



MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS

Leaders of different countries and organizations are sending messages of congratulations to the people and Government of Eritrea on the occasion of the 33rd Independence Day anniversary.

Accordingly, President Yoo Suk Yeo of the Republic of South Korea, King Mohammed VI of Morocco, and President Cyril Ramaphosa of the Republic of South Africa expressed their well-wishes for good health to President Isaias Afwerki, and peace and prosperity for the Eritrean people.

Similarly, President Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of Malawi, President Mahmud Abbas of Palestine, and King Charles of Great Britain expressed their well-wishes for good health to President Isaias Afwerki, and peace

and prosperity for the Eritrean people.

Meanwhile, leaders of Chad, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Singapore have sent messages of congratulations to the people and Government of Eritrea on the occasion of the 33rd Independence Day anniversary.

In their messages, General Mahamat Idriss Deby Itno of the Republic of Chad, President Hakainde Hichilema of the Republic of Zambia, President Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and President Tharman Shanmugaratnam of the Republic of Singapore wished good health to President Isaias Afwerki and peace and



prosperity to the Eritrean people.

Likewise, the leaders of Egypt, Australia, Spain, and Croatia sent messages of congratulations in connection with the 33rd Independence Day anniversary of Eritrea. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Governor-General David Hurley of the Commonwealth of Australia, King Felipe VI of Spain, and President Zoran Milanović of the Republic of Croatia extended wishes for good health to President Isaias Afwerki and for peace and prosperity to the people of Eritrea.

In their respective messages, the leaders reaffirmed the willingness and readiness to develop and enhance relations with Eritrea in all aspects.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN SOUTHERN REGION

The 33rd Independence Day anniversary celebrations commenced in the Southern region with various programs depicting the day.

Mr. Girmay Gebru, Secretary of the Holidays Coordinating Committee in the region, stated that the official celebration, to be held at the regional level on May 22, will feature cultural and artistic performances by cultural troupes from the Eritrean Defense Force and 12 sub-zones in the region.

Mr. Girmay also said that The festivities will also include a calisthenics show with 520 students participating, general knowledge competition between youth workers, poetry competition between members of the defense Forces and others, concert program in which 20 veteran vocalists will take part, sculptor and painting competition among students, as well as cultural performance involving schools.

Mr. Girmay also indicated that community gatherings will be organized in all sub-zones of the region.

In related news, Ms. Hawa Mo-

ammed, the chairperson of the Holidays Coordinating Committee in the Southern red Sea Region indicated that preparation to mark the 33rd Independence Day anniversary celebrations under the theme "Peace Anchored on Resilience" have been finalized.

Ms. Hawa said that intensive work has been undertaken over the past two months to prepare programs reflecting the heroic feat demonstrated by the liberation fighters in the struggle for national independence, the heavy sacrifice paid as well as the values nurtured.

Ms. Hawa said that sports competitions, 'Warsa' program, seminars, children's programs and tour of the cultural troupe of the Eastern Command to various sub-zones in the region have already been conducted.

Ms. Hawa also said that the Independence Day anniversary will be conducted on 23 May at regional level in the port city of Assab featuring various programs including military parade, speed boats show as well as cultural and artistic programs.



'ERI-FLAG WAVE' PROGRAM IN LONDON

Eritrean nationals in London celebrated the 33rd Independence Day anniversary on 18 May with a car parade that filled the streets of London with bright colors.

The 'Eri-Flag Wave' program was part of the celebrations being conducted by nationals both inside the country and abroad, under the theme "Peace Anchored on Resilience." The program attests to the respect the Eritrean people have for their Independence and flag, as well as their heroism and resilience.

The event saw numerous Eritreans waving their country's flag in the streets of London and distributing pamphlets that depicted the deep meaning of independence to the Eritrean people.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES



following the death of Mr. Ebrahim Raisi, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials in a tragic helicopter crash near Jolfa in Eastern Azerbaijan province.

President Isaias Afwerki expressed his sincere sympathies on behalf of the Government and the people of Eritrea, as well as on his behalf, to Mr. Mohammad Mokhber, the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as to the families of the deceased.

President Isaias Afwerki has extended his deepest condolences to Mr. Mohammad Mokhber, the Interim President of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

PHOTO EXHIBITION MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

A photo exhibition organized by the National Union of Eritrean Women was opened to celebrate the 33rd Independence Day anniversary. The event took place at the premises of the National Union and was officially opened by Ms. Askalu Menkorios, Minister of Tourism, in the presence of Ministers, senior Government, and PFDJ officials.

The exhibition is a testament to the extraordinary role of Eritrean women in the national struggle for independence and in safeguarding the country's sovereignty. It stands out for its depiction of their active participation in national development programs and its stark portrayal of the atrocities committed against the Eritrean people by enemies

of Eritrea.

Ms. Tekea Tesfamicael, President of the National Union of Eritrean Women, expressed that the exhibition plays a crucial role in documenting the heroic contributions of Eritrean women throughout the country's history. It also aims to preserve and pass this proud legacy on to future generations.



