

NUEYS ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING



At an activity assessment meeting held on 27 and 28 December, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) reported that it had conducted praiseworthy activities in 2024. The meeting also featured extensive discussions on the action plan for 2025.

According to reports presented by heads of departments and regions, several commendable activities were carried out, focusing on enhancing political and organizational awareness, as well as increasing the participation of youth in all administrative areas and schools. The union also worked to enhance the youth's interest in education, develop their socio-economic capacity, and strengthen cultural

and sports activities.

Additionally, the reports highlighted the successful organization of festivals across all colleges, students' weeks that incorporated general knowledge and creative competitions, and the awarding of outstanding students.

The participants engaged in extensive discussions on the reports and adopted various recommendations. These included conducting sustainable awareness-raising activities related to discipline and preserving noble societal values, reinforcing efforts to strengthen the union's organizational capacity in schools and colleges, and providing due attention to gender equality and participation.

Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, chairman

of the union, acknowledged the commendable results in enhancing the well-rounded awareness of youth in schools and colleges. He called for even greater attention to be given to these efforts in 2025.

ELECTIONS OF AREA ADMINISTRATORS, MANAGING DIRECTORS, AND VILLAGE COORDINATORS

The election of area administrators, managing directors, and village coordinators was recently held across eight administrative areas of the Dige subzone.

In his address during the election, Mr. Humed Ela, the administrator of the Dige subzone, explained that the election was conducted to replace outgoing administrators, managing directors, and village coordinators.

The newly elected officials expressed their commitment to serving the people who elected them with diligence and fairness. They pledged to contribute to national development efforts and called on the public to support them in fulfilling their responsibilities.

Dige is one of the 16 subzones of the Gash Barka region, comprising over 80 villages and a population of more than 35,000 residents.

In a similar vein, elections for area administrators and managing directors were held in the 18 administrative areas of the Segeneiti subzone to replace outgoing officials.

The elections, which took place from 18 to 29 December, saw the election of 36 area administrators and managing directors, including two female administrators and ten female managing directors.

SECOND CONGRESS OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATION BRANCH IN SAWA

The Teachers Association branch in Sawa held its second congress on 29 December.

During the event, Mr. Simon Mehari, chairman of the National Teachers Association, provided a detailed briefing on the objectives and mission of the association.

Mr. Russom Gebrehiwet, director of Sawa Warisai-Yikealo High School, noted that the National Teachers Association is a professional cooperative association and called on teachers to work hard for the development of the association.

The participants engaged in extensive discussions on the issues raised at the congress and adopted various recommendations.

CENTRAL REGION - ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING

The Central Region administration held a meeting on 27 and 28 December to review the implementation of development programs set for 2024 and to discuss the plan of action for 2025.

During the meeting, detailed briefings were presented on the status of various institutional programs, their strengths, challenges encountered, and the measures taken to address those challenges and shortcomings.

The participants engaged in extensive discussions on the issues raised and adopted several recommendations, including organizing training programs to



enhance workers' contributions, revising regulations to eradicate harmful practices, and conducting sustainable awareness-raising activities to develop public understanding.

Highlighting the importance

of the meeting and the issues discussed, Mr. Zeritewoldebrhan, Managing Director of the Central Region, emphasized the need to address public demands in a systematic, step-by-step manner.

He also outlined key priorities for 2025, including conducting water and soil conservation activities, completing the construction of water distribution systems currently underway, strengthening cultural and sports programs, organizing capacity-building training programs for workers, and conducting elections for area administrators, managing directors, and village coordinators.



ENCOURAGING EFFORTS TO ENSURE SOCIAL WELFARE



The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare's branch in the Central Region has reported significant efforts made in 2024 to ensure social justice.

Mr. Seium Okbamicael, a representative of the branch office, stated that the programs implemented in 2024 focused on enhancing children's rights, supporting disabled and senior citizens, improving the socio-economic status of citizens, eradicating underage marriages

and female genital mutilation, and assisting war-disabled veterans and families of martyrs.

The branch office revealed that over the past nine months, more than 56.5 million Nakfa was disbursed to families of martyrs. Additionally, over 1.1 million Nakfa contributed by citizens within the country and abroad was distributed to 134 families of martyrs, while 293,100 Nakfa collected at the community level was allocated to 239 disadvantaged families of martyrs.

Mr. Seium further highlighted that the branch office has rehabilitated 10 disadvantaged women with material support worth 10,000 Nakfa each, identifying beneficiaries in collaboration with local area administrations.

Development

“The Active Engagement of the Community in Development Programs Aligns Perfectly with our Vision of Empowering Communities.”

Mussie Efriem

Please give us an introduction to Sel'a subzone.

Sel'a subzone, one of the big but sparsely populated subzones in the country, was established in 1997 and is one of the 16 administrative subzones of the Gash Barka region. Covering an area of approximately 8,215 square kilometers, Sel'a subzone has diverse terrain and relatively low elevation, with the highest point reaching 601 meters above sea level. It has a population of more than 24,000 who live in 33 villages. It borders Asmat and Habero subzones of the Anseba region to the east, Nakfa to the north east, Adobha subzone to the north, Kerkebet subzone to the south, and Sudan to the west. This network of borders has undoubtedly played a significant role in shaping the history and culture of Sel'a subzone.

