



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DAY OBSERVANCE

International Workers Day was observed at national level within the premises of Asmara Brewery under the theme “Strong Organization for Robust Association”. Senior government and PFDJ officials, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of workers’ unions and invited guests took part in the celebration.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Kahsai Gebrehiwet, Minister of Labor and Human Welfare, explained that the nation’s vision of self-reliance is registering the

desired outcome thanks to the united effort and commitment of workers and the public at large. He noted that the workforce and the society at large cannot be viewed in isolation.

Likewise, Mr. Tekeste Baire, General Secretary of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW), pointed that Eritrean workers are among the first in Africa who advocated respect for their rights and championed national liberation. He also underlined that the message of this year’s May Day is the strengthening of job opportunities

for citizens and bequeathing the history of Eritrean workers to future generations.

The NCEW General Secretary further noted that the future plan of the Confederation is to strengthen organizational capacity, develop workers’ productivity and maintain their rights along with fulfilling their responsibilities.

International Workers Day was observed for the 25th time at national level and the 127th at international level.

STUDENTS’ COMMENDABLE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Mr. Osman Ali, director of Bololi school in Bada administrative area, Ghelalo sub-zone said that students school enrollment and particularly that of female students has increased owing to the concerted efforts that have been exerted in the area.

Pointing out that the achievement so far registered in the area is the outcome of rigorous awareness raising programs, Mr. Osman said that the school will exert strong effort towards the reinforcement of tripartite relationship among teachers and parents as well as students.

Mr. Osman further recommended that Bololi primary and junior school need to be upgraded into secondary level so as to minimize the number of dropouts and to alleviate the challenges of students who have been traveling long distance to Ghelalo and Tio secondary schools.

Bololi primary and junior school has been offering educational services to students from Andela, Bololi and Bada villages.

VISIT OF ERITREAN DIPLOMATS TO DEVELOPMENT SITES

Eritrean Ambassadors, Consuls, Secretaries and Charge d’Affaires have visited a number of historical and development sites in the Southern Red Sea region.

In the course of the tour to Rahaita and its environs, the diplomats were accompanied by Maj. General Hummed Karikare, Commander of the Eritrean Naval Force and the Eastern Command as well as Abdel-Kader Dawud, Sultan of Rahaita and the local residents accorded them warm welcome.

Sultan Abdel-Kader gave briefings to the visiting diplomats regarding the historical background of Rahaita Sultanate as well as the

ancient customs and traditions, including complementarity, patriotism and vibrant traditional youth organization known as “Fiema” and other heritages of Rahaita Sultanate that are still being practiced.

Noting that conservation of historic relics, biodiversity, prevention of sea pollution is the culture of the local inhabitants, Sultan Rahaita said that such relics, indigenous vegetation, rare species of fish and coral reef and, particularly traditional sesame grinding tools as well as huge water reservoirs in the area known as “Hasbara” are among the main tourist attractions.



NEWS BRIEF

RESETTLED FARMERS IN KERKEBET COLLECTING HARVEST

Farmers from Anseba, Northern Red Sea and Central regions, who have voluntarily resettled in Kerkebet, Gash Barka region, are harvesting crops and collecting animal fodder. A total of 690 farmers have cultivated corn on half hectares.

Mr. Tadesse Fiseha, the project manager, indicated that their achievement would set good example to fellow farming communities. He further noted that the farmers have already collected wheat and vegetable harvest from about 100 hectares and that the sugarcane pilot project on 8 hectares is in good condition.

GROWING NUMBER OF BLOOD DONORS

The number of blood donors in Anseba region has registered growth, stated Mr. Mehari Abraha from the National Blood Transfusion Centre.

Speaking in connection with the blood donation by secondary school students in Keren, Elaberid and Hamelmalo College of Agriculture, Mr. Mehari said that the number of blood donors is on the rise. He also stressed the significance of inculcating the culture of blood donation amongst the youth and students.

Students of the College said that the initiative has inculcated in them a sense of spiritual satisfaction and expressed readiness to become active members of the Voluntary Blood Donors Association.

PREVENTION OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Mr. Fisehaye Gergish, Head of non-communicable diseases prevention and control unit in the Northern Red Sea region, said that concerted effort has been exerted to prevent and control non-combinable diseases.

He further noted that such outcome was registered through the expansion of healthcare facilities, deployment of healthcare professionals, introduction of modern medical equipment and distribution of the required medicine.

Due attention is being given to the prevention of Diabetics, Cardiac problem, Asthma, Cancer, Blindness and other diseases through the provision of efficient health service in Ginda’e, Massawa, Afabet and Nakfa hospitals.