Photo: Daniel Woldu



OPINION

Condemning Amnesty International's False Accusations and Addressing Hypocrisy

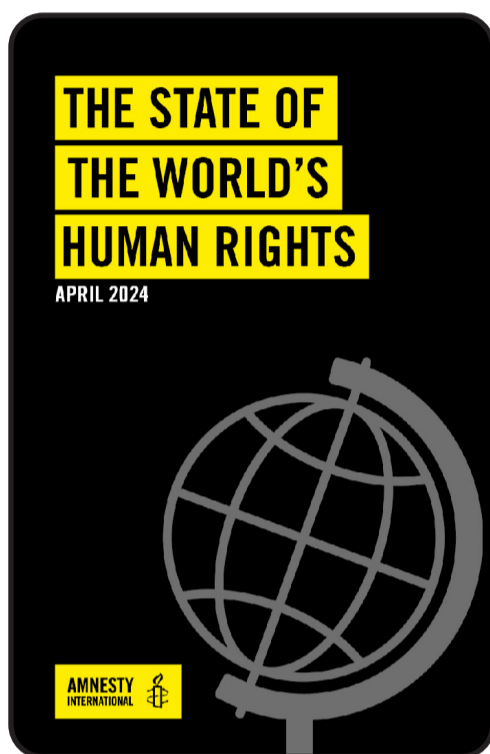
The irregularities and illegalities with which Human Rights NGO's carry out their activities must come into scrutiny

Blata Asfaha

In April of the current year 2024, Amnesty International unveiled its annual "The State of the World's Human Rights" report. Amidst its comprehensive assessment, the report highlighted persistent concerns regarding human rights violations worldwide. However, nestled within its pages lay accusations directed at the government of Eritrea, sparking controversy and renewing debates on the veracity of such claims.

The laundry list of accusations is invariably the same. In the current report, AI spices it with another preposterous accusation on "discrimination and other persecution of the Afar Indigenous People"; which in fact reeks of rabid subservience to a malicious external agenda.

It is noteworthy that the Eritrean government has on numerous occasions addressed these false accusations. But its efforts have often been in vain. Despite concerted efforts by the Eritrean government to refute these allegations through diplomatic channels and evidence-based counterarguments, the



persistent propagation of such narratives has cast a shadow over Global Human Rights Governance standards.

The challenge lies not only in defending against these accusations but also in safeguarding the integrity of human rights advocacy from the specter of politicization and agenda-driven narratives.

The activities of NGOs such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Freedom House, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Open Society Foundations, purportedly in the pursuit of human rights advocacy, have frequently raised concerns regarding their collusion with Western nations to levy unsubstantiated allegations aimed at tarnishing the reputations of countries labeled as 'hostile.'

It is imperative that the irregularities and potential illegalities characterizing the operations of these NGOs be subject to rigorous scrutiny.

Behind the veneer of human rights advocacy lies a complex web of funding sources, lobbying efforts, and geopolitical agendas that warrant closer scrutiny. The convergence of interests between certain NGOs and Western governments raises questions about the true motivations behind their activities and the potential ramifications for global human rights discourse.

The need for thorough

documentation and exposure of Amnesty International's involvement in Venezuela, Freedom House's efforts to undermine the Belarusian government, the National Endowment for Democracy's illicit funding of Russian opposition groups to promote regime change, and the Open Society Foundations' interference in Hungary and other nations worldwide is imperative.

Moreover, the recent release of the United States State Department's report on Human Rights in Eritrea, which references the findings of these NGOs, underscores the interconnectedness between official government narratives and NGO reports in shaping international perceptions.

It is, thus, incumbent upon us to confront these challenges directly, condemning baseless accusations and addressing the pervasive hypocrisy that undermines our efforts to champion justice and accountability. The politicization of human rights strikes at the core of the principles we strive to uphold, sidelining the pursuit of justice in favor of partisan agendas and casting doubt on the integrity of human rights as a whole.

The ramifications of these unfounded allegations reverberate far beyond their immediate targets, eroding trust in institutions meant to safeguard human rights, fostering division within communities, and diverting attention and resources from genuine instances of abuse.

Hypocrisy, a ubiquitous and insidious force in the realm of human rights, is most evident when powerful nations through NGO's, seek to lecture others on human rights while overlooking their own domestic challenges. Confronting the issues posed by false accusations and hypocrisy demands a reaffirmation of our commitment to the respect of human rights, beginning with a resolute denouncement of baseless claims and a demand for accountability from those who seek

to manipulate narratives for political ends.

Amnesty International's persistent focus on Eritrea veers into a clinical psychosis, straying from constructive discourse. Eritrea advocates for a more constructive and forward-looking approach to addressing human rights challenges globally through mechanisms like the Universal Periodic Review. Eritrea actively engages with this process, submitting reports and seeking constructive peer review

to glean lessons from international partners and foster a culture of rigorous self-examination. To date, Eritrea has submitted four reports, one as recent as last Monday.

As we navigate the complex landscape of human rights advocacy, we can truly advance the cause and create a more just and equitable world for all only through collective action that is predicated on the full respect of human rights in its broadest dimensions.

Resilience and Struggle . . .

Continued from page 3

federating Eritrea with Ethiopia as "an autonomous unit ... under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown." The resolution was sponsored by the US which, within the context of the emerging Cold War, determined its geostrategic interests could be better served by federating Eritrea with Ethiopia, its close ally and key partner "in the fight against the Soviet-led spread of Communism in Africa." In a September 1952 speech to the UN Security Council shortly before the resolution was to come into effect, John Foster Dulles, then US Secretary of State, delivered the words that Eritreans, even generations later, will never forget,

"From the point of justice, the opinions of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic interest of the United States in the Red Sea basin and considerations of security and world peace make it necessary that the country be linked with our ally, Ethiopia."

The UN resolution, which was passed despite the wishes of the Eritrean people for an independent nation, meant that the Eritrean people's inviolable and inalienable right to self-determination was denied, contrary to principles recognized by the UN and unlike the other Italian colonies that received independence at the end of World War II.

