



ERITREA AND HUNGARY SIGN FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT



Eritrea and Hungary today signed a Framework Agreement to enhance bilateral cooperation. The signing ceremony was conducted in Budapest, where an Eritrean delegation composed of Foreign Minister Osman Saleh and Presidential Adviser Yemane Ghebreab are currently conducting a three-day working visit.

During the bilateral meeting

that preceded the signing of the agreement, Hungarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Peter Szijjarto congratulated Eritrea for the peace agreement signed with Ethiopia and stated that the new developments will create a very conducive environment for enhanced cooperation.

During its stay in Budapest, the Eritrean delegation will meet

other officials and members of the business community.

ERITREAN NATIONAL CYCLING TEAM WINS AMISSA BONGO COMPETITION

The Eritrean National Cycling Team emerged victorious at the 14th Amissa Bongo cycling competition held in Gabon from 21 to 27 January.

The Eritrean team included Daniel Teklehaimanot, Metkel Eyob, Henok Mulubrhan, Biniam Girmai, Sirak Tesfom, and Aaron Debretsion.

Sirak Tesfom won the “King of the Mountain” competition while Henok Mulubrhan won the “Best Young Rider” award.

At the competition, Niccolo Bonifazia, from the French Team, “Direct Energie”, was the overall winner, while Sirak Tesfom stood fifth, Metkel Eyob sixth, Daniel Teklehaimanot ninth and Henok Mulubrhan tenth. In the team competition, Eritrea emerged as winners.

The Amissa Bongo cycling competition is a road cycling race held in Gabon and is part of the UCI Africa Tour. It stands as one of the most competitive and prominent cycling races in Africa. This year’s competition featured the national teams of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritius, Cameroon, Gabon and Burkina Faso, with popular teams from France, Italy, and South Africa also taking part.

ENCOURAGING ACTIVITIES TOWARD REALIZING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Ms. Amina Nurhussen, Minister of Health indicated that praiseworthy activities are being conducted toward realizing the Strategic Development Goals. Minister Amina made the comments at an activity assessment meeting of the Anseba region Ministry of Health branch held on 23 and 24 January in Keren.

She also called for integrated efforts for realizing the 2017-2021 Strategic Development Goals.

According to the report presented

by Dr. Kesetebrhan Solomon, head of the branch office, the number of pregnant women delivering in health facilities has increased significantly, the coverage of vaccinations has reached 76%, and commendable efforts have been conducted in cooperation with the Gash Barka region to control the prevalence of communicable diseases.

Participants at the meeting also conducted extensive discussions on the report presented and adopted various recommendations.



MOE: ANNUAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING

The Ministry of Education conducted an annual activity assessment meeting to review the past year and also outline its plans and programs for 2019.

In opening remarks, Mr. Semere Russom, Minister of Education, explained that conducting an annual activity assessment is important to help identify strengths and challenges and thereby improve the quality of education.

Indicating that efforts have been

made to develop the educational policy and plan of action for 2018-2022, to revise the curriculum and consider its impact, and to develop human resources, Minister Semere stated that the overall revision of the education sector is being finalized.

According to reports presented at the meeting, various research and training programs have been conducted in order to develop and improve the teaching-learning process, textbooks in all languages have been prepared, and widespread

campaigns have been conducted to enhance educational facilities and the supply of materials.

Participants at the meeting conducted extensive discussions on the reports presented and adopted various recommendations, including the need to organize capacity upgrading programs for teachers and others pertinent to the improving the teaching-learning process. They also discussed the implementation of the action plan for 2019.



Development

National Confederation of Eritrean Workers to Capitalize on Emerging Development Opportunities

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

Workers are vanguards of development. A skilled labor force is the vehicle for any economic progress. Eritrean workers are key drivers behind many of the developments being registered in the country. The National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) has a close connection with workers. It is now required to play a decisive role in mobilizing, training, and upgrading the skills and capacity of workers so as to allow the labor force to drive socio-economic and industrial revitalization and growth.

The NCEW has been training workers from various institutions in its training center in Massawa. However, now a new era of mutual cooperation is emerging in the Horn of Africa. Countries in this region are keen to strengthen their ties and cooperate in various socio-economic sectors. The role that the NCEW is expected to play is of paramount importance for the speedy implementation of development programs at the national and regional levels. The Central Committee of the NCEW

recently conducted its second regular meeting. The meeting featured extensive discussions on a range of topics, including regional developments, job creation, productivity, recent and general trends, and the role of the NCEW in the new era of peace that is emerging in the Horn of Africa.

During the regular meeting, the accomplishments registered by the NCEW during 2017/18 were highlighted, while a work plan for the upcoming year was also presented.

Equitable access to and distribution of social services in all areas of Eritrea is one of the aims of the government. Notably, this can only be achieved through the development of human resources. As well, the preservation of cultural assets and upgrading soft power are pivotal to achieving such a grand goal. The role of NCEW, as a pillar of the Eritrean work force, is significant in the achievement of the envisaged goals of economic progress. The production of high-quality goods and organic agro-industrial products, and the nurturing of a well-trained and qualified work force, are a timely requirement. Meeting international standards will make Eritrean products more competitive in the regional and global market.