Sel'a subzone is home to two of Eritrea's diverse ethnic groups, the Bedawyet and the Tigre. These groups, with their distinct cultures and traditions, contribute significantly to the region's unique identity.

A significant portion of the population, approximately one-

third, leads a nomadic life. These people move primarily in the western parts of the subzone in search of pastures and water for their livestock. Their nomadic life reflects a deep-rooted connection to the land and a profound understanding of the region's seasonal variations. Although there are challenges associated with the nomadic life, the extensive practice of pastoralism in the subzone also offers unique opportunities for sustainable development, such as ecotourism and the development of value chains for livestock products. Understanding the intricate relationship between the population, their livelihoods, and the environment is crucial for developing effective strategies for sustainable development in Sel'a subzone. By supporting traditional practices while promoting sustainable development initiatives, it is possible to ensure the well-being of the population and the preservation of the region's unique cultural heritage.

What is the state of livestock in the subzone?

Making up over 90%, goats and camels dominate the livestock population in the subzone. These animals are well-adapted to the harsh climate and challenging terrain, making them ideal for the region. Estimates suggest a population of over 150,000 goats and around 6,000 camels. While pastoralism remains the primary livelihood, efforts are underway to promote the practice of growing plants. Historically, the region's environment has been considered not suitable for growing plants. The regional office aims to change this and has recently outlined

Following is an interview with Wuiela Mohamed Ali, administrator of Sel'a Subzone, who gives an insight into the ongoing development activities and the remarkable transformation of livelihoods in the subzone.



development programs for the purpose. To initiate the efforts, over 300 hectares of land have been identified for pilot projects. Furthermore, water infrastructure projects are planned to be built. The construction of two major dams and the utilization of seasonal rivers are crucial steps to ensure the availability of water for human and livestock consumption, and for growing plants. These initiatives reflect the concerted efforts to diversify people's means of earning a living livelihoods and to enhance the resilience of the local population in the face of environmental challenges. The success of these initiatives will depend on various factors, including the effective implementation of agricultural programs and the sustainable management of water resources.

Tell us about the development programs in the subzone.

The subzone's development initiatives are aligned with both local and national development plans. A cornerstone of the development programs is the strong emphasis on sustainable natural resource management. Recognizing the critical importance of water, the subzone prioritizes water conservation

efforts, including implementing water-saving structures, harvesting rainwater, and rehabilitating and maintaining existing water infrastructure. It also engages in efforts to reclaim degraded land through terracing and afforestation. Recognizing the significance of groundwater, the subzone works to augment groundwater levels by building water reservoirs to ensure reliable water supply during dry seasons.

Promoting sustainable agriculture is crucial for long-term development. As part of this our subzone has promoted reforestation and the development of climate-resilient farming. The subzone works to improve water treatment and sanitation programs to ensure access to safe and clean drinking water. These development programs are crucial for the sustainability of the subzone, improving the livelihoods of its residents and enhancing the overall quality of life. By prioritizing natural resource management, sustainable agriculture, and community development, the subzone aims to create a thriving and resilient community for generations to come.

The subzone engages in

plantation programs around Rikeb, the subzone's capital, contributing to environmental conservation and enhancement of the local ecosystem. The communities play a vital role in driving development by engaging in community-based initiatives, demonstrating remarkable ownership and participation. Communities collaborate with stakeholders to build and maintain water systems to ensure access to clean water for all. Other community-based initiatives include building and maintaining healthcare facilities and schools to make health care and education accessible for all segments of society.

These community-led initiatives exemplify the spirit of collective action and demonstrate the strong sense of ownership that communities have in their own development. By actively participating in and driving development work, communities improve their living conditions and contribute to the overall progress and sustainability of the subzone. The active engagement of the community in development programs aligns perfectly with our vision of empowering communities.

How are social services given to communities that lead nomadic life?

While a large segment of the population has transitioned from a predominantly nomadic to a more settled existence following the establishment of towns, a considerable number of the subzone's population still adheres to a nomadic life. This is primarily attributed to the arid climate and reliance on pastoralism as a primary means of earning a living. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by nomadic communities, the subzone's administration has implemented strategies to ensure access to essential public services. In addition to the regular schools in all administrative areas, the administration has introduced seasonal schools to cater to the educational needs of children in nomadic communities, ensuring that they receive education while on the move. This proactive approach demonstrates a commitment to inclusivity and equitable access to education for all, regardless of their lifestyle.

