening the

Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement and for the gracious hospitality accorded to my delegation since our arrival in the beautiful city of Baku.

I would also like to express my gratitude on behalf of my government, to the Republic of Azerbaijan, for the leadership its government provided to our

all races and the equality of all nations, large and small.

To ensure a more stable global order, as a group, as diverse as we are, we must always uphold the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, and equality.

These are the foundations for our solidarity, also enshrined in the UN Charter. We should always guard them and stand together for their strict observance by all states.

The theme of this year's NAM summit, "NAM: United and Steadfast in Confronting Emerging Challenges," calls on us to safeguard the unity of our group and uphold the principles and values of our Movement as we navigate through the difficult transition to a multipolar world.

We are at a critical moment in history where global crises are intensifying, and the essence of cooperation and solidarity is lacking. The current and emerging crises confronted by developing countries, namely climate change and global economic downturn, require the synergic contribution of all members.

I believe NAM, as the second largest international institution, has a vital role to play in mobilizing global efforts to strengthen multilateralism and echo the principles of solidarity and cooperation. States must address these global challenges in the same spirit.

Another important issue that has been challenging our international community is the imbalance existing in today's world order.

Small or large, all States and their interests have equal rights to representation in the international arena, notwithstanding differences of an economic, social, political, or other nature.

A movement that represents 90% of humanity and which is the largest grouping after the U.N. has endured, despite differences between individual members, because it concentrates on global issues and raises the combined voice of mankind. It also enables each State, big or small, to take a position on various issues on which they wish to express themselves.

NAM has survived, but it

of Africa, as well as other regions of our world.

Mr. Chairman,

The principle upon which NAM was established was, among others, "Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty." As was the case in many countries and regions of the world, the biggest threat to this principle is, thus, the current international order which has existed for the last several decades.

The existing obsolete international world order has battered the principles of multilateralism and left the international order unguarded.

The multifaceted challenges facing humanity call for our commitment to multilateralism, to renew it, strengthen it, and uphold it. Only a strong movement can counter the assault on multilateralism and force the reform of its institutions and governance structures.

Fortunately, the journey has already taken a leap.

Currently, our world is witnessing a dynamism that could reshape the international order, where societies could live in harmony, and countries, small or large, could equally be represented in the international arena.

Thus, all members of NAM should reiterate our commitment to the principles of NAM and pledge our continued effort to further the aforementioned cause.

Finally, Eritrea opposes unilateral coercive measures in all its forms. In this regard, Eritrea calls on NAM to call for the removal of such measures which affect human rights and prevent the full economic and social development of the peoples subjected to them, which is most welcome.

In conclusion, let me avail of the auspicious occasion to once more extend my gratitude to the Republic of Azerbaijan for the successful completion of its chairmanship and, once again, congratulate the Republic of Uganda on its upcoming role as Chair of the Non-aligned Movement.

*I thank you,
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Baku, Azerbaijan*



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movement over the years of its chairmanship. Especially, I would like to especially recognize the dynamic work done by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations in NY and hereby calls on member states to carry on the legacy.

I would also like to take this opportunity to Congratulate Uganda for assuming the Chairmanship of our group and assure it of Eritrea's full cooperation and support during its tenure.

Also, take this opportunity to welcome our sisterly neighbor South Sudan to the Movement.

Mr. Chair,

The well-being of the global south continues to face enormous challenges. The Ten Bandung Principles remain as valid today as they were in 1955, including the recognition of the equality of

Development

Energy Supply: Increasing Access and Ensuring Sustainability

Habtom Tesfamichael

Energy is crucial for a country's development and socio-economic transformation. The energy supply in Eritrea at its Independence in 1991 was merely 30 MW, and this called for efforts to build an energy infrastructure from the ground up.