Days after it was passed, Haile Selassie, the Ethiopian Emperor,

declared a national holiday to celebrate the "restoration" of Eritrea to Ethiopia. During a large celebratory luncheon, attended by the US Ambassador to Ethiopia, the Emperor thanked him profusely and it was gratefully acknowledged that the UN decision was "mainly due to the US." In return for helping ensure Ethiopia's access to the sea, the US secured important military interests. On 22 May 1953, Ethiopia and the US signed an agreement in Washington officially granting the US the right to establish military facilities in Eritrea. The most notable of these was a communications base at Kagnaw station in Asmara. A vital US intelligence link and housing thousands of Americans, Kagnaw was the largest overseas spy facility in the world at the time. The agreement was followed by subsequent bilateral treaties, including a mutual defense pact and an agreement for the US to provide comprehensive military assistance and training for the Ethiopian armed forces.

Importantly, the terms of the international resolution stipulated that Eritrea was to possess legislative, executive, and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs, while the jurisdiction of Ethiopia was to extend to defense, foreign affairs, and international trade. However, the Ethiopian absolute monarchy viewed the federal structure with utter disdain and contempt. Almost immediately, it began to violate the terms of the federal arrangement and pursue a comprehensive approach to disintegrate it.

**ERITREA
PROFILE**

Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday

Editor-In-Chief
Amanuel Mesfun

Asst. Editor-In-Chief
Sirak Habtemichael

P.O.Box: 247
Tel: 11-41-14
Fax: 12-77-49
E-mail:
eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com
Advertisement: 12-50-13

Layout
Azmera Berhane

SpotLight

Resilience and Struggle: The Long Road to Independence (Part I)

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

A long, long history

Several decades ago, archaeologists working in the

Located in the volatile Horn of Africa and possessing a long, pristine coastline on the Red Sea, Eritrea is a country with a rich, complex, and turbulent history. It won its independence from Ethiopia in 1991 after waging one of the longest, most destructive wars for liberation in modern African history. This multipart series helps to shed light on its decades-long struggle.



Danakil Depression area of Eritrea, specifically a place known as Buya, discovered hominid remains dating back approximately 1.5-2 million years—thus placing Eritrea at around the dawn of humankind. Dozens of prehistoric sites, with rock and wall paintings, as well as ancient stone tools and other artifacts, have been found in locations nationwide, while researchers and scholars have discovered an abundance of evidence of agricultural cultivations and breeding of livestock that can be traced back to 5000 BC. Historians also widely consider Eritrea to be the most likely location of the land known to the Ancient Egyptians as Punt, dating back thousands of years.

Later, prior to the colonial period, across a period of several centuries, different parts of present-day Eritrea were ruled or repeatedly invaded by external forces and powers. The Egyptians and Ottoman Turks occupied parts of Massawa and the western and eastern lowlands for long periods across several centuries, while there were brief, sporadic forays into Eritrea, lasting a short duration and marked by much resistance, by various warriors, feudal lords, and kings from areas in present-day Ethiopia and Sudan.

By the late 19th century, the Italians had begun to purchase and lay claim to parts of the country, steadily penetrating from the coastal areas into the interior highlands in their aim to establish a settler colonial state. Italian colonization of Eritrea, in the words of G.K.N. Trevaskis, a British colonial officer who served in Eritrea from 1943 to

1950, “was connived at and, indeed encouraged by the British, who saw in the development of Italian influence in the Red Sea a useful counter to the French.” Eventually, on 1 January 1890, Italy’s King Umberto proclaimed Eritrea as Italy’s “colonia primogenita (first-born colony)”, with Massawa, a historic port city, declared as its capital. (Asmara would be made the Eritrean capital in 1897 – a status that it has retained until present.)

Over the next half century, Eritrea remained firmly under the grip of Italian colonial rule, during which its people were engaged in various forms of protest and resistance. Under Italian domination, Eritreans were subjected to forced servitude and an array of indignities within an inherently oppressive colonial system espousing Europeans’ greatness and natural superiority. Eritreans were denied access to education (restricted to only the basic, lowest levels so as to serve “Italian masters”), while fertile, productive agricultural land was confiscated and given to Italian colonial settlers. Through colonial policies of apartheid, Eritreans were discriminated against and even barred from entering many parts of Asmara; especially during the fascist period.

Alongside all of the tribulations, however, the period saw the introduction and expansion of what is broadly understood as “modern medicine” and also sparked widespread socioeconomic transformation, urbanization, and industrial progress in the country. This included the construction of modern port facilities, health

centers, airports, workshops and factories, roads, railways, communication facilities that were among the best in Africa, along with an array other infrastructure.

In the audacious Teleferica Massaua-Asmara, for instance, a nearly 75-km aerial tramway running from Massawa to Asmara, Eritrea boasted the longest cableway, not just within Africa, but the entire world. Also, in an enlightening 2006 article, the Eritrean scholar Rahel Almedom wrote how, after assuming control of Eritrea following Italian colonization, “the British had inherited a thriving local economy,” while Brigadier Stephen H. Longrigg, a civilian who from 1942 to 1944 served as chief administrator of the British Military Administration (BMA) in Eritrea, described the country as “highly developed,” and noted that it had, “superb roads, a railway, airports, a European city as its capital, [and] public services up to European standards.”

Additionally, as put by two Westerners who lived in Eritrea, “In 1935 Asmara [which was made the Eritrean capital in 1897] was the most modern and progressive city in Italian East Africa,” while at the same time, the port of Massawa boasted the most extensive harbor facilities between Alexandria and Cape Town. Other Eritrean cities also reflected progress and industrialization. Tessenei was a hub for transportation and economic activity, while Dekemhare, about 40-kms south of Asmara, was referred as “zona industria” and “secondo Milano” and full of busy factories and industries.

