



ASMARA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION GRADUATES 294 STUDENTS

In its 17th commencement Asmara Collage of Education has graduated 294 students including 143 female students for the 5th time in post graduate diploma yesterday, 3 August.

The graduates include 137 in Science Education, 83 in Mathematics Education, 68 Social Science Education and 6 in English Language Teaching.

In his keynote address, Mr. Yemane Gebremeskel, Minister of Information and guest of honor, noting that academic and vocational education and research have been developed aligned with the short and long term national programs and policy of national development as well as by putting in place the

necessary infrastructure, material and budget. He also underlined on the significance of knowledge supported with the noble societal values, work vigor and discipline.

Minister Yemane noted that being a youth educator is at the forefront of change and development. He urged the graduates to deeply understand their roles, give proper attention to their profession, and effectively implement their knowledge.

Dr. Yonas Mesfun, Acting Dean of the College, remarked on the remarkable success achieved by the Government of Eritrea in improving the quality, equity, and access to education. He noted that the postgraduate diploma program at Asmara College of

Education is one of the efforts reflecting this investment.

A representative of the graduates stated that they have acquired education supported by both theoretical and practical training and expressed their conviction to contribute to the development of education in the country.

In the past 5 years, Asmara College of Education has graduated 706 students with postgraduate diplomas.

2,296 STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM COLLEGES ACROSS THE COUNTRY

According to reports, this academic year, 2,296 students graduated from the six colleges in the country with postgraduate degrees and diplomas, first degrees, and diplomas.

Accordingly, 736 students graduated with first degrees and diplomas from the Adi-Keih College of Business and Social

A NEW DAM INAUGURATED IN ADI-NEAMIN

A new dam with a capacity of holding 147,000 cubic meters of water was inaugurated on 3 August in the Adi-Neamin administrative area, Logo-Anseba subzone. Built at a cost of about 15 million Nakfa, the dam is expected to alleviate water supply problems for both humans and livestock in the area.

Mr. Kahsai Amleson, administrator of the Adi-Neamin administrative area, stated that the dam will not only ensure water supply for humans and livestock but also will significantly contribute to irrigation farming in the area.

Indicating that the construction of the dam was part of the ongoing effort to ensure potable water supply to 11 administrative areas in the sub-zone, Mr. Abraham Hagos, administrator

of the sub-zone, commended the strong participation of the public and Government institutions, especially women, in the program.

Commending the initiative of the Adi-Neamin residents, Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hirui, Governor of Gash Barka Region, said that according to the plan to construct six big dams in the sub-zone in collaboration with the public, Government institutions, and members of the Defense Forces, three dams have already been constructed. Ambassador Mahmud went on to say that the construction of the remaining three dams is in the final stages.

Adi-Neamin is one of the 13 administrative areas in the Logo-Anseba sub-zone and is located 16 km north of Mekerka.



IMPROVED WHEAT AND CORN SEEDS REGISTERING ENCOURAGING RESULTS

Mr. Amanuel Woldetsion, head of seed development, reported that improved wheat and hybrid corn seeds are significantly contributing to boosting agricultural produce.

Mr. Amanuel stated that this year 29,300 hectares of land have been cultivated, with 81% planted with crops, 14.4% with cereals, and 4% with oil crops. He also mentioned that the 2,500 quintals of improved wheat seeds that was distributed to farmers are significantly contributing to the successful implementation of agricultural activities.

Mr. Amanuel went on to say that the improved wheat seed has strong resistance to pests and crop diseases, and one of the types, "Sidra," has been well-received by farmers. The expansion of hybrid corn, which was distributed to 20 farmers as a pilot project in 2021, is currently being cultivated on 10.34 hectares of land and is in good condition.

Mr. Amanuel also called on farmers to reinforce participation in water and soil conservation activities, with a view to ensuring water supply, frequent crop rotation, and the application of organic fertilizers.



Development

Glimpse of Dige Subzone

Mussie Efriem

Expanding social services is a cornerstone for building equitable and resilient societies. By investing in programs that address the fundamental needs of citizens, such as healthcare, education, and nutrition, countries can effectively combat poverty, reduce inequality, and improve overall well-being of its citizens. These services act as a safety net, empowering individuals and communities to reach their full potential and contribute meaningfully to society. Moreover, robust social programs foster social cohesion and strengthen the economy of a country.