As part of efforts to prevent blindness, around 1,700 nationals have underwent ophthalmic surgery, while 6,300 others received eye-glasses.

POPULAR SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

The residents of Fana administrative area in Hagaz sub-zone, are stepping up soil and water conservation campaign.

The Administrator of the area, Sheik Seid Mohammed Ali, explained that the popular campaign is to keep the Hashkerai Dam intact and that, so far 1,530 cubic meters of terraces have been constructed. Similarly, the residents of Badob Administrative area are conducting road renovation campaign.

Development

Saving Lives through Vaccination

Makda Solomon

The easiest way to prevent sickness and enjoy full health is by remaining proactive through getting vaccination. Vaccination as a medical process, is a direction of antigenic material to stimulate an individual's immune system to develop adaptive immunity.

According to World Health Organization (WHO), estimations shows that vaccination prevents 2-3 million deaths per year (in all age groups), and up to 1.5 million children die each year due to diseases which could have been prevented by vaccination. WHO estimates that 29% of deaths of children under five years old in 2013 could have been prevented by vaccines.

In Eritrea vaccination is given to the "core section of the society", children and women. In order to undertake vaccination, certain things need to be considered. First, since the medicine which is meant for vaccination is highly sensitive, the concerned division in the Ministry of Health (MoH) provides in protection administer. In addition to this, nurses who administer vaccinations update themselves with new technology and the required knowledge medicine. The MoH always gives these nurses new courses and conducts the needed supervision.

All health centers are obliged to provide vaccination services seven days a week. Further, out of

the 347 health centers in Eritrea, 295 are also obliged to give the routine vaccination. In addition, the Ministry of Health provides vaccination to people who are unable to reach the health centers by themselves. For communities who live in remote areas of the country the ministry arranges vaccination programs once or twice a month via outrange service. To carry out the overall vaccination programs 450 health centers are built across the country.

Mr. Tedros Yhdego Head of The Vaccination Unit at the Ministry of Health said, these 450 health centers are located in western and eastern lowlands as well as in Zoba Anseba since, many people in this area lead nomadic life style. At a national level vaccination is given four times a year, which is known as a sustainable outreach service. This is aimed at giving a routine vaccination to every core sections of the society.

Likewise, every two or three years there is a national vaccination program, especially targeting polio and measles. The aim of the national vaccination program is to control polio and measles virus and to increase and harden the immunity system of children from five to fifteen years of age.

Until now the MoH has introduced eleven types of vaccines, these vaccines however have the potential to control more than eleven diseases.

Though challenging, vaccination services are given all over Eritrea. This accomplishment became possible because of the awareness of the society. There were of course some challenges such as, shortage of transportation and the lifestyles of the nomadic people to smoothly conduct the vaccination programs.

According to Mr. Tedros, until 2002, only six types of vaccination were introduced which are known as traditional vaccines. But, from 2002 onwards new vaccines started to be introduced. The Ministry of Health introduced new vaccines against other uncertain disease. Not only this, MoH also decided to import new medicines of measles to control the measles infection and increase the immunity.

As a result, measles vaccine is giving encouraging outcome.



Mr. Tedros Yhdego

However, rubella, a disease that especially attacks pregnant women and their infants, is replacing measles as a major challenge. The Ministry of Health is actively working in vaccinating babies of nine months and eighteen months. Soon general National MR (measles, rubella) vaccination programs will be conducted, after this all new born babies will get MR vaccination. This is one of the main programs the Ministry of Health planning to undertake in 2017.

The next program is concerning the human papilloma virus, a virus that causes cervical cancer and womb bleeding to teenage girls who start to give birth. Since 80% of this diseases is caused by the virus, the Ministry is planning to give human papilloma vaccine to girls from nine to fourteen years old.

Meningitis is another concern of the ministry. This kind of disease is prevalent in the countries stretched between far West and far East region, which is called the

Meningitis Space. It consists of 26 states, Eritrea being one. Over 23 states take it as a serious disease and give vaccinations.

In Eritrea this kind of diseases is not new and the places it affects and the time it appears is also known. The Ministry of Health is planning to give national level vaccination regarding Meningitis in 2018.

People need to know that once vaccines are provided the body is obliged to keep getting it. Vaccination is a biological product. It is not like medicine which is given to a patient whenever they are sick. Unlike this, vaccination is given to people in order to increase their immunity system and to help them have a healthy life. Any kind of vaccine or medicine is taken under a high care nationally or globally.