Present at the meeting, Yemane Ghebreab, Head of political affairs at the PFDJ, expressed the government's commitment to

support the NCEW in its efforts to develop the Eritrean labor force. He also noted that the NCEW has to cope with the emerging economic and technological breakthroughs. The revitalization of local manufacturing industries, the production of quality, competitive products, and the development of a strong, capable work force are the primary issues at this time.

Interestingly, creating synergy among various associations and reinforcing partnerships or agreements between the NCEW and other institutions was topics discussed at great length. As well, key issues for 2019 were also discussed. These include: pension-related issues, worker rights and duties, restructuring of the NCEW, the creation of a viable venue for the enhancement of strong ties among institutions, the opening of new training centers, creation of new job opportunities, shifting from an agriculture-based economy to one that is technology-based and assisted, and ensuring the resolution of challenges.

Tekeste Bayre, Secretary of the NCEW, highlighted various accomplishments registered by the NCEW during 2017 and 2018. In the report that he presented, Mr. Tekeste noted that the NCEW has implemented various micro-credit programs that are aimed at improving the living standards of nationals. The NCEW has also worked hard to reinforce its bilateral ties with regional and



international associations.

As part of its efforts to enhance workers' skills, the NCEW provided a training workshop for trainers in collaboration with German wood and metal experts. As well, other training programs are being offered to teachers in the Massawa Training Center, in collaboration with SUKE, a Switzerland-based organization. Notably, SUKE has supported Eritrea for decades, even during the long struggle for independence.

Recently, the NCEW held meetings with the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU), both in Eritrea and Ethiopia. These meetings have heralded a new era of opportunities underpinned by cooperation among trade unions and labor organizations in the

Horn of Africa.

As part of its plans for 2019, the NCEW is preparing an annual magazine, "Voice of Workers", to be published three times per year. The provision of regular training programs, in collaboration with Eritrea's Center for Institutional Excellence, will be continued and even enhanced in 2019. There are also preparations to conduct a national survey of Eritrea's industrial productivity in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

Established in 2015, the Massawa Training Center began to offer vocational training in three fields. Currently, the Center is providing a second round of training to 294 workers in six fields of study.

The NCEW vowed that it will work hard to increase its membership and to establish close ties with professionals in various disciplines. This will help it and its members to capitalize on emerging opportunities.

In line with the new era of peace and cooperation, and understanding that new job opportunities are on the horizon, the NCEW has been preparing a strategic five-year plan (for the period 2019-2023). Several important areas of focus include the creation of decent work, ensuring worker safety, and enhancing productivity. Last, the NCEW concluded its meeting with the election of a five-member executive committee.



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Al-Jazeera's wayward Demeanor

Qatari-Government funded TV Channel, *Al Jazeera*, published few days ago a defamatory article on Eritrea under the baffling title: *"From Abu Dhabi to Washington, how Eritrea turned into a new African weapon"*.

The unsigned article, which evidently reflects the editorial policy of the Channel, is but the latest in a series of gratuitous smear campaigns that the Channel has been churning out intermittently both in its English and Arabic TV broadcasts as well as in its printed media websites.

What has prompted Al Jazeera to wage relentless smear campaigns against Eritrea in the past few years remains a riddle that the corporation has to explain. What is more puzzling is Al Jazeera's audacity and duplicity to liberally impugn Eritrea (and other countries in the Gulf-Horn of Africa region) for "foreign policy adventures" when it keeps mum on Qatar's military interventions in Libya and Syria or on matters of the large US military base

Doha has hosted for decades.

Let us now revert and address Al Jazeera's wayward conduct and spurious allegations:

1. First off, Eritrea is not in the business of "mortgaging its territory" for "military bases" to external powers: US, Russia or others. The fact is Eritrea has never gone out of its way "to offer military bases to the US", or others who may indulge such ambitions, in order to curry favour with them or for short-term financial gains. Naturally, it has an interest in cultivating warm diplomatic and economic ties with the US and other countries on the basis of mutual respect.

2. Eritrea does not, also, pursue reckless policies and "military alliances with external powers" to advance strategies that precipitate instability and wreak havoc in the region. But, as a littoral Red Sea State, it has natural and legitimate interests in promoting and contributing to, within its modest capabilities,

collective and viable security architectures for combating terrorism, piracy and other hegemonic designs that stoke crises to destabilize this vital international maritime route.

3. Al Jazeera falsely claims that Eritrea has offered military bases to Iran in the past. In the same breadth, Al Jazeera asserts that Eritrea also hosts "military presence and Israeli espionage center in the Dahlak Islands". These allegations are not only patently false but they also defy logic and common sense. How can Eritrea host two mortal enemies in its territory? Would Eritrea be so blind to mix oil and fire and render itself a battlefield with all the perils that this entails? Furthermore, and this palpable argument aside, Al Jazeera knows full well that there are no military bases in the Dahlak islands as these sites have long been destinations of ongoing tourism projects.

