

ENTHUSIASTIC INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY COMMEMORATION

March 8, International Women's Day, was commemorated nationwide with different activities under the theme "Women's Empowerment-Prelude to Equality".

In a statement it issued connection with the Day highlighting the significance of the event in the struggle for women's emancipation, the Union underscored that it is a reminder for renewed pledge to exert the required effort for the development of women.

Noting that the EPLF right from the early days of the struggle had placed gender equality among the top pillars of the independence struggle, the statement underlined that the achievements registered to-date are not to be viewed lightly.

In concluding remarks, the statement called on Eritrean women to struggle for still greater achievement in the domain of education and thus play due role in efforts to consolidate development programs.

Meanwhile, Eritrean women in Demam, Saudi Arabia, and different cities in Switzerland commemorated International Women's Day with enthusiasm and diverse activities.

Similarly, different activities have been conducted in the Central, Gash Barka, Anseba and Southern regions in connection with March 8, International Women's Day, under the theme "Women's Empowerment-Prelude to Equality".

At the seminars conducted in the Central region from 1 to 6 March, Ms. Senait Lijam, gave briefing on the International Accord known as CEDAW that bans all forms of discrimination against women and advocate the participation of women in all sectors.

Ms. Lewhat Arefaine from the Ministry of Justice on her part called on women to increase their understanding on law instead of seeking justice when they only face problems.

At the event held on 5 March in Geleb, Anseba region, briefing was provided on the significance of the event as well as the role of women in all sectors. Speaking at the event,



the Governor of Anseba region, Mr. Ali Mahmud, underscored the heroic feats demonstrated by Eritrean women during the armed struggle for independence and safeguarding national sovereignty.

Likewise, more than 950 women members of the Keren Municipality

and Public Technical Service in the region and students of Keren and Rora high school carried out environmental sanitation popular campaign at the Keren Hospital and Martyrs Cemetery.

In related developments, the International Women's Day was

celebrated in Barentu, Gash Barka region, at regional level featuring artistic performances. Speaking at the occasion, Ms. Yihdega Yohannes, indicated that the Eritrean women have paid enormous sacrifice to ensure gender equality and called for integrated efforts to that effect.

At the event awards were handed to outstanding female students.

The National Union of Eritrean Women branch in the Southern region also conducted different activities in connection with the event.

PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES OF ERITREAN NATIONALS ABROAD

Eritrean nationals in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and South Africa have conducted patriotic activities with a view to strengthening attachment with the homeland and contribution to the national development drive.

Eritrea's Ambassador to the UK and Northern Ireland, Mr. Estifanos Habtemariam, conducted seminar to fellow nationals residing in London on the objective situation in the Homeland and the region at large.

Highlighting the progress registered in development programs in general and that of infrastructure and agriculture in particular, Ambassador Estifanos said that impressive progress is being registered in human resource development.

Explaining that external conspiracies against the nation designed to derail it from all round progress have been foiled through the dynamic resilience of the Eritrean people, the Ambassador called on citizens in the Diaspora to further

consolidate unity and enhance participation in the development drive.

The Head of Consular Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy in the UK, Mr. Suleiman Nurhusein, on his part gave briefing on the consular service being provided.

The seminar participants expressed resolve to play active role in the implementation of national development programs and thereby ensure social justice.

Likewise, the National Union of Eritrean Women's branch in France held Congress on March 4 in Paris that was attended by Eritrea's

Ambassador to France, Ms. Hanna Simon.

Activity progress report was presented at the Congress and a new Executive Committee was elected.

The Chairperson of the National Union of Eritrean Women's branch, Ms. Nigisti Tsegai, explained the role and contribution of women citizens in the development drive.

Meanwhile, the branch of the National Association of Eritrean War-disabled Veterans in the German city of Stuttgart has secured materials donated by various institutions and individuals.

The National Committee in

Manheim city, the club of the Eritrean community in Munchen, women nationals in Boblingen, and the Eritrean community members in Rottingen have contributed about 6,432 Euros in support of the National Association of Eritrean War-disabled Veterans.

In another report, the Eritrean Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Saleh Omar, participated at an assessment meeting on the role and contribution of African diplomats that was organized by the country's Foreign Minister.

At the meeting Ambassador Saleh shed light regarding Eritrea's experience in the diplomatic front.



