

ERITREA PARTICIPATES IN 98TH SESSION ON RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

An Eritrean delegation participated in the 98th Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which commenced in Geneva on 14 January.

Addressing the session, the Eritrean delegation emphasized that the protection and promotion of children's rights are integral to Eritrea's political orientation and conviction. They highlighted the country's proactive efforts to establish a robust legal framework that safeguards children's rights. Eritrean law explicitly prohibits all forms of discrimination, affirming that every individual, regardless of age, nationality, or other attributes, has the right to enjoy liberties and protections without exception.

Regarding harmful practices, the delegation noted that, due to sustained public awareness campaigns, several sub-zones across the country have declared themselves free of female genital mutilation. Strong alliances have been established between Government institutions and civil society organizations, with committees formed nationwide to implement child protection initiatives.

The delegation reported that committees comprising representatives from village administrations, the National Union of Eritrean Women, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, and other institutions have been established to promote the rights and welfare of children with disabilities. Eritrea has also accepted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, reaffirming its commitment to inclusivity and ensuring children with disabilities fully enjoy their rights.

In terms of health services, the delegation underlined Eritrea's dedication to ensuring every child's health and safety, fostering a brighter future for all. Eritrea has achieved over 95% immunization coverage and introduced vaccines like Meningitis-A and HPV since 2020. Community-led sanitation initiatives have made the majority of Eritrean villages open defecation-free. Maternal health has also improved significantly, with maternal waiting homes flourishing and expanded services for low-birth-weight infants through enhanced maternal nutrition and pre- and post-natal



care. Eritrea's comprehensive HIV/AIDS and malaria response has also been a notable success.

The delegation also highlighted Eritrea's commitment to education, particularly in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. All children are ensured access to quality primary education, and the national literacy rate has improved significantly. The Net Enrolment

Rate at the elementary level stands at 81.7%, while the literacy rate has increased to approximately 70%, a sharp rise from the estimated 30% at independence in 1993.

Additionally, the delegation noted extensive dam construction projects to provide sustainable water supplies, enabling year-round irrigation farming. Currently, 79% of the rural population and 95% of

the urban population have access to safely managed drinking water. Schools, offices, and other public spaces also benefit from improved water access.

The delegation reiterated Eritrea's unwavering commitment to protecting children's rights, highlighting the collective efforts of Government institutions, civil society, and communities in achieving these milestones.

CALL FOR STRENGTHENED ROLE AND PARTICIPATION OF PFDJ ORGANIZATIONS



At an activity assessment meeting held in Mendefera on 14 January, Mr. Habteab Tesfatsion, Governor of the Southern Region, urged PFDJ organizations in the region to lead in implementing development programs.

According to a report presented by Ms. Amete Neguse, Head of the PFDJ in the region, significant efforts were made in 2024 to establish socio-economic organizations, raise public awareness, and support families of martyrs and disadvantaged citizens.

Highlighting the efforts made in all sub-zones to enhance political awareness and public productivity, Ms. Amete called for more vigorous participation to achieve better outcomes.

In his report on organizational and political activities, Mr. Saleh Osman noted that about 2 million Nakfa was disbursed to support families of martyrs and disadvantaged citizens. Entertainment programs were also organized for members of the Defense Forces, contributing to various regional development projects.

Participants extensively discussed the reports presented and adopted several recommendations.

MINISTER AREFAINE'S VISIT TO DIRFO DAM CONSTRUCTION

Minister Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, visited the progress of the Dirfo Dam construction and agricultural development in the area on 15 January.

At a meeting with administration members in the Akria sub-zone and public representatives, Minister Arefaine urged residents to adopt collective farming practices, which the dam's construction would facilitate.

Regarding the dam's construction, Eng. Biniam Haile, coordinator of the project, stated

that the work is being carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Infrastructural Development Department of the Central Region, and members of the Defense Forces. He reported that 85% of the dam, designed to hold 200,000 cubic meters of water, has been completed.

Eng. Biniam also revealed that over 38 water wells have been filled with water from the dam, benefiting local farmers in developing vegetable and fruit farming.

Lt. Colonel Yosief Haile,

Commander of the Defense Force members stationed in the area, emphasized the significant role played by the Defense Forces in the project and expressed their commitment to completing the construction on schedule.

Residents expressed optimism, stating that the dam's construction would alleviate water shortages and support the development of vegetable and fruit farming.

The Dirfo administrative area is located 17 km north of Asmara and is home to over 650 families.



Statement by the Delegation of the State of Eritrea at the Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture in Preparation for the Extraordinary AU Summit on the Post-Malabo CAADP

Mr. Chairperson,

Thank you for giving my delegation the floor.

At the outset, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to the people and Government of the sisterly Republic of Uganda for the warm hospitality accorded to my delegation.

I am honored to deliver this statement on behalf of H.E. Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture of the State of Eritrea.

Mr. Chairperson,

Our continent, Africa, has a high potential for agro-food system development. At present, agricultural productivity and production in Africa are very low compared to the potential and demand of the ever-increasing population of the continent. The safety and nutrient content of the produce also matter to the health of the communities. The main challenges in the food system include but are not limited to climate change, global and regional political instabilities, pandemics, unsafe use of inorganic agricultural inputs, high post-harvest losses, and lack of technology coupled with limited human and instructional capacity.