Eritrea has a subsistence economy, and its transformation requires a reliable and sustainable

that this will solve the recurring blackouts. The national grid line was laid down after Independence; prior to 1991, only Asmara and Massawa were connected. Overall, the transmission line has been expanded to over 360 KM and the distribution lines to over 13 thousand KM.

The national integrated energy supply system extends from the central power plants located in

is some level of access.

The national drive to expand electricity to rural areas has also been going on for a long time. Mr. Tesfay said, "In Eritrea, an aggressive energy transition would be characterized by a move from the present energy use patterns, mostly based on animal power and biomass resources, to a situation where households and farm activities use a range of

the power distribution system, a significant amount of energy that had been lost was avoided. The loss of energy in transmission and distribution networks averaging over 23% was high.

The overreliance on unmanaged biomass sources has created numerous socio-economic and environmental problems. The main problem is massive deforestation and allied problems such as soil erosion, flooding, siltation of dams, and loss of biodiversity. At present, about 1% of Eritrea's land surface is covered by forest compared to about 30% at the end of the 19th century. Moreover, many households have shifted to the use of cow dung with the increasing scarcity of fuel wood. This deprives the soil of its organic nutrients, lowering productivity.

To alleviate this and other associated problems, efforts are underway to expand the energy



Mr. Tesfay Zekarias,
Director General of Energy
Department at MoME

the African Development Bank to implement the Dekemhare 30 MW Solar Photo Voltaic project worth about 50 million US dollars. This will be directly integrated with the main national grid and strengthen it. "These programs are implemented by borrowing from various international banks and using domestic resources. We hope to see the results of all these efforts soon and solve the critical problem of power blackouts we are facing," Mr. Tesfay said.



source of energy. Recognizing this, the government has made the energy sector one of its priorities.

The energy-development relationship has numerous social and political implications in Eritrea, where access to modern energy services at 42 percent is still relatively low. According to data from the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MoME), four initiatives to expand electricity to rural areas, where about 70% of the Eritrean population live, have been carried out. Access to electricity is 22% in rural areas, compared to 78% in urban areas as a whole and 99% in Asmara.

Mr. Tesfay Zekarias Kidane, Director General of the Energy Department at the MoME said efforts are always made to ensure that there is a sustainable supply of energy that takes all these factors into account.

During 1994 -1996, medium-capacity generators were installed at Belesa. In 2002, additional larger networks were installed to enhance the existing capacity, and the energy production grew to 130 MW. In 2017, an additional 46 MW was added, and the aggregate production is now 176 MW. Efforts are currently underway to install new ones and repair the existing ones. However, this aggregate energy supply has been fluctuating at various times, and it's hoped

Hirgigo and Belesa to different parts of the country and is divided into three branches from Asmara. These lines are the Keren-Afabet line, the Mendefera line, and the Dekemhare line. These branches provide services to the villages, towns, and localities the electricity passes through.

The unintegrated or decentralized power supply system includes the towns of Adi Keih, Akurdet, Barentu, Tesseney, and Assab, which are served by generators, while Areza and Maydima use solar-generated power supply. In these areas, there is usually a regular energy supply fixed by hours. Although the supply isn't sufficient, it can be said that there

sustainable and diversified energy sources."

Biomass still constitutes the main source of energy in Eritrea. More than 90% of the energy that households use comes from biomass while less than 10% comes from oil products and electricity. Although energy production has increased, the per capita of energy consumption has decreased because of the rise in population. Moreover, there are thousands of solar PV systems with a capacity amounting to 30 MW that is mostly used in agricultural and mining sites, health centers, schools, and communication facilities.

As a result of the restoration of



production level from its current level. A plan is underway to add 360MW of energy in the short term, eventually increasing total output to several gigawatts. The distribution and use of liquefied natural gas (LNG) are also on the rise.

The Government has recently signed a protocol agreement with

Several studies have already been made that show there is a vast potential in Eritrea to generate solar, wind, and geothermal energies. The Areza and Maydima solar PV installations produce 1.25 MW and 1 MW respectively. This doesn't include the solar energy installed at various households and development project sites. Overall, the energy produced from renewable sources accounts for 17%.