4. In pursuit of its strident and zealous disinformation

campaigns, Al Jazeera further asserts, in the same article, that *"the European Union agreed in 2015 to grant a package of 200 million Euros to Eritrea with promises to train the security and judicial services to combat human trafficking ... and that in fact it can be classified as a common European bribe"*. As is well-known, in 1993, immediately after its formal independence, Eritrea acceded to the Cotonou Agreement that brings together the EU and 75 African and Caribbean countries. A cursory examination of publicly available documents would have revealed that Eritrea has benefitted from EU development funds (EDF) that are disbursed to all ACP signatories in five-year cycles. The 200 million Euro support that Al Jazeera cites is indeed part and parcel of this 11th EDF development assistance that the EU implements with all ACP member States. Al Jazeera's distortion of this normative relationship is thus factually wrong and amplifies its malice or utter ignorance. And in as far

as illegal migration from Eritrea is concerned, the phenomenon was originally concocted by certain countries to wean the youth and undermine Eritrea's defense capabilities. That was the reason why Eritrea expressly requested the UN to carry out an independent investigation of this despicable crime of human trafficking with a view to redress the injustices perpetrated on the country.

5. The Ministry of Information had lodged formal complaints to Al Jazeera several times in the past in the hope of finding remedies to these unwarranted and erroneous reports. These approaches were never heeded, apparently because the disinformation campaigns emanate from a deliberate policy to advance some negative agenda. Although these campaigns may confuse some of its audience in the short term, Al Jazeera is the loser at the end of the day as this unhealthy conduct will ultimately corrode its own reputation.

By shabait staff

LOCAL NEWS

DUBARWA: EXPANSION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Electricity Corporation of Eritrea is expanding the electric power supply in 43 villages of Dubarwa sub-zone.

According to Engineer Merhawi Issac, the Corporation head of the 4th phase of the project, masts and electric wires were installed in 2012, while through the current phase 1137 taximeters have been disbursed in Zawul, Adi Halo, Adi Saldayt, Adi Kelkelti, Adi Tsinay, Adi Hayo, and Adi Sherefeto to provide the villages access to electricity.

Noting that the installation of electricity is gaining momentum due to relentless efforts by the Corporation and the participation

of the community, Engineer Merhawi said that 18 villages will obtain electricity supply in the next 2-3 months. He went on to say that efforts are also being made to expand electricity to 18 more villages and that 80% of the work has been completed.

Speaking to Erina, Mr. Mebrahtu Weldekirstos, area administrator of Adi Sherefeto, said that 377 taximeters have been distributed and that hundreds of households and business institutions now have access to electricity.

Local residents commented that that access to electricity and other social services have improved their livelihoods.



SUPPORT FOR WAR DISABLED VETERANS

The cyber-based group of Eritrean nationals known as "EPLF-Paltalk Vision Room" contributed \$US 100,000 in support of the National Association of Eritrean War Disabled Veterans.

The nationals made the contribution at an event organized in connection with the International Day of the Disabled.

At the handing over ceremony, held at the association's central office, Mr. Habteyesus Kileyesus, a member of the group and resident of California, indicated that the members of the group have taken various initiatives to assist the association and that the latest contribution is in continuation of past initiatives.

The chairman of the NAEWDV, Mr. Gebrebrhan Eyasu, said that the responsibility for assisting war disabled veterans is not to be left to the government alone and that the recent contribution by the cyber-based group reflects the value and honor that the nationals have toward war disabled veteran fighters.

According to report, in the past two years, the "EPLF-Paltalk Vision Room" group has contributed \$US 72,000 in support of families of martyrs and \$US 4,300 toward augmenting the martyrs' trust fund.

The "EPLF-Paltalk Vision Room" group is a cyber-linked group of nationals residing in various parts of the world.



Materiality and Meaning of Archaeological Record: With reference to Understanding of Space in Antiquity

Abraham Zerai

The development of the complex societies that flourished in the Horn in general and the Eritrean landscape in antiquity involved new ways of organizing and conceiving of space. The full-brown socio-cultural, economic and political processes that gave rise to the developments we saw in this epoch (roughly between mid-3rd millennium BCE- last half of the 1st millennium CE) are particularly worth of attention as regards to understanding the complexity involved in the organization of space over much of the Eritrean landscape. Archaeology in conjunction with other disciplines such as historical linguistics, molecular biology and the like is crucial in charting the trajectory of changing spatial practice during the mid- 3rd millennium BCE- last half of the 1st millennium CE. The respective data sets from these studies need to be correlated to fully comprehend various aspects of the dynamisms that range from shifts in subsistence economy to organization of labor and from scales in population migration to the full-fledged urbanism that indicated the hallmark of the epochs. The changing contexts and meanings attesting to patterns of the spatial practice involving various cultural groups and communities is yet to be fully understood.

