



SEMINAR ON ENSURING SOCIAL JUSTICE



Mr. Woldemicael Abraha, the Minister of Local Government, conducted a seminar for the public and representatives of line ministries in the Southern region on 18 January in Mendefera.

Indicating that the government is making efforts to ensure social justice, Minister Woldemicael called for strengthening organizational capacity in the implementation of national development drives. According to Mr. Woldemicael, the

government is implementing large agricultural projects aimed to boost production and allow farmers to become beneficiaries.

Regarding construction, Minister Woldemicael indicated that construction of residential houses has resumed in villages and semi-urban centers, while efforts are underway to resume construction in cities in accordance with demands.

Participants at the meeting

conducted extensive discussions on the reports presented and adopted recommendations about allotment of land for construction of houses, village regroupings, and the establishment of social service, educational, and health facilities.

EPIPHANY CELEBRATED NATIONWIDE

Epiphany (Timket) was colorfully celebrated nationwide on 19 January. The religious observance in the capital, in which thousands attended, also witnessed a night long prayer.

The observance conducted in the morning hours at the Epiphany Holy Water spot was headed by Abune Lukas, Secretary of

the Holy Synod of the Eritrean Orthodox Tewahdo Church, with several other religious leader attending.

Dr. Nuguse Legese, member of the World Churches Council and head of African Affairs, government officials, and thousands of others took part in the celebration.



NCEW: ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a second congress conducted on 18 and 19 January, the Central Committee of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) elected five members to serve on the Executive Committee.

According to the report presented by Mr. Tekeste Baire, the chairman of the NCEW, in the past two years the NCEW has worked against the external conspiracies waged against Eritrea. With the emergence of peace, priority will be given to strengthening organizational capacity and harmonizing a plan

of action that is congruent with the unfolding situation.

Mr. Tekeste reiterated that attention will also be given to organizing training programs to develop vocational and innovative skills of workers and to create conducive atmosphere at work places in cooperation with employers.

At the meeting, reports were presented on workers' organizations, work relationships, administration and finance, women's employment, human resources development, and

international relations.

Participants at the meeting presented and adopted a number of recommendations on various topics, including organizing training programs, ensuring the implementation of labor agreements, strengthening relations with professional associations, alleviating the challenges faced by labor unions, preserving the work ethic of the NCEW, and expanding membership.

The congress also adopted activity plan for 2019.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: ANNUAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING



The Ministry of Agriculture conducted an annual activity assessment meeting on 17 and 18 January. During the meeting, held in Asmara, programs outlined for 2019 were also discussed.

At the meeting, reports were presented on a range of topics, including agricultural production and amount of rainfall, efforts to boost fruit and vegetables production, animal health, honey and milk production, and successes and challenges encountered.

According to the reports, in

comparison with 2017, crops harvested in 2018 increased by 63%, vegetables by 76%, fruits by 5%, while milk production decreased by 5%.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, indicated that programs and initiatives outlined for 2019 include soil and water conservation activities, development and distribution of select seeds, development of poultry farming, control of fall armyworms, and expansion of the introduction of smokeless ovens.



Development

Keren: Home of Art Deco Buildings

(Part II & final)

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

Editor's note: In an earlier issue of Eritrea Profile, we featured an article looking at some of the historic buildings of Keren. Today, we present the second part of that feature, with a look at some of Keren's historic religious, educational, and other buildings.

The Art Deco buildings of Keren still possess mesmerizing beauty. They still possess splendor and tell an engaging story. Like the buildings presented and described in the first part of this feature, the sculptures, ceramic works and inscriptions in some of these buildings have a great history to tell.

Shitata (Enda Molgom)

The Shitata building complex was established in 1935 by an Italian man named Mr. Derosi. This building served as a button factory until the 1960s. During the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie, the building was turned into a prison and then a military camp. Later, the Dergue regime maintained it as a military camp. Currently, the building serves as

a wood and metals workshop. Greek Orthodox Church

Located near Keren's large mosque, the Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1900. This church served Greek settlers until the 1960s. Later, some rooms within the Church were taken over by the Dergue regime. At this time, part of the building complex is being used as an office for Kebabi Hade administration. The Church is closed throughout the year, except during the annual commemoration of the holiday of Saint John. On this occasion, individuals and groups making pilgrimages from Asmara visit the Church.