Dige subzone stands as a compelling example of the tangible social progress achieved since independence. Its transformation underscores the power of expanding social services in uplifting communities. By investing in programs that address the core needs of its residents, Dige subzone is making a great progress in assuring social wellbeing and also cultivating a thriving and resilient society. Dige subzone constitutes one of the sixteen subzones within the expansive Gash-Barka region. It is further subdivided into ten local administrative areas, encompassing a total of eighty villages. With a population exceeding 40,000 inhabitants, Dige Subzone plays a significant role in the country's economic fabric, as majority of the fruits and vegetables produced in this subzone along the major river banks of the country goes to the local market in the country. Geographically, Dige subzone shares borders with neighboring subzones: Aqurdet to the east, Forto Sawa to the west, Kerkebet to the northwest, and Gogne to the south. This strategic location influences the subzone's economic activities and cultural exchanges.

majority of Dige's residents (approximately 90%) are deeply intertwined with agriculture and farming. The fertile lands and favorable climatic conditions make the subzone a vital agricultural hub. The remaining population engages in trade, contributing to the local economy and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. The agricultural backbone of Dige subzone is predominantly rain-fed, a system highly reliant on the region's seasonal rainfall patterns. The primary crops cultivated in the area are sorghum and millet, staples for the local population. Beyond crops, the subzone boasts a rich livestock population, with camels serving as indispensable pack animals. Sheep and goats also contribute significantly to the local economy and food security.

The subzone has been significantly impacted by the nationwide Work for Food program. According to the subzone administrator, Mr. Humed Ela Ali Idris, this initiative has generated multiple benefits for the community. Primarily, it has facilitated substantial developmental projects, including crucial initiatives for water and soil conservation. These endeavors

employment opportunities, plus it fosters a workaholic culture and avoid dependency. By providing avenues for economic participation, the initiative has empowered individuals contributed to the overall development of the community.

The agricultural sector is a cornerstone of rural economic development. To harness the region's abundant water resources and enhance agricultural productivity, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) provides regular extension services to farmers. These services aim to increase agricultural awareness and knowledge. The ministry's agriculture branch in the subzone operates four accessible centers in Tekrriet, Gimel, Hashakito,

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Mr. Humed Ela Ali Idris



not only enhance the subzone's ecological sustainability but also improve the overall well-being of its residents. Furthermore, the program has been a catalyst for job creation, particularly benefiting those with the potential but lacking

ERITREA PROFILE

Published Every Wednesday & Saturday

Editor-In-Chief
Amanuel Mesfun

Asst. Editor-In-Chief
Sirak Habtemichael

P.O.Box: 247

Tel: 11-41-14

Fax: 12-77-49

E-mail:

eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com

Advertisement: 12-50-13

Layout
Azmera Berhane

The livelihoods of the

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti

These days, the clique of notorious/unconscionable lobbysits (US Congressman Brad Sherman; Tibor Nagy & other minions - አፋሪ ለጎጂው) seem to revert, once again, to their old habits of fabricating and/or recycling baseless vitriol against Eritrea. We also see other junior amateurs/trolls (at RFI & elsewhere) who are jumping on the bandwagon and joining the chorus for a few bucks.

Our resounding message remains the same, well-known, adage: the dog barks while the camel marches!

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OPINION

Let's Strengthen our Efforts to Fight Malaria

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Recently, National Malaria Control Week concluded in the Maekel (Central) Region. Organized by the Ministry of Health regional branch, the initiative was held under the theme, "Let's Strengthen Our Effort to Eradicate Malaria."

According to local reports, as well as comments from regional officials during a series of seminars and events, malaria incidence in the region has fallen steadily in recent years, while approximately 20,000 bed nets were distributed across the region last year. Importantly as was high highlighted during presentations, strong efforts continue to be exerted toward achieving complete elimination by the year 2030.

While the recent events in the Maekel Region are positive and encouraging, they are only a small part of the story of malaria in Eritrea. Accordingly, the following article takes a closer look at malaria and sheds some light on the country's progress and efforts toward malaria prevention and control.

The deadliest of all mosquito-borne diseases

Malaria is a severe, life-threatening disease caused by Plasmodium parasites, which are spread to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. Despite the fact that it is preventable and treatable, malaria continues to be a major public health problem worldwide. At present, it is found in more than 100 countries and territories around the world, with approximately half of the world's population is at risk.

