

UN SECURITY COUNCIL LIFTS SANCTIONS AGAINST ERITREA



On 14 November, the United Nations Security Council unanimously lifted the illegal sanctions that were imposed on Eritrea in December 2009 and expanded in 2011.

Resolutions 1907 and No. 2023, imposed in 2009 and 2011 respectively, included an arms embargo as well as other measures intended to indirectly harm the Eritrean economy.

Upon the lifting of sanctions, the Eritrean Government

congratulates the Eritrean people for their steadfastness and resilience and extends its appreciation to all those who supported Eritrea's pursuit of justice over the years.

Accordingly, Eritreans, both inside the country and across the world, celebrated the lifting of sanctions on 14 November.

Many commented that the lifting of sanctions was the result of the unity and resilience of the Eritrean people and they expressed

their resolve to continue working toward a prosperous future for the country.

Similarly, residents of Asmara, Keren, Assab, Idi, Tio, Ghinda, Massawa, the 16 sub-zones in Gash Barka region, the 12 sub-zones in Southern region, and Sawa conducted peaceful rallies to celebrate the lifting of sanctions.

Eritreans also expressed their firm resolve to build the country and continue working toward a prosperous future.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS

Various countries, as well as several regional and international organizations, sent messages of congratulations to the people and Government of Eritrea in recognition of the recent lifting of sanctions.

In a statement released by the Office of the Prime Minister, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia congratulated the people and Government of Eritrea on the lifting of the sanctions.

The message stated that the removal of the sanctions will have far-reaching effects on improving stability in the Horn of Africa. It also noted that Ethiopia reiterates

its commitment to ensuring regional peace, development, and cooperation with the State of Eritrea and other neighboring countries.

The UAE released a statement congratulating the people and Government of Eritrea and stated that the lifting of sanctions will greatly contribute to peace, cooperation, and development in the Horn of Africa and beyond.

As well, the Governments of the Republic of Djibouti, Federal Republic of Somalia, and Libya, as well as the European Union, sent messages of congratulations to the people and Government of

Eritrea.

The Chairman of the African Union Commission, Mr. Mousa Faki Mahamat, welcomed the UN Security Council's lifting of sanctions and noted that it represented an important step in improving relations between the countries of the region.

The head of EU Policy of International Relations, Ms. Federica Mogherini, stated that the recent trilateral meeting of the leaders of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, as well as the UN Security Council's lifting of sanctions on Eritrea, will support reconciliation and economic integration in the Horn of Africa.

Press Statement

ISSUE IS NOT THE LIFTING OF, BUT WHY SANCTIONS IN THE FIRST PLACE?

The UN Security Council has on November 14 lifted the unwarranted sanctions that were imposed on Eritrea in December 2009 and 2011 respectively.

The Government of Eritrea welcomes this belated decision to redress injustice, almost a decade after nefarious acts were taken inculcating indefensible harm on the country. At this juncture, the GOE pays tribute to the vigorous defiance of the people of Eritrea inside the country and abroad against injustice; to their characteristic resilience and patience in the face of adversity. It also expresses its gratitude to all friends of Eritrea who added their moral weight, and contributed in different ways, to the lifting of the ignominious sanctions. Congratulations to all!

But even as we turn the page of this dark chapter and focus on the future, we must ponder on, and take stock of, what transpired; why Eritrea was needlessly victimized; what were the dynamics that underpinned a travesty of international justice on this scale?

And here the verdict is crystal clear. The sad fact is three previous US Administrations (the Clinton, Bush and Obama Presidencies) pursued a misguided policy of propping up regional proxies or anchors, the TPLF regime in the case of Ethiopia, within the framework of a uni-polar global order. Key pillars of this policy included:

- Stoking border disputes and conflicts to manage the resulting mayhem;
- Fomenting and institutionalizing ethnic and factional polarizations;
- Undermining regional integration and cooperation so as to create a conducive climate for wanton interference.

The symptoms and legacy of this malaise are illustrated in sporadic flare-ups of ethnic strife that continue to beset Ethiopia, as well as in the acute societal fragmentations that prevail in Somalia and South Sudan today. The complications and external interventions spawned by this reality have inevitably created a fertile climate for the forces of terror and subversion.

The deleterious consequences of this misguided policy in terms of loss of life, displacement, migration, economic deprivation and poverty have been considerable indeed. Irreparable damage and loss of opportunities were callously inculcated to the more than 150 million people who inhabit the Horn of Africa region.

As it happens, the litany of wrongs committed against Eritrea that include: instigation of senseless border disputes; outright military assaults; political subterfuges; relentless campaigns of isolation, defamation, and psychological warfare; economic strangulation; and ultimately, the unwarranted sanctions imposed in 2009 with the unwitting complicity of the P5; cannot be seen outside the context of this misguided policy. Needless to emphasize, the damage incurred on Eritrea has been enormous indeed.

Furthermore, the vain attempts carried out to maintain and extend the sanctions through flimsy pretexts even after all the lies were exposed have exacerbated the wrongs meted to Eritrea.

In the event, the UNSC shoulders a responsibility of effecting amends to the wrongs done; above and beyond the lifting of the sanctions. The Government and people of Eritrea will not thus abandon their efforts for truth and justice with the mere lifting of the sanctions.