Due to the intermittent power outage, households and companies are increasingly turning to solar energy as an alternative. The MoME has Renewable Energy Training Center that trains young men and women how to install and maintain both wind and solar energy systems.

Eritrea's energy landscape has evolved significantly since 1991, and ongoing efforts to increase access and enhance sustainability hold promise for the nation's continued development and socio-economic transformation.



SpotLight

Smallholder Farming in Eritrea: Ensuring Food Security

Simon Weldemichael

Agriculture is the mainstay of Eritreans for income, employment, and food. It is largely dependent on smallholder production of crops and livestock. Since independence, the government of Eritrea has made agriculture its top priority. The agricultural policy focus of the government is geared to increase food security and improve the livelihood of the farming community. It also made important interventions to encourage smallholder farmers and boost agricultural production through irrigation and environmental conservation. Eritrean farmers are proud, resilient, and productive members of society. In addition to the government extension services, they are always trying new ideas and technologies to improve their farming practices.

During the past decades, dramatic improvement has occurred in agricultural productivity and livelihoods in Eritrea, stimulated by the expansion of irrigation and supported by several other factors. Nevertheless, a significant portion of the population still live in poverty and receives limited benefit from agriculture. To address the problem, alternative approaches to the conduct of agriculture are being advocated to resolve the problems of poor farmers. Agriculture is dominated by smallholder farmers who occupy most of the land and produce most of the crop and livestock products. Poor and erratic rains have led to frequent droughts, discouraging farmers and exacerbating rural poverty. The key long-standing challenge for smallholder farmers is low productivity stemming from the lack of water, technology, and climatic crisis. Although most of the population practice farming, agricultural contribution to the Gross Domestic Product is relatively modest.

Eritrea has enormous agricultural potential, not only to feed itself and eliminate hunger and food insecurity but also to be a major exporter to global food markets. The agricultural potential of Eritrea lies in its arable land, water, hardworking and innovative people, and its long history of agriculture. Recognizing this opportunity, the government of Eritrea has made considerable investments in making agriculture one of the pillars of development. Farming accounts for the majority of livelihoods in Eritrea. Therefore, improved people's well-

being depends a major part on the performance of the agricultural sector. Modernizing agriculture can contribute a lot towards eradicating poverty and boosting national development. It can drive the economic transformation of Eritrea.

The productivity of smallholder farmers is determined by the availability of rainfall. A farmer can farm and produce depending on water availability. Variations in annual rainfall and inconsistent rain seasons create uncertainty. Smallholder farmers live in continual uncertainty about whether or not the rains will come and in what form. This uncertainty leaves farmers with fewer options.

Eritrea is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate

reduction, and development strategy promotes growth with equity so that the gains of growth accrue to the majority of the poor.

Various co-operatives and associations are established to exchange ideas and experiences that contribute toward increasing production. Association of Eritreans in Agricultural Sciences (AEAS) is one such association established in 1996 by interested Eritreans working in various agricultural fields. The National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) operates in different regions of Eritrea, namely Adi-Keih, Aqordet, Afdeyu, Hagaz, Halhale, Gahtelay, Goluj, Shambuko, and Shieb. These agricultural research institutions are laboring to create a linkage between research, extension, and farmers. The indigenous



change, a situation aggravated by the interaction of multiple stresses occurring at various levels. Agriculture, Eritrea's major economic sector, is vulnerable to current climate sensitivity, and this vulnerability is exacerbated by a multitude of factors ranging from lack of infrastructure to incessant external hostilities.