Critically, the period of Italian colonial rule also forged the basis of an Eritrean state and created its modern territorial boundaries, while contributing to the formation and development of a common, shared social history and unique national identity.

Eritrea remained an Italian colony until April 1941, when the British-led Allied victory over Fascist Italy at the famous Battle of Keren, extending from 5 February

to 1 April, led to the dissolution of the Africa Orientale Italiana – the Italian East African empire. With the demise of Italian colonial rule, Eritrea was placed under the BMA pending an international decision on its long-term fate, with certain global and regional players – led by Britain, the US, and Ethiopia – all seeking to further their own particular geostrategic and political interests.

Although the British forces, led by Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.) William Platt, had promised Eritreans independence if they would help their forces defeat the Italians, who were led by Lt. Gen. Luigi Frusci, once the latter had been defeated the British reneged. (As part of a propaganda campaign targeting Eritrean troops, the British even produced and distributed leaflets which declared, “Eritreans! You deserve to have a flag! This is the honourable life for the Eritrean: to have the guts to call his people a Nation.”).

What is more, as so-called war compensation, the British even proceeded to systematically dismantle many industries, most of the infrastructure, and other lucrative assets that had been developed in Eritrea, selling them off abroad at a handsome profit. So voracious was the British plundering of Eritrea, that Sylvia Pankhurst condemned it as “a disgrace to British civilisation.” The period of the BMA in Eritrea was additionally marked by British skulduggery, interventions, and underhanded attempts to sow local division, instigate havoc, and fragment Eritrea in a variety of ways, including through political sabotage and stoking violence. For the British, weakening Eritrea and making it appear small, weak, and divided – and therefore ultimately unviable as a sovereign, independent entity – would help strengthen their aim of partitioning Eritrea, with the resultant parts being incorporated into imperial Ethiopia and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Ethiopia, too, attempted to depict Eritrea as frail and weak, with the depiction being just one part of the

imperial regime’s multipronged attempt to bring Eritrea firmly under its rule. In a 1947 speech delivered before the Council of Deputies of Foreign Ministers at the United Nations (UN), Aklilu Habtewold, then Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, claimed that Eritrea was “unable to live by itself” and that it depended on Ethiopia “for its economic and commercial livelihood and the livelihood of its seaports.”

Other officials and scholars, all proponents of the chauvinistic, misguided notion of an expansionist, cohesive empire, regularly followed suit. The United States (US), meanwhile, was set against independence for Eritrea, and backed Ethiopia, on the basis that “Eritrea as an inevitably weak state [would be] exposed to Soviet aggression or infiltration.” Of course, the descriptions and portrayals were far from accurate. In fact, one of the main reasons the British, Ethiopians, and Americans worked so hard to portray Eritrea as weak and so heavily pressed their claims regarding the country was because it was full of development and considerable economic potential.

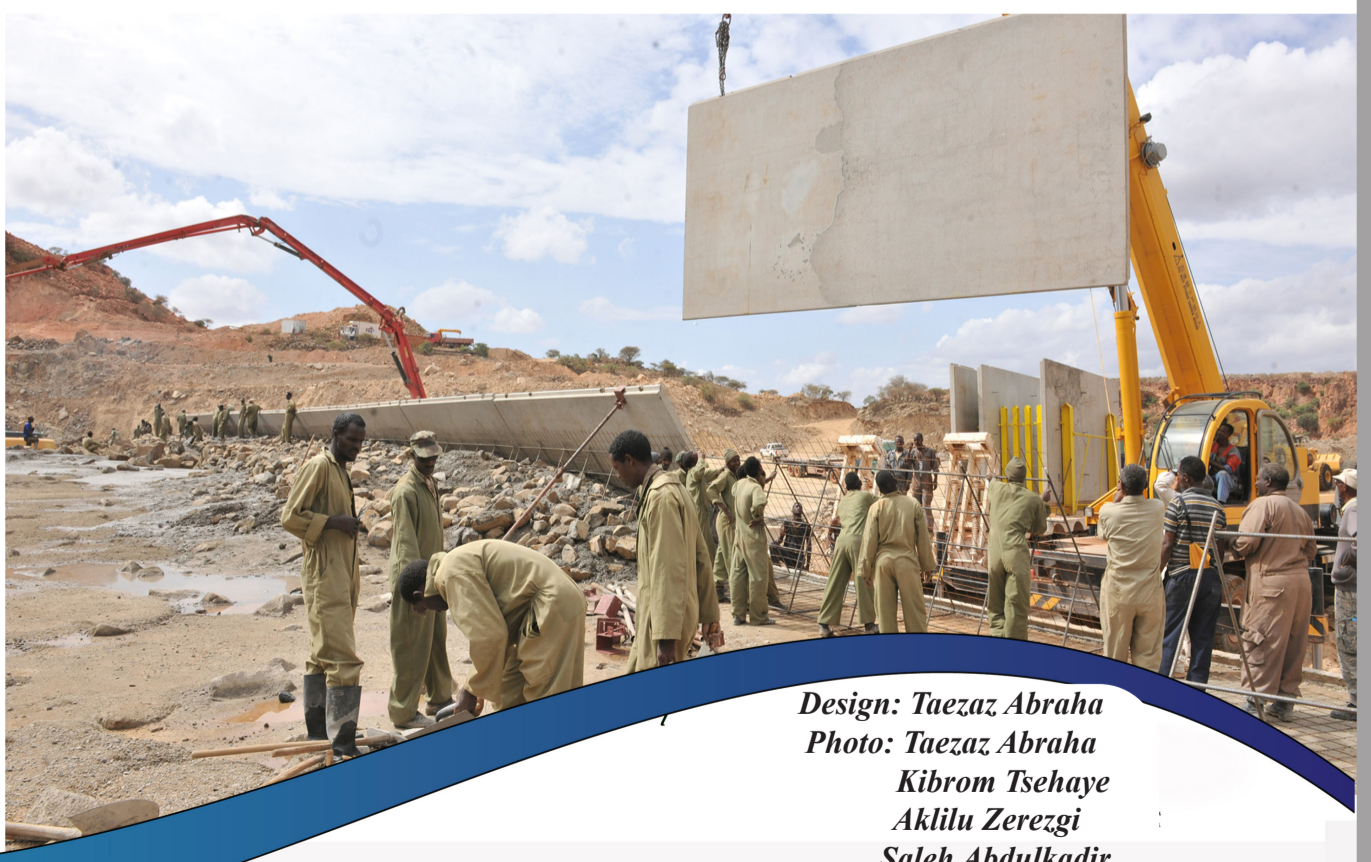
On 20 September 1949, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) decided to send a second commission of inquiry into Eritrea to explore a potential “solution [to] the problem of Eritrea.” In the delegation’s subsequent report about their visit to the country, Sir Zafrulla, the Pakistani representative, presciently observed, “An independent Eritrea would obviously be better able to contribute to the maintenance of peace (and security) than an Eritrea federated with Ethiopia against the true wishes of the people. To deny the people of Eritrea their elementary right to independence would be to sow the seeds of discord and create a threat in that sensitive area of the Middle East.”