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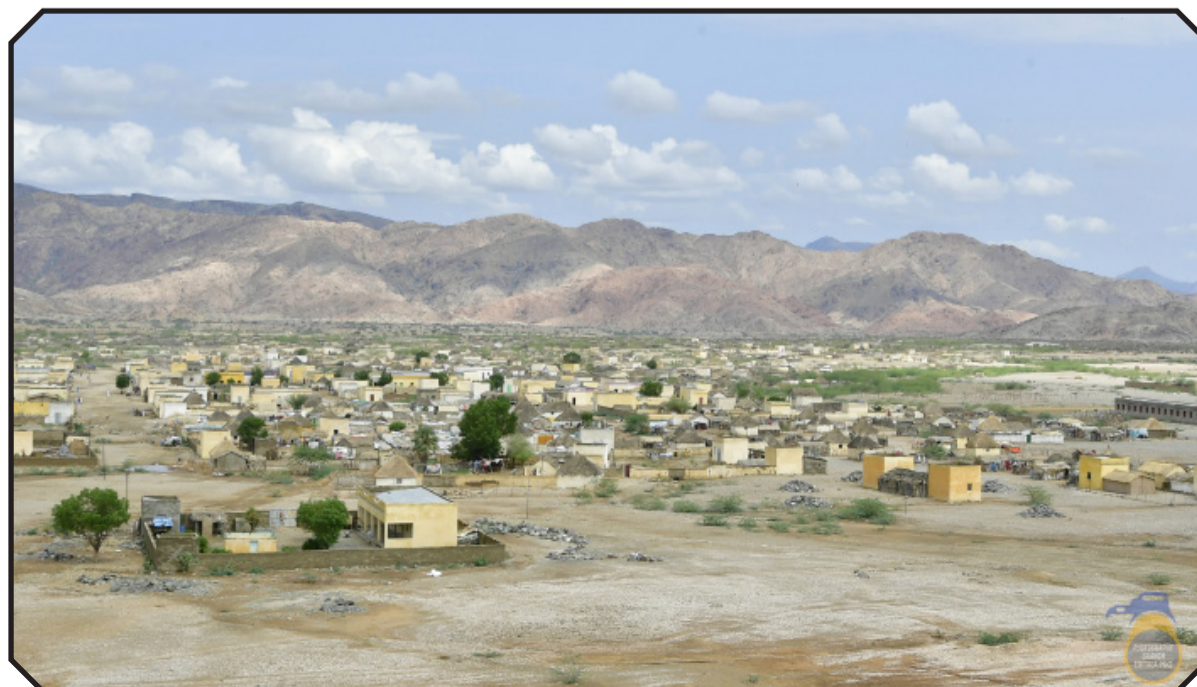
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A Multi-Pronged Approach to Combating Vision Impairment and Blindness

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

In the years since its independence, Eritrea has been confronted by a number of health- and development-related challenges. As a result of a tremendous amount of hard work and effort, great resilience, and substantial government investment, the country has been able to register significant progress in several areas. It is worth noting, too, that many of Eritrea's achievements have come against the broader backdrop of its relatively modest resources, externally imposed conflicts and an extended military occupation, a spate of illegal, unjust sanctions and associated coercive measures, climate change and its adverse impacts, and a highly challenging global and regional socio-political context. One of the clearest and strongest reflections of Eritrea's developmental efforts and progress is the fact that it was one of the few countries that entered the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals period having achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals targets on health.

During the past three decades, a particular area of special focus and attention for the nation has been addressing visual impairment and eye-related health problems. One notable challenge has been cataract, a medical condition where the eye's natural lens which lies behind the iris and the pupil is clouded. Globally, it is one of the leading causes of vision impairment and blindness, with tens of millions of people afflicted with the condition.

Another eye-related health challenge has been trachoma, which is one of the world's oldest diseases and the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide. A devastating eye disease caused by infection with the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*, trachoma is spread through contact with infective eye or nose discharges, either directly from person to person (such as through personal contact via hands, clothes, towels, bedding, etc.) or mediated by flies that have been in contact with discharge from the eyes or nose of an infected person. With repeated episodes of infection over many years, the eyelashes may be drawn in so that they

rub on the surface of the eye, with pain and discomfort and permanent damage to the cornea. Trachoma is common among preschool-aged children, who harbor the principal reservoir of infection. As well, women are blinded nearly four times as often as men due to their close contact with infected children.

According to data from the World Health Organization, trachoma is a public health problem in over 40 countries and it is responsible for the blindness or visual impairment of millions of people. Based on estimates published in recent years, about 130-140 million people live in trachoma endemic areas worldwide and are at risk of trachoma blindness, while Africa remains the most affected continent.

Shining the light on Eritrea

In Eritrea, cataract is the cause of an estimated 55 percent of blindness, making it the leading cause of visual impairment nationwide, while trachoma poses a risk in some parts of the country. Importantly, a number of measures and interventions have been undertaken in order to address these issues and ultimately improve people's lives.

With regard to cataract, screening programs in health facilities throughout the country have been expanded in order to better determine if people require surgeries. Also, training and skills development programs have been provided to local eye health workers. These aim to improve their skills and experience, while also providing information on the treatment and prevention of common causes of avoidable blindness. Close

cooperation with international partners, who conduct mass operations campaigns and train locals, has also been vital. The outcome has been that more people suffering from cataract in the country have been able to receive necessary surgical procedures and experience the

restoration of vision.

Alongside the above, national efforts have targeted the barriers that often serve to stop people from accessing eye health services. For instance, there have been numerous public education and community campaigns to raise awareness and understanding of the symptoms, risks, and availability of help for cataract. Also important, but perhaps overlooked, is that expansions in road infrastructure and transportation services have promoted greater accessibility, particularly for historically neglected or marginalized population groups (e.g., the socioeconomically disadvantaged and rural areas). As well, many facilities have provided vision rehabilitation, including assistive products, such as glasses or white canes, to patients.

Similarly, there have been an array of efforts to address the scourge of trachoma. Encouragingly, according to reports from regional and national health authorities, the prevalence of trachoma within some parts of the country has either been

older than six months are offered an annual single oral dose. In the last decade, Eritrea has acquired about three million packages of antibiotics.)