*Ministry of Information
Asmara
14 November 2018*

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National Council
of Eritrean Americans

Conspiracy and Lies for Sanctions against Eritrea: Some Salient Points

June 24, 2006: "I met on 24 June 2006 with Jendayi Frazer, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in Addis Ababa. She regretted that the EEBC is not flexible. She told me that she has developed parallel tracks to deal with the matter. In her view, demarcation as Eritrea wants it is not feasible. She also said that the status quo would benefit Ethiopia and demarcation would not take place without dialogue." Herman Cohen, PBS NewsHour, June 6, 2018

March 1, 2008: The targeted sanctions were also floated as retaliation for Eritrea's expulsion of UNMEE: "...should assess the utility and level of support for targeted sanctions, and specifically which measures might be most successfully imposed and effectively implemented...Potential options include:

- Imposing a travel ban on key Eritrean government officials.
- Placing an assets freeze on these same officials and/or other Eritrean assets/resources.
- Imposing trade, investment, or other restrictions related to Eritrean resources, including mining. Imposing an arms embargo on Eritrea." <http://wikileaks.org/03/08STATE21218.html>

May 9, 2008: "Prime Minister



Meles underscored to USUN Ambassador Rice during a six-hour meeting...Isaias' calculations would be shattered, if the U.S. and others imposed financial sanctions on him and particularly cut off Isaias' funding from Qatar and other countries and the important funding from the Diaspora in the U.S. Isaias still imposes a mandatory 2 percent of salary tax on all Eritreans living overseas. Nonpayment results in family members in Eritrea being denied food ration cards." <http://wikileaks.org/05/09ADDISABABA1201.html>

May 23, 2008: "Eighty percent of ammunition available at the Somali arms markets was supplied by TFG and Ethiopian troops. The monitoring committee received details of some 25 military flights by Ethiopia into Somalia and knew that Ethiopian troops had brought military equipment into the country to arm friendly clans." <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-somalia-arms-un/arms-reach-somali-warlords-despite-u-n-sanctions-idUSN2252338820080523>

May 23, 2008: Kumalo said the Somalia sanctions committee backed the idea of independent investigations of Somalia's TFG, the Ethiopian government and AMISOM (for supplying arms to Somalia's Al-Shabaab).

- More than 75% of AMISOM troops are from Uganda.
- The plane that Eritrea was supposed to have used to transport weapons and fighters to Somalia was found crashed in Uganda while being used by DynCorp, a contractor for the U.S. military and Intelligence service.

-Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/article/amp/252338820080523>

June 9, 2009: "A number of ambassadors accredited to Eritrea remain vocally skeptical about Eritrean support to Al-Shabaab and its ilk. Should the USG and/or the international community take action against Eritrea or Eritreans for support of radical Somali Islamists, the Flat Denial will have to be punctured for any measures to be effective. ...Given the still low (but recovering) credibility of the USG in some quarters, simple public assertions that Eritrea is aiding radical Somali Islamists will not change many minds. ...Previous USG attempts to do so flopped. One skeptical Western ambassador in Eritrea this week commented, 'Are your claims of Eritrean support for Al-Shabaab like those of Saddam's WMD program?'" <http://wikileaks.org/e/2009/06/09ASMARA187.html>

September 29, 2009: "Rice reminded Museveni that past experience suggested that the UNSC would not block a resolution led by African members and supported by the African Union. She shared the U.S. read that, if Burkina Faso and Uganda co-sponsor this resolution, the British will support, the French will 'keep their heads down' and will not block. ...Rice advised Kutesa not to be overly cautious, and reasserted that a resolution perceived to be African-led would not fail. She noted that, if it became clear during consultations that Russia and China had insurmountable concerns about including Djibouti, they could be dealt with before the

issue came to vote." <http://wikileaks.org/09/09USUNNEWYORK861.html>

November 18, 2009: "European participants generally did not support sanctioning Eritrea. ... The Italian representative questioned whether the sanctions should be focused on spoilers in general and include others beyond Eritrea. ... The Swedish representative agreed that pressure would be more useful than sanctions. ... The UK representative agreed, adding that while the UK was still considering sanctions, 'a way out' for Asmara would have to be included. The EU representative saw the 'long arm of Ethiopia' behind the sanctions initiative." <http://wikileaks.org/cable/2009/11/09BERLIN1467.html>

December 23, 2009: UNSC imposes sanctions on Eritrea under Resolution 1907(2009) it included an arms embargo, travel ban and targeted sanctions.