According to the World Health Organization and the most recent edition of the World Malaria Report (WMR), its flagship publication, important advancements have been achieved over the past several decades. Notwithstanding this improvement, however, "in recent years, progress in reducing malaria has ground to a standstill." Globally, there were an estimated 249 million malaria cases in 85 malaria endemic



countries and areas in 2022, increase of around 5 million from 2021. As well, there were an estimated 608,000 deaths due to malaria in 2022, which was about 11,000 fewer than in 2021 but still around 32,000 higher than in 2019 (which is prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic).

Again, while malaria remains a global public health issue, the African continent continues to carry the heaviest burden of the disease. To be specific, it accounts for about 94 percent of worldwide malaria cases (233 million) and about 95 percent of all deaths (580,000). Notably, just four African countries – Nigeria (27 percent), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC, 12 percent), Uganda (5 percent), and Mozambique (4 percent) – account for about half of all cases globally, while slightly more than half of global malaria deaths occur in four African countries: Nigeria (31 percent), the DRC (12 percent), Niger (6 percent), and Tanzania (4 percent).

Work also shows that rural populations and those living in situations of poverty and with less access to education are the most impacted by malaria, while infants and young children continue to suffer the greatest mortality. In 2022, an estimated 80 percent of malaria-related deaths in Africa were among children under 5 years of age.

Taking a closer look at Eritrea

In Eritrea, malaria has been a longstanding challenge and the risk of malaria remains moderate to high within large swathes of the country. Of the country's 58 sub-zobas, 41 are categorized as malaria endemic localities.

Furthermore, of the country's six zobas, the Gash Barka, Debub, and Semenawi Keih Bahri zobas account for greater than 90 percent of the national burden. Much like with other countries, malaria has historically been a formidable threat to several vulnerable population groups, such as pregnant women and children.

Since independence, and particularly following the establishment of the National Malaria Control Program in 1995, Eritrea has made major inroads against the disease. Through the combination of an array of control and prevention interventions, which has included indoor residual spraying, drainage and larval source management, effective case management and surveillance, and strong community mobilization, awareness, and reception, the national malaria burden has been significantly reduced. The mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets has also been important, and in the last three years, around 800,000 have

been distributed in the nation.

Looking closer at malaria cases in the country, between 1998 and 2016, malaria incidence in Eritrea dropped significantly, declining from 157 to 34 cases per 1,000 people. Following further reductions to 18 cases per 1,000 in 2018, there has been a slight increase in cases in recent years, to 30 cases per 1,000 in 2020. The recent WMR estimates that the recent rise has been reversed, with total cases in Eritrea in 2022 decreasing by about 31 percent compared to 2019.

Shifting to focus on malaria-related deaths, they too have fallen, dropping from 405 in 1998 to 21 in 2016 and 5 in 2022 (an overall reduction of approximately 99 percent). Notably, in recent years, only a small percentage of all malaria cases in the country were in highly vulnerable populations, such as children under five years of age or pregnant women.

Eritrea's progress over the years made it one of a small number of countries to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals target related to malaria (Goal 6, which it met ahead of the 2015 target date). In 2016, during the 26th Summit of the African Union (AU), it even received an award from the African Leaders Malaria Alliance in recognition of its, "commitment, innovation, and progress in the fight against malaria."

Moving toward the long-term

goal of elimination

Looking ahead, despite a recent rise in cases in some areas of the country, Eritrea is steadily transitioning from pre-elimination toward elimination of malaria. As was declared during the recent events associated with National Malaria Control Week, the long-term national goal is to eliminate and prevent the reintroduction of malaria by 2030.

Towards this end, in recent years, it has sustained efforts to address factors that increase malaria risk and worked to promote malaria control interventions. As well, entomology laboratories for research have been established in places such as Elabered and Tesseney, helping in identification of species and parasites, while efforts continue to ensure early diagnosis and treatment, as it prevents deaths and contributes to reducing transmission. Additionally, progress is being made on the development of a refined sub-national stratification map based on epidemiological data triangulated with appropriate metrics, namely entomological, ecological/demography, and interventions coverage data, to better disaggregate the malaria situation and inform targeting of interventions.

With sustained investment, multifaceted efforts, cooperation of local, national, and international partners, and much hard work, Eritrea can continue to make strides in the battle against malaria.



OPINION

Beles: A popular Seasonal Fruit

Simon Weldemichael

Beles, the local name for cactus pear, is a popular natural product and healthy fruit that has received much attention from health professionals, nutritionists, and the Ministry of Agriculture as an alternative food source. Health and food professionals are making significant strides in changing the population's mindset towards the nutritional value of Beles, as a popular summer fruit that is available and affordable. With little processing, Beles could be a perfect candidate for producing health-promoting food.