Yakot Building

This building was constructed in 1930 during the time of Italian colonization. It was owned by a woman known as Sherifa. It was mainly referred to as the "Saied Murkani Building (Enda Sidi)". Subsequently, it would fall under the ownership of the Yakot family. In 1975, the Dergue regime made it public property. Subsequently, in the post-independence period, the Government of the State of Eritrea returned the property to its previous owners, the Yakot family. This building is situated in downtown Keren, near the popular "Gira Fiyori" area.

Church was a small temple. It served the same purpose until 1865. In 1872, the temple was damaged by Manzinger, an Egyptian administrator. However, it resumed services in 1873, before remarkably being damaged again, this time by an earthquake.

It was then rebuilt in 1875 and since then it has served as a church. The church is designed in the shape of a cross. Its architectural beauty and design makes the building unique and one of a kind. However, its small area and capacity have made it a challenge to accommodate all the pilgrims who visit the church. Saint Michael's Church is located in the southern part of Keren,



Greek Orthodox Church

who participated in the original

Saint Hana School was built in 1944 by the Saint Hana Association. Originally, it served as an orphanage and was built as a monastery and a school. This building is unique in the way it was built; a cave, serving as a prayer space, is located within the inner part of the school. Located not far from Saint Michael's Church, the school is still owned by the Saint Hana Association. Some of the services that the school offers include academic activities and training in arts and handicrafts. As well, many visit to say their prayers.

Selam Primary School

Located in the western part of Keren, Selam Primary School



St. Michael's Church front view

Saint Michael Church

First built in 1854 by Aba Yohannes Stella, Saint Michael's

near the foothills of Mount Wedi Gofar. There are beautifully crafted tombs of two Italians,

construction of the church, at the very foot of the temple.

Saint Hana School

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St. Michael Church



The old and new St. Antonios Church

ERITREA in Mainstream Media

Eritrea- Tail Wagging at the UN

Sophia Tesfamariam

When President Isaias Afwerki said it was “game over” for the TPLF regime last year, his prescient analysis had both literal and figurative dimensions. Indeed, the “Black Swan” event in the Horn of Africa created shockwaves and led to far-reaching consequences. The developments following the ignominious fall of the minority regime in Ethiopia, once touted as the “darling of the west”, exposed the corruption that plagued the international system. The 9-year illegal, unfair, and unjust sanctions against Eritrea were lifted. The Eritrea- Ethiopia peace brought the tail wagging at the UN to a screeching halt, with the elaborately woven narratives and manufactured evidence against Eritrea proving untenable.

But there are still some groups that have taken to cyberspace to protest the unprotestable: Eritrea’s inalienable rights under the UN Charter and the sovereign equality of all the UN’s Members. Eritrea has been chosen to Chair the Khartoum Process in 2019 and to be part of the UN Human Rights Council for the next three years. These two decisions have some groups frothing in desperation. They are feeling the squeeze and their coffers are drying. Thus, it comes as no surprise that the handful of foreigners who are leading the wailing (Mirjam Van Reisen et al.) are precisely those who have been working closely with the ousted minority regime in Ethiopia, and its surrogates in the Eritrean Quislings League (EQL). These elements have invariably been at the forefront of the various campaigns against Eritrea at the UN.

The Tigrinya saying **ምቅቋ መን ሓፋጺርኳ** (mčäWA men aqWaxirka) comes to mind as I read the tantrums coming from this woman and her coterie. Allow me to explain this apt adage. **ምቅቋ** (mčäWA) is a broadleaf or grass weed found in Teff and other grains. It grows big, but unlike other weeds, it has shallow roots, so it does not require much effort to uproot. The allegations against Eritrea were based on “faulty intelligence”, unscientific methodology, and used dubious or compromised individuals and groups for sources. The allegations stood on questionable and shaky



foundation from the get-go, hence they were easily weeded out.

Highly politicized NGOs, such as Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), Reporters San Frontiers, Human Rights Watch, and others, employing self-serving surrogates to do their bidding, established an image of Eritrea in the mainstream media, and then urged States to act accordingly. No one contributed more to the degradation of the UN system than the fake NGOs and the politically motivated reports by regime change activists. These international NGOs have “consultative status” with the UN. According to the UN’s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

“...There are 141 organizations in general consultative status, 3,129 in special consultative status and 971 on the Roster...”

Consultative Status to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the highest status granted by the UN to NGO’s, thereby allowing them to participate in the work of the UN. This status gives NGOs access to all of the UN bodies that are open to NGOs, including the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.