- "Reason"- Support for Al-Shabaab;
- Refusing to withdraw troops from "contested" Eritrea-Djibouti Border.
- Resolution was tabled by Uganda and the UNSC proceedings were led by Burkina Faso. Resolution 1907(2009) was adopted by 13 votes:
 - **In favor** : USA, UK, Russia, France, Austria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, Uganda and Vietnam
 - **Against** : Libya
 - **Abstention** : China

December 23, 2009: "I want to talk about the resolution we just adopted

imposing sanctions on Eritrea. This was an African initiative. It was the consequence of a decision taken by the African Union. ...From the United States' point of view...we do not see this as the door closing on Eritrea, but on the contrary, we view this as another opportunity for Eritrea to play a more responsible and constructive role in the region. We did not come to this decision with any joy." Statement by Susan Rice

January 10, 2010: "Recently, I heard similar mutterings in the UK Foreign office, there have been correspondence passing across desks to the effect that it really would not have mattered what Eritrea would have done. Eritrea is going to be punished for this. Even though some voices in the UK Foreign Office were saying that this is a disastrous idea, sanctions should not go ahead. The push was coming from above somewhere. Ethiopia needs to be right. Ethiopia needs to be the stable center. Eritrea is now becoming, to be blunt, a pain in the ass. It will be punished. The US preferred Ethiopia. It preferred Ethiopia for all sorts of reasons. Eritrea was seen as a bunker state; they were less easy to control. Their policy was more directable and perhaps predictable. Whereas Eritrea, from the mid-1990s, it was clearly seen unpredictable and couldn't be relied upon to do certain things that Washington might wanted to do." -Richard Reid, Eritrea's External Relations, Wilson Center, <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/eritreas-external-relations>

**ERITREA
PROFILE**

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Development

All Roads Lead to Sawa!

Nemron yohannes Iyassu

There is one place that Eritreans cherish and greatly respect. Sawa. For their final year of high school, Eritrean students head to Sawa. Navigating the roads through Keren, the rich Gash Barka region, Agordat, and numerous other beautiful towns, you may begin to think that the desert has no end. But it does. And all roads lead to Sawa! There in the middle of the desert, surrounded by two large rivers, there is a small “city” for the youth – and only for them.

Over the years, I have heard many things about Sawa. Some positive, some negative, and a lot exaggerated or misinformed. Having come to Eritrea, I wanted to see and experience it for myself, even if only briefly. However, a burning question arose: is it even possible for me, as a “German”, to go there? Yes, it is and so I went.

The huge desert area where Sawa is located, within the Gash Barka region, is famous among Eritreans for the highly quality of its water. Everyone seems to be in agreement that it tastes great. The water, it is believed, has a different texture which Eritreans seem to like.

Sawa is located a considerable distance from Asmara and most people know someone, either a friend, relative, or neighbor, enrolled there. Accordingly, whenever people hear that someone is going to visit Sawa, they will seek out the visitor in order to send along items for their friends or relatives, such as sugar, *hambasha* (traditional bread), candy, clothes, letters, or other things. These gifts invariably bring a smile to recipients’ faces and help make their stay a bit more enjoyable. Prior to my departure to visit Sawa, I went

to several shops around Asmara in order to stock up on gifts and other items for my cousin. Having got that out of the way, I was finally ready to begin the nearly 8-hour trip to Sawa, near the border with Sudan.

While the journey from Asmara to Sawa is long, it also provides travelers with the opportunity to take in Eritrea’s beautiful scenery. Some of the scenery, including the small villages, is dazzling and definitely not to be missed. Although my fellow travelers spent the trip either dozing off or engaged in discussions, I could not help but be mesmerized and fascinated by the awesome, breathtaking stone formations and natural landscape. Additionally, the diverse, ever-changing vegetation and small villages with traditional “Agdos” (traditional straw-roofed houses) held my attention. Only one word can be used to describe the scenes: beautiful.

Upon arriving at Sawa, we were afforded a warm welcome. Countless young men and women came up to us to greet us, saying, “*Selam!*” or “*Enqua dahan atikhum.*” They all had large, endearing smiles across their faces. Of course, such scenes also reflect how Eritreans tend to be a warm, hospitable, and welcoming people.

When we reached the unit where my relative is assigned, she ran to us excitedly. Not only that, so did all of her unit mates. It was also interesting to see how all the young women in the unit welcomed their unit-mate’s mother, my aunt, like their own. The young women danced and sang a song they came up with to express a mother’s love. To ensure that I did not feel left out, the young women also welcomed me with loud cheers of, “Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!”



During my time in Eritrea, I have noticed that women in Eritrea help care for or guide younger people, even if those people are not their own children. During our visit to Sawa, my aunt assumed the role of mother to the 130 young women in the unit. Out of respect, elders are addressed to as “mama” and “baba”. My aunt soon became mother to all the girls in my cousin’s unit. We sat down on my cousin’s bed and we were unexpectedly served juice and *kolo* (roasted cereals). I was humbled by how generous the young women were in sharing their snacks and hosting us in their home. And let me tell you, it is certainly a big home!

After spending some time socializing and learning a little about my cousin’s experience at Sawa, we left the dormitory to have lunch at the hotel. However, before we could get to the hotel, I was confronted by a huge surprise. Out on the football field, a mix of young men and

women were engaged in an intense game of football. Right behind the field, however, there was a giant screen broadcasting the latest English Premier League match. Some people were sitting down in the open and watching the match intently. In case you didn’t know, Eritreans are passionate about football and they especially love English teams. After noticing the giant screen, I was torn between accompanying my family to the hotel and staying to watch the match with the others.

Later on in the day, we were approached by a kind woman who worked in the hotel’s kitchen. She had heard about my aunt coming from Asmara and she wanted to send some money along with my aunt to her relatives living in Asmara. After introducing herself, she gave my aunt – who was a complete stranger to her – some money and a brief note with the telephone number of her relatives. While this may not seem like a big deal, I found the level of trust astonishing. There are few places in the world where you would feel so comfortable and safe doing what the woman from the hotel kitchen did. I guess it is just another reflection of Eritreans’ strong sense of honesty, trust, and community. The incident also underscores a point I raised in a previous article: Eritreans share close bonds and in many ways they are one, big family.