The Antiquity of Eritrea, at the Barcelona World Mobile Congress - YoMo 2018

Tsegai Medin

The Catalan Institute of Human Paleoecology and Social Evolution (IPHES), in collaboration with the Eritrean Commission of Culture and Sports, participated at the Youth Mobile Festival in Barcelona (YoMo Barcelona) on the 2nd of March at the Farga de L'Hospitalet (Barcelona). Within the framework of Science in your World ("La Ciència del teu món") and the initiative of the Youth Mobile Festival in Barcelona, the Eritrean Engel Ela -Ramud research project presented the discovery of the last six years of research studies from the Danakil aimed at secondary and high school students and researchers. Moreover, a didactic and practical workshop was offered on the

main species of hominids.

The initiative was promoted by leading research centers and communication professionals, in collaboration with educators and technology experts. In this context, Tsegai Medin, from the Eritrean Commission of Culture and Sports and Atapuerca Foundation based at IPHES, presented the research project that this institute carries out in Eritrea and the archaeologist Lluís Batista, responsible for the area of socialization of the same research center, gave some didactic workshops on the main hominid species.

The YoMo Barcelona contest was attended by more than 15,000 students. Participants enjoyed the international science and



project that IPHES presented at the "Science in your World" was entitled "The Cradle of Humanity from the Eritrea-Rift Valley". Eritrean and Spanish researchers portrayed the antiquity of Eritrea with evidences from the Engel

geological, paleontological and archaeological research results. The program was funded by the Palarq Foundation and managed by the Atapuerca Foundation.

The Eritrean Danakil depression, also known as Afar depression/triangle, is well known for its immense contribution in human evolution record. To date, several geological basins have been known with the potential of rich fossil evidences. One of these is the newly discovered Engel Ella-Ramud. This project is coordinated by Eritrean and Spanish teams under the auspices of the Commission of Culture and Sports. The Engel Ella-Ramud Basin is located at the northern end part of the Rift valley, south of the Buia Basin. It is a new complex of sites with a very good potential of paleontological and archaeological records. This part of the Danakil depression is one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world. However, the now inhospitable place was home to our ancestors several

millennia ago.

The sixth excavation and prospecting campaign at the Engel Ela -Ramud Basin has recently ended. The last six years of scientific field work in this Basin aimed at conducting systematic survey and determining the importance of the geo- paleontological and archaeological records of the Basin. As a result, a rich record of faunal remains and lithic industry of different chronological scenarios were documented from a Plio-Pleistocene sedimentological record. The large vertebrate fossil record corresponds to large carnivore taxa (large cats and hyaenas), elephants, horses, giraffas, buffaloes, large antelopes, gazellas, pigs and others. The presence of high concentration of crocodiles and fish was also well noted in most of the localities.

The discovery of a mandibular specimen that corresponds to a primitive pig helps in conducting a biochronological correlation. In this balance, the Engle Ella suid falls within the Mio-Pliocene boundary that is, most probably, between 6 to 4 million years of age. This period is crucial for human evolution, as it has been already known in different east African sites.

Africa is the birthplace of human culture. The oldest man-made stone tools that have been recorded in the world were found at East African sites. The most ancient stone tools from



technology counter. The research

Ela-Ramud basin that constitutes



ERITREA PROFILE

Published Every
Saturday & Wednesday

Acting Editor
Amanuel Mesfun
amme@zena.gov.er

P.O.Box: 247
Tel: 11-41-14
Fax: 12-77-49
E-mail:
profile@zena.gov.er
Advertisement: 12-50-13

Layout

Azmera Berhane
Ayda Johar

Continued on page 6

ERITREA in Mainstream Media

Al Jazeera: Preserving a Lucrative Anti-Eritrea Cottage Industry in Decline

Sophia Tesfamariam

In a recent article, Al Jazeera, quoting two notorious individuals with close ties to the regime in Ethiopia, accused members of the Eritrean Diaspora of being “spies for the government of Eritrea”. Similar accusations were made by these same groups and individuals in the past, but were dismissed when found to be outright lies. These accusations were initially fabricated by Mirjam VanReisen of Tilburg University in 2014, who works closely with the two Al Jazeera sources. This Dutch academician who has inserted herself in Eritrea’s affairs made similar wild claims against Dutch-Eritreans who challenged her dubious research and reports on Eritrea. As with all her fabrications on Eritrea, an elaborate campaign in the Dutch media campaign followed her accusations. This tactic is used to sway public opinion, to cement the lie in the minds of Dutch public, and most importantly members of the Dutch Parliament she has used and manipulated to advance her political agendas against the State of Eritrea. The laundered information has been used to target innocent Eritrean communities across Europe.