The globally responsible organization is the WHO and the scientist advisory group. When the WHO prepares one vaccine, it comes with a document consisting of the policies, the ways the vaccine is used and the percentage of disease in which it is believed to be controlled by the given vaccine and distributes it to all the world states. This does not mean that all states in the world accept it simply. In order to accept it a new vaccine individual states must first conduct research regarding the vaccine in relation to their country's diseases and introduce it if it is found necessary.

According to Mr. Tedros, vaccination programs are going well. In the past measles cases were vast, as in 1991. However, with the great efforts made by the ministry the cases were dropped down into almost zero in 2015. Mr. Tedros Yhdego suggested that since new born babies are the future of the state, pregnant women need to give birth in hospitals or nearby health care centers, so that newborn babies could get the vaccines in their sixth, twelfth and, finally, fourteenth week. After this, they also need to take their first vaccination in their nine month and their second vaccination within eighteen month for measles.

As a concluding part, Mr. Tedros said, parents need to take the vaccination programs consciously and seriously and take care of their children health card as it consists of the data of their children's health. After all, the handling of the vaccines from the beginning until they reach to the patient is under an intensive care so people need to be assured by this.

As health continues to be one of the top priorities of Eritrea's path towards sustainable development, vaccination programs and raising awareness of the general public about its vital role will continue to work in progress for years to come. Generally, Eritrea, as a newly independent state, the Government and the people were and still are working to safeguard a viable life. Investing on health to take care of the human life is fundamental for the national development.



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Community-led Lifestyle in Adi Omer

Semir Seid

Sustaining communities under the umbrella of self-driven agriculture and following a contented lifestyle is what the government and the society choose as a stepping stone to overall growth. Taking a vacation around the western region of the country would leave a stranger's mouth open and be a surprise to witness the enormous commitment of the government in availability of ensuring food and nutrition to its people.

As a continuation of the previous articles published and as part of the National Crop and Livestock Corporation (NCLC) agricultural campaigns, today's edition will look at Adi Omer farm and its agricultural developments. The town is a few kilometers distance from the city of Tessenei. I hardly knew the town yet I had heard of it since I was a child. According to my instincts, it was a farm place for tomatoes and I vaguely recall its fruit production sales in a store near my house. My instincts were confirmed later.

The production of Adi Omer farm is continuously flowing to the market and regulating prices. The farm cultivation is performed by the community around as there is a good working atmosphere within the community. To cultivate the farmland around 150 farmers



Mr. Amine Tesfamicael

are engaged daily along with the participation of women in agriculture overcoming cultural beliefs and showing promising progress. As women are becoming active participants in all national development activities throughout the country, they are pressing the old cultural taboos under their sleeves. These women are seen to being correctly abided by the rules and regulations of the administration that govern them, work ethic is properly followed and respected.

Mr. Amine Tesfamicael, manager of the farm in Adi Omer, said that the farmland activities are divided into five blocks being engaged in their own tasks having their own manpower. Divisions such as horticulture, pesticide and controlling, and technical division which deal with machines and tractors, administration as well as

animal husbandry division whose mandate is to prepare animal food and examine animals against diseases are in place. Animal food such as Alfa Alfa, millet Colombo (a kind of sorghum) and other sorts and weeds from the farm are the main animal food prepared.

The Tessenei farm is supervised under the Adi Omer farm. As of the moment, about 280 hectares of sorghum has been planted and fully approved and congruence

administration operations with the help of 80 newly graduated personnel from the Halhale College of Business. In line with the farmers, personnel directly assigned to the farms from the Hamelmalo College of Agriculture also immensely assists the farmers with the scientific cultivation of crops with drip irrigation.

Livestock breeding is another agricultural activity the administration in Adi Omer

what the administration always fights for. To prevent soil erosion caused by large rivers flowing from the north to the south and directly to the farm area, farmers have managed to divert tributaries and use them efficiently for other purposes. According to Mr. Amine, this has a huge impact in boosting production of the farm since in some rainy seasons all of the rain water rests in the farm.

The productions of the large-



with its agricultural infrastructure. The Adi Omer farm conducts its

is highly engaged in. Around 3000 sheep and 250 cattle are reared which can eat any sort of vegetables. Small-scale milk production is delivered to the nearby towns such as Alebu and others at lower prices. Some of the livestock under the farm are provided for farmers who can rear them in their own ways.

The orange farm of Adi Omer has been cultivated for five years by diverting rivers; yet, after evaluating its high demand of water consumption, a new method of cultivating through drip irrigation was introduced in 2006. To enrich the land, natural fertilizer is continuously applied; the removal of ant hill from inside the farm and application of pesticides have been the main activities of farmers to prevent crop yield degradation.