It is well worth noting that national policies ensure that treatment, services, and



significantly reduced or almost eliminated in recent years. Since the risk factors influencing the transmission of the disease include inadequate hygiene, access to water, and access to and use of sanitation, improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene have been at the root of Eritrea's national response. For instance, the country has made great investments in improving access to water and sanitation, both in households and communities, while the topics of sanitation, hygiene, and facial cleanliness have been featured and promoted within community events, schools, and health education programs disseminated by mass media in all national languages. Notably, the number of people living in areas that warrant treatment with antibiotics, facial cleanliness, and environmental improvement for elimination of trachoma as a public health problem has been reduced significantly – about 70 percent – in less than a decade.

Furthermore, during the past few years, thousands of local patients have undergone operations to treat trachomatous trichiasis (which is the late, blinding stage of trachoma), while Eritrea has also mass distributed antibiotics (such as azithromycin) to prevent and treat trachoma. (At risk individuals in trachoma-endemic communities

medications are provided free of cost in Eritrea. This demonstrates the nation's deep commitment to social justice, the right to health, and ensuring that all individuals are able to receive quality care, regardless of socioeconomic status or other distinction. What is more, since trachoma reduces economic productivity and increases social exclusion, Eritrea's efforts to address the infectious disease have positive and profound implications for individual rights and development, as well as the country's progress towards its broader, ambitious developmental goals.

Another important feature of Eritrea's comprehensive approach has been its partnership and close cooperation with international partners and organizations. For instance, through a longstanding partnership with the Fred Hollows Foundation, Eritrea has been able to produce cost-effective intraocular lenses for cataract surgeries. Moreover, local ministries and educational institutions have collaborated with international partners to improve the capacity of local eye health systems so that they can deliver high quality services, while the partnership with the International Trachoma Initiative has been important in the distribution of much-needed antibiotics.

Lighter Side

Awet Tesfay

Happy New Year!

Three simple words that evoke a complex mix of emotions—anticipation, joy, and sometimes dread. As the calendar year comes to a close, we find ourselves eagerly wishing each other well for the New Year ahead. The enthusiasm surrounding these greetings can be overwhelming. It seems as though many people are ready to rush into January, eager to leave December behind, without pausing to reflect on the year that has just passed.

Looking Forward to the New Year? But What of the Old Year?

If you haven't gathered by now, I am not a fan of typical new year's resolutions. These often superficial and unrealistic goals tend to fizzle out by mid-January. Instead, I advocate for conducting an end-of-year audit—a rigorous, often uncomfortable evaluation of your performance across various facets of life. This process allows you to confront your greatest

process often requires hard work and focused effort. Each day, you will face distractions that seem more enjoyable than studying or acquiring new skills. Commit to pushing through that discomfort.

Journal Your Thoughts. When I mention journaling, many people respond, claiming they are simply too busy to engage in such an activity. However, if Marcus Aurelius—the greatest philosopher-king in history—found value in journaling, surely

we can all benefit from it as well. Journaling not only helps capture fleeting ideas but also serves as a tool for self-measurement and evaluation. Aurelius believed in the importance of daily reminders to strive for improvement. By following his example, we can cultivate a deeper understanding of ourselves.

Let Go of Unproductive Habits and Grudges. As you prepare for the new year, consider what burdens from the past year

you are still carrying. Holding onto negative habits, outdated beliefs, or grudges will only weigh you down and hinder your growth. Reflect on what aspects of your life you need to release as you transition into the new year.

In conclusion, if you resolve to be better in the coming year, start by taking a hard look at the past year. Embrace the opportunity for introspection, and use it as a stepping stone to create a more fulfilling and successful future.



In the hustle and bustle of holiday cheer, we often overlook the significance of this transitional period. The end of the year is not just a time of celebration; it is also an invaluable opportunity for reflection. As Socrates wisely stated, “The unexamined life is not worth living.” This sentiment serves as a powerful reminder that we should take the time to evaluate our past experiences.

Many individuals set new year's resolutions that are frustratingly vague: “be healthier,” “make more money,” or “accomplish more.” Let's take the first example—being healthier. What does that truly entail? What specific actions must you take to achieve such a broad goal? To avoid falling into a cycle of ambiguity, it is crucial to clearly define your objectives and create a detailed action plan. Otherwise, you risk becoming trapped in a state of unproductive limbo.

achievements and your most significant failures. It's a rare opportunity to reflect on your habits and assess your overall performance.

As you contemplate the past year, ask yourself: Are you in the same place as you were at the end of last year? Is this where you want to be as you step into the new year? If not, it's essential to take the time to examine the reasons behind your current situation. What actions did you neglect, and what steps can you take to improve?

Here are a few practical starting points to guide your reflection:

Teach Yourself Something New. Resist the temptation to waste hours mindlessly scrolling through screens. Embrace the truth that “the more you learn, the more you earn.” While the prospect of earning is appealing, the learning

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way we can play a good role in minimizing the problem.

What are the lessons learned from the conference, and what is the way forward?

The problems we discussed at the conference are very similar. I personally observed the similarity. But different ministries, different stakeholders and different sectors have been doing their own part. There was no collaborative approach to handle the problems. This is the main problem we have observed and the solution is to work together on the issues of food safety. This is the first time we are having a conference at this level. In the upcoming year we should move this multi-sectorial coordination mechanism to the next level.