Unfortunately, many have abused this privilege to advance illicit political agendas. A cursory look at the list shows that the representation of Africa by indigenous African NGOs is negligible. Africans are represented by foreign NGOs and if the founders are African, they are living in and funded by foreign entities. Eritrean “human rights” NGOs that mushroomed in cyberspace in the last two decades

are funded by American and European agencies. The thousands of unelected special-interest NGOs and the closely-connected networks that buoy their activities are responsible for clogging the system and preventing the voice of the peoples from being heard. These politicized NGOs, and Amnesty International in particular, played a major role in the creation of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Inquiry on Eritrea.

The reports produced by these groups were the basis for the “UN Reports” on Eritrea. Investigators with the Somalia Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG), the Special Rapporteur (SP) and Commission of Inquiry on Eritrea (COIE) relied exclusively on the minority regime in Ethiopia, and these anti-Eritrea groups and individuals to populate the many ugly reports on Eritrea. The role of CSW and UN Watch, and their sponsorship of virulent quislings engaged in the vilification and defamation of Eritrea and its leadership, is well documented. These individuals and groups are political activists, not “experts” and their funded organizations promote “regime change” agendas, using “human rights and democracy” as pretexts.

UN Watch, is one such agency with consultative status at the UNHCR that has repeatedly presented, and given a platform for, Eritrean quislings- whilst undermining the voice of the peoples. Coming off as an arrogant, haughty, self-appointed judge, this entity, which has clearly abused its status at the UN by maligning countries and governments it knows nothing about, is one of the agencies frothing over Eritrea’s

election to the Human Rights Council. The UN belongs to all peoples and not just to the self-professed “democracies” and the thousands of NGOs established and funded by certain governments. These NGOs amplify the voices of those who pay the bill, while muffling those of the peoples. The days of muzzling Eritrea’s voice are long gone.

The Special Rapporteur on Eritrea relied on reports produced by the “Eritrean Clinic” at the University of Pretoria where anti-Eritrea political activists funded by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Reporters San Frontiers (NED) and some European states, served as its “researchers”. Then there were several reports about “human trafficking”, which were also produced by individuals working with the NGO, External European Policy Advisors (EEPA). The very same individuals that were implicated in the human trafficking of Eritreans across the Mediterranean and Sinai, were presented as researchers and human rights activists by EEPA and its partners.

It should be recalled that the Director of EEPA is also the founder of the Eritrea Expertise Center (EEC) at Tilburg University. According to the EEC site, it “coordinates research advice and consultancy in relation to the professional support to issues of refugees, migration and diaspora of Eritrean origin”. Agreed-upon narratives about Eritrea were developed and advanced through the NGO and media networks. EEPA abused its relationship with the European Parliament to disseminate many erroneous reports about Eritrea. The Special Rapporteur on Eritrea was long affiliated with Amnesty International, where she served as its Director in East Africa. She worked closely with them and several other anti-Eritrea groups, who have been heavily referenced in her reports. EEPA researchers helped populate reports on Eritrea.

EEPA and its Eritrean cohorts have also established several “refugee assistance” NGOs, including Human Rights Concern - Eritrea and the International Centre for Eritrean Refugees, among others.

These are the NGOs that are today crying foul because Eritrea has been elected to the Human Rights Council and will Chair the Khartoum Process. Judging from the votes Eritrea received at the UN, 160 states out of 193, it should be abundantly clear to all that the decades long manufactured lies and distortions were also categorically rejected by majority of humanity.

Not only were the reports accusing Eritrea of “supporting terrorism in Somalia” summarily rejected, but the elaborate scheme at the UN Human Rights Council to charge Eritrea with “crimes against humanity”, also failed miserably. The people’s voice rendered the politically motivated NGOs irrelevant. Notwithstanding the fact that Eritrea has every right to be included in forums that address the national interests of the nation and its people, it should also be noted here that manufactured reports never had a leg to stand on. They were easily weeded out.

NGO Monitor in its June 2018 Report, “Radicalization of Human Rights”, stated the following:

“...The banner of human rights provides non-governmental organizations (NGOs) around the world with a halo of credibility and impartiality, enhancing their access to funding and to decision making processes. Unfortunately, many NGOs routinely exploit the rhetoric of universal human rights and international law to promote narrow ideological and political campaigns...By exploiting the language of human rights and by working together in a tight network, these groups are able to amplify their claims, garner undue exposure, and gain legitimacy for their radical ideologies...”

In Eritrea’s case, the above mentioned politically motivated NGOs have produced volumes on Eritrea, its people and leadership. However, in the end, they were unable to substantiate their outlandish allegations. Hopefully, the US and European governments will take a second look at these repeat offenders and prevent them from taking advantage of loopholes in the system that end up marginalizing the genuine human rights activists, while giving prominence to scalawags and carpetbaggers.