Mr. Chairperson,

The Maputo Declaration,



followed by the Malabo Declaration, contributed to coordination in national and regional agriculture development. The full implementation of the Declarations and the national plans faced several challenges. The documents, among other things, helped as instruments to evaluate national policies, strategies, programs, and projects that promote inclusive and sustainable agricultural production and safeguard environmental quality.

Mr. Chairperson,

Agriculture and food security are among the priorities of Eritrea's development agenda. Before 2013, Eritrea's five-year sectorial strategic development plan's theme was to ensure 'food security,' between 2013 and 2020, the theme was revised to 'food and nutrition security.' Since 2021, safety matters more, and the theme changed to 'safe and nutritious food for everyone, everywhere'. To meet the strategic objectives of 2024 to 2028, our strategic plan is focused on five programs, i.e., i) agricultural land and natural resources management, ii) crop development, iii) livestock development, iv) integrated sustainable livelihood and agribusiness support, and v) human and institutional capacity. These strategic objectives are in alignment with the Kampala Declaration.

Mr. Chairperson,

To meet the objective of 'safe and nutritious food security,' Eritrea is implementing several programs, including the Small and Productive Farming Plot (SPFP), the Minimum Integrated

Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP), the Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy

(SMCFS), and the transformation from inorganic to organic fertilizers.

In this regard, it is encouraging that the African Food Safety Agency is in place. We expect member states to benefit from the agency's work. Environmental safety should also be included in the agri-food system for sustainable development.

The transformation from an agricultural to an agri-food system is significant for agricultural development.

Mr. Chairperson,

The member states are primarily responsible for implementing the targets set out in the Kampala Declaration. Success is measured by the positive changes achieved in the well-being of the people and the transformation of Africa's economy.

I thank you.

9 January 2025,

Kampala, Republic of Uganda

NEWS

SEMINAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF NUEW

A seminar marking the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) was held in Mannheim, Germany, on 11 January. Union representatives from cities in southern Germany attended the seminar.

Ms. Leul Tewolde, chairperson of the union branch in Germany, stated that the seminar aimed to review the union's activities, including achievements and challenges, and to discuss strategies for strengthening future programs.

Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, emphasized the union's efforts toward the total emancipation of women and encouraged members of the German branch to continue contributing actively to national affairs, as they have done in the face of numerous challenges.



Mr. Kahsai Tewolde, head of Public and Community Affairs, commended the union branch for organizing and raising awareness among women. He also called for intensified efforts to achieve even better outcomes.

Messages of solidarity were

delivered by Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Eritrea's Consul General in Frankfurt, and Mr. Hussein Kelfa, chairman of the Eritrean War Disabled Veterans Association in Germany.

The event also featured research presentations focusing on the role of women in national affairs, as well as cultural and artistic programs.

In related news, Mr. Abdurahman Osman, Eritrea's Consul General in Jeddah and its environs, met with the Eritrean community to review the activities of 2024 and discuss the action plan for 2025.



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SpotLight

A Leading Driver of Positive Social Change: the NUEW and a Half-Century of Struggle

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Recently, Eritreans living in Germany held a seminar marking the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW). Since its founding nearly a half-century ago, the NUEW has been a key national organization and has played a significant role in shaping the social, political, and economic landscape of Eritrea, particularly in advancing gender equality and women's rights.

The NUEW was established in 1979 with the complete backing and firm support of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which by then had become the leading force in the independence movement. During the long struggle for freedom, the NUEW not only helped to mobilize Eritrean women as an integral part of the formidable armed liberation forces and was critical in organizing resistance efforts, but it also played a crucial role in sensitizing Eritrean society to the importance of a range of gender-related issues and promoting gender equality in all its manifestations.

Scholars and historians have described in detail how, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, Eritrean women's valiant contributions to the armed struggle were distinguished and largely unparalleled in the annals of the history of liberation movements worldwide. Comprising approximately one-third of all the liberation forces, Eritrean women served in key roles in combat, logistics, medical assistance, and leadership. This marked a significant departure from traditional gender roles in Eritrea and the wider region. Also, despite the challenges of a devastating conflict and the residual, lingering effects of discrimination, the NUEW played a key role in helping to drive a number of important sociocultural changes.

Following Eritrea's achievement of independence, the NUEW continued in its important work, reconstituting itself as an autonomous non-governmental organization dedicated to improving the status of the nation's women and girls. Broadly, the organization's mission is to ensure that all Eritrean women and girls, regardless of status, region, background, or any

other characteristic, are able to confidently stand for their rights and equally participate in all aspects of life and sectors of society.

Since independence, some of the main objectives of the NUEW have included, among others: ensuring gender equality and women's rights in political, economic, social, cultural, and all other spheres; increasing women's social awareness and knowledge; striving for the active participation of Eritrean women in overall development programs in such a way that they also benefit from their efforts; promoting peace and development; and strengthening the NUEW in order to make it more efficient and influential.