The use of space (landscape) is at the heart of reconstructions of the Eritrea's past, whether conceived as the spatial movement of different cultural groups along the different geographical zones namely the western lowlands, coastal corridor, highlands and the Denakil depression or the organization of the landscape in towns, urban centers or peripheral villages, or the social uses of space within individual settlements themselves. In fact, it is quite plausible to argue that the development of complex societies during the mid- 3rd millennium BCE- last half of the 1st millennium CE itself was based on new ways of organizing and conceiving of space. Such transformations include increasing participation of different cultural groups in the commercial networks of the Nile Valley and the Red Sea and Indian Ocean world; the changing nature of settlements from small-scale, agricultural and pastoral communities during the



3rd millennium BCE- beginning of 1st millennium BCE to densely settled urban centers by the middle of the 1st millennium BCE and 1st millennium CE. The increasingly divided and segregated personal spaces that made up coastal towns and urban centers in the form of ceremonial sites and commercial activities and their relationships with nearby agricultural settlements and peripheral villages during these epochs is furthermore an intriguing feature of the need to understand the meaning of archaeological imprints in the Eritrean landscape. In historical and archaeological renderings of the Eritrean past, spatial understandings can serve as a backdrop to historical changes or as reflections of social structures and patterns which are significant to understand various dynamisms of our antiquity. Archaeological studies seek to understand meanings attached to archaeological objects and features among the functional meanings of objects and the meanings of symbolic representation and iconography become a reference to understand spatial concerns in the past. Having said that, let's see how archaeological materials and features found in the Eritrean landscape can shed light on various aspects of the organization of space in antiquity.

Pottery artifacts constitute the majority of finds in the Eritrean landscape. The distribution of

different pottery assemblages over much of the Eritrean territory has often been the basis for drawing chronologies and the extent of contacts and exchange between different cultural groups and civilizations that flourished in the course of the mid-3rd millennium



BCE- the 1st millennium CE. To the wider community of researchers interested in the development of complex societies in the northern Horn of Africa and on the Eritrean landscape for that matter, pottery typological and stylistic classification, pottery manufacturing technologies, patterns of distribution and exchange are significant proxies to define specific cultural phases and the axis of exchange and trade that involved coastal and in-land corridors that enabled cultural contacts between different groups. The mere classification of local versus

imported pottery signifies patterns of production and distribution and the concomitant reconstruction of sources provides information on space organization from systematic studies of pottery remains. A reader of the antiquity of Eritrea and the Horn would always encounter in the literature a wide description of cultural-phases based on the classification of pottery traditions and the specific meanings attached to these assemblages indirectly are informative of the conception and organization of space in terms of exchange networks, caravan routes and trade circuits. The entire scope of defining regional and inter-regional trade involving the northern Horn of Africa and the adjacent geographical areas is for the large part understood from a variety of pottery traditions and assemblages pertinent to different time-periods and cultural groups. The space conception from a limited sphere of exchange towards the elaboration of wider circuits of inter-regional networks are seen in line with a wider chronological framework of over a millennia and thus archaeological pottery and the meaning attached to it should be seen in light of these than merely considering them as fragments from antiquity. As far as

entirely linked to this understanding and attests to spatial practice in the past.

Similarly, symbolic behaviours, monumentality, patterns of vernacular architecture and their distribution as well as iconographic representations equally become significant when we tend to understand the conception and organization of space in antiquity in the Eritrean landscape. The worship of deities which had regional implications and significance and materials associated with them is paramount for the subject in as much as the distribution and elaboration of monumentality over the landscape. These elements together with other archaeological finds are likely to provide explanations on population dynamisms and diffusion of cultural influences that were likely to influence the organization of space. As far as iconographic features are concerned rock art and epigraphies provide the platform to understand spatial practice. Rock art is distributed over much of Eritrea and the Horn and based on the similarities of styles and motifs in the art, the tempo and distribution of subsistence patterns, ritual attributes and symbolic behaviours can be discerned. Moreover, the representation of literate cultures in epigraphic forms is quite informative as the development of letterforms and ancient scripts are related to cultural contacts and influences. Such a phenomenon is often connected to reconstruction of linguistic forms and population movements which can in turn provide explanations to the conception of space, its elaboration and eventually its organization.

In conclusion, when we often talk about the meaning attached to archaeological materials and features, we have to explore how these meanings can shed light on the organization and conception of space over time. Space and tempo are always intertwined to provide archaeological explanations. The complexity that we saw in the antiquity of Eritrea is subject to such levels of analysis and future trends of research pinpoint these features to fully understand our past. It is therefore quite helpful to consider the meaning attached to every piece in our archaeological record with this frame of mind in order to make sense of its significance.

SpotLight

More to the Story: the less Discussed aspects of NGOs

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Last week, *Eritrea Profile* featured an article titled, “Eritrea – Tail Wagging at the UN”, authored by Sophia Tesfamariam (23 January). The article, which explores a number of issues surrounding Eritrea’s recent appointments to chair the regional Khartoum Process in 2019 and to serve on the forty-seven-member Geneva-based UN Human Rights Council for the next three years, was well-written, thoughtful and perceptive, and presented a number of important insights, including several about international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Here, I delve further into the topic of human rights NGOs, primarily to extend the conversation begun by Tesfamariam, raise points for consideration that are frequently overlooked, and to hopefully offer some additional clarity and understanding.