I saw other interesting things during the return journey to Asmara. For example, as we were traveling, we came across a large number of people who were walking with their

herds of sheep, camels, and cows. At times, they would move alongside the road, which meant that drivers had to be extra attentive in order to ensure they did not hit people or animals.

After some time driving, we decided to stop to refresh ourselves and stretch our legs. As we disembarked from our vehicle, two little boys, carrying small olive tree twigs, which are traditionally used as toothbrushes, excitedly ran toward us. However, instead of wanting money in return for the twigs, they asked us to give them pens in exchange. I was highly impressed and touched by their unexpected bargain. Fortunately, I had several pens with me, which I was more than happy to leave with the young boys.

My stay in Sawa gave me a better understanding of Eritrea and its people. When people come to visit Eritrea, they usually only see Asmara or Massawa. While they get to experience the beauty of these two amazing cities, they miss out on seeing and experiencing many other angles or aspects of Eritrea. Sawa is about far more than the simplistic labels that it is often given. Annually, thousands of Eritreans from different religious and ethnic groups go to Sawa. During their time there, they develop as individuals and learn about themselves, their history, their fellow citizens, and their country. In Sawa, young men and women not only grow as people and students, they are also instilled with the values that Eritrean society is grounded upon: resilience, respect, tolerance, and love for one another.



Book Review

Mebaitawi Agebabat Timhirtawi Mirmir - A Helpful Guide for Novices

Abraham Habte

A child asked his father a question, to which his father answered, "I don't know." Being a curious and persistent child, the child asked his father another question. Again not knowing the answer, the father responded to his son's question negatively.

Seeing how her husband had failed to answer her son's questions, the man's wife told her son, "Stop your silly questions! Don't bother your dad anymore."

In response to this, the father said, "Don't discourage our child! Let him ask questions! Otherwise, how else can he learn?"

As most parents are aware, it is sometimes difficult to answer questions raised by children. However, the positive thing is that children, and the general population, can be taught and trained to answer their own questions. It is with this idea in mind that Dr. Tesfai Haile wrote, *Mebaitawi Agebabat Timhirtawi Mirmir*, a Tigrigna book on how to conduct research.

According to a brief biography on the book's back cover, Dr. Tesfai Haile was born in 1955 and studied until Grade 10 in Eritrea. He later went to Ethiopia and joined the Debre-Birhan Teachers' Institute, where he studied for two years. Between 1974 and 1978 he taught middle school. He then enrolled at the University of Addis Ababa, from which he received a degree in accounting in 1982. Dr. Tesfai Haile then joined the University of Asmara as a graduate assistant, serving between 1982 and 1985. He received his Master's degree and his PhD from the University of Johannes Kepler in Austria in 1988.

Apart from his teaching and research positions, Dr. Tesfai served as the director of the University of Asmara's research

and development branch. He also served as the University's research and publications director between 1991 and 1993. Since 1994, he has worked as a consultant and is now the managing director of SMAP, a higher education institute located in Asmara.

Mebaitawi Agebabat Timhirtawi Mirmir has ten sections, all of which deal with different parts of the research process. Chapter 1, serving as the book's introduction, discusses research as a tool for educational development and deals with such topics as the role of parents in education. It then defines research, presents the goals and importance of research, and touches upon other related issues. Chapter 3 describes the different kinds of research, briefly summarizing the three main kinds used within academia.

The author then discusses a very important aspect of the research process – selecting a research problem or topic. He also covers other important issues, such as data collection techniques and the development of a literature review. Chapter 6 focuses on sampling, explaining how researchers can use procedures to ensure representative samples. In Chapter 7, Dr. Tesfai explains

how researchers can analyze and interpret the data they collect. He also discusses the process of drawing conclusions from findings and presenting subsequent recommendations. The last section in the book lists and defines important terms.

As implied by its title, *Mebaitawi Agebabat Timhirtawi Mirmir (Basic Approaches to Educational Research)* is a step-by-step research guide for novice researchers. Dr. Tesfai walks readers through the often complicated research process, explaining terms, discussing key concepts, and detailing proper techniques and methods.

In Chapter 3, Dr. Tesfai presents an example of a historical research, serving two purposes in the book: presenting an example of this kind of research and offering an example of a research report. Based on research Dr. Tesfai had previously conducted on the state of Eritrean industries from the Italian colonial era up to the demise of Ethiopian rule in 1991, the example features all the components that are found in a research document, including an introductory discussion, details about methods of data collection and analysis, and a

section presenting conclusions and recommendations.

The example will be very useful to beginning researchers because it shows how different parts of a research project fit together to create a coherent document. In addition, Dr. Tesfai references an array of relevant literature, showing how literature review is used to support an argument. Throughout the example, Dr. Tesfai shows how well Eritrean industries performed during the different colonial eras and discusses the various factors that brought about their decline. For novice researchers, this section will be helpful in gaining a better understanding of how to analyze data, develop logical conclusions, and present sensible recommendations.