The NUEW has continued to take on a wide range of social projects over the years to promote gender equality and support the empowerment of women and girls. For instance, it has established several professional training centers as part of its broader aim of capacity-building and worked closely with the Ministry of Education and other government institutions to raise female enrolment and eradicate illiteracy. The organization has



also supported skills development and vocational training programs aimed at empowering women, particularly in rural areas. As well, it has maintained a legal counseling department, which has helped to significantly increase women's knowledge and understanding of legal issues and their rights (especially with regard to issues such as divorce, alimony, paternity, inheritance, and land ownership, among other issues), while also

fighting residual stigma and discrimination. Furthermore, the NUEW has campaigned to improve women's access to healthcare and promote their inherent rights and dignity, while in terms of socioeconomic empowerment, it has promoted women's involvement in various economic sectors, from agriculture to small-scale business. There are myriad initiatives aiming to enhance women's access to credit, resources, and training to encourage entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency.

Over its decades-long history, the NUEW has significantly grown, both with regard to its overall membership, as well as to the scope of its work and the impacts it has been able to make on the ground. At present, it has thousands of members of all ages and backgrounds dispersed across all the nation's villages, communities, and regions. There are numerous active branches and members in countries around the world. (Today, active branches of varying sizes exist in countries in Africa, Europe, North America, the Middle East, and Australia.) These not only promote gender-related issues and empowerment

of women in their communities, but they also support the work of NUEW in Eritrea in various ways, from donating resources and sharing experiences to participating in campaigns, raising awareness of pressing issues, and conducting workshops or training programs. In effect, although thousands of miles may separate members in Eritrea and from around the world, they remain united in their vision and efforts for a more equitable nation.



Importantly, the NUEW has partnered with various organizations, including different agencies of the United Nations and other entities, to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Since independence, it has participated in numerous regional and global initiatives aimed at advancing women's status.

Tireless efforts have contributed to important results

Over the years, Eritrea has made important improvements and registered notable progress in relation to gender equality and empowerment. These strides are rooted in a number of different factors, from high-level political commitment and prioritization to investment of time and resources, among others. Of course, they have also been achieved through the tireless efforts and valuable, multifaceted contributions of the NUEW.

To briefly recap some of the improvements, life expectancy has increased significantly, while the percentage of women beneficiaries within the national micro-credit and saving scheme today is close to 60 percent, compared to only 16 percent in 1995. Furthermore, female involvement in small-scale businesses has grown, with women now holding about half of the business licenses issued nationwide – again, a considerable improvement from past years. As well, according to national reports and estimates, women account for marginally over half – about 51 percent – of the country's total formal labor force, constitute about 46 percent of all employees holding managerial positions, and makeup 22 and 29 percent of all members of the National Assembly and Regional Assemblies, respectively. The government's commitment to ensure equal access to health services, water, and sanitation is also contributing to an array of positive health outcomes for women and girls, while rates of harmful traditional practices (from child marriage to FGM/C) have been reduced significantly.

Alongside all of the above, land, both for housing and commercial and subsistence farming, is equally distributed among men, and women's financial inclusion, in terms of access to bank loans and use of various financial services, continues to trend in a positive direction. Significant progress has been made in education.

Female literacy has increased steadily (youth female youth literacy is above 93 percent, almost equal to males), while across all levels, female enrolment continues to steadily grow, and the historically huge gender gap is being progressively narrowed. Parity between girls and boys has been achieved within middle education, and it is almost entirely achieved in pre-primary and secondary education, while improvements continue to be registered at the primary level. Enrolment at the tertiary level among males and females has remained almost equal, a positive transformation compared to past decades.

As a result of different factors, including the leading role played by the NUEW, girls, and women are tangibly contributing within all areas of society and in many diverse, important ways, ultimately playing a vital role in families, communities, the nation's socio-economic improvement, and its general development. Notably, the organization's presence at the grassroots level, ensuring that women in underserved or marginalized communities have access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and legal support, has led to meaningful and sustainable changes in women's lives.

Overall, the NUEW has made substantial contributions to the advancement of women's rights and gender equality in Eritrea, mainly through its roles in education, healthcare, political participation, and the liberation struggle. It has helped women achieve greater empowerment and visibility in society and remained one of the key drivers of social change in Eritrea.



Keren: A Testament to Eritrean Architectural Heritage

Mussie Efriem

The preservation of cultural heritage is crucial for several reasons. It serves as a tangible link to the past, offering valuable insights into a country's history and cultural evolution and boosting tourism. The preservation of Art Deco architecture is also a crucial component of preserving this broader cultural heritage. Art Deco buildings stand as powerful testaments to the architectural styles of a bygone era and the aesthetic sensibilities of their time. These structures often represent significant economic growth and social change periods, showcasing past generations' aspirations and aesthetic sensibilities. Furthermore, preserving Art Deco landmarks enhances a city's unique character and historical significance, attracting tourists.

Eritrea boasts a rich legacy of local and colonial architecture, particularly monumental and Art Deco, dating back to Ottoman Turkish rule and subsequent colonizers. These architectural marvels, primarily concentrated in major Eritrean towns, were constructed by the colonizers to project their cultural influence and assert their dominance. This diverse architectural landscape encompasses a range of structures, including remnants of international battlefields, scars of colonial oppression, and significant religious sites, offering a complex and multifaceted glimpse into the country's history.