During the rainy season, no other fruit can rival the fresh fruit of Beles in terms of accessibility and affordability. The cactus pear fruit differs in size, shape, and color. Generally, it's an oval, elongated shape, covered with a thick pericarp covered with a dense and penetrating spine. It needs some dexterity to reach out and enjoy the sweet and juicy pulp.

The fruits are of different colors, such as red, orange, and yellow, giving additional splendor. The fruit's high sugar and low acid blend makes it delicious and palatable. Although traditionally appreciated for its sugary taste and growth in vast areas, Beles is still treated as

an underutilized crop in Eritrea. The cultivation of cactus pear was started long back in Eritrea.

but

its

commercial

cultivation has yet to

start. According to Mr. Ermias Ashmelash, head of the vegetable and fruit development unit in the Ministry of Agriculture (excerpted from his interview by Filmawit Measho), the cactus pear was first introduced in Eritrea by a French missionary in 1839 around Diggsa, Akzur, and Hiebo. Later, during the Italian colonization, alongside the construction of railways, it was expanded into Arberebu'e, 11 kilometers from Asmara on the way to Massawa. Since then, Beles has grown in different parts of Eritrea in the highlands and under semi-arid climatic conditions.

Beles is mainly present in the highlands and eastern escarpment

Region, it's grown in Gala-Nefhi Subzone, Arberebu'e, Durfo and Sedici. In the

Anseba

must be cultivated extensively as part of the ongoing fight against desertification.

The Ministry of Agriculture has recurrently conducted promotional programs highlighting the nutritional value of beles fruit. The fruit is known as a source of various dietary compounds. It has a good content of different vitamins and minerals. Its nutritional content offers several health benefits, including reduction of diabetes, cholesterol, obesity, and blood pressure. By all means, Beles can be an alternative resource to meet food security and nutritional health requirements. Toward this end, Eritrean farmers should be encouraged to cultivate beles and be introduced to incorporate scientific ways of cultivation to improve productivity and ensure sustainability.

Beles flowers once a year, and fruit takes about three months to reach harvest maturity. The cactus



Region, it's available in areas around the Eilabered

and Geleb Subzones. Cactus pear is grown in the Nakfa Subzone, Ginda'e, Nefasit, Maihabar, Embatkala, and other places in the Northern Red Sea Region. Segeneiti stood first in density and area, which covers 12,000 hectares. Segeneiti and Arberebu'e provide the bulk of the cactus pear fruit on sale in

of Eritrea. During the rainy season, it refreshes and nourishes rural and urban dwellers of all ages.

Currently, 18,250 hectares of land in Eritrea is covered with beles. However, only a quarter of this plantation is under use. The rest are grown in forests and cliffs inaccessible to the people and still treated as underutilized plants in Eritrea.

Six varieties of cactus pear are grown in the eastern escarpment of Eritrea. The color of the fruit of each type is different, and the nature of each cladode also differs. The cactus pear is classified as smooth and thorny based on the cladodes. The cladodes are equally important as the fruit. The farming community uses it as a feed for domestic animals. Beles is also highly browsed by monkeys and wild birds.

I remember my young age and the effort we exerted to protect my family's small Beles orchard. We must put up the fence to protect it from animals and the village inhabitants who have no Beles plant of their own. During the dry season of winter, we feed our pair of ox and cow by mixing the fodder with the cladodes. During summer, I spend so much time in an elevated structure that gives full control over our Beles orchard to protect the long-awaited fruit from birds and people.

Beles is gathered extensively during the rainy season for domestic consumption and to supply demand in local markets. From the total beles plant that covered 18,250 hectares of land, the expected production is estimated to be around 457,500 tons. In the southern region, Beles is grown around Segeneiti, Senafe, Seled, Ala, Adi Keih, Mendefera, and its environs. In the Central



Asmara.

Eritrea has a potentially large area, ideal for beles cultivation. Beles has a wide range of adaptability and can grow in any soil and climate. It grows in different types of soils in the natural habitat. Cactus pear is a drought-resistant crop and thrives well in semi-arid areas. Climate change has become one of Eritrea's most significant challenges and poses many environmental encounters.