The latest accusations from Al Jazeera, employing Van Reisen’s surrogates as sources is part and parcel of the ongoing campaign to maintain control on a narrative on Eritrean “asylum seekers and refugees” by Van Reisen and her ilk. Following her lead, in 2015, a similar claim was made by an Eritrean NGO in Germany. Deutsch-Welle (DW) reported then that “the German government denied the problem exists at all and insisted that translators were rigorously tested. Christoph Sander, a spokesperson for the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) told DW the following in an email statement:

“...The problem you have described is not known to us as a general problem among Eritrean translators... We have no indications either from outer

branches, or from other sources...”

With thousands of asylum seekers in Europe today, translation services have become a lucrative enterprise for the many fake NGOs established by Van Reisen and her partners, such as the International Commission on Eritrean Refugees (ICER) who seek to exploit. More importantly, these fake NGOs seek to control the narrative on Eritrea. These information launderers are threatened as more institutions raise concerns over the possible bias of these anti Eritrea groups posing as “experts” in international forums.

Eritrea’s enemies who have been fleecing American and European donors, and US and EU taxpayers by extension, with various schemes claiming to “educate”, “resettle”, and “protect” Eritrean “asylum seekers and refugees” see their lucrative anti-Eritrea cottage industry threatened. The two individuals presented by Al Jazeera have been implicated in the trafficking of Eritreans and the duo have worked in tandem with the regime in Ethiopia in disseminating laundered information on Eritrea for quite some time now. The monopoly on the narratives on Eritrea that Ethiopia and its surrogates enjoyed since the Eritrea Ethiopia border conflict in 1998-2000 no longer prevail, as more and more countries realize they have been hoodwinked by the massive misinformation campaigns that aimed to distort the reality in Eritrea.

Over the years, the truth about Eritrea has emerged and the prevailing narratives have been rigorously challenged, often by the asylum seekers themselves, who have been victimized by those who lured them out of their country with illusive promises of greener pastures. Contrary to what Al Jazeera reported, it is in fact these anti-Eritrea groups that have coerced asylum seekers to lie, repeat rehearsed spills about “persecution”, “torture” etc. urged to participate in “opposition”

rallies (to take pictures), are provided fake membership cards, and have been coerced to mirror their testimonies to narratives on Eritrea produced by these groups. These anti-Eritrea groups are crying foul today, because they are losing their stranglehold on these newcomers who reject their political motives and refuse to be used as pawns in vicious campaigns of hate.

Eritreans have become accustomed to the Ethiopian regime’s strident and vituperative attacks on Eritrea, but why is Al Jazeera indulging in such affairs. Why is Al Jazeera rehashing an old tired story and repeating its falsehoods? The timing of the stories on Eritrea is quite telling of the network’s real motives.

Whenever the frightened minority regime in Ethiopia finds itself in one of its self created quagmires, it seeks diversionary ploys to take attention from the worsening situation in the securitized country, now ruled by a “Command Post”. Loosing grip on a country threatening to implode, the Prime Minister has resigned but replacing him has not been an easy task for a divided Parliament. The discrepancy on the number of votes casts by Parliament to validate the “State of Emergency” notwithstanding, the regime has instituted draconian edicts in a futile effort to enforce its rule on the suffocating the population. The regime stands thoroughly exposed and at war with its own people.

So it comes as no surprise then that its surrogates in the Eritrean quislings’ league appear, as if on cue, to divert attention away from the turmoil in Ethiopia. As they have done in the past, these quislings have partnered with media outlets such as Al Jazeera, which has a satellite office in the Ethiopian capital, to launch yet another desperate campaign to malign Eritrea, its leadership and people. Al Jazeera’s vile accusations against members of the Eritrean Diaspora, without providing any verifiable evidence to support its allegations, only

further undermines the network’s credibility, integrity and exposes the desperation of Eritrea’s enemies.

In a characteristic attempt to deflect attention away from Ethiopia and its woes, Al Jazeera and its sources are desperately searching for scapegoats to cover up the regime’s failures and its external aggressions. The regime’s ethnic-based policies have created conflicts throughout Ethiopia. Its “Agazi forces” have been implicated in recent massacres in Chelenqo, Irreecha, Woldia and in the Omo Valley. Over a million people are internally displaced, and the hundreds of thousands that have been detained, yet Al Jazeera chooses to ignore these crimes against humanity being committed right under its nose.