The Anseba region, particularly the city of Keren, stands out as a prominent hub for this architectural heritage, showcasing a remarkable concentration of these structures. Historically, the city of Keren has played a pivotal role in regional trade for centuries. From the medieval to the 16th century, it served as a crucial intermediary point on the vital trade routes connecting the

Red Sea's west coast with various parts of the region. Caravans laden with goods from Persia and India traversed these routes, bringing valuable commodities to various parts of East Africa. Keren's strategic location between the Anseba and Barka rivers made it an ideal hub for these transcontinental trade networks. According to an Italian priest, Giuseppe Sapeto, one of the earliest Europeans to arrive in Eritrea, Keren served as a vital center for merchants from the Gash, Kingdom of Meroe, and Shindi regions. These merchants brought diverse goods to Keren, including animal skin, butter, livestock, camels, gold, wax, frankincense, dates, tamarind, ostrich feathers, and many other valuable commodities. This thriving trade in goods from these regions undoubtedly contributed significantly to Keren's emergence as a prominent economic hub during that era.

Keren possesses a unique geographical feature: a prominent cave with numerous entrances. Historically, these caves served as natural storehouses for the city's market goods, offering a secure and climate-controlled environment for preserving perishable items during that time.



This natural storage solution likely significantly impacted the

city's economic development. Furthermore, the city of Keren is surrounded by huge rocks and mountains, a characteristic that has likely influenced its name. Some linguists suggest that the name "Keren" originates from the Belin language, where "krng" translates to "stones," reflecting the city's prominent rocky surroundings.

Among the various colonial powers to have exerted influence over Eritrea, the Ottoman Empire was the first to establish a significant presence. They initially settled in the area now known as Forto, leaving behind a notable legacy



in the form of a fortified position on Forto Mountain. In 1872, the Egyptians took over from the Turks,



of investment and technological innovation spurred Keren's rapid growth and economic prosperity

activities undertaken by the area's inhabitants. Establishing the railroad and train station also made a vital contribution to the town's growth.

During the British Military Administration (BMA) period following World War II, Keren served as the administrative capital for three of Eritrea's provinces: Senhit, Sahel, and Barka. This strategic position underscored the city's importance within the regional context. A pivotal event in Keren's history was the fierce battle between Axis and Allied forces during World War II. This climactic confrontation, known as the Battle of Keren, occurred on the city's northern edge. A poignant testament to this conflict, the city now features two cemeteries: one dedicated to fallen Italian soldiers on the north edge and another honoring Allied soldiers on the southern outskirts, both serving as significant historical sites for visitors. The Battle of Keren involved a massive mobilization of forces, with thousands of soldiers from around 15 nationalities across Europe, Africa, and Asia participating in the struggle to control the strategically vital mountains of Keren. Tinkuluhas, where the battle culminated, derives its name from the Belin language, meaning "the place where the soldiers of the gigantic forces wipe out," reflecting the bloody conflict between Italians and British forces.

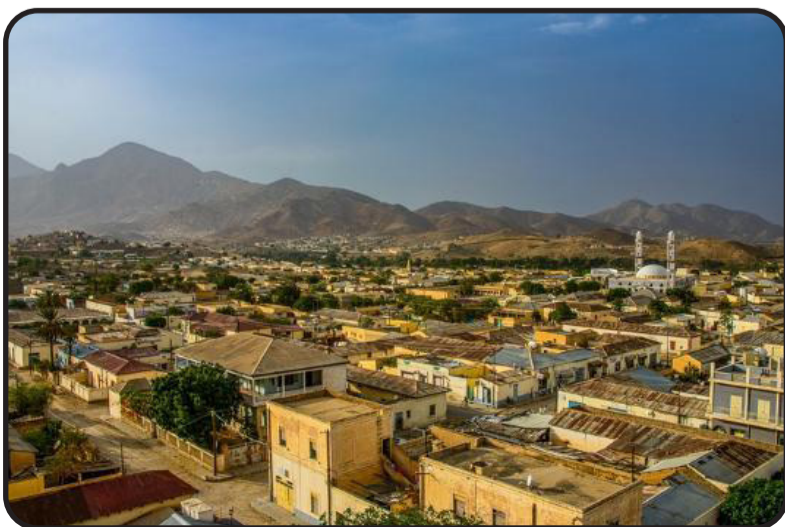
within a relatively short period.

Under Italian colonial rule, Keren attracted diverse investors beyond Italian businessmen. Individuals from various nationalities, including Greeks, Indians, Yemenis, Bulgarians, Jews, Sudanese, British, Somalis, and others, contributed to the city's burgeoning economy. The Italian colonizers strategically planned Keren as a residential center for Italians, envisioning it as a hub for business and entertainment. Reflecting this ambition, the initial urban planning envisioned a city with a capacity for approximately 10,000 residents.