Insufficient rainfall is a major issue faced by Eritrean farmers, and it affects heavily their agricultural output. Therefore, plants like beles, which can withstand drought and poor soil, need more emphasis. Beles has unique characteristics that provide resilience to harsh ecological conditions. In Eritrea, beles is grown on land where no other crops can grow, like degraded land and rocky hills. It is an environment-friendly plant that

pear flower is adorable and often used to describe beauty and good hope. During the marriage, when the bridegroom departs to bring the bride, the women used to represent the groom as the flower of cactus pear, and they sing "Embaba belles (2) kid emo dhan temeles" (flower of cactus (2), go and come back in peace) as a sign of goodwill.

Let me conclude by highlighting the recommendations of Mr. Ermias Ashmelash, head of the vegetable and fruit development unit in the Ministry of Agriculture. We need to formulate a strategy that enables us to exploit the vast potential of Beles and transform it into commercial and industrial products. The fruit is seasonal and highly perishable. To make the fruit available for extended periods, we need to develop a preservation infrastructure and processing mechanism that would later open ways to reach new national and export markets.



Glimpse of Dige Subzone

Continued from page 2

and Adi Ibrhim, where farmers receive training on innovative farming techniques and safe food production practices. The MoA branch plays a crucial role in supporting local agriculture by providing farmers with essential resources such as liquid organic fertilizer derived from seaweed and other plant-based products. The subzone boasts a thriving

horticultural sector with 242 licensed individual horticulturists cultivating crops across 2,200 hectares of land. Vegetable production dominates the landscape, occupying 1,600 hectares, with tomatoes as the primary crop cultivated on 420 hectares. During the highly fertile season from February to April, this region significantly contributes to the national market by producing over 25,000 quintal of tomatoes. Additionally, the subzone is renowned for its banana

production, accounting for a substantial 84% of the total fruit yield, with approximately 600 hectares dedicated to this crop.

Dige subzone stands as a testament to Eritrea's post-independence commitment to social development. In particular, the expansion of education services has been remarkable. Over the past three decades, the government has invested heavily in constructing schools across the nation, providing free education to all citizens. As part of this nationwide initiative, Dige subzone now boasts approximately 12 schools offering regular educational service from preschool to high school levels. To ensure accessibility, preschool and elementary schools have been established in each of the subzone's ten administrative areas. Additionally, seven of these areas have junior schools, while two serve as high schools.

Recognizing the importance of lifelong learning, the Ministry of



Education's branch in Dige has implemented literacy and post-literacy programs for adults, as well as educational opportunities for out-of-school youth. These programs are delivered through thirteen dedicated centers. These educational programs are instrumental in empowering the community and building a skilled workforce, contributing to Dige subzones overall progress and development.

medical facilities surged to 80% last year, marking substantial progress. He expressed optimism about further increasing this figure by 5% by the end of 2024.

He attributed this positive trend to several factors, including the construction of waiting rooms across all the health institutions of the subzone by the public initiative

remote areas of the subzone, the facility provides accommodation for expectant mothers up to two weeks prior to their delivery date. The Ministry of Health's division in the subzone employs over 40 staff members distributed across the six health institutions. This dedicated workforce comprises pharmacists, public health professionals, laboratory

Young Eritrean Nationals in Diaspora . . .

Continued from page 8

the prosperity and longevity in Eritrea. But you can't get a solid understanding of that unless you know your history and understand the present of how Eritrea operates and what it needs in order to succeed and strive. You have to understand the past to make sense of the present and to understand what the plan is for the future and so you have to understand your history.

What do you think about the biased narratives about Eritrea that can be creating confusion and disconnect between diaspora and Eritrea?

As I mentioned earlier, one way that misinformation is spread is through emotions and bias. So when you hear something that affirms even the slightest uncertainty, that narrative starts to take over. And then you start seeing that narrative over and over again because of the algorithms on social media showing you what you interact with the most. So despite the truth, it affirms the negativity about Eritrea. So it's really important you do a fact check. We Eritreans have a responsibility

to share our history and many have no idea about that history and they haven't learned about that sacrifice and so they don't share the same experience as the people in Eritrea that are protecting the sovereignty. So we have to continuously be able to inform and educate and control our narrative on social media and not just turn a blind eye to what's happening on social media. So yes, we need to inform the people wherever they are. Otherwise the misinformation will win and that confidence and believe might get erased.

Any final remarks you want to make?

One message that I want to share with the diaspora is that they have a very strong sense of cultural history but I don't think we have a sense of our liberation history. And I think given how much time has passed, I really think that we as the young diaspora community need to learn more about the liberation history. Because without that, we don't really understand how this country runs or operates. And also, while we have our living ancestors, our living founding fathers and mothers, we need to be able to document and learn from them as much as possible. Thank you.