What should be done at the farmers' level, and what message would you like to convey?

Farmers should use hygienic practices at all levels and they should refrain from using antimicrobial growth promotion without consultation with qualified healthcare professionals. This year's conference has brought us together, familiarizing us with one another. And there is no question that we have learned from the presentations and discussions at the conference. But I would like to see a different approach next year. We need to have good multi-sectorial collaboration, with taskforces and new research papers next year.

...to Ensure Food Safety”

Give us the gist of the role of fish quality laboratory in aquatic food safety control in line with the broader issue of food safety.

Mr. Neguse Kifle, from the Ministry of Marine Resources

Preservative chemicals and testing laboratories are ‘must have’ components in ensuring supply of healthy fisheries products to the public. Supply of healthy fish is crucial to the healthy livelihood of the general public. There should be a very good control system, equipped with advanced laboratories, to be able to identify the status of aquatic food and provide safe food. The fish quality laboratory we now have has been functional since 2001. It has been very helpful in analyzing microbiological, chemical and physical contaminants.

The content of the food and the risk it has is determined through analysis. Hence, regulatory bodies have been giving certification based on laboratory results that are related to the safety, quality and performance of processing plants. Microbiological laboratories have been playing an essential role in aquatic food safety control.

What can you tell us about the environmental effects on food safety?

Eng. Lidya Teklehaimanot from the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment



Mr. Neguse Kifle



Eng. Lidya Teklehaimanot

There is a complex interplay between environment and food safety. Food safety cannot be assured without clean environment. Unless you treat the pollutant waste from food processing plants you can't create a safe environment. So, we need to invest in protecting our environment, and food safety will be assured in a clean environment. Protecting the environment is the best practice for food safety. By working in coordination for better results, we can achieve more. Synergy is very important and collective input will bring a wholesome output.

ADS



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

- 1. Position: HR Database and System Administrator**
Department: Employee Services- Human Resources
Number required: One (01)
Place of Work: Bisha

PRIMARY PURPOSE

- Data capturing, Data analysis (Data Extraction, Transformation, and Loading); and report writing.

MAIN FUNCTIONS

Administration

- Capture or update employee's personal data, leave, rosters, emergency contacts, employment contracts, disciplinary actions, terminations and engagements, promotions, international employees' timesheets, transfers and salary adjustments.
- Maintain company organizational charts to reflect current structure at all times.
- Develop and maintain labor budget and forecast spreadsheet. Guide HODs and others in processing.
- Assist with employee requests on leave balances.
- Required to reconcile HR data with other business systems such as Master list; Bio Star; Peopleware; Cognos and Labor Budget/ Forecast included in Master list.
- Administrate the Bio Star and HR WebApp Systems.
 - Capture new employees; Update for promoted and terminated employees.
 - Respond to employees' queries; Generate reports as requested by departments and HR Management.
 - Refresh daily attendance reports by latest 8am.
 - Add employee handovers in HR WebApp when requested due to employees forgetting to do it.
 - Review outdated leave requests in HR WebApp and send reminders to line managers to approve/reject.
- Import the exported leave data from Bio star to the Peopleware daily and check if import was successful.
- Control and provide new employee's employee ID number.
- Capture/record the CVs of applicants received from Asmara Office.
 - Receive, capture and follow up on international employees' timesheets every month.
 - Ensure the international accrued leave excel sheet is up to date and accurate.
 - Advise HR Superintendent of expats with accrued leave in excess of 30 days and less than 0 days.

Reports

- Adhoc reporting information as per requests received.
- Prepare daily, weekly and monthly HR report to line Manager.
- Compile and assist with HR Management reports in line with standard operating procedures.
- Compile weekly terminations and engagements report for submission to the camp administration.
- Attend HR meetings to report on daily activities.
- Update and report the probation period deadlines to the HR officers on a weekly basis.
- Update the Emergency contact details of international employees and send the report to the HR Manager by latest 1st day of every month.
- Prepare the performance evaluation summary report twice in a year.
- Compile BMSC contractors' weekly report for submission to the Safety and Occupational Health department.

Filing

- Filing of captured data documentation.
- Filing of all employee related changes.
- Filing all BMSC national contractors release paper and assist the

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HR manager at the site entry approval by checking the existence of the release papers.

- Filing of the newly received CVs of applicants.
- Ensure that all leave related documentation is processed in time to be captured on payroll system/finance.

Safety

- Actively participate in safety meetings and discussion.
- Adhere to all safety procedures and policies of the company.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS/OTHER INFORMATION

The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Degree/diploma in Secretarial Science ○ Diploma in Computer applications could be an added advantage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 – 5 Years data administration experience ○ 2 Years Supervisory level experience could be an advantage ○ Advanced MS Excel experience
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate; Excel -Advanced) ○ Accuracy and attention to detail ○ Knowledge of Policies, Procedures and Processes ○ Administrative skill and analytical skill ○ Report writing skill and business writing skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication (English and local language) ○ Confidentiality ○ Interpersonal relations skill ○ Supervisory skill ○ Ability to meet deadlines ○ Ability to perform under pressure ○ Innovative thinking

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirement for Nationals:

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

Address: Please mail your applications to: -

**Bisha Mining Share Company,
 P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea**

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

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



VACANCY Notice No. 2024/10

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Eritrea is inviting applications from suitably qualified applicants for the post of **Supply and Logistics Associate, GS6, # 12882, Asmara, Eritrea.**

TYPE OF APPOINTMENT: **Fixed Term Contract**

UNICEF works in some of the world's toughest places, to reach the world's most disadvantaged children. To save their lives. To defend their rights. To help them fulfill their potential. Across 190 countries and territories, we work for every child, everywhere, every day, to build a better world for everyone. **And we never give up!**

For every child, Support!