It is ironic that Al Jazeera, which has an office in Ethiopia, provides forum for information launderers while keeping mum on the extensive protests of the Ethiopian people against a repressive and frightened regime ruling under an emergency diktat. The diktat adopted to purportedly restore public order gives the regime’s “Agazi forces” license to kill civilians the regime has labeled as “anti peace elements”, “terrorists” and “*werebelawoch*”. Al Jazeera ignores their plight and instead provides the ruthless regime with a diversion by attacking innocent Eritreans in the Diaspora...while Ethiopians suffer in silence.

The refugee crisis in Europe is intertwined with, and indeed constitutes the inevitable fall out, of its pronounced interventionist foreign policies in the past years. In the case of Eritrea, this has been compounded by the misguided policies of granting “automatic asylum” to Eritrean economic migrants to advance ulterior political motives. EU member States have also, by and large, preferred to ignore the root cause of instability in our region that stems from Ethiopia’s 16-year long occupation of sovereign Eritrean territories. Ethiopia, in violation of international law and

the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN) Charters, has employed several gimmicks and ploys to reverse the final and binding delimitation (t 2002) and demarcation (2007) decisions of the Eritrea Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) established pursuant to the Algiers Agreements signed by Eritrea and Ethiopia in 2000. The African Union, the European Union and United Nations, who were the primary guarantors and witnesses to the Agreement, have refused to shoulder their legal and moral obligations and enforce the EEBC’s decisions.

Finally, Al Jazeera ought to know that asylum decisions depend upon assessments of claimants’ credibility, and on the plausibility of their stories in relation to general background information – on the situation in their countries of origin, and do not rely solely on “translations” of their submissions and testimonies.

The objective situation in Eritrea has been attested to by British, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Swiss fact finding missions to Eritrea, as well as by the thousands of Eritrean and non-Eritrean visitors and resident diplomats. Its sources, which have a fixed negative opinion of Eritrea and its leadership, do not have any expertise to speak on issues relating to Eritrean, or any other asylum seekers. They are information launderers who live off the alms of others. Al Jazeera is serving to further victimize these asylum seekers with its biased and inaccurate reports-and complicates an already onerous immigration process.

Asylum seekers and refugees should not be used as tools for Ethiopia and anti-Eritrea groups who want to isolate, ghettoize and use them to advance their political agendas. States should endeavor to protect these vulnerable populations. Unlike these politically motivated groups and individuals, the Eritrean Diaspora, will continue to nurture the newcomers and welcome them to the fold.



Spare the Rod and Educate the Child

Abraham Habte

"Mr. So and So is scary," my little daughter tells me, mentioning her teacher's name. "If he gives you a lash, it hurts so much." This is not just my daughter's observation. Other children have told me similar stories. "Our Mathematics teacher comes to class with a stick," another child tells me. "And if a child disturbs in class he beats him with the stick."

From my chat with primary school children, I have come to the conclusion that physical punishment is still common in our schools despite clear instruction against its use.

A PTA meeting I attended confirmed my suspicions about how common physical punishment is. "Some of the children," a teacher who addressed a class full of parents told us, "get so frightened that they do not want to come forward to do some calculation on the blackboard. Sometimes they have hard time containing their pee."

I expected some parents to voice their views why such children in the teacher's class had to be so frightened. Nobody said anything because they saw nothing out of the ordinary in the teacher's words. Most Eritrean parents expect teachers to frighten their pupils if they are to keep them quiet. "If you won't stop disturbing," some parents threaten their children. "I will tell your teacher and he will lash you into obedience."

It is very likely that most of the parents [in the room] were raised by parents that punished them physically when they misbehaved when they were their children's age. At the time the parents were little children, it was not uncommon for parents to beat their kids when they disobeyed. Talking back to a parent was a grave 'sin' and put a child in big trouble. No father allowed any of his children to "disrespect" him this way. If he did, the parent is considered to have failed in his duty to raise his child properly. And that child was dubbed unruly, and other parents warned their children to avoid him in case he infected them with his



virus of unmanageable behavior.

Similarly, students were expected to fear their teachers. Students, literally, turned a corner if they saw their teachers from afar. They didn't dare to let their teachers see them around tea-shops let alone drink with them in the same bar or tearoom. If they could, they made sure that their teachers did not find them in places considered 'disreputable'. In short, parents and teachers were feared and obeyed.