LOCAL NEWS

ERITREAN POLICE COMMISSIONER MEETS POLICE CHIEFS

The Eritrean Police Commissioner, Colonel Mehari Tsegay, conducted a meeting with 150 police chiefs from stations throughout the country, as well as heads of crime prevention units.

At the meeting, conducted on 18 January, Colonel Mehari presented a report on successes and challenges, efforts to reduce crime

and accidents, investigations, and initiatives to strengthen relations between police and the general public.

Noting that “policing is a sleepless task” and that strengths and weaknesses of police stations reflect the image of the police, Colonel Mehari called on members to exhibit professionalism and

commended them for their strong performance.

Regarding the work plan for 2019, Colonel Mehari indicated that extensive efforts will be made to tackle various crimes, prevent traffic accidents, and promote public safety and security.

Participants at the meeting forwarded several recommendations and resolutions.



AKORDET VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER NURTURING COMPETENT YOUTH

The Akordet Vocational Training Center (AVTC) is making significant contributions to nurturing competent youth.

According to Osman Abdu, head of the AVTC, the Center’s mission is to equip youth with various skills and enable them to become self-supportive. Currently, the AVTC is in its third round, providing vocational training to 150 youth.

He further indicated that the AVTC has eight-month training programs on irrigation farming, electronics, electrical works, ceramics, weaving, construction, English language learning, bookkeeping, and basic computer applications.

The AVTC, established in 2017 under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, offers vocational training programs to youth from 16 to 25 years of age that did not have the opportunity to join formal education.

Keren: Home of . . .

Continued from page 2

was constructed in 1918, during the period of Italian colonization. This building was established as a center for basic education, as well as the teaching of Italian and Arabic. The primary aim for opening the school was to train locals to be able to translate between local languages and Italian. As well, the school used to offer training in carpentry, metal works, driving, mechanics, and other skills. Later, during the British Administration period, it served as a primary school. In 1977, when Keren was liberated by the EPLF, its name was changed to Harnet School.

Selam Primary School is the first of its kind in Keren. Since independence, it has served as a primary school.

Saint Antonios Church

Saint Antonios Church was built in 1931. It originally served as a school. However, in 1932 it was changed to a church. What is particularly unique and beautiful about Saint Antonios Church is its wonderfully designed 26-meter tall bell tower. Three big bells are installed in the tower. The tower is also decorated by a functional big wall clock which was imported from Italy in 1933.

A cave, known as Saint Mary’s Cave, is found within the premises of the church. This cave is located near the gate of the church. The exterior part of the cave, which stands as a monument, was built by Italian soldiers in 1936. The cave now serves as a prayer area.

Since its small size cannot accommodate very many people, a larger church is now being constructed nearby. The newly-built church has added even further beauty to the original church. Saint Antonios Church is located in front of Anesba region’s administration office.

Megarih Temple

Megarih Temple was built in 1938 in a place known as Megarih, near the cemetery for Italian soldiers. A cemetery for Commonwealth soldiers is also located near the temple. These areas provide some insights into an important part of Eritrea’s long, eventful history.

The Art Deco buildings and religious and historic sites described in the first and second part of this article are not the only tourist attractions in Keren. Remarkably, the beautiful city features many more historical and architectural wonders that were not covered but merit further research and exploration.

HIRET: 74 NATIONALS ALLOTTED LAND FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES

74 nationals were allotted land for residential purposes in Hiret administrative area, Adi-Keih sub-zone.

At the land allotment ceremony, conducted on 17 January, Mr. Kesete Sltan, from the Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment branch in Adi-Keih sub-zone said that the beneficiaries are those that have met the requirements needed.

Mr. Rezene Fessehay, head of economic development in Adi-Keih sub-zone, reminded nationals that land is the property of the government and called on residents to properly utilize the opportunity.

Hiret administrative area is located 11-km west of the town of Adi-Keih.

CALL FOR STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The administrator of Nakfa sub-zone, Mr. Yakob Idris, called on residents to strengthen their participation in the implementation of development programs. He made the call at a meeting conducted with residential representatives and civil servants in the sub-zone.

At the meeting, extensive discussions were conducted on local and national conditions, strengthening public contribution to development programs, increasing school enrolments, adult education programs, nurturing youth with important socio-cultural and national values.

The administrator of the sub-zone went on to say that projects, including the renovation of 135 kilometers of dirt roads, potable water supply projects, and installation of water pipelines and water distribution centers, were successfully completed through the enthusiastic participation of residents. He also called for more efforts moving forward, so as to ensure continued positive outcomes.