Keren's urban planning unfolded in three distinct stages. The initial master plan was drafted between 1903 and 1904 during the administration of Governor Ferdinand Martini. This foundational plan was subsequently revised in 1913. Finally, a comprehensive third and final master plan was developed in 1937, shaping the city's urban landscape as it evolved. In 1911, the railroad constructed to connect Asmara and Massawa reached Keren, and in 1918, a train station was constructed in the city. In 1920, the train station began to serve the area's inhabitants, resulting in the expansion of agricultural

but unlike the Turks, the Egyptians did not leave any significant remnants in the area. Later, when the Italians took over the country in 1890, they constructed one of the largest mosques in the country around 1896. Subsequently, Italian colonial rule transformed Keren from a small town into a thriving modern city. This rapid development was fueled by several factors, including a moderate climate, fertile land, and readily accessible water sources. These favorable conditions attracted renowned Italian businessmen who invested heavily in modernizing the agricultural sector. This influx

A significant portion of Keren's built environment comprises over a century-old structures, bearing witness to the city's rich history. Notable examples include the St. Michael Greek Orthodox Church, the Ala'tiq Mosque, the Luigi Riva Palace, the Deponti Building, Shitata (Enda Molgom), the Grand Hotel, and the Keren City Hall. These architectural gems showcase diverse architectural styles, reflecting the city's multifaceted past and the influence of various cultures and periods.



OPINION

Compilation of Dictionary for Language Transformation

Simon Weldemikael

Eritrea is a multilingual country where all nine languages have the same status before the law. The government takes positive and practical measures to elevate the status of the languages. One such measure is found in the National Education Policy of Eritrea that promotes the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in primary schools. Through this policy, all Eritrean languages are afforded equal opportunity to serve as academic languages in schools and, thereby, develop.

Eritrean languages are now developing in a way they can be used in a variety of domains. Using the local languages in several domains implies that the languages must fulfill some technical requirements; for example, the languages must be standardized and have a standardized technical vocabulary for use in the various domains. This makes the compilation of dictionaries a necessity, a crucial measure for the elevation of the status of the languages.

The compilation of a dictionary is an essential step in the endeavour to preserve, standardize and develop Eritrean languages. Recently, young app developers have developed electronic and online dictionaries. There is also a picture dictionary for children on the chart. Users now have several options for dictionaries to choose from.

Under colonial rule, indigenous Eritrean languages lacked legal status in public domains. They were deliberately suppressed and excluded in education, administration, and other official interactions. It was only during the liberation struggle that Eritrean languages received adequate attention, and initiatives were taken to develop them.

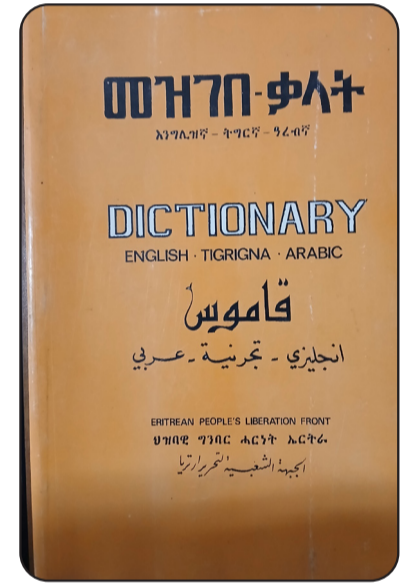
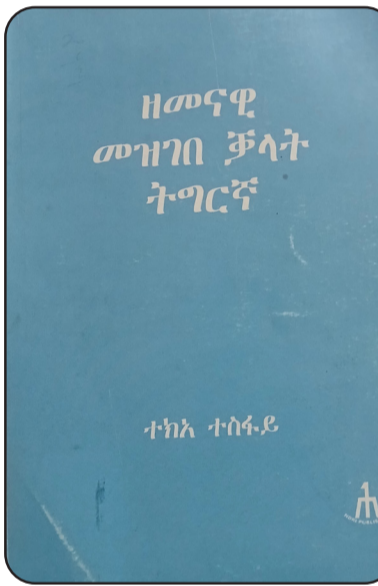
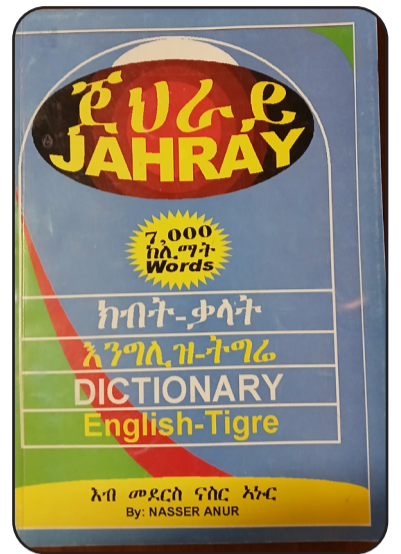
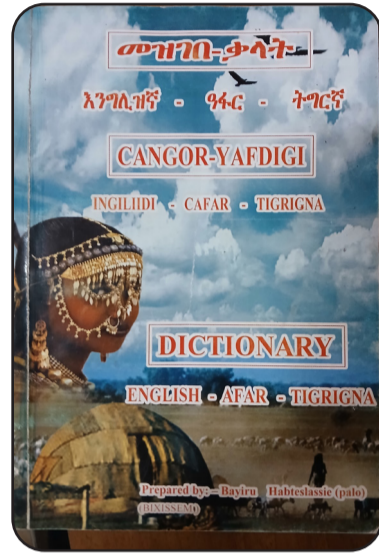
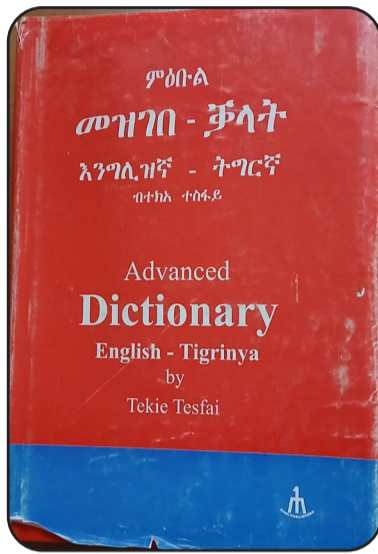
Most dictionaries in Eritrea tend to be bi-lingual, with entries in a foreign language and definitions in an Eritrean language. Monolingual dictionaries are available only in Tigrinya and Tigre. *ዘመናዊ መዝገበ ቃላት ትግርኛ* (A Modern Tigrigna Dictionary), compiled by Tekie Tesfay in 2011, is probably the most advanced