The teacher [in my child's school] continued talking about children in her classes not participating. Later, in the question and answer session, a parent raised his hand and asked her a question, which tried to show to the teacher that they [the children] had very good reason to be frightened because some of their teachers came to class with sticks and often used them to keep the children quiet.

"How can we, then, keep them quiet?" the teacher admitted using sticks herself. "How can a teacher handle a class full of noisy children? Our only means is to frighten them."

To be honest, psychologists have not come to a common conclusion about physical punishment, referred to by different names such as spanking, slapping, beating, hitting, each term showing different levels of severity. Some argue that the negative consequences of physical

punishment outweigh its benefits. Others psychologists, though they do not support its employment, are not convinced that it has no benefits for the child. But this much is clear: it halts effective communication in an educational setting. And it can lead to other problems, if used inappropriately.

Spanking is harmful emotionally for the child. It is traumatic, makes a child feel as though there's something wrong with her (instead of something wrong with her behavior), creates resentment, and can lead to body image and self-image problems."

It is true that some people differ from other people on how they handle misbehavior. Some cultures encourage discussion while others advise: "spare the rod, spoil the child." I think the Tigigna belong to the latter. (We are not alone in this. About 60% of Americans spank their kids at home.) I think we have the wrong belief that spanking can correct malformations in behavior in a child. Though we often also tell off children when they misbehave, spanking seems to be the preferred means of behavior modification among the Tigigna.

"Do you know what your problem is?" many parents told teachers I have worked with. "You don't punish children."

"But we do," the teachers replied.

"We detain them, give them time-out, or even suspend them from school for a few days."

"You call such things punishment?" the parents answered back. "Our children think they are nothing. Why don't you take a stick with you to class and beat the children that disturb?"

"But we can't," the teachers would reply. "Our school policy doesn't allow us to do that."

"Then," the parents continued. "How do you expect to keep the children quiet?"

Many teachers, as perfect products of our culture, believe beating corrects misbehavior, and produces a model child out of a naughty one, and often use it with their pupils. Hence, many teachers are armed with sticks.

Despite many teachers' belief, physical punishment is hard to justify in a school. Pedagogically, it is not sound, and not very effective. A child cannot learn from a teacher who frightens him. A child that is punished for talking to his friend learns not to give his views. He learns not to participate or get involved in the activities. Or he learns to hate school because school for him becomes a place where you please the teacher by keeping quiet. This child is frightened. He cannot learn because to do so he has to be made to feel at ease.

Learning involves different sides of our personality i.e. both the teacher's and the learner's intellect, which process the facts, and understands them, their emotions, which decide if they like or don't what they have heard or observed, and the participants' behavior or character. A teacher cannot teach well a material that he doesn't understand well; neither is he expected to do justice to a material that he has no positive attitudes to. If he hates the material for any reason, it is almost certain that he will handle it poorly. In the same way, a teacher cannot teach his pupils well if he doesn't like them. Or if he doesn't respect them, value their views, and if he has low opinion about them. Similarly, a teacher's character affects how he teaches his students. A patient teacher who listens to his students' views and respects their knowledge and skills, is likely to enrich their experiences and give useful skills, which enable them to do later in life.

It is not unnatural for students to hate a subject because the subject teacher has a very unpleasant character. Students, like other people, love teachers that build their students' self-image and make them feel confident and capable as human beings. No human being likes anyone that tears him or pulls him down. Neither can students learn and enjoy their stay with their teachers, and grow as human beings if their teachers degrade them. Unless they are forced, they don't want to see such teachers again.

Primary school children like talking to their friends, playing and moving around class. For this reason, their teachers are expected to be tolerant and allow some freedom if they are to teach them well. They should allow some noise in class, since children need to talk about the issues they learn, relate the topic to their daily life, and even make fun of the people, comment about the places and concepts in their lessons, deliberately mispronouncing words, making their friends laugh, as children usually do.

Imagine a child denied such little freedom!

Local News

EDUCATION WORKSHOP IN SOUTHERN REGION

Mr. Hibtizghi Kidane, Head of the Education Ministry branch in Southern region, underlined the need to create conducive grounds in schools to enable students share experiences among each other.

Mr. Hibtizghi made the comment at a meeting conducted with school directors in Dekemhare sub-zone. He emphasized the significance of the role of teachers, parents and the community in nurturing outstanding students and called for extended effort to that end.

According to the report presented in the first semester of the academic year 3.5 percent of the 24 thousand registered students in the sub-zone have dropped out and 13% could not make it to the next level.

In Dekemhare sub-zone there are 53 schools ranging from kindergarten to high school.