Also in Nakfa sub-zone, a training program aimed at enhancing administrative capacity was provided for the newly-elected area administrators, managing directors, and village coordinators.

The three-day training program covered documentation, administrative capacity, statistical data management, conservation of resources, and strengthening working relations.

Mr. Yakob Idris, the administrator of the sub-zone, called on the participants to practically apply the knowledge they gained in order to effectively serve the public.

SpotLight

Peace is a Natural Effect of Trade: Some Points on Closer Economic Ties in the Horn

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

In his article, "The Evolution of Peace Continues in East Africa," featured in the last issue of *Eritrea Profile* (19 January), Simon Weldemichael discusses the process of how peace has unfolded in the Horn of Africa. Near the end of his insightful article, he also mentions the need to strengthen or deepen economic integration in the Horn of Africa in order to consolidate the peace and make it sustainable. In this article, I build upon his important discussion to briefly touch upon several of the often overlooked benefits and aspects associated with closer economic ties and regional integration among nation-states.

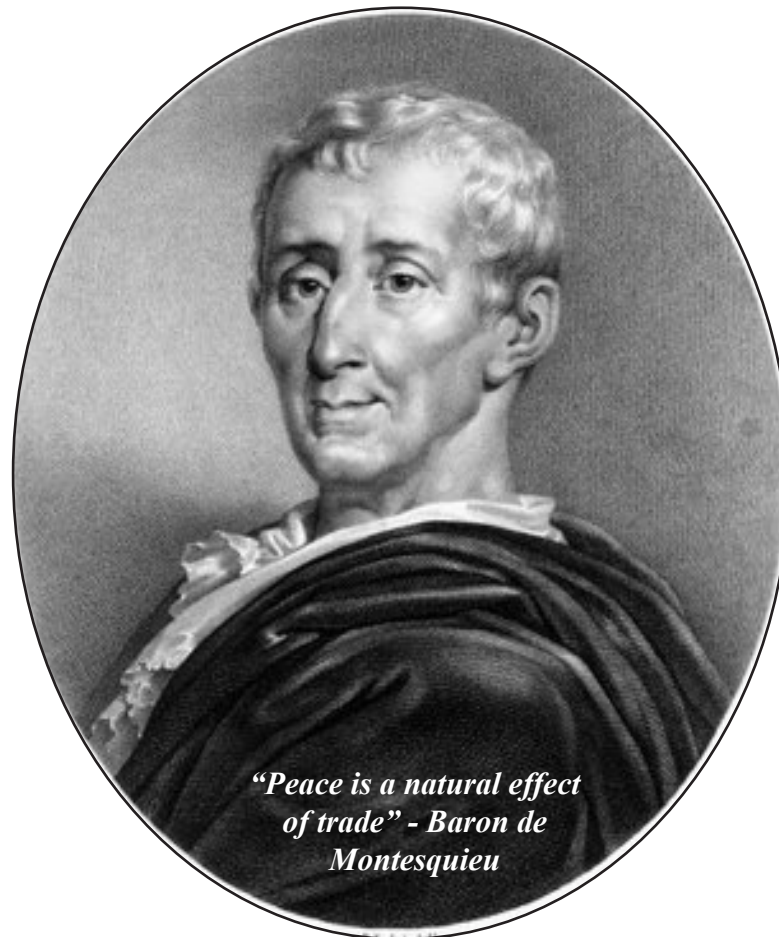
Using a broad, general definition, regional integration may be defined as the process of overcoming barriers that divide neighboring countries, by common accord, and of jointly managing shared resources and assets. Essentially, it is a process by which groups of countries liberalize trade, creating a common market for goods, people, capital, and services. Since mid-2018, the countries of the Horn of Africa have been engaged in efforts to establish peace and cooperation amongst themselves. An important part of the process for securing peace and normalizing ties has been the countries' commitment to establishing closer economic ties and integration.

One of the greatest potential benefits of closer economic ties and economic integration is that it can contribute to peace and reduce the likelihood of war or conflict. This is because closer economic ties and integration make conflict more costly

and limit the incentive to use military force in interstate relations. Notably, the idea that closer ties, trade, and integration among countries can help to ensure peace between them is not new. For example, after the Second World War, one of the principal reasons for establishing the European Union was to ensure long lasting peace, especially between France and Germany. Prior to that, Baron de Montesquieu stated that, "peace is the natural effect of trade. Two nations who traffic with each other become reciprocally dependent: for if one has the interest in buying, the other has the interest in selling and thus their union is founded on the mutual necessities" (1748), while Kant (1795/1957) suggested that commercial interests are naturally inimical to the goals of warfare. Similarly, John Stuart Mill stated, "The great extent and rapid increase of international trade, in being the principal guarantee of the peace of the world, are the great permanent security for the uninterrupted progress of the ideas, the institutions, and the character of the human race" (1909: 582).