The government of Eritrea's Macro-policy (1994) recognized that agricultural productivity in Eritrea has historically been low. It further recognized that the national developmental effort would be directed to the realization of improved agricultural production through the development of irrigated agriculture and by enhancing the productivity of peasants, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists. The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Eritrea (2004) also acknowledges that a pro-poor economic growth strategy is essential for rapid poverty

knowledge of Eritrean farmers is also of great opportunity. In rain-fed agriculture, crop failure is very common. Thus, the farmers have developed a coping mechanism to deal with crop failures.

Smallholder farmers can be part of the solution to food security. But they cannot do it alone. They need support to move out of subsistence farming. To improve the living conditions of the smallholder farmers through diversification, the Ministry of Agriculture has introduced a Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP) whereby each farming family will acquire one improved crossbreed dairy cow or six goats, 25 chickens, two beehives, a vegetable plot, and 20 trees in addition to the land used for crop production. This will enable farmers to intensify and diversify their agricultural production systems. Various related and complementary initiatives are



being taken by the government to address rural poverty and hunger, improve agriculture, and promote economic development. According to the reports of the Ministry of Agriculture (2022), since 2020, more than 882,130 one-month-old chicks have been distributed to over

agricultural production in Eritrea. Investment is required in rural agricultural populations to empower them to increase their food security, improve the nutrition of their families and increase their incomes. The water harvesting infrastructure undertaken in different parts of the country will help them build resilience, expand their agriculture and take charge of their development. Community-based watershed management and soil conservation techniques are also undergoing throughout Eritrea. Agricultural production, especially in vegetables and fruits, has increased slowly. However, overall agricultural production has not yet played a major role in covering the imbalance between food demand and supply.

Eritrea has the potential to produce enough food to more than meet its own needs. However, due to natural and man-made constraints, its potential cultivable land is rain-fed, most of which exists in dryland zones with highly variable rainfall. The majority of Eritrea's population lives in rural areas, where most of them depend on rain-fed smallholder agriculture for their food, employment, and income. Water is critical to rain-fed farming. Most investments made in agricultural water management and development are made by the government. Eritrea needs to adopt scientifically tested and traditionally proven methods of farming to substantially improve rain-fed agriculture and augment production.



Lighter Side

Stereotypes that Make Us Hate Animals!

Milka Teklom

Crunch, crunch, and it stops for a moment, then crunch. That's a sound I heard in the middle of the night.

The room was pitch dark, and I couldn't figure out what or who was making the sound. I immediately began searching for my mobile phone in the bed to light the room but I soon realized my phone was getting charged on the other side of the room. And, to my horror, the switch for the bulb was further away from where my mobile phone was.

Cursing the electrician who installed the wires in the room, I started rummaging my bedside for something, anything that could help me protect myself. The only thing I found was a book that I had been reading before I fell asleep.

to protect myself from any threats that could pop up during the night, grabbed the book, and slowly walked toward where my phone was.

After what felt like an eternity, I reached for my phone, unplugged it, and pressed the flashlight button. The darkness disappeared and I realized that the sound was coming from the living room, which is adjacent to the bedroom.

I slowly walked to the living room and lit it with my phone. A pair of bright yellow eyes stared at me. I could not utter any words but tried to signal to the black cat to go out through the door that I had forgotten to close before I went to bed.

The cat didn't flinch and continued eating the leftover biscuits from the coffee ceremony we had in the



Unfortunately, the size of the book was too small to even kill a fly, let alone something that was making a very noisy sound.

I felt sorry for not being prepared

Surprised by the audacity of the cat and having been heavily influenced by Hollywood movies, I jumped to the conclusion that the cat might be a reincarnated soul of the former owner of the

house (I know it's absurd).

To my relief, the cat walked out of the house elegantly. I was really annoyed by the whole situation, closed the door, and walked back to my bed. In bed, I remembered that a black cat is a sign of bad omen in our culture and was afraid for a moment but soon dismissed the idea as superstitious.

The next day was not at all a good day for me. Everything didn't go as I had planned, and by the end of the day, I began to conclude that the black cat was a manifestation of my upcoming bad luck (I know

this is absurd too).