Soil and water conservation is

scale farms in the country are meaningfully regulating the markets of main towns. Therefore, since the supply chains are minimized and the productions are reaching the hands of the customers with minimal intervention from middle men, prices tend to be lower these days.

Statistically seen, lands being cultivated under the strategic dams are registering promising figures and the reality is being witnessed at the shelves of markets. Meanwhile, understanding the significance of these farms to the country's economy, the government is fully committing itself to satisfying the demands of its people year after year. Since the land and its productions solely belong to the people, farmers are seen working with devotion in these farms and they look for personal and community developments to enhance their lifestyles.





A Traditional look at Armageddon!

Natnael Yebio W.

What does the earth need to start quaking, for the elements to unleash their wrath? According to tradition, the main ingredient that activates the doomsday machine is our sin which comes in many shapes, sizes and colors.

Girls wearing miniskirts or baring their navels, boys plaiting the hair, youngsters eating without saying grace and ridiculing the elderly, women working out while husbands stay at home to do the dishes, brides laughing and giggling on their way to the church, the government asking the elderly and honorable men and women to learn the alphabets (in a badly organized illiteracy campaign project), and last but not least, the leader of a country giving orders to search villagers for a possible cache of food somewhere under their beds, etc. All these were and still are, in our tradition, considered signs and omens capable of unleashing divine wrath unless put back to normal on time.

Many lakes have already evaporated, many animals have become extinct, and deserts are invading arable lands because of our sins.

It would however need more than

a priest, a theologian or a scientist to explain the 'electromagnetic' or 'metaphysical' relationship between human iniquities and natural disasters.

However, our traditional thinking doesn't need to go that far. It is simply put this way: people tread the wrong path and follow the dictates of their baser appetites, and the gods visit them with all kinds of calamities with a view to cleansing the earth from their defilements.

I once read a statement made by an Ayatollah to the effect that earthquakes happen simply because of man's wickedness. When they told him that earthquakes are rarely heard of in the West while Iran has them all the time, he replied by saying that much terrible earthquake is being prepared for them in the future. Which means that they are so wicked that the gods are taking further time and energy to design and perfect a special earthquake tailored just for them.

In our tradition, all calamities have spiritual interpretation. Even wars are considered by some to be divine wraths, visitations from above, to be listed along with earthquakes, pestilence, famine, locusts, hailstorm, floods etc.

These are to be warded off by special prayers and the collective invocation of the divinity.

In this, the difference between natural and man-made disasters fades away and thus all disasters, whether geological, social, economic or political, are all natural disasters, for according to our traditional belief man has no power, whatsoever, to bring disaster upon the earth unless God wanted it in the first place.

Thus, we have special prayers to ward off evil, and rituals to protect or save us from all types of disasters, and readymade sayings and maxims to explain the unexplainable.

In the 50s, commercial jet travel has just begun, the sky used to be cleft asunder by a white streak of smoke which seemed to like a pencil drawing a line in the heavens, moved by an invisible hand. But the invisible hand was, as many were to learn later, a simple jetliner (leaving behind condensed fumes from its engine) on its way to the next airport.

However, some women who, after witnessing the 'sign in the sky', went post haste to pray at a vast church compound hugging and kissing each other in a



frenzied show of indiscriminate mutual forgiveness and gushing forth of sentimentalism and piety. They thought it was the end of the world. They were, in other words, saying their last words of love and compassion before they kissed mother earth goodbye.

Also there is the time, the rains simply forgot to come during the official rainy season. It was in the middle of July (hamle) and it should have rained round-the-clock. But it didn't. So as usual off marched the folks to the mosque and church compounds to repent and ask for the belated life-giving rain. One week later the answer arrived in the form of violent downpour and torrents and floods that devastated orchards and plantations. "They prayed too much!" commented some smart aleck.

But why is the Almighty punishing us all the time? Are we chosen to get the stick as if it were our preordained lot? You asked the ancient. The ready-made answer was invariably: because God loves us and wants to cleanse us from our sins.

When people lived in caves in blissful ignorance millions of years ago, and when sin was not invented yet, the earth was still quaking as dictated by the law of nature, and the elemental soup above brewed and kept hurling thunderbolts and gushed forth with