Importantly, it was determined that the majority of the Eritrean people wanted independence. However, after a lengthy international process, on 2 December 1950, UN Resolution 390 (V), passed by the UNGA through a vote of 46 to 10, extinguished Eritreans’ hopes and aspirations for independence,

Continued on page 2



Peace Anchored on Resilience



Design: Tazaz Abraha
Photo: Tazaz Abraha
Kibrom Tsehaye
Aklilu Zerezgi
Saleh Abdulkadir

Development



Mussie Efriem

For over a century, Elabered Agro Industry has been a national leader in sustainable farming practices and production. Its rich history serves as a testament to its resilience, and its dedication to sustainable practices ensures a bright future for generations to come.

Elabered's story began in 1893, with the advent of Italian colonialism in Eritrea. Starting small, growing vegetables, tobacco, and sisal on just 11 hectares of land, it has steadily grown into a major agricultural venture. The turning point came in 1960, when its farms grew to 1200 hectares. The expansion in the farms was accompanied by the introduction of modern infrastructure, allowing for the inclusion of a dairy farm into Elabered's operations.

Today, Elabered engages in growing a variety of crops on 350 hectares of farmland. Of the 350 ha of the arable land about 84 ha is covered with perennial crops while 86 ha is covered mainly with vegetables and fodder. Portions of the remaining farmland have recently been developed while the rest are being kept unutilized primarily for the sake of crop rotation and future expansion of fruit and vegetable farms. This rich land yields a bounty of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The crucial element to Elabered's success is its water management system. A network of seven small dams have been constructed and maintained within the Elabered Estate. These dams serve as the lifeblood of the farm, ensuring a reliable source of irrigation for its crops and pastures. This level of commitment to water security underscores Elabered's dedication to responsible and sustainable agricultural practices.

To effectively execute this dual approach, Elabered is divided into two distinct but complementary divisions: cultivation and livestock. The cultivation

Elabered Agro Industry and its Legacy of Sustainable Agriculture

division harnesses the fertile land to grow a diverse range of fruits and vegetables, while the livestock division engages in raising animals for meat and dairy products. By working together, the two divisions create a robust agricultural ecosystem within Elabered Estate. In line with Elabered's dedication to engage in the development of diverse products, the animal farm division has been made to house two units: a cow farm and a swine farm. This division forms the backbone of Elabered's dairy production, and it processes the milk produced within Elabered Estate and Halhale Dairy Farm. This combined production results in an impressive daily output of around 4000 liters of milk. Seventy five percent of the milk processed at Elabered comes from Halhale.

In addition to its dairy products, Elabered Estate boasts a thriving livestock industry, ensuring a steady supply of meat products. Furthermore, Elabered produces a range of dairy products, including packaged raw milk. Most of Elabered's products are sold at markets in Elabered, Keren, Asmara, and beyond. Elabered works to ensure that high-quality dairy products are made available to the society at a fair price. It also operates a modern processing facility that transforms milk into a diverse range of dairy products such as high quality cheese, mozzarella, and butter. These additional products cater to a wider range of consumer preferences. By offering these value-added products, Elabered not only increases its own product portfolio but also creates a more healthy and vibrant dairy market within Eritrea.

Elabered Agro Industry has 350 high-yielding Holstein dairy cows and 320 swine. Now having recognized the potential for further diversification, Elabered Agro Industry has embarked on a new venture – horse breeding. With abundant water resources and ample green forage growing within its premises, the agro industry provides an ideal environment for raising healthy horses. This not only ensures the horses' well-being but also minimizes the need for external feed. Currently,

the company boasts a herd of around 30 homegrown mature horses. This impressive breeding program signifies Elabered Agro Industry's dedication to innovation and its commitment to playing a well-rounded role in Eritrean agriculture.