NGOs, a term often used to cover the range of organizations which make up civil society, are characterized, in general, by having as the main purpose of their existence something other than financial profit. Having proliferated dramatically since the end of the Second World War, NGOs vary tremendously in terms of size and scope; for instance, some NGOs are locally-focused and have only a handful of members, while others are large, international organizations, boasting hundreds or even thousands of branches and members located in different parts of the world. Notably, NGOs engage in a wide variety of enterprises and activities, and they focus on a large range of different topics,

development, sports and athletics, wildlife and the environment,

humanitarian issues, education, and also human rights.

In terms of human rights, it is undeniable that many NGOs are genuinely well-intentioned actors who contribute greatly to protecting the fundamental human rights and preserving the basic dignity of individuals throughout the world. Inter alia, NGOs can and do play a crucial role in: fighting individual violations of human rights, either directly or by supporting particular “test cases” through relevant courts; offering direct assistance to those whose rights have been violated; lobbying for changes to national, regional, or international law; helping to develop the substance of those laws; promoting knowledge or awareness of – and respect for – human rights among the general population; and offering technical advice and different forms of support to states on improving human rights.

Importantly, in many instances, NGOs are also able to

issues or reach particular areas that governments are either unable or unwilling to, and they often possess the potential

provide efficient, innovative, and effective approaches or solutions that are difficult or

complex problems (Chege 1999; CoE n.d.).

Although they certainly make numerous significant and valuable contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights, NGOs are also beset by a variety of problems and challenges. For example, many NGOs, plagued by financial challenges and residing within a highly competitive funding environment, are often faced with a perceived need for public success to enhance their reputation and to attract funding, whether from members or external sources. This, in turn, can encourage them to use the “bandwagon” approach, joining in on a popular or media-led issue or simply responding to the latest “crises”, and with it a reluctance to pursue the lower profile – yet no less important – areas of work or overlooking longstanding systemic and structural problems. Exposing clear and seemingly “easy to understand” violations is frequently regarded as more “attention-grabbing” and “lucrative” than prevention, which by definition if successful is not only not newsworthy but virtually “unprovable” (Brett 1995: 105).

Of course, being persistently confronted by financial challenges also means that many NGOs can become dependent on governments for backing and support, which can prevent them from carrying out their mandates in a fully principled, objective, and independent manner. NGOs may be pressured to overlook their avowed principles and conduct their work in a manner strictly aligned with or accommodating to the foreign and political interests or

policies of their government donors. Unfortunately, it has become all too common and predictable to see NGOs castigate and criticize alleged human rights violations in some nations, not according to the objective reality or actual conditions in those countries, but based upon the degree to which those countries’ governments are considered “friendly” or “politically important” to the NGOs’ donors. In a similar vein, many NGOs have had their credibility attacked and frequently been criticized for conflicts of interests due to their close relationships with various governments (e.g. hiring former or current officials as board members or executives).