Another particular mechanism through which closer economic ties and integration are thought to contribute to peace is through increased familiarity and understanding. Specifically, as trade, cooperation, and integration increase, the familiarity between people can also increase, while misconceptions or stereotypes are reduced. Moreover, regular and frequent political (and other) contact among members can build trust and facilitate cooperation.

In many ways, this seems quite



"Peace is a natural effect of trade" - Baron de Montesquieu

intuitive and hardly surprising. Regarding the Horn of Africa, although our people and communities have been neighbors for a long time, many harmful misconceptions, stereotypes, and tensions linger and still exist. Thus, greater interaction and closer economic ties and integration can help to dispel these misperceptions, humanize the "other", de-escalate tensions, and encourage a relationship underpinned by mutual respect, tolerance, trust, and understanding.

Importantly, there is a large body of research that offers considerable support for the general idea that greater economic interaction, trade, and integration can support peace. For example, work by Barbieri and

Peters (2003) demonstrates how "trade openness" has a significantly negative impact on the probability of military conflict, while Lee and Pyun (2008) demonstrate that greater bilateral trade interdependence appears to bring about a considerably larger peace-promotion effect for neighboring countries. Furthermore, in "Peace through Trade or Free Trade?", McDonald finds that the more freely a country trades, the fewer wars it engages in, while increased trade can also promote an "expansion of bureaucratic structure," which reduces the likelihood of military actions since economic interests receive greater concern (Domke 1988).

Of course, it cannot be overlooked that there is also a lot of work that contrasts with these findings and suggests that the relationship between greater economic interaction, trade, integration and peace is more complex and not quite so straightforward. Trade does not necessarily always promote peace; in fact, partners may engage in conflict, often over trade-related issues. In 1914, for instance, Europe was highly connected through trade, yet this did not stop the outbreak of a devastating war. However, it is quite persuasive that closer economic ties and integration can help ensure peace between nation-states.

In addition to the important benefits outlined above, closer economic

cooperation and integration can also prove highly beneficial for the countries of the region by strengthening the voice of members internationally. Specifically, through coming together and deepening linkages, the countries of the region can strengthen their market and negotiating powers. Developments in the region over the past several years offer a useful example. Increasingly, the Horn of Africa has become a central area of struggle among various international powers and growing regional players vying for resources and geostrategic influence: the United States, Russia, China, Turkey, and several countries from the Gulf. Rather than engaging in a "race to the bottom" or antagonistically competing amongst themselves, the countries of the Horn, through standing together, recognizing their shared interests, and presenting a united front, can maximize their collective benefits and help set the foundation for long-term peace, development, and security.

Last, it is important to note several of the other significant benefits associated with closer economic ties and integration. These include, inter alia, increased market size and exploitation of economies of scale; improved transportation and communications infrastructure (so as to facilitate more trade and interaction); greater competition, reduced costs, and increased efficiency (since competition motivates producers to become more efficient in order to be able to compete with other producers); more opportunity for technology sharing and positive spillovers; a larger number of product varieties; and potentially increased investment flows.

History weighs heavily on the Horn of Africa. For too long, our countries have been synonymous with conflict and war. We have often acted like crabs in a bucket, pulling each other down and ensuring our collective demise, rather than working cooperatively to raise ourselves up collectively. We must seize this opportunity to come together, reconcile, and move forward. Closer economic cooperation and integration can help promote economic, political, and social development and support the restoration of lasting peace and stability in our long troubled region.



More trade and interaction can lead to familiarity and reduce the likelihood of conflict



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Position: Air Conditioning Technician
Department – Engineering Process Plant
Number required - One (01)
Contract Type - Indefinite

PRIMARY PURPOSE

- Perform services and repairs to Air Conditioners, Freezers, Chillers and Coolers ensuring optimal availability and performance of all such air conditioning equipment.