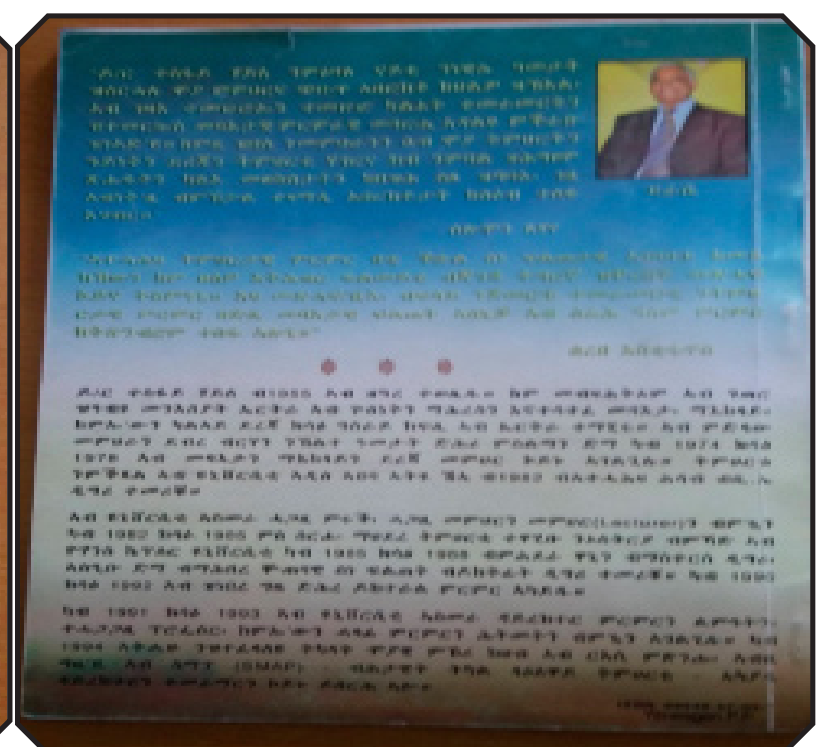
Unfortunately, due to print limitations, Dr. Tesfai fails to adequately cover research problem identification and data collection techniques. He simply presents the document, failing to discuss how he selected his sample industries or how he collected data.

Mebaitawi Agebabat Timhirtawi Mirmir is an excellent book for beginning researchers. It provides

them the basics they need to know to be able to conduct research.

Many people are intimidated by research because they think it is complicated and very challenging. They believe that conducting research is beyond their capability and assume that it requires substantial amount of money. Partly to overcome such misconceptions, a new type of research, known as action research, was developed. Action research has been used in many different contexts. It seems unlikely that a researcher of Dr. Tesfai's caliber and experience did not know about action research and its suitability for new researchers. I do not understand why he did not include it among the other kinds of research he discussed in Chapter 3.

In conclusion, Dr. Tesfai should be congratulated for providing beginning researchers with an easy to understand, step-by-step guide to conducting research. The book is also written in a simple, straightforward manner, which will make it accessible to many readers. There is little doubt that those new to research or wishing to strengthen their research skills will find Dr. Tesfai's book very helpful.



News

WORLD DIABETES DAY OBSERVED

World Diabetics Day was observed on 14 November in Massawa under the theme “Families and Diabetes”.

Indicating that the disease is one of the 21st century’s main global health challenges, Dr. Goitom Mebrahtu, Chairman of the National Association of Diabetics, said that unless proper prevention measures are taken, the number of people affected by the disease globally could rise from 382 million to 582 million by 2035.

He went on to say that the disease is gradually expanding in Eritrea, including in youth, and he called on the public to take measures to prevent and control the disease.

During the occasion, health experts and



members of the National Association of Diabetics provided detailed presentations on the global prevalence of diabetes and discussed effective prevention and control measures.

Commemorated annually on 14 November, World Diabetes Day is being observed for the 28th time internationally and for the 18th time in Eritrea

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY CELEBRATED

International Peace Day was celebrated on 15 November in Asmara. The celebration was organized by the Office of the United Nations in Eritrea.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the inalienable right of people to live in peace without threats is enshrined in the UN Charter. Peace is closely associated with security and development and all states are obligated to uphold it, he added.

Minister Osman underlined that external powers’ attempt to impose geopolitical agendas, particularly through the use of anchor or proxy states, has been a central cause of conflicts and instability in the Horn of Africa, as well as part of the hostilities against Eritrea.

He went on to say that despite two decades of external threats, established under the cover of regional peace, Eritrea’s efforts for development did not fail and the country

remained resilient. Much of this was due to Eritrea’s principled policy of political independence and anchored in the promotion of equal rights and opportunities, Minister Osman added.

He went on to reiterate that Eritrea will continue to work for peace and cooperation in the Horn of Africa, including through harmonizing its policies and actions with neighbors and promoting peaceful coexistence across the region.

Ms. Susan Ngongi, the Resident Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Representative in Eritrea, highlighted that International Peace Day was being observed as sanctions on Eritrea were being lifted and she commended the country for the patience and resilience it exhibited over the years.

The event was highlighted by cultural and artistic programs which depicted the role of peace in national development.



Conspiracy and Lies . . .