The post incumbent provides support to the Supply Officer (NO-2) in the overall procurement process and implementation of UNICEF Institutional service contracts and Long-Term Agreements for Services (incl. liaising with Programme and Operation Units and suppliers, consolidating requirements, preparation of bids, supplier performance evaluation, etc). Responsible for generating the necessary reports from VISION database for the Section and the Management. The position is responsible for processing import license requests for offshore procurement and ensuring timely offshore deliveries. The position reports to the Supply Officer, NO-2 (19144).

Key Functions/Accountabilities:

Supply Chain Service Delivery and Response

Planning:

- In consultation with supervisor, provide input to the Country Programme Action Planning and advise on Supply requirements for the Plan of Operations and Annual Work Plans.
- Support supply emergency preparedness and response activities including establishment of Long-Term Arrangements (LTAs), Logistics Capacity Assessment and Contingency Plan update, and pre-positioning of stock.

Procurement/contracting:

- Provide input to and advice on the annual supply plan. Conduct data review and analysis for category management and development of procurement strategies. Conduct market research in relevant areas for UNICEF and advice on best approaches to obtain best value for money and sustainable procurement. Support product innovation and market shaping initiatives for specific categories of supplies and services.
- Liaise with clients in planning procurement and contracting initiatives, supporting development of appropriate specifications, terms of reference, and logistics arrangements and timelines.
- Ensure establishment of Long Term Arrangements (LTAs) and act on specific procurement requisitions as might be required.
- Prepare requests for award including submissions to Contract Review Committee.
- Ensure appropriate filing of procurement cases and maintain up to date records for future reference including for audit.

In-country logistics:

- Provide logistics input to the supply plan, including advising on infrastructure constraints (e.g. customs clearance, port capacity, transport options and warehousing capacity) and different delivery mechanisms.
- Liaise with supply colleagues as well as clients and using supply dashboards to ensure pipeline monitoring and establishment of appropriate logistics capacity.
- Monitor progress of offshore and/or regional procurement and take action to ensure timely customs clearance of supplies entering the country.
- Perform research, collect data and conduct analysis, produce reports and ensure information accuracy in corporate systems to enable informed decision-making.
- Identify needs for contracting of logistics third party services (e.g. customs clearance, warehousing, transport, distribution) and manage contracting of such service providers including establishment of KPIs and performance monitoring mechanisms.

Alternative delivery mechanisms and procurement services:

- Participate in events/meetings that build partnerships and collaborative relations with UN organizations to support harmonized and collaborative procurement and logistics arrangements.
- Facilitate Procurement Services (PS) transactions in collaboration with programme sections and UNICEF Supply Division (SD)
- Maintain up-to-date files for all Procurement Service transactions, including a system for monitoring the different stages of each transaction.
- Monitor the incoming pipeline of PS shipments. Supervise the arrival, customs clearance, storage, packing and in-country distribution of PS

commodities to the agreed delivery point.

- In collaboration with Supply colleagues and Programme Sections, identify opportunities for capacity building of Government counterparts and improving the supply chain process to make it more effective.

Undertakes any other duties assigned by the supervisor.

To qualify as a champion for every child you will have:

Education: Completion of secondary education is required, preferably supplemented by technical or university courses related to supply chain, business administration, contract/commercial law, or another relevant technical field.

Work Experience: A minimum of 6 years of relevant administrative experience in supply chain management or a commercial context is required. Understanding of development and humanitarian work is an advantage.

Language Requirements: Fluency in English and knowledge of local language is a requirement. Knowledge of other UN languages is an asset.

Skills Required

- Thorough knowledge of a range of specialized topics, including the relevant supply chain policies, and partnership mechanisms.
- High level of proficiency or skill is required in the interpretation and application of specialized rules and regulations to the particular circumstances of complex individual cases.
- Experience using MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint and other UNICEF office tools.
- Demonstrated understanding of the relevant supply chain processes and ability to consistently apply relevant policies, procedures and good practices in the daily work.

UNICEF's Core values

- Care, Respect, Integrity, Trust, Accountability, Sustainability.

UNICEF's Core Competencies

Demonstrates Self Awareness and Ethical Awareness (1); Works Collaboratively with others (1); Builds and Maintains Partnerships (1); Innovates and Embraces Change (1); Thinks and Acts Strategically (1); Drive to achieve impactful results (1); Manages ambiguity and complexity (1)

Remarks:

UNICEF is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages all candidates, irrespective of gender, nationality, religious and ethnic backgrounds, including persons living with disabilities, to apply to become a part of the organization.

UNICEF has a zero-tolerance policy on conduct that is incompatible with the aims and objectives of the United Nations and UNICEF, including sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination. UNICEF also adheres to strict child safeguarding principles. All selected candidates will, therefore, undergo rigorous reference and background checks, and will be expected to adhere to these standards and principles.