Elabered Estate's vision is to provide Eritrean citizens with sufficient supply of healthy and affordable food products. This focus on accessibility goes hand-in-hand with its dedication to improving the overall nutritional value of the Eritrean society. By making nutritious fruits, vegetables as well as dairy and meat products readily available at reasonable prices, Elabered empowers the community to make healthy choices.

Elabered's positive impact extends beyond the dinner table. It is also doing well in creating job opportunities for many. At the moment, it employs over 380 Eritrean citizens. This number doesn't even include the additional technical workers who contribute their expertise to Elabered's operations. By creating jobs, Elabered injects essential income into the local economy, fostering growth and prosperity for the Eritrean people.

Building upon its strong foundation of collaboration, Elabered puts high value on recruiting and retaining a highly skilled workforce. To ensure efficiency and productivity, it employs specialists in both horticulture and animal science. These crucial positions are filled by graduates from the Hamelmalo Agricultural College. Currently, Elabered has an impressive team of around 40 animal and veterinary science specialists. Their expertise plays a vital role in maintaining the health and well-being of the livestock, ensuring a steady supply of high-quality meat and dairy products. These specialists also contribute to the ongoing development of Elabered's animal breeding programs, working to improve the quality and yield of the livestock.

Like the experts in animal science, Elabered's team of horticulture specialists brings a wealth of knowledge to the

cultivation division and works cooperatively with the National Agricultural Research Institute in Halhale. Their expertise in areas such as soil management, crop selection, and pest control is critical for maximizing crop yields and ensuring the overall health of the cultivated land. By working collaboratively, these specialists ensure that Elabered

as a model for sustainable and socially responsible agriculture in Eritrea. From its diverse production practices to its commitment to providing affordable, healthy food options, Elabered plays a crucial role in the Eritrean society. The company's dedication to job creation further strengthens its positive impact, ensuring that the



Photos Abel Bereket

utilizes the latest advancements in sustainable agricultural practices, minimizing environmental impact while maximizing harvest potential.

benefits of its success are shared throughout the nation.

Elabered's impact reaches far beyond its own walls. The company's team of highly skilled technical workers extends



Photo: Abel Bereket

forefront of this collaborative spirit, engages in knowledge-sharing initiatives. Researchers and extension officers from the agricultural institutions work closely with Elabered's staff to develop and implement innovative farming techniques. This collaborative approach ensures that Elabered remains at the cutting edge of agricultural science, continuously improving its efficiency and productivity.

their expertise to neighboring farmers. This valuable service includes crucial tasks like animal healthcare to ensure the well-being of livestock in the surrounding communities. Additionally, these technical staff share their knowledge and best practices with local farmers, empowering them to improve their own agricultural techniques.

Elabered Agro Industry stands

Continued on page 8



Bisha Mining Share Company
 P.O. Box 4276
 Asmara
 Eritrea
 Tel: (+291) 1124941
 Fax: (+291) 1124941
 www.bishamining.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

1. Position: Construction Supervisor
Department: Engineering Service and Owner Construction
Section: Owner Construction
Number Required: Two (02)
Contract Type: Definite for (12 months)

Primary Purpose

- Assists with Supervising the “Owner Construction” Division, to ensure construction targets and goals set are achieved, following the company safety and health policies.
- Manages sub-contractors by locating, evaluating, and selecting contractors. Meets operational standards by contributing construction information to strategic plans and reviews. Meets construction budget by monitoring project expenditures. Accomplishes construction project results by defining project purpose and scope.
- Construction Site Supervisors complete projects by planning, controlling, and organizing them. In addition, they complete quality inspections and supervise staff and subcontractors. Implementing standards and meeting budgets are other major responsibilities for this occupation.
- The supervisor’s overall role is to communicate organizational needs, oversee employees’ performance, provide guidance, support, identify development needs, and manage the reciprocal relationship between staff and the organization so that each is successful.

Essential Function

- Maintains staff by recruiting, selecting, orienting, and training employees and developing personal growth opportunities. Accomplishes staff job results by coaching, counseling, and disciplining employees. Plans, monitors, and appraises job results, as well as conducts on job training.
- Supervisor must ensure such as planning, organizing, leading, and controlling.
- The Functions of a Supervisor includes overseeing and managing their work force and how they impact organizational success.
- Issuing orders and instructions: The supervisor issues orders and instructions for the execution of work.
- Motivating worker force: Inspiring the worker force towards better work performance.
- Guiding workers: Supervisor guides and advises his worker force.

Main Function

- Planning.
- Implementation.
- Reporting and data Control.
- Supervision.

Unique Requirement/ Other Information

- Candidate employment age 50 years maximum.
- Candidate must be physically and medically fit.
- Candidate must be construction wise Qualified.
- Plumbing, fitting, masonry, and construction experience.
- Must be able to work outside exposed to Heat, wind and dusty environments.
- Must be able to work at Heights.
- Must have a Eritrean Driver’s License minimum Grade 2.

Qualification	Knowledge and Experience
Diploma in Building Construction/Civil Engineering	5 + years Supervisory skills and relevant experience

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel – Advanced)	Communication (English and local language) skills
leadership skills, Supervisory skills and problem solving skill	Assertiveness, Coaching and team-building skills
Ability to work well with others	Interpersonal relations
Knowledge and experience of building and construction	Integrity, cultural diversity experience and discretion
Business management skills	Prioritizing skills and multi-skilling
Operating hand tools and power tools	Ability to work towards strict deadlines

2. Position: Carpenter
Department: Engineering Service and Owner Construction
Section: Owner Construction
Number Required: Ten (10)
Contract Type: Definite for (12 months)

Primary Purpose

Carries out all carpentry work in allocated areas on the Mine (General repairs; fabrication; door frames; etc.).