I wanted to know more about cultural beliefs around the world that are associated with black cats, searched the web and found some disturbing historical facts. As in Eritrea, many cultures have superstitions about black cats. In Western cultures, black cats are seen as signs of evil omens. Most of Europe considers the black cat a symbol of bad luck.

What disturbed me most was the fact that in the mid-16th century France, cats were burnt alive as a form of entertainment. The assembled people shrieked with laughter as the animals, howling in pain, were burned and carbonized.

Around the world, we have stereotypes and superstitions that denigrate some animals and cause them to be hurt. In our country, I believe the stereotype around black cats or cats, as a whole, which may not be very harmful to cats, was induced by colonizers. For many years European colonizers preached that the white color represents good and the black color evil. Over time, the colonized people adopted the interpretation of the colors which is still pervasive in the world.

The list of animals that are stereotyped worldwide is endless. For example, in fiction, reptiles are often portrayed as stoic, unruffled,

and utterly lacking in emotion and empathy. Such a characterization of animals causes us to hate them or be indifferent to their suffering in real life. Those fiction works especially one movie in particular, destroyed my relationship with snakes. After watching Snakes on a Plane, an American action film in which snakes are released in a passenger plane in an attempt to kill a witness, my attitude toward snakes has been negative. I wish to forget the night I watched that movie; I had nightmares for several weeks.

Based on the movie I watched and many Eritrean folktales, I've labeled snakes as the number one enemy of humans. I see them as creatures lurking in the bushes purposely waiting to bite and harm humans, and, honestly, many people that have seen the animal tend to portray it as a danger to our lives.

Of course, after a long time, I did learn that snakes do not normally prey on humans. Unless startled or inadvertently touched, most snakes prefer to avoid contact with and attack humans. And the bite of a nonvenomous snake is usually harmless; its teeth are not meant for tearing or inflicting a deep puncture wound but rather for grabbing and holding.

Continued on page 6



LOCAL NEWS

WORKSHOP ON URBAN AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture organized a workshop on 4 and 5 July in Asmara focusing on urban agriculture.

The workshop focused on introducing urban and peri-urban agriculture, including vertical agriculture, roof gardening, hydroponics, and aquaponic, the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Agriculture stated.

Ms. Almaz Gebreyohannes, Head of Agricultural Innovation and Technology at the Ministry of Agriculture on her part, said that the objective of the workshop was to acquaint and encourage people with urban agriculture.

Ms. Almaz indicating the significance

of urban agriculture in improving nutrition through integrated, diversified, nutrition-dense house gardens, called on all members of society to play a due part in introducing and developing the sector.

The participants conducted extensive discussions on the report presented and adopted various recommendations, including conducting extensive awareness-raising campaigns, applying waste management and using it in the development of urban agriculture, as well as conducting regular follow-ups on the progress of the activities.

The workshop was attended by sub-zonal administrators, city administrators, agricultural experts, and teachers, as well as secondary school students.



YOUTH WEEK IN SOUTHERN REGION



The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students Week in the Southern Region was conducted under the theme “Conscious Youth for Strong Organization and a Bright Future.”

The youth week was highlighted by cultural and artistic programs as well as general knowledge and innovation competitions.

Likewise, heads of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students in the sub-

zones of Adi-Quala, Emni-Haili, Adi-Keih, Dekemhare, and Areza, who played a leading role in addressing the youth demands were handed out with a special award.

Congratulating the youth organizations in the Southern Region for organizing the colorful youth week, Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, Chairman of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, called for the sustainability of the event.

Stereotypes that Make . . .

Continued from page 5

The other animal on my list is a spider. My mother is scared of spiders, and so am I. There is a story she always tells to explain her fear of spiders. When she was young, she wanted to dust some cobwebs on the ceiling although she was afraid of spiders. So she would just touch the web once with a broomstick and run outside screaming. No one heard her the first time, so she got back the second time and did the same

thing. Luckily for her, her father, my grandfather that is, arrived when she screamed the second time. My grandfather laughed at my mother's behavior and was disappointed at the same time because he saw spiders as harmless.