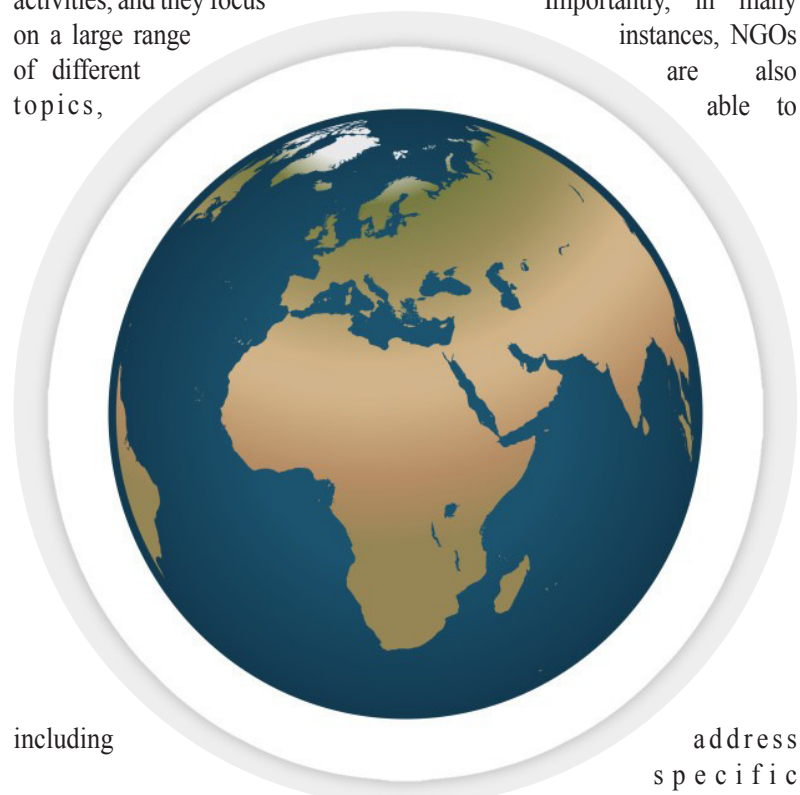
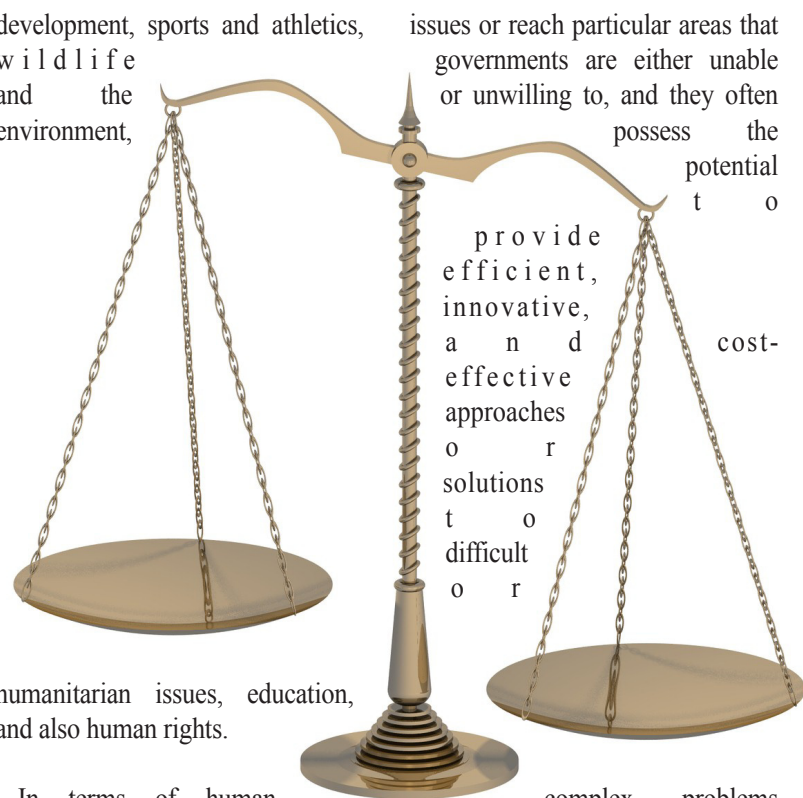
Interestingly, one of the positive aspects about NGOs is also something that can potentially lead to substantial weaknesses. Specifically, while the fact that any individual person or group is reasonably capable of establishing an NGO is positive and encouraging in many ways, it also means that many NGOs and their members are incompetent or lack crucial skills, expertise, training, and technical or organizational capacity. This can also increase the likelihood of local or national priorities being neglected, contribute to the overlap or duplication of activities of organizations working at cross-purposes, with simplistic and poorly researched positions, and lack of clearly defined objectives or missions. In many cases, not only may they be ineffective, they can also cause harmful or counterproductive effects.

Beyond the significant points outlined above, many NGOs have been criticized for lacking transparency, as well as accused of being poorly managed and spending far too much on overhead costs. The first criticism is somewhat ironic since NGOs often make it their business to demand transparency in others and, thus, should lead by example, while the latter is particularly problematic because those lost finances could have instead been directed toward specific initiatives to solve pressing rights challenges and problems. Additionally, wasteful or lavish expenditures also signal how many NGOs remain divorced from the needs and realities that their supposed constituents face. It is also important to note that the increasing material incentives,

lucrative financial rewards and packages, elite status, and other perks or privileges associated with the “human rights industry” have eroded many people’s confidence and trust in the motivations of NGOs.

As alluded to in Tesfamariam’s article, it is hard to overlook the great disparity in NGOs around the world, with the vast majority being founded and based in the Global North (i.e. the Western, developed countries). Naturally, this has meant that many have been disconnected from and “out of touch” with their constituents or local realities and lacked vital contextual understanding. Discussing human rights groups in Africa, Odinakalu has observed how they are seldom part of inclusive and participatory struggles for justice but that they appear almost by design to exclude the participation of the people whose welfare they claim to advance (Odinakalu 2000). Problematically, many NGOs are afflicted by a saviour complex, reflecting elements of racism, sexism, classism, and paternalism, rooted in the assumption that Africans, women, the poor, and others across the Global South are powerless, lack agency, and cannot speak for or take meaningful action themselves. Today, it is not uncommon to see foreigners, who have never set foot in or completely lack roots to a particular country, provided large platforms to speak loudly about the alleged conditions in the country and pontificate about the steps that it ought to take, while the perspectives, views, and voices of locals are ignored or simply dismissed.