- Carpenters construct, repair, and install building frameworks and structures made from wood and other materials.
- Measure, cut, and shape wood or other materials accurately, using hand and power tools, to build or repair structures such as walls, floors, doors, windows, and cabinetry.
- Inspect structures to identify and correct any defects or deficiencies, ensuring compliance with quality standards and specifications.

Essential Function

- Structural Support: One of the primary roles of carpentry in construction is providing structural support. Carpenters are responsible for constructing the framework of buildings, which provides the support necessary to hold up the walls, floors, and roofs. The framework is made up of wooden beams, steel formwork, posts, and joists, which are carefully measured and cut to ensure that they fit together perfectly. Without carpentry, buildings would not be able to stand upright, and they would collapse.
- Carpenters play an essential role in the construction, as they are responsible for creating the framework of buildings, installing structural components, and even designing decorative elements. In this section, we will explore the role of carpentry in architecture and construction, and how it has shaped.
- Before any construction can begin, the site must be properly measured, layout, excavated and prepared to ensure that the foundation can be built on level, stable ground, for this task must be need carpenter.

Main Function

- Planning.
- Implementation.
- Reporting.

Unique Requirement/ Other Information

- Candidate employment age 50 years maximum.
- Candidate must be physically and medically fit.
- Must be able to work outside exposed to Heat, wind, and dusty environments.
- Must be able to work at Heights.
- Must have a Carpentry qualification.
- Eritrean Driver’s License Minimum Grade 2 will be an advantage.

Qualifications:
Technical school
Knowledge and Experience:
• 3 - 5 years relevant experience

Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
Creativity and design skills	Communication (English and local language)
Experience of using hand and power tools	Integrity and High level of accuracy
Analytical skill and Problem solving skill	Prioritizing skills and multi-skilling, Self-motivation
Knowledge of building regulations experience	Ability to work towards strict deadlines

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** Bisha.
- Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- Type of Contract:** Definite (12 months)

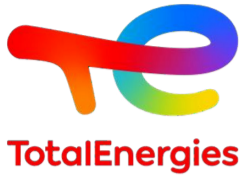
Additional requirement for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provided 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 the 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.
 - Mineral Resources Management
 P. O. Box 272



“Ideas Require Energy to Thrive!”

100 African “Startuppers” to be recognized and rewarded in fourth “Startupper of the Year by Totalenergies” Challenge for TotalEnergies’ 100th anniversary

Asmara, May 07, 2024 – Following the success of the first three editions, TotalEnergies is now holding another Startupper of the Year Challenge, in 32 African countries. For this special edition, organized against the backdrop of the Company’s centennial year, 100 entrepreneurs from across the continent will be recognized and rewarded via three prize categories.

During the 2021/2022 Startupper of the Year Challenge in Eritrea, Total Eritrea recognized three young entrepreneurs.

This new edition kicking off today reaffirms TotalEnergies’ commitment to promoting innovation and entrepreneurship and supporting the socio-economic development of African countries in which the Company is present. The Challenge strengthens the social fabric in local communities by helping the continent’s most innovative entrepreneurs carry out their projects. In all, 365 winners – selected from among some 40,000 applications received – have been rewarded and supported worldwide since 2015.

For this 2024/2025 edition of the Challenge, TotalEnergies will support and reward young entrepreneurs aged 18 to 35 living in Eritrea who have a business creation project or a start-up under three years old, in any business sector. A local jury comprised of experts, business leaders, startup ecosystem participants, local sustainability stakeholders and representatives from TotalEnergies Total Eritrea will select three winners:

- Innov’Up winner, for the best entrepreneur.
- Cycle’Up winner, for the best project relating to the circular economy.
- Power’Up winner, for the best project relating to sustainable, affordable energy.

Four additional projects in the Power’Up category will be selected by an international jury.

All project entries will be assessed against four criteria:

- Relevance to sustainable development challenges
- Innovation
- Feasibility and development potential
- Respect for gender equality and inclusion of women in the project

Each winner will become a “Startupper of the Year by TotalEnergies” and will benefit from a monetary award of 112,098.00 ERN, personalized support and a communication campaign to enhance their project’s visibility. Winners will also have the opportunity to promote their project during a celebratory event, the details of which will be released at a later date.

Register directly online at <http://startupper.totalenergies.com>. Applicants will then have until June 18, 2024 to complete their applications.

About the Marketing & Services division of TotalEnergies

TotalEnergies’ Marketing & Services business segment offers its professional and private customers a wide range of broad energy products and services—petroleum products, biofuels, charging and related services for electric vehicles, gas for road and maritime transportation—to support them in their mobility and help them reduce their carbon footprint. Every day, over 8 million customers visit our 15,000 service-stations all over the world. As the world’s number four in lubricants, we design and sell high-performance products for the automotive, industrial and maritime sectors. And to provide the best response to the needs of our B2B customers, we deploy our sales forces, our international logistics network and our diverse offering. We operate in more than 100 countries, where our nearly 30,000 employees stand close to all of our customers.

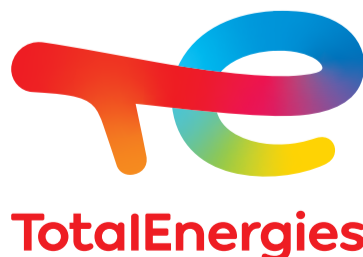
About TotalEnergies

TotalEnergies is a global multi-energy company that produces and markets energies: oil and biofuels, natural gas and green gases, renewables and electricity. Our 105,000 employees are committed to energy that is ever more affordable, cleaner, more reliable and accessible to as many people as possible. Active in more than 130 countries, TotalEnergies puts sustainable development in all its dimensions at the heart of its projects and operations to contribute to the well-being of people.