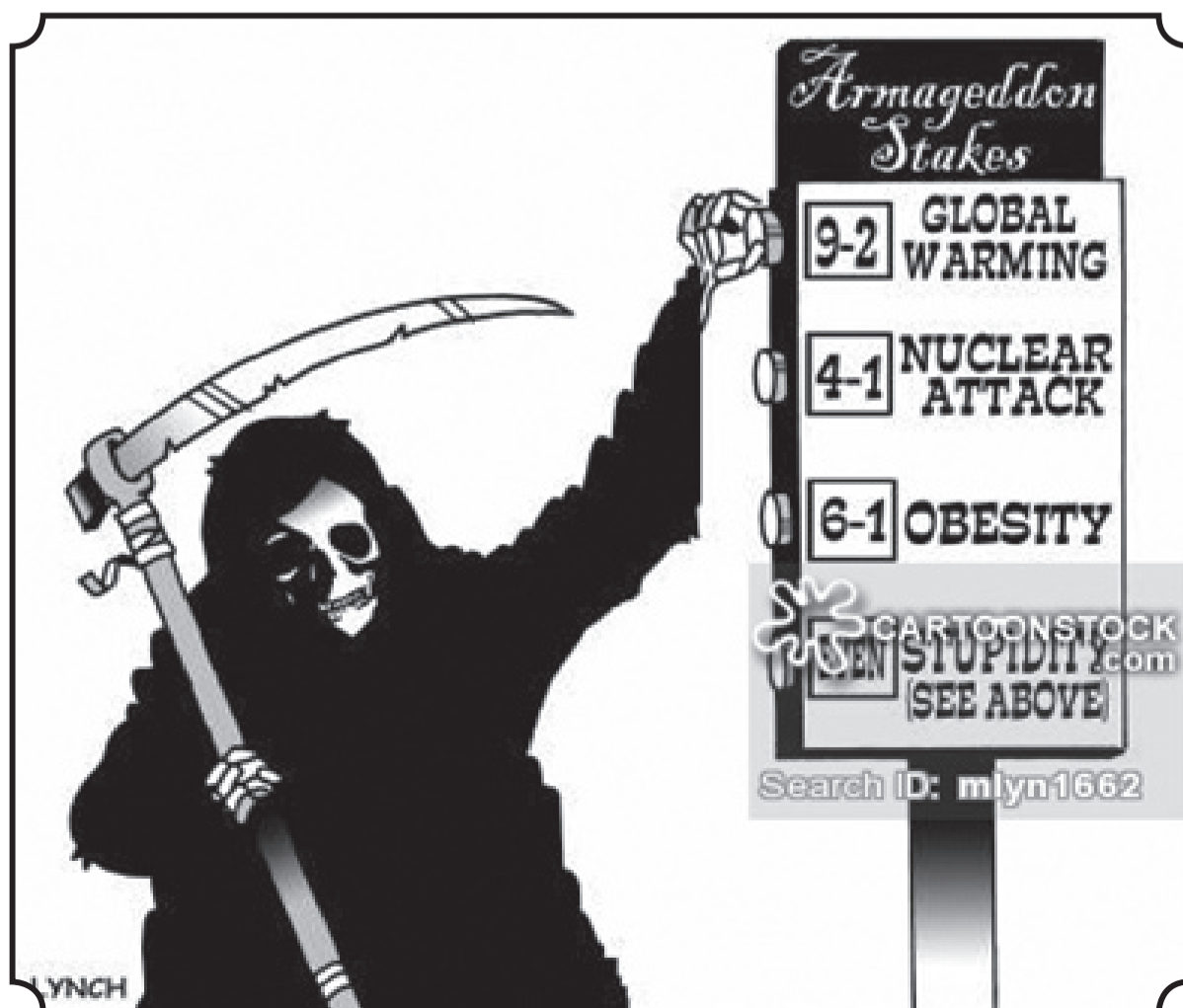
all types of storms that scared the hell out of our hominid ancestors and our mammalian friends.

What did these people think in those times? They thought they had by mistake embarked on the wrong boat, and had to accept things with total resignation as they unfurled themselves before their eyes. But little by little, they began to control their environments and their emotions and learned to foresee disasters and anticipate calamities.

The 2004 Tsunami devastation in the Indian Ocean had left many people pensive and apprehensive. There is a force beyond human control that can snuff out millions of lives in seconds, and nobody knows when and where it will again show up its ugly face.

The good news, however, is that we are, as our scientific and technological knowledge advances, ready more than ever to challenge nature even if at times it sneaks up on us unawares and from time to time manages to outsmart us.

In this unpredictable world of ours, calamities (in all their forms, geographical, economical or political) will always follow us wherever we are. Our task is therefore to accept them as solvable problems and fight them with all that is available to us to bring them to naught or put them under our control!



OPINION

History Repeats itself...!

Mela Ghebremedhin

Each year, starting from the month of April until June, history tends to repeat itself in Eritrea. This time of the year correlates with regular misgivings and assiduous external adversity to Eritrea and its diplomacy.