KINDERGARTENS ESTABLISHED AT HALIBET AND HAZHAZ HOSPITALS

In a bid to create conducive working atmosphere for women employees, the Halibet and Hazhaz Hospitals have established kindergarten in the premises of the hospitals.

The officials from the Ministry of Health that attended the inauguration ceremony of the kindergartens indicated that the women working at the hospital have been compelled to take their children to their working place and that with the establishment of the kindergarten they will be able to fully concentrate on their job.

Noting that the practice of medicine requires continuous self-development, the Directors of both hospitals, Dr. Yosief Yohannes and Dr. Neguse Gebremeskel, said that stability is basic in a work place and that the establishment of the kindergartens will have significant contribution to that end.

Sister Elilta Abraham, the Head of the National Union of Eritrean Women branch at the Ministry of Health, on her part said that the women working at the hospitals encountered challenges in taking care of their responsibilities of working at the hospitals and raising their children and called on the other hospitals to follow the example of Halibet and Hazhaz Hospitals.

The beneficiary women commended the establishment of the kindergarten in their work places and expressed conviction to strengthen their contribution.



BANATOM: STRIVING TO MEET LOCAL DEMAND



BANATOM tomato processing factory is keen to meet local market demand, stated Lt. Colonel Tekie Woldu, Manager of the factory.

He explained that the plant obtains some five thousand quintals of tomato on a daily basis from the agricultural projects of Adi-Omar, Fanco-Tsimu, Gerset and Molover and added that the factory has created employment opportunity for the local inhabitants.

Banatom factory is a banana and tomato processing plant located in Alebu, Gash Barka region. The factory is making significant contribution in creating employment opportunities and nurturing skilled manpower.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR 79 CITIZENS

The Education Ministry's branch in Anseba region in collaboration with stakeholders provided a four-month vocational training to 79 nationals. The training included electricity, ceramics, embroidery and basic computer application.

Commending the efforts made to equip nationals with different skills and enhance their contribution in national development, the Director General of Social Services in the region, Mr. Tesfatsion Girmai, called on the trainees to apply the skills they have acquired and become role models in their areas.

The administrator of Keren city, Mr. Zerizghi Dawit and representative of the Education Ministry's branch, Mr. Mehamed-Omer Abdela also reminded the trainees to upgrade the knowledge they have acquired through practice and expressed resolve that they will stand alongside them in all their endeavors.

The embroidery trainees received 20 weaving machines worth 800 thousand Nakfa, 105 machines for ceramics worth 457 thousand Nakfa and those trained in electricity will receive equipment to start business.

KEREN: COMMENDABLE FORESTATION ACTIVITY

The Head of Development of Keren city, Mr. Melake Hidru, stated that commendable forestation activities have been carried out in the city.

Stating that the forestation campaign aimed at redressing the environment was carried out through concerted effort of the residents and concerned institutions, Mr. Melake said that the committee established in 2004 to monitor and coordinate forestation activities has demonstrated effective work. He also stated that hundreds of trees planted throughout the city are in good condition.

Indicating the committee of Keren city development had no nursery center of its own and was facing problem of getting tree seedlings, Mr. Melake notified that a nursery has been put in place.

ADS

2018МАРТА

ВЫБОРЫ
ПРЕЗИДЕНТА
РОССИИ

Elections of the President of the Russian Federation in the territory of the state of Eritreawill be heldon March 18, 2018

Dear voters,

Presidential elections will be held on March 18, 2018. Polling station No. 8341 will operate in the territory of the state of Eritrea at the following address:

Asmara, Zobelst, 21 Embassy of the Russian Federation

Tel. 12-71-72, e - mail address asmear@yandex.ru

The polling station will be open from 08.00 to 20.00 local time.

To participate in the voting, the voter must have a document proving the identity of a citizen of the Russian Federation:

- foreign passport;
- diplomatic passport;
- service passport
- certificate of entry (return) to the Russian Federation (issued by a diplomatic mission or consular office in case of loss of one of the abovementioned passports).

Holders of a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation may also vote on the following documents:

* an official document from the National police of the State of Eritreaconfirming the appeal on the issue of loss/theft of the Russian passport;

* official confirmation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea that the passport has been accepted for visa extension;

* official confirmation of the foreign diplomatic mission that the passport has been accepted for a visa of another state.

We are waiting for you at the presidential elections of Russia on March 18, 2018!

The Antiquity of Eritrea . . .