A spider is portrayed as a trickster in many African folktales. In our culture, a bacterial infection around your lips is believed to have been caused by a spider's

urine. That's why whenever we see spiders, we run to grab bug spray. But spiders don't have any reason to bite us; they mainly eat insects. In fact, spiders devour harmful insects and mostly stay out of humans' way. Yet many people are afraid of them, squish them, or scream and shudder at the sight of them. Spiders are not bloodsuckers, and they have no reason to bite anything too big for them to eat. Even the so-called aggressive house spider isn't particularly aggressive toward humans. It may bite you if it feels that its egg sac is in danger. Otherwise, it prefers to avoid you rather than seek you out.

When anthropomorphizing an animal, there are stereotypical traits that commonly tend to be associated with particular species. Often these are simply exaggerations of real aspects or behaviors of the creature in question, while at other times, the stereotype is taken from mythology, and the true origins are forgotten. Some are popularized or

solidified by a single particularly notable appearance in the media. In any case, once they have entered the culture as widely-recognized stereotypes of animals, they tend to be used both in conversation and the media as a kind of shorthand for expressing

particular qualities. Due to movies and old superstitions, certain animals are seen as dangerous to humans, and many people's immediate reaction is to kill them. That's why the stigmatization of animals should be discouraged.





 Zara Mining Share Company	POSITION DESCRIPTION
Position:	Accountant
Number required	01
Location:	Koka Gold Mine (Site)
Reporting to:	Financial Specialist Superintendent
PRIMARY PURPOSE	To provide financial information to Finance Manager or management by researching and analysing accounting data; preparing reports required.
<p>Responsibilities and Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recording financial data into Accounting Software or ERP by compiling, analysing and summarizing accounts information.➤ Coordinate budget preparation, tax related matters, Accounts Payable, banking and accounts reconciliation.➤ Documents financial transactions by entering account information.➤ Recommends financial actions by analysing accounting options.➤ Substantiates financial transactions by checking documents.➤ Maintains accounting controls by preparing and recommending policies and procedures.➤ Guides accounting clerical staff by coordinating activities and answering questions.➤ Reconciles financial discrepancies by collecting and analysing account information.➤ Secures financial information by completing data base backups.➤ Maintains financial security by following internal controls.➤ Answers accounting procedure questions by researching and interpreting accounting policy and regulations.➤ Complies with Eritrean Government financial legal requirements by studying existing and new legislation, enforcing adherence to requirements, and advising management on needed actions.➤ Maintains customer confidence and protects operations by keeping financial information confidential.➤ Maintains professional and technical knowledge by attending educational workshops; reviewing professional publications; establishing personal networks; participating in professional societies.➤ Assists in preparing payments by verifying documentation, and requesting disbursements.➤ Contributes to team effort by accomplishing related results as needed.	
Formal Education, Certification or Equivalent	➤ University Diploma or Degree in Accounting.
Working experience- Nature & Length	➤ Minimum 5 years' experience as an Accountant. Mining experience will have an asset.
Other skills and requirements	➤ Accounting, Corporate Finance, Reporting Skills, Deadline-Oriented, Reporting Research Results, Confidentiality, Time Management, Data Entry Management. Good math and computer skills. High-level of attention to detail. Skills of accounting software applications. Strong organizational skills. Independent work skills. Analytical and problem solving skills. Strongly detail-oriented. Computer skills, especially the ability to use accounting software. Written and verbal communication skills.
Salary	Company scale
Room Accommodation	➤ Free accommodation
Other's requirement	Additional Requirement for nationals: - Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defence. Present Clearance paper from the current/last employer. Only short-listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
Please mail your applications to ZARA MINING SHARE CO HR office. P. O. Box 2393. Asmara, Eritrea	
Note to Eritrean applicants: - Please send a copy of your application to: Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.	
Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of announcement.	