Tigrigna-Tigrigna Dictionary. A Tigre-Tigre Dictionary *ክብት-ቃላት ህግያ ትግራይ*, prepared by Mussa Aron in 2005, is another monolingual dictionary. These two monolingual dictionaries are storehouses of Tigre and Tigrigna languages and can serve as models for lexicographers intent on compiling dictionaries in the remaining languages.

Under colonial rule very few dictionaries were produced to familiarize the people with colonial languages. Tigrigna-Italian and Tigrigna-Amharic dictionaries were compiled with very limited entries. Dictionaries intended to develop Eritrean languages began to appear only during the armed struggle for independence. In 1982, the English-Tigrigna-Arabic dictionary was compiled by the Department of Political Agitation of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). This dictionary has entries in English, with definitions in Tigrinya and Arabic. In the same year, the EPLF published a Tigrinya-English Dictionary and a dictionary of medicine.

After independence, lexicography can be said to have grown, and several dictionaries were published as a result. Examples include Tekie Tesfay's Advanced English-Tigrigna Dictionary, Bayiru Habteslassie's English-Afar-Tigrigna Dictionary, Nasser Anur's English-Tigre Dictionary, Gebrezie Adhanom's *መዝገበ ቃላት ግእዝ-ትግርይና* (A Dictionary of Geez-Tigrinya) and Ruth Simon's *Dictionnaire Francais-Tigrigna*. Many specialized dictionaries in areas such as medicine and pharmacy are now available in Eritrean languages. Dictionaries are also available today electronically for most Eritrean languages. Fitsum Gaim, a young app developer, has recently developed an electronic edition of Tekie Tesfay's dictionary.

Many people have an interest in the use of dictionaries. They know much about dictionaries and their use. It's hard to find a person with a smartphone that doesn't have an electronic dictionary. In this regard, Eritrean app developers have made significant contributions in making the



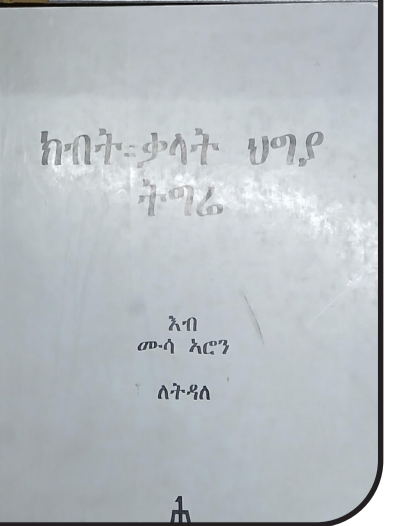
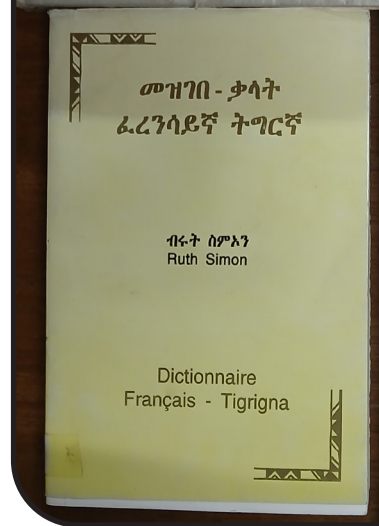
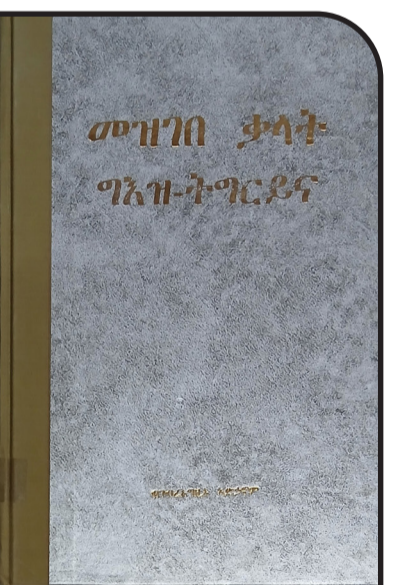
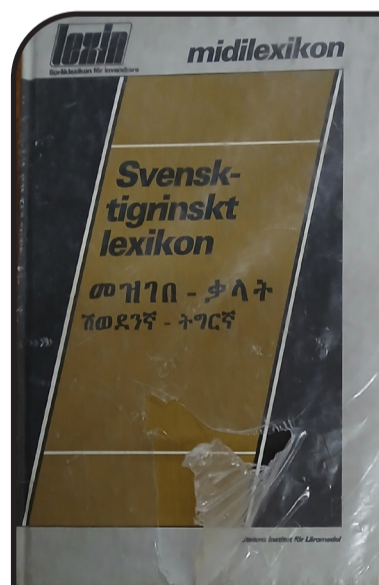
the threat posed by dominant international languages. The threat was so real that it pushed Africans to pronounce in the Asmara Declaration (2002) that "No language is intrinsically developed: it is through usage that development occurs and that a language extends its technical scope." The Asmara Declaration also stated that creativity has no limits, and technicalization and terminological development have no limits. Therefore, the compilation of dictionaries must be viewed as one creative way that positively affects the growth and transformation of our indigenous languages to perform