Continued from page 2

the Engel Ella Ramud Basin correspond to a small size quartz pieces of the Mode 1 (named Oldowan) and handaxes of the Mode 2 (named Acheulian) techno-complexes.

Taking the geological position and preliminary evidences into account, the Engel Ella - Ramud Basin provides new information on the evolution and diversity of fossil vertebrate fauna and Hominins for the last 5 million-years. This Basin is expected to contribute knowledge not yet known in science. It has a great potential to offer new evidences completing the fossil record from the well celebrated coeval East African palaeo-anthropological sites.

The dissemination of this research at the

YoMo Festival in Barcelona has served to introduce the participants to the knowledge of Eritrea's antiquity (archaeology and paleontology). Moreover, the program also helps in explaining the meaning and importance of human fossils and their interpretation in terms of their evolution and ecological scenario. Moreover, the first evidence of human presence from East Africa and their dispersals throughout the world, and how our ancestors evolved into the anatomically modern humans have been explained. The program also shows how the first stone tools were made and who the makers of these tools were. The tools, were used by our ancestors as knives to access the corpses of large animals. Thanks to this technology, our ancestors became omnivorous. They were able to consume energy boosting food, giving rise to the only surviving genus Homo, with a much larger brain and greater intelligence.



WORKSHOP ON PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN MOLQI SUB-ZONE

A workshop with the objective of assessing the effort exerted, the outcome obtained in education and the enhancement of progress was organized in Molqi sub-zone.

At the workshop in which officials from Gash Barka region and the Ministry of Education, as well as representatives of the public, area administrators and pertinent bodies took part, Director of Jehan Secondary School, Mr. Abedom Gebreyesus, presented a research report on the objective situation and future prospects of education in the sub-zone.

Indicating that owing to the efforts exerted and investments made after independence, there is at least one elementary school in every administrative area of the sub zone, he added that today there are 27 educational institutions ranging from preschool to high school.

Head of educational institutions in Molqi sub-zone, Mr. Surafiel Kiflegerish, on his part, stated that major projects have been implemented in the education sector in Molqi, while the number of school enrolment has still not grown.

Administrator of the sub-zone, Mr. Zerai Berhe, also expressed resolve of the sub-zone in the implementation of decisions made at the workshop.



Zara Mining Share Co. is inviting applicants for the following vacant positions.

Job Title & number required	Grade Control Geologist (01)
Duties & Responsibilities	<p>To coordinate daily grade control activities including drilling, subsequent interpretation of data, modelling of data resulting in efficient ore markups and safe extraction with minimal dilution.</p> <p>To directly coordinate and supervise ore spotters and grade control geologists to update the database in a timely fashion to enable concise interpretation of data through GCX and surpac software.</p> <p>To negate misallocation of ore material on the ROM and to be responsible for blend calculations to provide an optimal blend to ensure maximum recovery of metal through the plant.</p> <p>To be responsible for geological mapping and grade control drilling to ensure timely deliverable of geological information.</p> <p>To insure inpit mapping of all intermediate walls, benches and high walls are geologically mapped.</p> <p>To report on a daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly basis the performance of the mine and providing close communication with plant to ensure optimal production of metal concentrate.</p> <p>Together with the senior mine geologist produce compilation map of geological structure.</p> <p>Any other job as instructed by the supervisor.</p>
Knowledge & Skill Requirement	<p>Good verbal and written English skills, high level computer (surpac and associated Ms office programs).</p> <p>Demonstrate leadership in safety and environmental policies.</p> <p>Physically fit, enthusiastic and energetic.</p> <p>Communicate and mentor junior staff.</p> <p>High level understanding of geological data gathering processes.</p> <p>Value creation through dynamic growth and continuous improvement.</p> <p>Must be willing to spend 70% of his time in the pit.</p>
Education	Bsc Geology from recognized institution.
Experience Required	2-3 years mine geology experience.
Physical Requirement	To be able to pass a full Doctor’s examination. To be available to work in accordance with ZMSC rosters.
General Information and other requirements: Place of work: Koka Gold Mine Site. Occasional assignment to other locations. Salary: As per Company scale.	
Additional Requirement for nationals: Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defense. Having finished registration and duty performing for the National Army, and present the release paper or registration card issued by National Army. Provide a Clearance paper from office of the Eritrean Police and present Medical Certificate from Hospital. 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 back to the sender and/or 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: ZARA MINING SHARE CO. P. O. Box 2393. 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.	