Q and A

"My Mother is The Backbone of My Success." Alex

Today's Q&A guest is a promising young artist, singer, songwriter, composer, guitarist, and pianist communicating with the world through his music.

Luwam Kahsay H.

teacher in Imbatkala. I had to go back and forth to make the video clip. It was tiresome. However, after watching the encouraging responses from people, I said it was worth it.

How many works have you produced so far?

I have recently released a new album titled "Embeba." It has eight soundtracks that focus on several aspects of life, mostly on love and pain. Working in a team helped me to come up with incredible and different ideas. Two of the soundtracks are done by two young artists from the Adulians studio.

In addition, I wrote and arranged four songs and did a video clip of them. My amazing partner, Abiel Tsegay, and I have produced almost 70 soundtracks for several Tigrigna movies, such as "Re-admit," "Klte Bklte," and "Aykoneknye" in our studio. I have also worked with talented and well-known Eritrean artists in the making of two works of music, one in Massawa and another in Gash Barka, focusing on traditional Tigrigna cover songs.

Tell us about your studio.

In the beginning, my colleague

and I were working from our homes. But when our production grew, we decided to establish a studio which is called "ROL@." The studio is two years and six months old.

By working in the studio, we are striving to make great products. Our production includes songs from all ethnicities produced in a modern way, which we believe is suitable for contemporary audiences. We work with all kinds of artists, but we mostly focus on helping young ones who did not get the chance to chase their dreams.

What are your thoughts about the impact of technology and social media on the music industry?

To be honest, we couldn't find any aspect of life that is not influenced by social media or technology. However, we should be most concerned about its use. In music production, technology and social media play a big role. They minimize production and distribution costs and energy and simplify the workload. Social media helps you become familiar with new traditions through music. Thus, I believe that we should make use of social media in developing our music and distributing it to the whole world.

I have also heard about the

book you are working on.

Yes, indeed. My partners, Yonas Solomun and Mehari Yemane (dino), and I are about to publish a book on music, particularly guitar lessons. We hope this will help people gain some insight into the music world as well as help them learn to play the guitar on their own.

Any upcoming projects . . .

At the moment, I am in the process of making video clips for the album I have just released. I also plan to release my second album, but unlike the first, this one focuses on the sweetness of love.

Anything else you want to add

I would love to thank my mother, my backbone. I am the outcome of her relentless efforts. She means everything to me.

I would also like to say to young artists that we should have courage and believe in what we do, and regardless of the stumbling blocks we encounter, we should not give up, for success is waiting for us around the corner.

Thank you, Alex. I wish you success in your endeavors.

Could you please introduce yourself?

My name is Alexander Woldu, and I was born in 1995 in Asmara. I went to Sawa as a member of the 26th round. I passed the high school leaving certificate exam, joined the college at Mai-Nefhi, and obtained a diploma in Computer Technology. I am now working as a teacher at Hadnet Junior School here in Asmara. I also engage in the music industry.

How did your passion for music start?

I was born into a musical family; I grew up with music. Growing up, watching my dad, martyr Artist Woldu Araya, sing, play the piano, or do any activities that have to do with art always fascinated me. However, the sparkle began when I was a

7th-grade student. Not long after, with my father's permission, I enrolled in Asmara Music School and studied the keyboard for five years. After that, I went to Sawa.

When I came back, I started performing at the piano bar at Sunshine Hotel. For me, it created the opportunity to practice and gain experience. This was a big boost in my career as a musician. While I was performing at the hotel, I was taking lessons in music given by Mr. Berhane Michael, a famous musician, and music videos downloaded from the internet.

Tell us about your first work.

My first work was a video clip of a song titled "Ch'ir Ablilley," sung by Shewit Estifanos. I wrote the song, and when I was making the clip, I was working as a