Rural development initiatives primarily aim to foster inclusive economic growth and elevate the living standards of all residents through equitable access to essential services like education and healthcare. A robust healthcare infrastructure is fundamental to cultivating a productive and healthy community. The subzone currently houses six health institutions, though their capacity to serve the entire population is limited. Nevertheless, the quality of care provided is commendable. Mr. Mohamed Idris Mohamed representative of the director of the Ministry of Health branch of the subzone, referring to the health center located in the subzone's central town, Mogorayb, highlighted a significant achievement. The proportion of mothers delivering their babies at

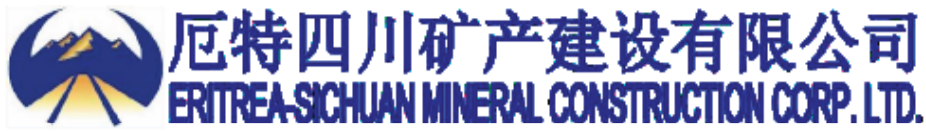


and the implementation of effective awareness campaigns.

The health center in Mogorayb offers a comprehensive range of services including a laboratory, pharmacy, outpatient departments for both children and adults, a maternity ward with waiting rooms, an EPI immunization service, inpatient beds, and an emergency room. Recognizing the challenges faced by mothers from

technicians, and physicians. Rather than expanding the service area of existing facilities, the Ministry's primary focus is on increasing the number of health institutions and enhancing the quality of care provided within the subzone. The MoH branch in the subzone has identified certain remote areas in need of healthcare services. These areas are serviced by foot medics who have undergone training provided by the MoH.





Vacancy Announcement

Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD. (ESMC) is inviting applicants for the following position for Asmara project sites.

Position: Deputy Manager of Administration
Department: Administration
Number Required: 01
Contract Type: Definite

Major Duties and Responsibilities

Administration management:

- ❖ Formulate the management systems such as attendance, leave, travel, meetings, document management, etc. at the construction site.
- ❖ Formulate the work processes such as administrative secretary, translator, etc. and the management systems of the Project, and plan, organize, coordinate and control Administration work.
- ❖ Inspect and supervise the important work arrangement and instructions of the top management at the management level, draft comprehensive documents and meeting reports arranged by the top management, undertake the affairs of regular meetings, and organize and issue the meeting records/meeting minutes.
- ❖ Convey the decisions and instructions of General Manager, guarantee the smooth internal and external work contact at the construction site, and coordinate and cooperate with the work of various departments and cooperation units.

HR management:

- ❖ Formulate the overall human resources policy of ESMC, organize staff recruitment and training, and verify the compliance of the human resources management system of the Subcontractors.
- ❖ Organize employee recruitment and on-boarding training.
- ❖ Formulate and implement salary, performance, welfare assessment management regulations.
- ❖ Manage the employee training and development, organize employee on-boarding training and guide the departments to carry out pre-job training and on-the-job training.
- ❖ Be responsible for employee relationship management, including the preparation of employee manuals, and the management of employee attendance, overtime, leave, travel, visas, passports, daily welfare, labour contracts, labour disputes and labour protection. PR management:
- ❖ Coordinate and communicate relevant matters between the Company and the employers, Eritrean government departments, subcontractors and cooperation partners.
- ❖ Receive relevant internal and external personnel/guests.
- ❖ Serve important ceremonies, activities and comprehensive meetings.
- ❖ Provide services for public relations and banquet arrangements necessary for the business of the Company.

Qualification and other Skill

Formal education, certificate or equivalent	❖ Master's degree in Art (Conference Interpreting & Advance Technologies)
Work Experience – Nature & Length	❖ Have relevant experience in administration and HR management
Other skills and abilities	❖ Diligent and efficient in work

General Information and Other Requirement

- ❖ Place of Work: Asmara Project Sites (Emba Derho)
- ❖ Salary: As per Company salary scale
- ❖

Additional Requirement for Nationals:

- ❖ Having fulfilled his/ her National Service Obligation and Provide evidence of Release Paper from Ministry of Defense.
- ❖ Present Clearance from current/ last employer or Unemployment card from Labor office.
- ❖ Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credential, 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 application should be sent through the post office.
- ❖ Deadline for application; 07 days from the date of publication on the newspapers