MAIN FUNCTION

- Knowledge and communication to Plan work tasks
- Practical hands-on work to Implement plans.
- Documenting and Reporting work outputs- including possible future improvements.
- Working together as a team with other technician and end users

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Maintenance and repairs of Refrigeration equipment in camp and outside services according to the Maintenance plan.
- Strip, repair or replace worn components, assemble and commission machines.
- Assess risks involved in executing tasks and carry out work in a safe manner.
- Perform installations and commissioning of new equipment.
- Do fault finding and repairs in the event of equipment breakdown.
- Plan job to maximize efficient use of available materials, time and manpower.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Candidate employment age 45 years maximum
- Candidate must be physically medically fit to be able to work outside exposed to Heat ,wind and dusty environments
- Must be able to work at Heights
- Clean police Clearance record
- Military clearance.

Qualifications

- Grade 12 for locals (Technical School).
- Technical College Electrical Diploma.

Knowledge and Experience:

- 5+ years relevant practical experience in maintenance and installation of air con systems.
- Eligible for BMSC certification as a L3 Artisan.

- Required Eritrean nationally recognized certification as an air con technician.
- Highly desirable (but not required) Eritrean nationally recognized certification as an Electrician Technician.
- Highly desirable (but not required) Eritrean Driver’s License (minimum Code 2).

Technical Skills.	Behavioral skills
Attention to detail	Communication
Analytical skill	Assertiveness Integrity
Problem solving skill	Interpersonal Relations and High level of accuracy
Understanding and practical ability to install, repair and maintain Air conditioning electrical systems.	Prioritizing skills & multiskilling
Understanding and practical ability to install, repair and maintain Air conditioning filter and air ducting	Ability to work towards strict deadlines
Understanding and practical ability to safety handle and operate gases	Self-motivation and Dedication to safety

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 would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea
- Note to Non- Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.

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Asmara Mining Share Company

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting interested applicants for the following position.

Position: Health and Safety Supervisor

Number required: 01

Contract type: temporary for 4 months with potential of extension

Duties and Responsibilities

- Reviewing all incident reports, compiling and analyzing monthly statistics;
- Maintaining a system for recording, reporting and investigating injuries, accidents and dangerous occurrence;
- Providing orientation on the Occupational Health and Safety program to new team mates;
- Assisting in the administration and further development of HSE policy, Manuals, standard producers and safety work practices;
- Conducting audits, inspections and practices;
- Conducting safety training and education programs and demonstrate the use of safety equipment;
- Inspecting and evaluating workplace environment, equipment and practices in order to ensure compliance with safety standards and government regulation;
- Inspecting specified area to ensure the presence of fire prevention equipment safety equipment and first-aid supplies;
- Receiving and investigating all reports of accidents, incidents, near misses and illness, and determining their causes and making recommendation for improving prevention and control;
- Carrying out hazards assessments of work function and assisting with the implementation of hazard control;
- Train and advises employees regarding environmental health and safety protocols and procedures to ensure compliance with regulations;
- Enforce Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
- Developing and implementing a company health and safety plan;
- Meet safety goals and objectives; ensuring compliance with company safety policies and procedures and relevant Eritrea regulation;
- Ensuring and audits of the site health and safety activities, procedures and documentation in the line with the health and safety plan, internal standards and statutory requirements;
- Assist in budget preparation, implementation and the reporting and the monitoring thereof;
- Implementing a robust system to ensure compliance with site induction requirements; and
- Other duties as assigned and required.

Education and Training

- University degree in Social Sciences preferably in any Occupational Health, Safety and Environment field or related;
- Occupational first aid level; and
- Computer literacy PowerPoint, Word and Excel.

Other Qualifications

- Strong administrative and organizational skills and ability to prioritize and handle multiple functions;
- Strong Microsoft office, Word, PowerPoint and Excel skills;
- Strong communication skills, oral and written interpersonal communication, tact, good judgment, analytical skills;
- Ability to work independently on own initiative with minimal supervision; and
- Ability to interpret and apply safety legislation and policy.

Language skills

- Good command of English and local languages.

Work Experiences

- Minimum 3 years of work experiences on Health and Safety Supervision;
- Demonstrate knowledge of occupational health safety and environmental systems design and implementation thereof;
- Strong written and spoken communication. Problem solving skills, team work abilities. Able to manage a team. Data analysis and computation skills;
- Team player and excellent leadership experience;
- Excellent interpersonal skills.

Salary

- As per the company standard salary scale.