Continued from page 2

July 20, 2010: “There is very little evidence to suggest that Eritrea has, or is currently, supporting al-Shabab,” -E.J. Hogendoorn, Director of the International Crisis Group, <https://www.voanews.com/a/article--analysts-say-eritrea-is-not-supporting-al-shabab--98924444/122377.html>

December 05, 2011: UNSC passes Resolution 2023(2011)

- “Reason” Eritrea destabilizing the HOA Region by using Diaspora Tax and the Mining sector financial source; transfer of arms by air through Baidoa; Djiboutian combatants

- Meles Zenawi as Chair of IGAD participates in the discussion via a video-conference and states: “Eritrea is a prime source of instability for the whole region... we ask you to act and act decisively.”

- IGAD actively involved in the drafting of the text Resolution tabled and co-sponsored by Gabon with Nigerian involvement

- Other video conference participants:

- Ismael Omar Guelleh - Djibouti President

- Sheik SherifSheik Ahmed - Somalia President

- Moses Wetangula - Kenya FM

- Mull Sebuja Katende - Uganda AU Ambassador

- **In favor:** France, UK, USA, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Germany, Gabo, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Portugal, Union of South Africa

- **Abstentions:** Russia and China

- **Against:** None

December 5, 2011: “We call on the Monitoring Group to execute its responsibilities and mandate...with professionalism, impartiality and objectivity. The Monitoring

Group should never be influenced by political considerations outside of its mandate. It is important for the Monitoring Group to closely guard its independence and professionalism in the work it does to assist the Security Council with the implementation of those measures. Equally, we call upon the members of the Security Council to desist from any temptation to use the Monitoring Group for political ends.” -South African UN Ambassador Mashabane

July 9, 2018: “As Former Alternate Ambassador of Somalia to the UN who participated all discussions and meetings between UNSC and IGAD member states, I can confirm the sanction imposed to Eritrea on behalf of Somalia by UNSC was politically motivated than factual or evidence based.” -Somali Ambassador Idd B. Mohammed (@amb_idd) tweet from 9 July 2018

November 14, 2018: The UNSC expected to lift the illegal and unfair sanctions imposed on Eritrea. Here are some relevant paragraphs from the draft resolution:

- Recalls paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution 1907 (2009) and recognizes that during the course of its current and four previous mandates the **SEMG has not found conclusive evidence that Eritrea supports Al-Shabaab;**

- Decides to lift from the date of adoption of this resolution the arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes and targeted sanctions imposed on Eritrea by the Security Council in its resolutions 1907 (2009) 2023 (2011), 2060 (2012) and 2111 (2013);

- Expresses its satisfaction that funds derived from the mining sector of Eritrea are not contributing to violations of resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) or 2023 (2011), and **decides that from the date of adoption of this resolution, States are no longer required to undertake the measures set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2023 (2011).**

ACTIVITIES BY PFDJ ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DIASPORA

The YPFDJ and PFDJ organizations in Sweden and Germany held various activities in support of the peace accord between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The YPFDJ organization in Sweden held its 9th Congress in the city of Yabloveky on 11 November. The Congress was convened under the theme, “Support the Peace Process and National Development Programs”. At the meeting, resolutions on strengthening contributions to Eritrea’s national development were adopted.

Sirak Bahlbi, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, provided a briefing on the mission of the national

organizations and he called on youth to enhance their understanding about the developments unfolding across the region.

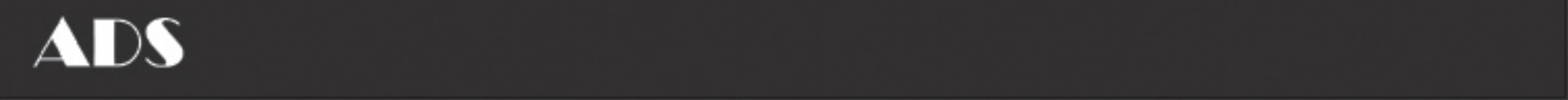
Participants voiced their support for the peace agreement between Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia and expressed their commitment to contribute to the success of the process. They also elected a new executive committee. Those elected will serve for two years.

Meanwhile, the PFDJ organization in Lower Eastern Germany conducted its annual meeting on 10 November in Cologne.

At the meeting, Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Charge d’Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, gave an update of recent developments in Eritrea.

Mr. Kahsai Tewolde, head of Public and Community Affairs, also presented a detailed report on the organization’s annual activities.







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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is looking applicants for the following positions for Bisha Site Project:-

1. Position:- RC Drill Assistant
Number required :- (05)
Department : Mining Stream – Technical Services

Primary Purpose:

- To provide assistance to the RC Drill Offsider and RC Driller to safely perform all aspects of the drilling process and assist in management of all consumables.

Major Duties and responsibilities:-

Drill Operation

- Provide assistance to RC Drilling Offsider in sample collections
- Assist in maintaining adequate supplies of drill rig consumables
- Assist in completing daily pre-start check sheets to be recorded and filed on specified equipment.
- Assist with basic rig maintenance when asked.
- Provide assistance to the RC offsider in drilling activities.
- Assist with maintenance requests forwarded to the maintenance department.
- Maximize the useful life of tools and equipment through proper use, care and maintenance.