In retrospect, the beginning of the year is tilted with the memory of several historical events that took place during the armed struggle. To mention a few, the Fenkil Operation that began on February 10, 1990 and ended with the liberation of the Port City of Massawa. Following that March 23rd, this year marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the symbolic town Nakfa.

Various voices used this specific time of the year to divert the attention of the public from the fifteen-year long Ethiopian violation of the EEBC decision by continuing to occupy Eritrean sovereign territory since the 13th April 2002. Indeed, this specific time of the year often correlates with the proliferation of various accusations, allegations and campaigns.

In fact, Google alerts has recently been filled with links entitled "Eritrea facing sanctions on its navy for buying defense materials from North Korea" while other links are even more satirical on Eritrea by entertaining

the idea of "famine prevalence" in Eritrea.

An article written by Selam Kidane and her friend, Martin Plaut, "The famine the Eritrean government doesn't want you to know about" stipulated that, "a devastating famine has hit the Horn of Africa. El Nino has taken a terrible toll on the people across the region and Eritrea is no exception". A provocative article accusing the Government of letting its people suffer by refusing aid. Even though, such signs of famine remain nonexistent in the country, the fuss continues by those so-called self-acclaimed "connaisseurs" on Eritrea.

April, hence, was full of surprises but through time, Eritreans are ready to confront such narratives at this time of the year onwards. While the people celebrated the Easter holy days two weeks ago, the outside is looking at facts to point fingers on.

Responding to constant accusations and allegations has become routine to Eritreans and it is more interesting to hear such accusations from the outside while actually based in the country. Further to these, as mentioned in previous editions of Eritrea Profile, Eritrean youth conference, YPFDJ, was also disturbed by similar groups attempting to violate the rights to

association for diaspora groups in Europe.

While Eritrea is in the middle of preparations for independence celebration, the month of April comes in with headlines depicting a negative Eritrea aiming at isolating it. Conversely, diplomatic engagement multiplies in which the State of Eritrea received credentials from ten countries including the Netherlands, Rwanda and China.

That's not all! These several diplomatic endeavors continue to transpire. Foreign Minister Mr. Osman Saleh, along with Mr. Yemane Gebreab, Political Adviser to the President, paid a working visit to China and South Sudan while Ambassador Saleh Omar presented his credentials to several countries of the Southern Africa region including Madagascar and Swaziland.

Diplomacy carries on with the visit of the Egyptian Business Delegation on April 5th to the Eritrean President, H.E. Isaias Afwerki. Eritreans remain at work with the Art Deco Exhibition held in Cape Town and Nairobi.

Diplomacy and partnership building are ongoing. At this time of the year, history tends to repeat itself. As we have seen in the past two years, the Commission of Inquiry (COI) used to start campaigning aggressively from



this time until the UN Human Rights Council meeting by the end of June. The repeated slogan of slavery or national service have actually failed the COI's credibility; yet the trend in discrediting the image of the country and its diaspora persists.

Another actor coming back on the table at this time of the year is the Somali-Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG), which seems persevering to find particular wrongdoings because of "no replies to its official requests for cooperation on investigative and substantive matters [...] to its formal requests for an official visit to Asmara" (SEMG 2017). Interesting and inquisitive...! In fact, Mr. Amanuel Giorgio, Chargé d'Affaires at the Permanent Eritrean Mission to the UN, gave a clear response to the SEMG's complaints at the 7925th meeting of the UN Security Council (UNSC): "The monitoring group has itself ascertained the absence of any indication of Eritrea's support to al-Shabab. In these

circumstances, Eritrea does not see any real value in a visit by the Monitoring Group to the country".

Surely, SEMG albeit its lack of proof of Eritrea's support to al-Shabab for the third consecutive year SEMG's perseverance is quite ludicrous. Extending the mandate of the group is another evidence that history is repeating itself. In addition to the SEMG's insistence, the current sanctions imposed on Eritrean navy is another added negative element despite a call from China at the SEMG meeting this month to call on the monitoring group to come up with a proposal on recommendations for lifting sanctions imposed on Eritrea (Solomon April 2017).

Although Eritrea's detractors are creating stories in an attempt to portray the country in negative light, Eritrea continues to prevail and is getting ready for its independence celebration in a few weeks.