Address: Please mail your application to;
 Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction
 CORP. LTD (ESMC)
 P.O. Box. 4832 Asmara, Eritrea

Required to send a copy of their application to the following address
 Mineral Resources Management, Department of Mines
 P.O. Box. 272
 Asmara, Eritrea

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

Tel: 291-1-113439 St. Abo, zip178 No.14 Nishtey Gejeret P.O. Box 4832 ASMARA – ERITREA



Vacancy Announcement

ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC (Pre-stripping Team) is inviting qualified and competitive applicants for the following positions: -

Translator:

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Emba Derho
- Type of contact: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- (1) Assist management team to communicate with foreign colleagues, partners and person related to their work from different countries;
- (2) Translation the contents of technical, management and business documents, contracts, letters and method of statements between English and Chinese
- (3) Interpretation for meetings with local managers, owners and government authorities
- (4) Responsible for other related work arranged by the manager

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor degree or above

Work Experience:

- At least 10 years of working experience in English and Chinese translation and Interpretation
- Working experience in international companies is preferred

Other skills and abilities:

- (1) Excellent language skills
- (2) Good at using the computational operation software, office / excel / ppt / Photo-shop
- (3) Good letter writing ability

Language:

- (1) Language proficiency in English and Chinese is required.

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and providing 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 application should be sent though the post office.
- Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the newspaper
 - Address: Please mail your application to following two address

1. ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC.
P.O. Box 6547 Asmara, Eritrea
2. Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box-272, Asmara

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

ADS



KERKEBET MINING SHARE COMPANY
 Add: St. 1A-174 House No.41 THE TERAT Asmara, Eritrea.
 P.O.BOX 9258 Tel:00291-112600 or 00291-120829

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Kerkebet Mining Share Company is inviting qualified and competitive applicants for the following position:

1. Position: Geologist

Department: Mining

Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose:

To ensure the technical quality management within geological and mining operations, focusing on the accuracy and consistency of geological data and software.

Main Function:

- Ensure the accuracy and consistency of geological databases and software.
- Coordinate with other departments to ensure alignment on quality standards and objectives.
- Resolve technical issues related to quality and data integrity.
- Conduct geological surveys and data analysis.
- Develop and implement geological models and software tools.
- Oversee remote sensing and GIS projects related to mineral exploration.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Candidate must be physically and mentally fit

Qualification

- Master of Science, Geographical Information Science;
- Bachelor of Science, Geographical Information Science;

Knowledge and work experience

- 5 years GIS experience in geological survey or mineral exploration area
- Well experienced in Technical quality management
- With knowledge in mineral resource practically and theoretically
- Experience working with mining company, especially expat experience is preferable

Technical Skills:

- Excellent with kinds of geological GIS software such as QGIS, ArcGIS, Google Earth Engine
- Fluent in verbal and written English, and inter personal skill, communication skills
- With some spoken Chinese would be advantageous

Behavioral Skills:

- Good communication skills and teamwork
- Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment
- Ability to conduct maintenance matters
- Interpersonal skills
- Ability to work under pressure and achieve project milestones

General information and other requirement:

- **Place of work:** Asmara / Kerkebet
- **Salary:** as per company scale
- **Type of contract:** Definite period of one year

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 I 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 application to:
Kerkebet Mining Share Company,

P. O. BOX 9258

Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

1. Aliens Employment Permits Affair
 P. O. BOX 7940
 Asmara, Eritrea
2. Mineral Resources Management
 P. O. BOX 272
 Asmara, Eritrea



恩菲矿业工程有限责任公司
 ENFI-MCCT Mining Engineering PLC

阿斯马拉铜金多金属矿项目
 Asmara Copper-Gold Polymetallic Project

Vacancy Announcement

ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC (Pre-stripping Team) is inviting qualified and competitive applicants for the following positions: -

Cook:

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Emba Derho
- Type of contact: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Maintain food safety and sanitation standards for the kitchen
- Preparing high-quality meals and food items according to the company's recipes
- Responsible for purchasing the necessary food and ingredients as well as the other necessary utensils and equipment
- Monitoring supplies and re-ordering stock as needed
- Accommodate guests' special requests
- Ensuring that food health and safety regulations are followed, Keep a sanitized and orderly environment in the kitchen

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- High school or and above, with the cook certificate or above

Work Experience:

- 8 years and above experience in cooking

Other skills and abilities:

- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments. Ability to cook both Western and Asian cuisine.
- Ability to work well with people.
- Sound knowledge of cooking methods and techniques
- Effective communication skills.