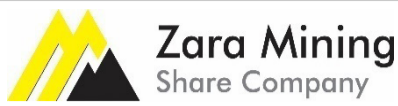
several functions and acquire prestige.

dictionaries extraordinarily user-friendly and helpful for the average user. For example, the electronic Advanced English-Tigrigna Dictionary has an easy-to-understand user guide that explains in a simple way how the user can find the word he/she is looking for. It has many features, such as searching from English to Tigrigna and vice versa, as well as searching English words using voice.

Dictionaries are valuable learning tools because they help enrich the vocabulary repertoire of learners, enhancing their comprehension and independence in the learning process. To achieve communicative ability in a second or foreign language, one requires proficiency in the vocabulary of key areas of the language. Apart from its role in helping with language proficiency, the compilation of a dictionary and the culture of lexicography are vital for the intellectualization of Eritrean languages. Dictionaries give the required power for languages to expand their functional use in all spheres of life and science.

Africans have long identified





Vacancy Announcement

Position:	Information Technology (IT) Officer
Number required	1
Location:	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Site)
Duration	Indefinite.
Reporting to:	IT Supervisor
Primary Responsibility & Scope of work	Provide maintenance of the computer desktop environment by analyzing requirements, resolving problems, installing hardware and software solutions, and supporting ZMSC staff in Asmara, camp, and accommodation.
Duties:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for administration and internal support of the Company's PCs, printers, servers, scanners and related equipment. Tasks include end user support, license tracking, and performing PC maintenance, upgrades and configurations and other duties assigned by immediate supervisor. Installing and configuring computer hardware operating systems, applications, software, systems, networks, printers and scanners. Talking staff through a series of actions, either face to face or over the telephone, email, messengers to help set up systems or resolve issues. Troubleshooting system and network problems and diagnosing and solving hardware or software faults and responding to breakdowns. Replacing parts as required. Providing support, including procedural documentation and relevant reports. Following diagrams and written instructions to repair a fault or set up a system. Supporting the roll-out of new applications. Setting up new users' accounts and profiles and dealing with password issues. Working continuously on a task until completion (or referral to third parties, if appropriate). Prioritizing and managing many open cases at one time. Rapidly establishing a good working relationship with staff and other Professionals, e.g., software developers; ERP companies. Testing and evaluating new technology. Conducting electrical safety checks on computer equipment. Maintaining records of software licenses. Managing stocks of equipment, consumables, and other supplies. Responsible for other duties assigned by immediate supervisor. Advise/consult to his/her immediate supervisor.
Knowledge & Skills Required:	IT related technical diploma.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	+3 years in user support/Help desk at enterprise level.
Leadership Experience – Nature & length of time	
Other skill & abilities	Radio communication, Technical skills, Organizational skills, Interpersonal skills, Communication skills, Patience, A meticulous and methodical nature, A logical mind, Capable of working well under pressure, Enthusiasm to be continually learning.
Key Performance Indicators:	Willing to undertake tasks requested by management outside the job description should the need arise

Salary: according to Company's salary scale.

Place of work: Zara Mining Share Company Koka Gold Mine
Zoba Gash Braka
Sub-Zoba Sala

Additional Requirement for nationals: Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defence. 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 to the sender.

Address: **Applications should be submitted to HR and Admin Office/site.**

Checked By	Title: HR Manager	Signature:
Approved by:	Title: General Manager	Signature:
Date: 31 st December 2024	Deadline for application: 05 days from the day of announcement.	



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

Position: Underground Mining Trainer

Department: ES/Training and Development

Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Design, Develop and implement underground Training and Assessment System.
- Conduct operator training and assessment in the Load and Haul, Drill, and Blast operations.
- Coach and mentor national trainers to make them competent trainers.
- Develop safety and health training packages and conduct actual training.