Invitation for Bids (IFB)

Name of Country: Eritrea
Name of Project: Global Fund
Grant No: ERI-H-MOH
Date: April 28, 2013
IFB Title: Printing Report Formats
IFB Number: GF/HIV/NCB/01/2017

1. The *Ministry of Health of the State of Eritrea* has received a grant from the *Global Fund* towards the cost of *HIV/AIDS*, Malaria, and TB Project. It is intended that part of the proceeds of this *grant will be applied to eligible* payments under the contract for ***Printing Reporting Formats***.
2. The *Project Management Unit of the Ministry of Health* now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for ***Printing Reporting Formats***.
3. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by interested eligible bidders on the submission of a written application to the above address and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of ERN Three Hundred (300.00) from 08:00 to 12:00; 14:00 to 18:00 hours Monday to Friday.
4. Bids must be delivered to Project Management Unit/MOH, Denden Street No. 82 Asmara, Eritrea; Tel: 291-1-122978; Fax; 291-1-124357, on or before 15:00 Hours on **May 26, 2017**. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security to be not less than two (2) percent of the bid amount in a freely convertible currency which should be submitted sealed within the bid offer envelop
5. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders’ representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 15:05 hrs on **May 26, 2017**.



Zara Mining Share Co. is inviting applicants for the following vacant positions.

Job Title & number required	Fleet Officer (01)
Duties & Responsibilities	Oversee fleet maintenance. Obtain and maintain Company Light Vehicles and Truck licensing and registrations. Obtain and maintain release testing. Obtain and maintain annual inspections Develop and report monthly vehicles use reports. Oversee proper use of fuel consumptions. Maintain daily inspections. Maintain work orders. Conduct safety meetings. Oversee and schedule repairs. Maintain, log, and account for fuel and oil storage tanks. Opening of work orders. Train, schedule, warning driver employees. Time cards. Scheduling vacations. Maintain the parts inventory. Responsible for vehicles safety. Comply with Government Road use laws and policies. Develop, maintain and adhere to disciplinary procedures, driver orientation program. Facilitate and implement corrective actions and capacity building to manage entire fleet to achieve company objectives.
Knowledge & Skill Requirement	Ability to organize and supervise personnel. Excellent leadership and organizational skills. Excellent written and verbal communication skills. Excellent written and verbal English language skills. Good negotiating skills. Excellent food handling and preparation skills. Knowledge and application of nutritional food preparation. 3 rd grade license highly preferable. Computer skill.
Education	Minimum High School Grade or equivalent. Relevant Diploma preferable.
Experience Required	Minimum 3 years’ experience as a Transportation fleet. Minimum of 1 year supervisory experience in a similar role. Previous experience working in culturally diverse environments.
Unique requirements/ other information	Knowledge in Auto technician is preferable.
Physical Requirement	To be able to pass a full Doctor’s examination. To be available to work in accordance with ZMSC rosters.
General Information and other requirements: Place of work: Koka Gold Mine Site. Occasional assignment to other locations. Salary: As per Company scale.	
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 non- Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to: Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.	



Zara Mining Share Co. is inviting applicants for the following vacant positions.

Job Title & number required	
	Grade Control Geologist (01)
Duties & Responsibilities	<p>To coordinate daily grade control activities including drilling, subsequent interpretation of data, modelling of data resulting in efficient ore markups and safe extraction with minimal dilution.</p> <p>To directly coordinate and supervise ore spotters and grade control geologists to update the database in a timely fashion to enable concise interpretation of data through GCX and surpac software.</p> <p>To negate misallocation of ore material on the ROM and to be responsible for blend calculations to provide an optimal blend to ensure maximum recovery of metal through the plant.</p> <p>To be responsible for geological mapping and grade control drilling to ensure timely deliverable of geological information.</p> <p>To insure inpit mapping of all intermediate walls, benches and high walls are geologically mapped.</p> <p>To report on a daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly basis the performance of the mine and providing close communication with plant to ensure optimal production of metal concentrate.</p> <p>Together with the senior mine geologist produce compilation map of geological structure.</p> <p>Any other job as instructed by the supervisor.</p>
Knowledge & Skill Requirement	<p>Good verbal and written English skills, high level computer (surpac and associated Ms office programs).</p> <p>Demonstrate leadership in safety and environmental policies.</p> <p>Physically fit, enthusiastic and energetic.</p> <p>Communicate and mentor junior staff.</p> <p>High level understanding of geological data gathering processes.</p> <p>Value creation through dynamic growth and continuous improvement.</p> <p>Must be willing to spend 70% of his time in the pit.</p>
Education	Bsc Geology from recognized institution.
Experience Required	2-3 years mine geology experience.
Physical Requirement	To be able to pass a full Doctor's examination. To be available to work in accordance with ZMSC rosters.
General Information and other requirements: Place of work: Koka Gold Mine Site. Occasional assignment to other locations. Salary: As per Company scale.	
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 non-Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to: Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.	