FIFA Should Not Be Just For Men

FATMA SAMOURA IS THE VERY FIRST FEMALE SECRETARY GENERAL OF FIFA EVER. SHE IS FROM AFRICA.

Billion Temesghen

Fatma Samoura is a senior United Nations official who took office in 1995. She had worked in different posts responding to several emergencies in different parts of Africa and other parts of the world. When she was appointed in February 2016 as the Secretary General of FIFA, she became the first woman to ever walk in FIFA's leadership.

It is an honor to be talking to you and getting to know you, Madame Secretary General. Do you want to say hello to our readers and introduce yourself.

Greetings to all Eritreans. My name is Fatma Samoura. I am from Senegal, Africa, and I am the FIFA Secretary General.

Tell us a bit about your country. What is it like to grow up in Senegal?

Senegal is just great. Home is always home. The country is doing great in football. Especially the men football team. People love football over there. The national men football team was actually one of the five African teams that qualified for the world Cup in Russia. Therefore, the whole country and its population are always in great zeal supporting the Eranga Lions at all times. It is a great atmosphere as you enjoy the sense of being together brought by football.

You are the very first female to hold the post of Secretary General in FIFA. And, sadly, many would agree that a post like this one, with inevitable high competitions, would normally be almost impossible for an African

to be selected for, and a woman at that. We are proud of you, of course. It is pleasing that an African woman is actually the Secretary General of FIFA. How was the climb to FIFA leadership?

The president of FIFA, Mr. Infantino, had very clear vision for his presidency. His mandate since day one of his term, in February 2016, has been to make football a gender- sensitive sport as well as a sport that promotes diversity as a source of friendship and vigor. His decision was to reflect his plans through several actions without taking much time, one of which was appointing the very first female African Secretary General in the history of FIFA to lead the administration of the world football governing body.

So how did you feel about the news of your election?

Very excited. There is a lot of expectation from my side of the world. With me being appointed as the Secretary General, the hope of many Africans now is for FIFA to focus on the development of football in the continent.

Now, take us back to Senegal. What is the story of football in

your home country?

In Senegal, football is growing slowly. But it's registering encouraging outcomes now. It is also one of the few countries where the female team got good standards and recognition.

As a female leader, what do you have to say to other women who aspire to be changing agents of their community?

I sympathize with women's struggle to come out and show the world that they, too, can contribute in making a difference. My piece of mind to those who are striving for greatness is to believe in themselves and look ahead no matter what obstacles they might face. There is nothing impossible in the world. Everything and anything can be attained so long as there is the will and readiness to fight until the end. I know women can do wonders so long as they are set to overcome social, cultural and religious impediments.

Do you think that prejudices have ever been used against women in the governance of FIFA? Have women, by any means, ever been neglected in any structural forms of FIFA?

What I can say for sure is that the football industry has not been really a diverse industry in terms of gender and nationalities. But my example is not the only example of a better phase for FIFA. We have been promoting diversity amongst the committees. Before my time, there were less than five percent of women representatives in the committee. Now, they are close to twenty percent. The same progress is being registered at recruitment level. In FIFA, we currently have forty-five women occupying executive and senior executive posts. Definitely, the ambition



is to have up to fifty percent of women represented at the highest football hierarchy by 2026. And furthermore it is exciting as the vision is not to be applied only in FIFA but also in our two hundred eleven member associations and six confederations.

That is beautiful. And good news for women who aspire to climb up the ladder of FIFA's hierarchy.

It is, indeed, and strategically very important because the plan is to make FIFA a cohesive and well-rounded organization.

Did you like your stay in Eritrea?

I did, of course. It is so nice to be here. I enjoy my trip every time I come. I am actually revisiting. I was WFP representative in Djibouti from 2000 until 2005 and back then I was lucky to

come to Eritrea and visit the staff here in the National Association of Eritrean Football to train them on humanitarian assistance. I have real beautiful memories that I made here in Eritrea. Actually, last night, when we first landed here in Asmara, the very first thought that came to my head was to go to the center of the city as soon as possible and get a taste of the exquisite cappuccino typical of Asmara.

Thank you so much for the interview, Madame Secretary General. Is there anything you want to say at the end?

I'd like to thank the people of Eritrea for their hospitality. I wish for the Eritrean people to keep and nurture further their beautiful culture and history of sports. I want to encourage all of the young boys and, especially, girls to believe in themselves and the power of football.



FIFA delegation in Asmara exchanging gifts with the Eritrean Commission of Culture and Sports.