Qualified Female Candidates and persons living with disability are highly encouraged!

Closing date of application: 14 days from the date of advertisement

CANDIDATES SHOULD PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION/ EXEMPTION FROM NATIONAL SERVICE. PLEASE NOTE THAT COMPLETION/EXEMPTION OF NATIONAL SERVICE IS A REQUIREMENT. COPY OF CARD/EXEMPTION MUST BE ATTACHED. APPLICATIONS WITHOUT THIS REQUIREMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted and advance to the next stage of the selection process.

Please note that UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

Candidates should submit their application by following the below link:

<https://rb.gy/6j2qqk>

In the online application, candidates should complete the online P11, upload their recent CV, highest academic qualifications, national service completion certificate and other relevant qualifications.

Applicants interested in the position mentioned above can visit the UNICEF Office, located at Hday Street, just before Asmara Palace Hotel, to submit their applications online.

**ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY**

Abu Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153886
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position;

Electrical & Instrumentation Maintenance Superintendent-Process Plant
Number required – (01)

Type of contract – definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Assist the Maintenance Manager to recruit, train and mentor a Electrical & Instrumentation Maintenance team who will deliver quality maintenance services to the fixed plant. In doing so, ensuring KPI's that facilitate sustained and productive operations are delivered.
- The Superintendent is responsible for planning, coordinating and directing of all Electrical & Instrumentation related daily activities to maintain the electrical, and Instrument/PLC integrity of the Plant. This person will report to the Maintenance Manager and assist with various administrative and management functions.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Ensure compliance with quality, health and safety rules, guidelines, and regulations.
- Planning, prioritizing, assigning, supervising, reviewing, and participating in all tasks related to maintenance.
- Development and implementation of preventative maintenance programs for all site-based Fixed Plant equipment and facilities to ensure high levels of equipment availability.
- Recruitment and coordinating training sessions in maintenance, safety procedures, and methods.
- Manage budget and track maintenance expenditures.
- Assist with the implementation of capital projects.
- Implementing maintenance strategy including monthly reporting and KPI validation.
- Manage, motivate, develop, and provide direct leadership to maintenance staff.
- Ability to interface with other departments, particularly Production Operations.
- Ability to build and motivate a team comprising of expatriates and national employees.
- Understanding computer driven maintenance management programs,
- Able to compile reports, update/compile Job Description etc.
- Develop the Operation Readiness for the Electrical & Instrumentation section

Profile: Qualifications and Experience**Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent**

- Trade Qualifications as an Electrician/Instrumentation Technician or equivalent or,
- A qualified Electrical Engineer with experience in overseas operational position
- Previous experience in supervising a maintenance team consisting of Supervisors and tradesmen

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 10 years' experience in large scale open-pit mines in the areas of Fixed Plant Equipment Maintenance – Electrical Installations,
- 5 years' experience as Electrical or Instrumentation Plant Maintenance Supervisor and Superintendent.
- In-depth knowledge of the electrical components for Fixed Plant Equipment I.e. Crusher, Mills, Conveyor belt, Pumps etc. preferable Copper Flootation Plants
- Operation Readiness exposure
- Excellent leadership qualities.
- Sound knowledge of preventive maintenance programs
- Functional communication in English is mandatory.
- Computer literacy including planning systems

Technical Skills

- Instrumentation & PLC as well as SCADA knowledge
- Electrical Equipment knowledge, including HV & LV systems switchgear
- Analytical skills
- Report Writing skills
- Plan, organize and execution skills.
- Valid Driver's License

Behavioral Skills

- Safety leadership by example
- Ability to work in developing country
- Ability to work under pressure with challenging targets
- High level of initiative
- Demonstrated training and people development skills.
- Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: definite Period (2 years)
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements 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 the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

- Note to Non-Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

Notice

Notice is hereby given to the public that NISRI private limited company is formed among the following members:

A. Name	Nationality	Address	Shares
1. Mrs. Asmeret Emahatsion G/maryam	Eritrean	Asmara	25
2. Mr. Bereket Amauel Mihreteab	Eritrean	Asmara	25
3. Mrs. Betiel Abel Habtemariam	Eritrean	Asmara	25
4. Mr. Evenezer Samson Tekeste	Eritrean	Asmara	25
Total shares			100

B. Head office of the company will be in Asmara Eritrea and branch offices may be opened within or outside the country.

C. The company has a share capital of Nakfa 400,000.00 (four hundred thousand) at a par value Nakfa 4,000 (four thousand) each subscribed and fully paid up in cash.

D. The objective of the company is to engage in:

1. IT and PC solutions, and E – business,
2. language schools, training center, kindergarten, day care activities, correspondence / distance learning, and research and consultancy,
3. sales of jewelry, cosmetics and readymade goods,
4. wholesale and retail of medical equipments, pharmaceutical products, and other different goods, equipments and materials,
5. publishing, printing, photography, recording, media and film production,
6. entertainment, gaming and movie store,
7. event planning,
8. real estate activities,
9. retail of livestock, dairy products and poultry,
10. travel agency and tour services,
11. general import and export of goods,
12. agent and/or commission agent, and brokerage.

E. Mrs. Betiel Abel Habtemariam is appointed as a manager for unlimited period.

F. The company is established for unlimited period of time.

NISRI PLC.