Task description expanded to core performance areas

- Design, Develop and implement underground Training and Assessment System
- Planning and Scheduling Mining operators training & assessment
- Conduct training & assessment
- Follow up and Proficiency level training
- Conduct training Impact and Effectiveness evaluation
- Reporting & record generation

Unique requirements/other information

- Good verbal and written communication skills in English.
- Ability to work in multicultural work environment.
- Must be highly motivated, driven by objectives and capable of multi – tasking.
- Coaching and mentoring skills.
- Understanding of instruction design system.
- Proven experience in Underground Mining Operation.
- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Degree or Diploma in related field ○ Trainer & assessor Certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5-10 years' experience in Underground Mining Operations ○ Competency on Underground Mining Equipment and Blasting Operations. ○ 5-6 years Underground Mining Load & Haul Operator training and Drill & Blast Operations training experience
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Computer Skills, Analytical Skill ○ Attention to detail ○ Plan, Organize & Execution skills ○ Presentation skills, Problem solving skill ○ Relevant trade skills, Assessment skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication English ○ Assertiveness, Interpersonal Relations ○ Integrity, Conflict resolution ○ Ability to work towards strict deadlines ○ High level of accuracy, Discretion

Position: HME Dewatering Mechanic

Department: Mining

Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Responsible for managing the pit dewatering pumps and engines by executing planned services, breakdown and major rebuilding of dewatering pumps.
- Manage and control spare parts availability.

Essential functions

- Safely maintain pit dewatering pumps to ensure targeted reliability and availability to support mining activities in all mining operations. (Planned and unplanned work)
- To rebuild dewatering pumps when needed to ensure availability of worn or failed pumps.

Task description expanded to core performance areas

- Planning
- Implementation of the plan
- Reporting

Unique requirements / other information

- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Formal Trade Certificate ○ Must have a valid driver licence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 - 5 years pit dewatering pump and engine experience ○ Knowledge of SYKES and or Godwin dewatering pumps ○ Knowledge of submersible pumps.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Computer Literacy MS Office – Intermediate) ○ Attention to detail, Analytical skill ○ Mechanical & Electrical dewatering experience ○ Problem solving skill ○ Reading and understanding technical diagrams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communications (English), Assertiveness ○ Interpersonal relations (Team player) ○ Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling ○ Ability to work towards strict deadlines ○ Discretion, High level of accuracy, Self-motivation ○ Integrity, Self-driven

General Information and other requirements:

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

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 will 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:

- 1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.**
- 2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea**



"It's Someone Who Practices a Single Profession 10,000 Times that becomes a Professional, Not Someone who Dabbles in 10,000 Professions Just Once."

Luwam Kahsay H.

Can one have more than one profession?

becomes proficient in a while. It all depends on using your time wisely. So, by sticking to the scheduled time and working with dedication, there is no reason one

Our guest today, Measho Tewelde, is a civil engineer and is currently working at Segen Construction Company (SCC). He had worked at ASBECO Construction Company for 16 years before he was reassigned to SCC in 2024. Measho has been writing articles for Haddas Eritrea since 2018. He also writes books and composes music.



Sure, but you must first have a genuine passion for the profession and be prepared to put in the effort to excel in the tasks you perform.

can't be a master of more than one profession.

I believe it's someone who practices a single profession

simultaneously. What we need to always remember is that at the end of the day a profession is validated by action and discipline.

What are your thoughts about writing?

Based on my personal experience, a person is an outcome of the community he/she lives in. Growing up around my grandfather who is a knowledgeable narrator and my mother helped me to have a keen interest in what I grew up hearing. That led to my interest in writing.



Whether we realize it or not, we all engage in multiple tasks. One of the many effective methods I use is the 30 minute's theory. For instance, if one spends 30 minutes a day practicing the guitar, he/she

10,000 times that becomes a professional, not someone who dabbles in 10,000 professions just once. With 24 hours in a day, proper time management allows a person to master several professions

I believe writing isn't exclusive to a select few; anyone can write. Of course you need to know how to write. If someone with years of experience in a profession doesn't share their knowledge, what's the use? Writing is an essential communication tool that transmits history across generations. Societies with written heritage are more advanced than those without. Thus, I urge everyone to keep at least a daily journal. This simple habit could eventually contribute significantly to one's country's or even the world's literature. Writing is a game-changer when practiced diligently.

Let's move on to your book.



What is it about?

The title of my book is "Ita Dairo Metkel". Starting from its title, it attempts to demonstrate the importance of our ancestors' culture. Dairo, sycamore, is a tree under whose shade important meetings and events used to be held in the past. It is an emblem of the values of our society. In a narrative style, my book attempts to show our basic traditional laws, customs and lifestyle that reflect our identity as a society and what we have been through.

Isn't it difficult to juggle different kinds of professions?

Professions don't necessarily compete against one another. It all depends on how faithful we are to each of the professions we practice. In my case, if I get engaged in one of the professions, I immerse myself in it to the point of forgetting that I am equally capable of performing the others. I give all my passion and attention

What is your musical journey like?

When I was playing the guitar in my early days, I often thought about how to blend it with our traditional music. Hearing my mom sing always captivated me. Her songs focused on nostalgia. Over time I came to realize that it was closely related to the blues. I call them 'Nay beal Adey derfi,' my mother's songs, which have influenced me to lean toward the blues. So far, I have produced an album and three singles. I wrote some of the lyrics of the songs. I also have a plan to release an album although these days I am spending the time mainly playing music at piano bars and different ceremonies.



based on the schedule I assign to each one of them.

What have you learned from your experience?

That as long as one is good at time management, he/she is capable of achieving their goal. Our greatest gift from God is having a mind that is always ready to learn new things. What matters is living in the present circumstance because every circumstance comes with its own opportunities. There is nothing that can't be achieved when given time and a serious mind.

Thank you, Measho.

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