Q and A

Profession Driven by Passion and Commitment

Asmaït Futsumbrhan

On today's Q&A, we are glad to share a rather short chat we had with an elderly who is a great example of hard work and devotion to his profession. Now 87, Mr. Yaqob Weldekrstos has served as a teacher and at numerous positions at the Ethiopian Airlines. After his retirement he has been determined to share his experiences with the youth and has been doing so over the years.

Please take us back to your youthful years, Mr. Yaqob.

My pleasure, I was born in 1932 in a village called Geshnashm. When I was a 6th grade student, Eritrea was under the British Protectorate and already I was working as a teacher in rural areas for three years. Afterwards, I went to Adwa, Ethiopia, for another three years to study pedagogy. Once again, upon my return to Asmara, I took teaching as my professional job for another eight years. With an intent to enhance my qualifications, I begun taking evening classes in 1963 at the University of Asmara and graduated

satisfactions I had experienced in my lifetime. It is a profession, which demands great patience and dedication but also has a satisfying result.

The airlines business...

I first began working at the Airlines as a cashier. Nevertheless, I was able to do a good job since I had the educational background in accounting. At the time, the airlines was one of the biggest and was of American standards. It had a strong management and you can just imagine how much money was involved, I was the one who

go back to working as the airlines couldn't trust us anymore and I don't blame them, but luckily, I was employed as an administrator for the cargo service for almost ten years. What I learned during my airlines career is that the airline job is a bit complicated and can only be done through teamwork. It was a great experience for me.

After 1991

After independence, I continued working at the cargo service, especially since I had 10 years of experience at the department. I worked there until I retired in 1993. Even after my retirement, I was asked to give trainings on different levels of airlines business, customer service and other departments for several governmental institutions.

The start of ERITCOM in 1996

Eritcom(EritreanCommunication Development Institute) it is an organization which stands to enhance the capacity of Eritrean youth. To provide them with different crash courses to lead their lives with and understand the importance of knowledge. At the start of the institution, we instructed

members of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) on how to lead seminars, secretariat sciences, and finance. And today we have many students who were instructed by Eritcom serving in diverse positions. Again, we have also taken part in teaching Eritel's members in customer services. Similarly, we gave lectures and training to the Lilo freight transportation group on how to handle customers and deliver goods. These are few of the governmental institutions that Eritcom was involved with in enhancing their knowledge in different divisions. All in all, the institution had taught and trained over 4,019 students over the years, which I believe is a great youth capacity building.

The famous tea time you have at Eritcom...

Believe me it is not for an advertisement. That tea time is a time for me and my students to get close and talk about things like family. Almost 99% of my students are female and I genuinely care for them. I never want them to suffer due to low self-esteem. I want them to understand that they are capable

of doing great things and lead their lives without fear. The tea break is the time used to advise them to be strong and put their minds into achieving great things. I want them to think of me as a father and teacher. I make the tea myself and we enjoy a very short yet very productive break. And trust me that gets us closer, even after their graduation from the institute, most of them keep in touch with me.

Any last advice you might want to share with us.

Yes. I want to remind the Eritreans about something. We had a very good culture and work ethics, please let's not spoil it. Let's teach our children the meaning of our good culture and let them understand the importance of education and working hard. We are in a time where the Western world culture is affecting almost the whole world, let's use the technologies in the most useful ways and not get addicted to it. I once again want to tell the youth, have a heart that works for the goodwill, and be a good example to your peers and work hard to achieve your dream.

Thank you for your time.



Mr. Yaqob at the certificate giving ceremony of Eritcom, 2016

with a Commerce diploma in 1965. I was working and taking classes besides raising a family as I was married and was blessed with kids. Later that year I was employed at the Ethiopian Airlines as a cashier besides continuing my education at the University for a Degree in Accounting Administration and graduated in 1973.

Your experience as a teacher.

I was not entirely attached to my teaching career at the beginning as I was young. I didn't understand it well. It is only after my return from Adwa that I really understood and fell in love with teaching. Let me tell you, it is a great delight to see people, who you have instructed, becoming someone in life. It is absolutely a thrilling feeling, and being a teacher is one of the greatest

was in charge of all the airlines' income. With time I soon registered myself at the workers association of the airlines and became the administrator of the Asmara branch. Which allowed me to gain great knowledge of the airlines business, handling employees and customers.

Despite my effective work at the airlines I wasn't able to get to high management positions as I was working as undercover for the Hafash Wudubat (underground movement for Eritrea's independence in Eritrean cities, villages and in the Diaspora). Our job was to bring significant information to the freedom fighters. Afterwards, I was promoted as a ticketing agent and worked until 1979. Subsequently, I was arrested as our wing of Hafash wudubat was discovered. I couldn't



Mr. Yaqob & Staff of the Ethiopian Airlines, 1976