Health and Safety

- Ensure that the work area is safe and participate in safe work practices.
- Be involved in safe and effective movement of rigs.
- Ensure that the operation of the rig does not impact on the environment.
- Report all incidents and hazards to the RC Driller immediately.
- Participate in daily pre-start safety/toolbox meetings and monthly safety toolbox meetings.

Qualifications:

- Grade 12 preferred.
- Current light vehicle valid driving license is desirable.
- Certificate in Drilling Operations would be preferred

Knowledge and Experience:

- 1 year RC Drill Assistant experience will be an advantage.

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
- Mechanical aptitude and interest.	- Communication (Local Language, English required).
- Computer Literacy (MS Office-Intermediate –preferred)	- Interpersonal relations skills.
- Knowledge of Health and Safety policies, procedures and process	- Team work.

Position: Laboratory Technician L-1
Department – Exploration
Number required - Three (03)

PRIMARY PURPOSE

- Prepare mineral samples which meet the required standards of Exploration.
-

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Laboratory Function
- Ensure proper core cutting, sub-sampling and drying of samples.
 - Sorting and crushing sample by following the quality control procedure.

- Inserting QAQC samples properly as required.
 - Ensure accurate labelling of sample bags and weighing of bags.
 - Ensure accurate packing of pulp samples and prepare samples for shipment.
 - Proper storage of reject samples as well as record keeping.
 - Daily sampling preparation and manual recording.
 - Responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of equipment in the Laboratory.
 - Responsible for general housekeeping in the Laboratory area.
 - Receive and layout core for examination and description to be made by the Geologist.
 - Recording of Laboratory equipment in logbook on a daily basis.
 - Ability to operate all Laboratory equipment.
 - Required to assemble the core boxes used for core storage.
- Health and Safety
- Responsible to wear PPE as required.
 - Knowledge of Health and Safety standards as well as policies, procedures and processes.
 - Attend and participate in all Health and Safety meetings/toolbox talks
 - Required to stand for long hours is a definite requirement for this position.
 - Required to work in a noisy/dusty area.
 - Daily inspection of laboratory and core storage area.
- Other
- Perform Exploration related duties as assigned by supervisor or superintendent.
- Qualification
- 12th Grade Complete
- Knowledge and experience
- 1 Year Laboratory or Sampling related Experience advantageous

Technical Skills.	Behavioral skills
o Computer Literacy (MS Office – Basic)	Communication Skill (English advantage, Local Language)
o Knowledge of Health and Safety policies, procedures and processes.	Interpersonal Relations Skill
o Operating laboratory equipment advantageous	Cultural Diversity awareness
o Physically Fit , Work in High noise area	Deadline driven
o Technical Knowledge on Equipment advantageous	

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Bisha.
- Salary: As per Company salary scale.
- Contract Type: Indefinite Period

Additional requirement for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea
- Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.



DISPOSAL OF VEHICLES, ICT EQUIPMENTS AND FURNITURES THROUGH SEALED BIDS

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Office in Eritrea is planning to sell two vehicles, used ICT equipment and furniture (as listed below) to the public through a sealed bid.

A. MOTORE VEHICLES

Year of Manufacture	Type of Vehicle	Plate No.	Engine No.	Condition
2002	Peugeot 406, VF38B6FZF81391796	ER UN CD 0011	10LT0438262	Fair
2001	Toyota Hilux Double Cabin 6 seater, LN166L-0037481	ER UN 0161	3L-4872408	Fair

B ASSORTED USED FURNITURES AND ICT ITEMS

• Office Furniture	• Desktop computers, laptops & accessories
• Power adaptors/UPS	• Printers
• Photo copiers	• New spare parts for Toyota Landcruiser
• New spare parts for Generator	• New & old tires
• Big Safe	• New Stationary items & other assorted items

The vehicles and above listed items are sold on a “as is where is” basis; this means in its current condition and at its current location. The World Food Programme does not bear the expense of reconditioning or repairing the property, nor does it bear the cost of transportation to the Purchaser. No representation or guarantee of any kind is provided in connection with the property sold.

Vehicles and the assorted items can be viewed on **22nd, 23rd, 24th and 26th November 2018**, from 0800hrs to 1300hrs at the store compound located next door to the Office of the Ministry of Education Zoba Maekel in Campo Polo, Asmara, Eritrea.

Bids submission

Interested buyers can submit their bids in sealed envelopes accompanied with a bid guarantee of 10% of the bid amount to the WFP Tender Box in the store compound located near the Office of the Ministry of Education, Zoba Maekel in Campo Polo, Asmara, Eritrea.

Deadline for the bids submission is **29th November 2018 at 1600hours**.

All bids will be opened by the bids opening committee on 30th November 2018. The winners will be announced by the committee and they will be contacted about the next steps shortly after the bid opening. Bids must include working contact telephone number so that winning bidders can be notified.