Last, one common topic of debate surrounding most self-professed “human rights organizations” is that they tend to be engaged in the protection of civil and political rights. While these are no doubt important, the issue is that civil and political rights are just one category of the many different human rights, such as economic, social, and cultural, recognized by the international community. Focusing on only one category of rights overlooks the fact that rights are interrelated and indivisible, fails to provide a comprehensive account of the conditions in a country, harms efforts to improve conditions, and can also lead to claims of double standards, hypocrisy, and politicization of rights.



including

address specific



Zara Mining
Share Company

Job Title & number required	IT Officer (01)
Duties & Functions	<p><u>Duties & Functions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for administration and internal support of the Company’s PCs, printers, servers, scanners and related equipment. ➤ Tasks include end user support, license tracking, and performing PC maintenance, upgrades and configurations and other duties assigned by immediate supervisor. ➤ Installing and configuring computer hardware operating systems , applications, software, systems, networks, printers and scanners ➤ Talking staff through a series of actions, either face to face or over the telephone, email, messengers to help set up systems or resolve issues; ➤ Troubleshooting system and network problems and diagnosing and solving hardware or software faults and responding to breakdowns; ➤ Replacing parts as required; ➤ Providing support, including procedural documentation and relevant reports; ➤ Following diagrams and written instructions to repair a fault or set up a system; ➤ Supporting the roll-out of new applications; ➤ Setting up new users’ accounts and profiles and dealing with password issues; ➤ Working continuously on a task until completion (or referral to third parties, if appropriate); ➤ Prioritizing and managing many open cases at one time; ➤ Rapidly establishing a good working relationship with staff and other Professionals, e.g., software developers ;ERP companies; ➤ Testing and evaluating new technology; ➤ Conducting electrical safety checks on computer equipment. ➤ Maintaining records of software licenses. ➤ Managing stocks of equipment, consumables and other supplies. ➤ Responsible for other duties assigned by immediate supervisor. ➤ Advise/consult to his/her immediate supervisor.
Education	➤ IT related technical diploma.
Leadership experience Nature & Length of Time	➤ +3 years in user support/Help desk at enterprise level.
Other skills & abilities	- Radio communication, Technical skills, Organizational skills, Interpersonal skills, Communication skills, Patience, A meticulous and methodical nature, A logical mind, Capable of working well under pressure, Enthusiasm to be continually learning.
Physical Requirement	Physical fit and ready to work on harsh conditions & remote area
General Information and other requirements: - Thoroughness and self-sufficiency at work. - Strong communication (written and spoken) and interpersonal skills - Stress management - Willing and able to work productively in the ZMSC site - Cultural awareness and adaptability - Good team work and networking skills - Strict compliance with the safety rules of the company - Alignment with principles and ethics of ZMSC	
Salary: according Company's salary scale.	
Place of work: Zara Mining Share Company Koka Gold Mine Zoba Gash Braka Sub-Zoba Sala Mining Site	
Additional Requirement for nationals: Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defense. Having finished registration and duty performing for the National Army, and present the release paper or registration card issued by National Army. Provide a Clearance paper from office of the Eritrean Police and present Medical Certificate from Hospital. Present Clearance paper from the current/last employer. Only short listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned back to the sender and/or applications should be sent through the Post Office. Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.	
Address: Please mail your applications to: ZARA MINING SHARE CO. P. O. Box 2393. Asmara, Eritrea.	
Note to Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to: Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.	



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VACANCY

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Position: Safety Officer
Department: Safety and Occupational Health
Section: Safety and Occupational Health
Number required: (02)
Contract Type: Indefinite

- Primary Purpose**
- - Control “Safety & Health” in order to ensure employees, equipment and facility risks are minimized.
- Major Duties and Responsibilities**
- Planning**
- Ensure policies and procedures are in place. • Ensure mine is compliant with legislative and regulatory requirements.

• Assist with the “Safety & Health Management System.
- Implementing Safety & Health**
- Inspect the workplace for potential hazards. • Respond to and investigate accidents and emergencies. • Liaise with on-site contractors to ensure compliance with safety regulations.

• Coach and advice employees regarding Safety & Health. • Identify unsafe acts, conditions, hazards and investigate root causes as well as identifying corrective action.

• Enforce on-site safety, health and emergency compliance to programs to minimise/prevent incidents and investigate incidents/accidents.

• Conduct planned inspections/audits and Co-ordinate monthly Safety & Health meetings.
- Reporting**
- Complete, daily, weekly and monthly reports and Report any incidents/accidents and risk assessments.

Qualification	
.Grade 12, Certificate in Occupational Health & Safety, emergency	
Knowledge & Experience	
2-3 years previous experience in Health & Safety & Emergency Response	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel)	Communication (English and local language)
Supervisory and Analytical skills	Assertiveness and High level of accuracy
Attention to detail	Flexible and Organising skills
Physical fitness & problem solving skills	Integrity, Discretion & Self-Discipline
Driving License	
Plan, organize & execution skills	Ability to work towards strict deadlines

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.).