Total Eritrea Contact

Daniel/Juliy +291-1-121785 | Startupper2024@total-er.com

Submit your project on startupper.totalenergies.com and win TotalEnergies’ support!



Independence Day Celebration: Benefits of Remembering and Forgetting

Simon Weldemichael

At weekends, I walk along with some of my colleagues on the glittering streets of Asmara that are filled with the young and the elderly from all walks of life, all the way from Martyrs' Avenue through Liberty Avenue to Bahti Meskerem Square. While taking the usual stroll, we once found ourselves in a debate about the values of remembering and forgetting. What began as unprompted dialogue morphed into some heated debate that lasted the whole evening.

We all instantly agreed that remembering is important because it helps rescue the past and preserve it for the benefit of the present and the future. However, the proponents of forgetting had to explain the value of forgetting at length to put their points across. There is no doubt that remembering the past is valuable in so far as it is of service to society. Similarly, intentionally forgetting some aspects of the past is valuable so long as it helps to look forward and live in peace instead of dwelling in the past.

I feel that as we celebrate Independence Day there are certain aspects of the past we need to remember and others that we have to consciously forget. In a way, remembering and forgetting are part and parcel of the Independence Day celebration. Both are equally important in the journey of building our nation.

On that eventful day, May 24, 1991, EPLF fighters took control of Asmara and Eritrea was liberated once and for all. For centuries,

successive colonizers, white and black, exercised unbridled oppression over the people of Eritrea. The colonizers committed crimes against humanity and war crimes on the people of Eritrea. The right to life, liberty and security of every Eritrean was violated. Regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity and religion Eritreans were indiscriminately imprisoned, tortured and killed.

The Ethiopian colonial army, which is still remembered for its atrocious actions, killed and maimed thousands of non-combatants, including women and children. The objective of the killing machine of the colonial army was to isolate the people from the liberation struggle, to disrupt life and instill fear. Women and children were deliberately killed by aerial bombardment. Eritrean women were subject to rape and many other forms of sexual violence. Men and women, young and old, were attacked just because they were Eritrean.

The celebration of Independence Day cannot be complete without taking into account all the painful experiences that Eritreans went through during the long and bitter days of the liberation struggle. However, instead of holding grudges Eritreans felt more than compensated for by Eritrea's independence and chose to forgive the perpetrators of crime. This way Eritreans have demonstrated their strength by being forgiving and letting go of resentment and anger.

There are many historical instances that show Eritrea's mercy over its adversary. In 1991,



when their memory of the pain and suffering deliberately inflicted against them was still fresh, Eritreans were quick to forgive the Ethiopian army and show them sympathy. Eritrean mothers never hesitated to extend their maternal care to members of the defeated army. We all know that the battle at the Dekemhare front (19-21 May 1991), which ushered in the liberation of the whole country, put the more than 130 thousand Ethiopian army stationed in Eritrea in disarray. The confused army was at the mercy of the Eritrean people and its liberation fighters. Eighty thousand members of the army were captured on the Keren-Barka road, 21 thousand in Kisd Iqa and more than 13 thousand in and around Asmara. As it had done from its inception, the EPLF looked after the POW's and after a while sent them to Ethiopia.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Army extended mercy and

forgiveness to its former opponents. By doing this, it demonstrated its military, political and moral superiority. It successfully concluded the chapter of mutual destruction to open a new chapter of mutual construction.

In their military strategy, both Hailesiasie's and Derg's regimes didn't differentiate between the military and the civilian. Being an Eritrean was enough for you to be targeted as an enemy to torture and kill. Successive governments of Ethiopia have adopted strategies to destroy the good neighborliness and relationship between Eritreans and Ethiopians.

Following in the footsteps of its predecessors, when the TPLF regime declared war against Eritrea in 1998 and its military was crashed by Eritrea's defense forces, it attacked civilians. It committed atrocities against women and children, looted property and destroyed houses in Eritrea, and it inhumanly deported Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin from Ethiopia.

It is true that we cannot break away from the traumatic events of the past, and after 33 years of independence, the pain of colonization cannot be forgotten not only by those who lived through it but also by the post-independence generation. However, we are determined not to dwell in it. We know that hate and resentment are anathema to the social and cultural values of the Eritrean people. Its culture of peace is what has enabled Eritrea to march on the path of prosperity and stability, and

the same spirit shall guide it as it moves forward.

Elabered Agro Industry ...

Continued from page 5

This knowledge transfer fosters a spirit of collaboration and contributes to the overall growth and success of the Eritrean agricultural sector.

Demonstrating its commitment to sustainability and self-sufficiency, Elabered implements a strategic feeding program for its livestock. A remarkable 70% of the animals' food needs are met right at the premises. Elabered cultivates various green forages, providing the animals with fresh, high-quality feed that is specifically tailored to their nutritional requirements. This not only ensures the health and well-being of the animals but also minimizes Elabered's reliance on external sources of animal feed. For the remaining 30% of its feed requirements, Elabered makes strategic use of cereals and cereal byproducts. This approach ensures a balanced and cost-effective diet for their livestock. By incorporating these byproducts, Elabered demonstrates a commitment to reducing waste and maximizing resource utilization. This focus on responsible practices further strengthens Elabered's position as a leader in sustainable agriculture.