Q and A

“Working Together to Ensure Food Safety”

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

Based on your presentation, can you brief us on food safety in Eritrea?

Bietesaida

Through its inspectors, the Regulatory Service Department of the Ministry of Agriculture ensures the quality and safety of food at slaughter houses, food processing plants, market places, food entry points and the like. The SRD also works to raise awareness of farmers and other stakeholders about the importance of food safety and assists food processors in implementing good manufacturing practices. All inspection works are guided by legal acts, checklists and manuals.

What is the importance of this conference on food safety?

Dr. Zereabruk Tesfamariam, Assistant professor at Orotta College of Medicine and Health Sciences

The importance of the conference is in creating awareness in the general population and authorities about food safety. Since eating healthy food is the means to having healthy livelihood, food should be safe from microbiological, chemical and physical agents that contaminate it.

The overall idea is that we should keep food safe starting from the farm place until it reaches the consumer. We should bear in mind that there are so many contaminants in farms: pesticides, artificial fertilizers and heavy metals in the soil and plants. Food should be free from chemicals and biological hazards during harvest and delivery as well as at the market. It should also be kept safe and prepared hygienically

On 24 December 2024, The Ministry of Agriculture held the first of its kind national conference on food safety under the theme “Working together to ensure food safety.” Thirteen papers on food safety were presented by representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture; Health; Marine Resources, Land, Water and Environment; Higher Board of Education and Eritrea Standards Institution were presented. Following is an interview with some representatives who presented papers at the conference.

by food handlers both at public food service establishments and at households. People should be made aware of the types of food contaminants that exist and the ways to get rid of them to prevent foodborne diseases. It is important to highlight that food safety is the concern of every body and, therefore, should not be thought of as the responsibility of authorities only.

What was the aim of your study on the status of heavy metals at Mai-Nefhi and Tokor dams?

My study focused on heavy metals, which are very toxic and cause adverse health problems such as cancer, teratogenicity and several damages to the organs. One of the reasons for the study is that the surroundings of Asmara have heavy metals in abundance. So, understanding the status of such heavy metals was essential in creating awareness in the general public and relevant authorities. Making authorities, in particular, aware of the unwanted consequences of the accumulation of heavy metals enables them to take necessary measures to protect people from the hazards.

What is the role of the Standards Institution as regards food safety?

Mr. Alem Araia, head of certification at Eritrea Standards Institution (ESI)

Standard helps determine whether food is safe or not. Unless you have standards, you can't say this food is safe or unsafe. So having a standard of every product, be it agricultural

or processed food, is necessary in identifying the status of food safety. The quality of the food is examined to see whether it is contaminated with microbiological contaminants. And unless you make rigorous test, you can't determine food safety. That is why an accurate and quick test result using up-to-date laboratories is now required to ensure food safety.

How important is a coordinated multi-sectorial approach to ensure food safety?

Food safety cannot be ensured by working in isolation. That is why the conference brought together partners from different ministries. It is only if and when every institution plays its role that food safety can be ensured from the stage of production to processing and consumption. Quality assurance laboratories are also important in regulating food safety. All of these food safety assurance procedures make it important to have a multi-sectorial approach.

Working individually, one may be able to solve certain problems. But by coordinating our work together we can solve what we cannot solve individually. So, partnership is very important in food safety. That is why we say food safety is everybody's concern. The consumer should keep the safely produced food safe and pay attention to the labeling of packed food items and carefully follow the instructions.

Should conferences of this kind be held in the future?

Sure. We might have been late in conducting such a conference, but the fact that it has happened at this time is important. A lot of papers have been presented emphasizing on food safety as everybody's concern. Discussing food safety in the presence of multi-sectorial representatives will make a difference. The Ministry of Agriculture will play its role in the farm and in milk processing plants and the like. ESI, on its part, will play a role in preparing the standards and in giving certifications, and all the other laboratories such as the fisheries laboratories and the like can play their role. If we play our role, we will ensure food safety at its level best.

What can you tell us about foodborne diseases and their connection with antimicrobial resistance?

Dr. Mulugeta Russom, National Medicines and Food Administration of the Ministry of Health, in charge of the Pharmacovigilance Center

It is not only that we are encountering foodborne illnesses but the pathogens that are causing these illnesses are also becoming resistant to treatments. So the burdens we're facing are dual. If they are becoming resistant to antimicrobials, it means we don't have the weapons to prevent or treat these disease conditions.

My presentation was meant to address what the global burden looks like, what the key drivers for foodborne illnesses and antimicrobial resistance are, and the mitigation strategies we need in the country?

What is the solution to the microbial resistance in relation to food safety?

We need to have stringent regulations across all the sectors. We need to have a good multi-sectorial coordination mechanism that could govern the efforts of the different ministries and stakeholders in this mission. Access to antimicrobials should be limited. We should

use antibiotics where they are required. The problem we are facing right now is that farmers, consumers and the community, as a whole, are using antimicrobials without prescription. We need to change such practices. We also



Betesaida



Dr. Zereabruk Tesfamariam



Mr. Alem Araia



Dr. Mulugeta Russom



need to have a good surveillance system that tracks the prevalence of these resistant pathogens and their susceptibility to antibiotics as well as the occurrence of foodborne illnesses. We also need to raise awareness. This

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