Following the Footsteps of Famous Painters

Asmait Futsumbrhan

Following the path blazed by his members, Dawit Brhane is a receiving rave reviews for his At just 14, Dawit has already of impressive pieces and even which was well-received by the we are pleased to share the story man with a great future ahead of



father and other family young teenager currently astounding artwork. produced a large array held a solo exhibition, general public. Today, of a highly-talented young him – Dawit Brhane.

Hello Dawit. Thank you for meeting us today. Can we talk a little about your inspirations as a kid?

I have always been amazed by what my family members – most of whom are also artists – can do. My dad, Brhane Adonai, my uncles, aunties, and cousins are some of the most famous artists in the country. I grew up looking at their works and studying the techniques that they use. I officially started to paint when I was just 7. However, due to some reasons I wasn't able to continue. I went back to painting when I turned 12. Now I am 14 and I attend Dembe Sembel Secondary School.

Does it get demanding for you as you also have to study academics?

Not at all. I try to do my best to manage my lessons, both in art and at school. I am an average student.

Is having talented and famous

artists in the family a help or maybe somewhat a burden?

It really is great to be born into a family of great artists. I didn't have to go through the usual opposition from family that most young artists have to go through. I had the background and support I needed. I am lucky.

I started painting in reverse. I studied modern art first. However, I should have probably started with realism, since modern art is much more complicated. But starting with modern art made realism even easier for me. In fact, realism isn't an easy type of art...it requires great amount of detailed work.

What type of art do you enjoy to paint?

I am not at a stage where I am choosing to paint any type in particular. Currently, I am studying the different styles of art. Action painting, still-life painting,

landscapes, realism, collages, and others. I am giving my all in order to broaden my knowledge of and experience with the various types of art.

For instance, the works that I presented in my first solo exhibition were works of art which I completed mainly for studying purposes. I titled it *Stage of Development*. It was at a time I considered myself as an artist and hoped it would motivate me to succeed in art. Since my paintings were all completed for studying, they included various styles.

What was the feedback that you received from the audience?

To be honest, I never expected that so many people would come to the exhibition. Also, people were positively surprised with my work. Many suggested that it was beyond their expectations. I had many positive comments from people who attended. These reception has

encouraged me and motivated me to do more in the art world.

Do you participate in art contests?

This is a topic that I want to stress in this interview. There aren't that many art competitions held here, which is rather unfortunate. I wish that the government or other stakeholders would work to upgrade the art industry in the country by organizing competitions and establishing a well-recognized school.

But to return to your question, yes I have participated in contests. In fact, I have participated in 7 competitions, winning 4 of them. For example, I won 1st place in the art competition organized by the Turkish embassy. I was pleased because there was more than 500 contestants. In addition, at a competition which the Central region administration organized for Independence Day celebrations, I

won 2nd place. I also won 1st prize at the 2018 European Union event on children's rights.

Have you taken any special courses, beyond your training or practice at home?

No, I haven't. But I did complete a short workshop once. Nonetheless, I have the great benefit of coming from a long line of talented artists. Studying how they work with and use different styles is, in many ways, far better than any theory. I look at my uncles' and my father's drawings and learn a lot more than I could in other contexts. I also try to study and practise every style through anything I can - people, books, and photographs.

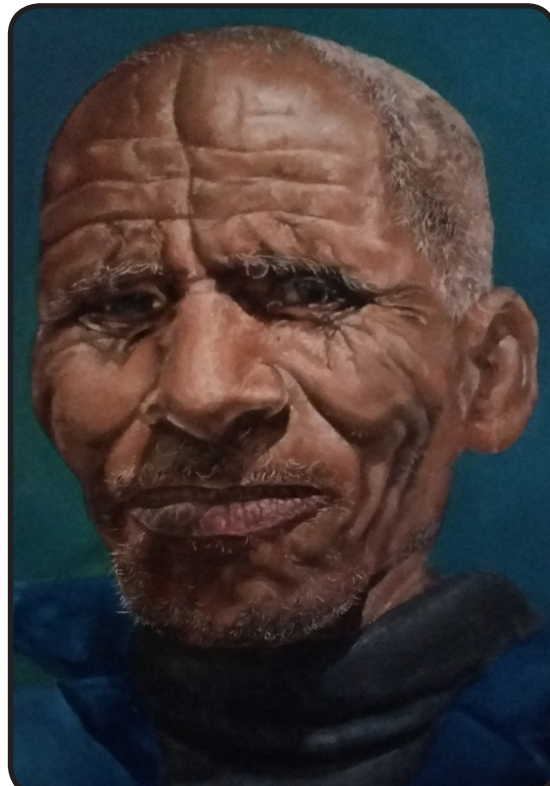
Is there anything that you would like to add?

We have many talented and passionate painters, young and old. I would like to remind all the young artists, particularly those who maybe don't have the same opportunities that I have, to just believe in yourself and know that you can achieve anything if you are determined. It takes time, but you can do it. Also, I would like to thank everyone who supported me during my exhibition. It means a lot.

To my family, I would like to give all my love and thank them for everything that they do. They are an inspiration.



An incredible fire



The old worker



Dawit working on a life size painting



Sound of a melody