Conditions

- Participants must be at least 18 years old and submit proper identification, e.g. National ID card
- Bids that are not sealed will be disqualified and will be disregarded.
- Both vehicles and all the other items are sold on “As is where is” and “Non-returnable” basis – WFP does not guarantee the vehicles & the other items in any way.
- Bid amount does not include tax, duties, transfer fees or any other charges of official nature that may be levied by the Government of Eritrea. The purchaser is responsible for paying all taxes as levied by relevant Tax Authorities in Eritrea and any other charges.
- Each vehicle and all the other items will be sold to the highest bidder. The bidder should clearly specify the amount bided for each lot.
- The highest bidder must make all payments due within **five working** days from date of notification. If the highest bidder fails to pay the bid amount and taxes in **five working days**, the Lot will be offered to the second highest bidder.
- In all cases the bid amount should be equal or greater than the minimum selling prices before any tax.
- All payments of bid amount will be made to WFP Bank Account **ONLY**, details of which will be send to the winning bidders.
- Registration of the purchased vehicles is the responsibility of the purchaser. Vehicles and all the other assorted items must be removed from WFP premises at the expenses of the bidder, within two working days from submission of proof of payment of bid amount and taxes.
- Vehicles and the assorted items can only be collected after: -
 - Full payment of amount bided, and payments are cleared by WFP bank.
 - Full payment of all taxes due on purchased vehicles and all the assorted items, and presentation of clearance of tax authority.
- Deadline for bids submission is 29 November 2018 at 1600 hours.

Dolce Vita®

THE ITALIAN LIFESTYLE

Dolce Vita and Zambaiti Family
Congratulate the People and Government of Eritrea for the lifting of unjust sanctions
And
The People and Governments of the Horn of Africa for the renewed Peace and Friendship process.



Desiet Kidane, Eritrea's Next Cycling Star

Asmait Futsumbrhan

As Eritrea is preparing to host the African Cup 2018, Q&A invites a young female cyclist who has been giving all she got to become professional. At age 15, Desiet Kidane realized her passion and talents for cycling and has been fortunate to be picked by the UCI to be trained to become a professional athlete. While in the junior division, Desiet competed in numerous international races. But she believes that it is when she makes it to the upper division that she is going to compete at the biggest races.

Getting in to sports at such a young age...

I was mostly influenced by my



brother, Yuran Kidane, who is plays soccer for *Altahrir* Soccer Team. I used to enjoy seeing him play at the games. That is why I played soccer for my school. However, I wasn't that good. Also, I started playing basketball which didn't go well either. But then, I got in to cycling when I was in 9th grade. I didn't even have a proper bike to compete. I remember Ismael, who repairs bikes, lending me a mountain bike to go to the races. I was one of the winners of the competition representing my school. That is when I knew I could do well in cycling and I fell in love with it immediately.

How did your family react to your choice?

I am their only daughter. They are always worried about me, but they are my biggest fans. They have been by my side from the start,

especially when they knew I can do well in the department. After various contests representing my school and admiration, I got the chance to join the cycling team, *Berik*. My parents bought me a new bicycle when I joined the team. Also, you do not always get to win a race in biking; accidents and injuries may happen. My family has been very

supportive at such times.

How did it feel to join a cycling team?

I gained much more when I joined the team. There you develop an athlete's manner. You learn how to change your life style, how to handle stress, and manage your time. You become competitive. I grew as an athlete once I joined the team. But not only that, I moved to *Berik* Cycling Team after a while and there our trainer, Aklilu Haile, dedicated all his time and energy to make us competent as athletes. Even after he joined the *Eritel* Cycling Team, he has always been with me giving me all his tips and sharing his talents.

Tell us about the races in which you competed?

I first participated at the Central Region Championship, where I became the winner. Soon after, I went to Rwanda for the All African Championship, where I also became the winner of the chronometer and circuit rounds. It wasn't an easy race; it was very competitive and intense. Also, I was at the World Championship 2018 in Austria, where I finished 28th in chronometer and 22nd in road race. Again, just after I came back from the world championship, I had the chance to be at the Argentina Olympics 2018. The Olympics was great and the road races were to our benefit although we didn't perform well at the mountain races. In addition, I participated in Europe as part of my UCI training in Switzerland.

The UCI training...

After my competitions in

Rwanda, I was fortunate to be selected to get the UCI training to become a professional athlete. It is a wonderful opportunity. We are trained and get to participate at numerous games and tours in Europe every week. The training is tough and you get to race against hundreds of contestants, which have both upgraded my skills as a contestant. Although I am currently in the junior team, my trainer gets me in to the upper division matches since I am going to be at the upper level this year. That has definitely helped me greatly since the upper division competitions are more advanced. Once I get in the division, there will be more races that I will get to participate in.

We have many young Eritrean cyclists who are skilled enough to make it to the professional level. I wish they would get the UCI opportunities like I did it would help boost their talents. So far, we have five Eritrean male athletes

who are taking the UCI training. I have always had the dream to be a professional cyclist next to Mossana Debesai, and want the number of Eritrean female professional cyclists to rise. We have the skills and passion. Most of all, we are competitive. I don't think there is anything that can stop us from reaching that goal.

Anything at last, Desiet?

My successes are the combined outcome of all the people who have been there for me. I want to pass on my appreciation to my family that has stood by me from the start, during my success and bad times. I also want to thank my trainer, Aklilu Haile, the most for all his support and attention. Finally, I want to thank Samson Solomon, trainer of the National team, Professional cyclists Natnael Berhane and Amanuel Ghebregziher for giving me support and all the materials I needed to be a cyclist.