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and providing 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 application should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the newspaper.

- **Address: Please mail your application to following two address**

1. ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC.

P.O. Box 6547 Asmara, Eritrea

2. Mineral Resources Management

P.O. Box-272, Asmara

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



Q and A

Young Eritrean Nationals in Diaspora Connecting with their Motherland

Sabrina Solomon



Tell us a little more about your background please.

Sure. I graduated from Santa Claire University with a communications degree. While I was an undergraduate, I started interning at apple which turned into a full time job. So I was working on the public relations team at Apple launching everything from iPhone, apple watch, ear pods and putting products to market. And my specialty at Apple was social media. Through my influence, I was able to broaden my horizons for working with social media influencers and social media publishers. So that curiosity then led me to work at Instagram where I lead next generation communications specializing and focusing on Gen Z communications, launching products like reels, helping build executive profiles and whatnot. I guess my passion is social media in a sense that provides a sense of connectivity as I was really gravitating towards it at a young age. So through leveraging social media, I've been able to build a very successful career in technology where I currently own a consulting business in the States helping clients navigate social media algorithm. So I now work with companies to help identify their social media plans and strategic communication skills and also work with content creators and help coach them as well.

You have given a social media training here recently. Tell us more about it.

I initially came here for vacation with my family for a

Today, our guest is Fana Yohannes, a 33 years old Eritrean, born and raised in California, America. She recently finished her voluntary work in her motherland. She has accumulated massive experience with giant social media companies.

month. But then I was approached by a woman named Nadia who's from Germany who told me about her voluntary experience here in Eritrea. So through these connections that I found with Nadia, I was actually able to be connected with the youth center and was able to share my learnings and that has provided me with more opportunities to volunteer. I first did a keynote speech through the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students. That keynote actually created a lot of curiosity since it was about the introduction of social media and AI and how you can best leverage it as a country. And so that caught the interest of the attendees. I think the Ministry of Information is really interested in cutting-edge journalism and they welcomed me as a teacher for a two weeks course. So it was a two-week seminar that I lead about social media and AI on how to leverage its platform but also strategies on how to engage diaspora youth with Eritrean history.

In the fast pacing world of technology and AI, how are the youth supposed to leverage social media in a positive way?

I'd say that with social media, it's really important to learn about social media literacy before using it. So firstly, it's really important not to take everything as the truth and you have to think critically about social media. One of the primary ways misinformation is spread on social media is through emotions, so it's crucial to check your bias and your emotion when you're consuming social media contents. Also, it's very important to have a sense of self and individuality because social media brings a lot of confusion with a lot of trends that you see where you start to think that is real or that it's something that you should emulate. So social media is a great tool especially when it comes to sharing new ideas, learning new things, building new businesses, building a community and so many great ways where you can reach people

through social media but also have to consume responsibly and efficiently. So having that strong sense of self helps resist the social comparisons and negative impacts in terms of mental health.

The new warfare is the digital warfare, so we have to be very alert and very protective about the information that we're consuming and we have to also have means of being able to fact check.

How do you rate the relations diaspora nationals have with their homeland? And what piece of advice do you have based on your experience?

This trip has been so inspiring for me because despite the length of my career; how many times I have been here, it's the first time that I have seen and met so many diaspora as few as they are who are so engaged in volunteering service work. So I have been lucky to be able to meet so many people that are so passionate about helping their country from the diaspora. I have met a lot of them in different ministries learning and sharing their experiences and knowledge.

Those who are able to get access to the ministries are really



able to make interesting impact in Eritrea. But not only that, they can also learn about how they can continue to help when they are abroad. It isn't until you provide service that you understand the future is in your hands collective with the next generation's hands. So there needs to be a collaboration between the diaspora and the locals to make sure that we continue to

advance. And I think our parents' generation has done a good job showing an example of what a diaspora nationals means; like supporting during times of need. But now, as diaspora youth, we need to figure out how to show up as a generation of peace and show up in order to continue

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International Players In Ai

- US: is the home of top Ai players like Open Ai, Microsoft, Google, and Apple. The United State's leadership is driven by its strong research and institutions such as MIT, Stanford, Dartmouth College (the birthplace of Ai), etc
- China: is home to some of the most powerful super computers. Ai is extensively applied to China's manufacturing sector for automation, quality control, and predictive maintenance. With over 1.4 billion people, China generates mass amounts of data, a critical resource for training Ai models