Additional requirement for Nationals

- Provide evidence of completion or exemption from National Service;
- Present release paper from current/last employer;
- Testimony documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, copy of National identity card and etc.);
- Application documents will not be returned back to applicant;
- Applications should be sent through post office; and
- Deadline for application is 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

Please mail your application to

Asmara Mining Share Company
P.O.Box 10688, Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applications

Please send a copy of your application to
Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare
Department of Labor
P.O.Box 5252, Asmara, Eritrea



An Exclusive Interview with Yohannes Teklemichael, Eritrea's Ambassador to South Sudan

Asmait Futsumbrhan

Recently, the Eritrean community in South Sudan organized activities to welcome the New Year and celebrate Christmas. A group from the Eritrean Ministry of Information and a cultural troupe from Eritrea attended the events. Today, we are pleased to bring you an exclusive interview that Eritrea's Ambassador to South Sudan, Yohannes Teklemichael, held with Eritrean media outlets.

Thank you for joining us, Mr. Ambassador. Could you tell us a little about the relationship between Eritrea and South Sudan?

Eritrea and South Sudan have had strong relations, dating back to the armed struggle. Of course, in the past, there surely were some troublesome times. However, with the recent visit of our Foreign Minister Osman Saleh and Presidential Adviser, Yemane Gebreab, our historically strong bonds are being restored. Also, we all recall that the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, made an official visit to Eritrea not too long ago. So, with everything that has been happening in 2018, and with all the diplomatic visits made, we are about to witness a peaceful and much brighter future. A time to work hard and help each other is what we are looking for.

Mr. Ambassador, what does the Embassy of Eritrea in South Sudan do?

The Eritrean people are the foundation of everything that we do. Whether political or diplomatic, everything we do is based upon the foundation of the people. For this specific belief to become reality, our number one goal was to form strong Eritrean organizations, such as the YPFDJ in South Sudan, community groups, and the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW). In addition, we have seven taskforces that we work hard, including security, information, professional aspects, and finance. For instance, in regard to the professional and economic taskforce, Eritreans who live in South Sudan donate a small amount of money to help host the events that we organize.

I have worked in other areas and I can honestly say that their activities cannot compare to those of the Eritreans in South Sudan. The people here give anything to be by the Embassy's side. For every event that we organize,

we have halls to use through the support of the community. During the recent holiday, we had more than \$US 70,000 raised in just one hour. That illustrates just how dedicated the Eritreans here are. They contribute all they can, be it money, energy, time, and heart.

Additionally, we have more than 300 YPFDJ members here. These are only those who have a membership card. We have many more individuals who just participate in everything. We are working hard to increase these numbers.

What role did the Eritrean community in South Sudan play in the removal of the sanctions on Eritrea?

Every Eritrean is an ambassador of their country. And, as can be expected, all Eritreans had a strong stand regarding the sanctions on Eritrea. The Eritrean Embassy in South Sudan is like a home to every Eritrean. As such,

everyone is on our side at various events. The community organized a number of events to call for the removal of the sanctions on Eritrea. The crane of the Eritrean people resides here in Juba. They are always interested in what is going on and they try to play a positive role.

We have many investors who have invested in South Sudan. Can you discuss their investments and their relations with one another?

In the past twenty years, it has been difficult to even think about investments in Eritrea. One of the biggest reasons could be the "no peace, no war" situation in the country. That is why most of the biggest Eritrean investors came here as a second choice. The Eritreans here are doing a great job in every sector. Speaking about the relationships amongst the investors, they have good connections with our embassy and with each other. In particular, many of the elderly people and those who came from the armed struggle work hard to form good connections, as they understand the values.

As for the younger investors here, the connections are not as much, but we want to work hard in building it up through different organizations. It is not a stretch to say that Juba is standing strong through all the investments that the Eritreans have made. And with the new peaceful era that we are about to enter, I know for a fact that every Eritrean will seize the opportunity to work in their country when the time is right. We are working on a plan to allow every investor to get home and invest in Eritrea.

What future plans does the Eritrean community in South



Sudan have?

Our number one target is the youth. We are working hard to encourage the youth in South Sudan to join the YPFDJ. We understand that the youth are the backbone of the country. Every Eritrean is always ready to support the needs of the embassy. For that, I would like to extend my gratitude and respect. We also have a plan to build a statue here as a tribute to the Eritreans who have paid their lives here in South Sudan.

The Eritrean people didn't only win against enemies, which they did for many years. This time, the Eritrean people are able to showcase the free political line of Eritrea and assert the truth, which is irreversible.

Thank you, Mr. Ambassador. Is there anything you would like to say to the Eritrean community in South Sudan?

The Eritrean people have made unthinkable sacrifices to be here today. The future promises much brighter times, with the strong winds of peace blowing around our region. We all have to be prepared to work hard and use our time wisely. Happy New Year to all Eritreans; 2019 will be a year of success!



Participants at the 2nd YPFDJ Conference in South Sudan