

ERITREAN COMMUNITY FESTIVAL IN THE US AND CANADA



The 48th annual Eritrean Community Festival in the US was enthusiastically carried out from 5 to 7 August in Dallas under the theme “Independent Choice-Backbone of Our Pride”.

The festival that was officially opened by Mr. Yosuf Saiq, Head of the PFDJ in the Central region, and Ms. Sofia Tesfamariam, Eritrea’s Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations, was attended by 12 thousand nationals and friends of Eritrea.

The festival featured seminars on the objective situation in the homeland as well as regional developments, photo exhibition, community gatherings, including artistic and cultural performances among others.

Commending those who contributed to successful implementation of the festival, Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet, Charge d’Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy in the US, explained on the role of festivals in the conservation of Eritrean culture and values, as well as in strengthening attachment of nationals with their homeland and participation in the national affairs.

At the seminar conducted, Mr. Yosuf Saiq indicting that the history of the Eritrean people is the history of resilience and victory, said that the Eritrean people have emerged victorious foiling external conspiracies and hostilities.

Mr. Saiq also gave extensive briefing on the contribution of Eritrea in strengthening peace,

stability as well as in ensuring justice and mutual cooperation in the region as well as on the diplomatic, political and economic progress.

Mr. Saiq further called on Diaspora nationals to strengthen organizational capacity and participation in the national affairs.

The nationals on their part expressed commitment to play due part in the successful implementation of the national development drives as well as in the effort the Ministry of Health is exerting in controlling non-communicable disease and COVID-19 pandemic.

At the event awards have been handed over to winners of sports and fashion show.

The Mayors of Dallas and Mesquite announced that 5 August to be dedicated as “Eritrean Day”.

Meanwhile, the Eritrean Community Festival in Toronto and its environs, Canada, was conducted from 30 July to 1 August with pa-



triotic.

The festival that was conducted under the theme “Independent Choice-Backbone of Our Pride” featured sports competitions, cultural programs, seminars on the objective situation in the homeland as well as community activities and children’s village.

Indicating that the festival is being conducted after two years absence due to COVID-19 pandemic, the chairman of the Holi-

days Coordinating Committee commended those that contributed for the realization of the event.

Pointing out that festivals are reflections of Eritrean identity and values, the participants said that the event is good opportunity for children and the youth to learn their history and societal values.

In the same vein, Eritrean community festival in Western Canada was enthusiastically conducted in Calgary and Alberta.

TOUR TO DEVELOPMENT SITES IN NRS

Nationals residing in various countries around the world have toured development and historical sites in the Northern Red Sea region.

The tour that was organized by the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students was attended by nationals from North America and

African countries.

In the course of the their tour the nationals visited Gahtelay Dam, Plastic and Tin Factory, Northern Red Sea Museum, Massawa Airport and Port, as well as the historical sites of Adulis and Sehaba Mosque and were provided briefings by heads of the projects and experts.

Expressing satisfaction for visit-

ing the development projects and historical sites, the tour participants called for organizing similar programs for nationals coming to their homeland.

According to the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students branch in the region, similar tour program has been organized in July.



ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Two patients have been diagnosed positive for COVID-19 in tests carried out yesterday at Testing Station in the Central region.

On the other hand, thirteen patients who have been receiving medical treatment in hospital in the Central Region have recovered fully and have been discharged from the facility.

The total number of recovered patients has accordingly increased to 9,932 while the number of deaths stands at 103.

The total number of confirmed cases in the country to date has increased to 10,126.

*Ministry of Health
Asmara
09 August 2022*

Development

Human Resource Development in the Education Sector

Habtom Tesfamichael

Education is very critical for the development of a nation and at the heart of this is Human Resources Development (HRD). The Government of Eritrea (GoE) offers both formal and informal training programs at different levels to develop the nation's human resources, which help bring about economic development. This strategy is expected to enable the country to pursue a policy of people-centered development based on a careful balance between social justice and capital formation in line with the principles of sustainable human resources development.

The general objectives of the education system, as outlined in the Macro-Policy of the GoE, are: to produce a population equipped with the necessary skills, knowledge and culture for a self-reliant and modern economy; to develop self-consciousness and self-motivation in the population to fight poverty, disease and all the attendant causes of backwardness and ignorance; and to make basic education available for all.

The main goal of the Education policy of Eritrea is to create a united, prosperous and peaceful nation by educating the



population. The policy is directed towards a purposeful education that enables individuals to acquire skills and provide a strong base for nation building.

When Eritrea was liberated in May 1991, the number of teachers in the country was small because many Ethiopian teachers had left. To fill the gap immediately following Eritrea's liberation, the Ministry of Education (MoE) recruited high school graduates, gave them an intensive teacher training program in summer and assigned them to schools all over the country to start teaching as of the 1991-1992 school year.

The primary goal of the GoE has been to ensure equitable distribution of educational opportunities for citizens all over the country. Primary focus was given to neglected areas that didn't have access to schools and areas where cultural barriers prevented girls from going to school.

In line with the sustained efforts to universalize access to basic education and meet the commitments of "Education for All" initiative, an impressive progress has been made in widening access to basic education, including early childhood education, across the country. One of the major improvement that were made was in the expansion of educational opportunities. A comparison of 1991/92 and 2021/22 academic years reveals that the number of schools has increased by 138%

and the number of teachers has increased by 292.1 percent.

Despite efforts to meet national and international commitments and the declaration of free education at all levels, Eritrea faces dual challenges of increasing access to educational opportunities, on the one hand, and improving the quality of education, on the other, at all levels in the school system. One of the challenges has to do with out-of-school children, and in an attempt to cater to their needs, a Complementary Elementary Education (CEE) program was launched in 2006 in the disadvantaged regions as an alternative to regular schools.

Other challenges include the wide disparities in enrollment among regions, gender gaps, and low levels of enrollment of children with disabilities, children

from nomadic communities and those from geographically hard-to-reach rural areas.

To improve the quality of education, the recruitment of qualified teachers is indispensable, and the GoE has been investing heavily on teacher development. The role of higher education institutions is to meet national needs by integrating their programs with the national HRD strategy, the nation's priorities and development plans.

According to the MoE's standards, teachers for elementary schools must have a one-year certificate, teachers for junior secondary levels a two-year diploma while secondary school teachers must have at least a bachelor's degree. Teachers assigned to vocational schools must have a bachelor's degree in the field of specialization they are

expected to give training.

There is still a need to upgrade the qualification of teachers at all levels in the country to fulfill the national standards. The MoE provides a range of training programs, including distance learning. The in-service training programs provided are expected to gradually improve the quality of teaching, especially in elementary schools and adult literacy centers.

Asmara Community College of Education (ACCE) does not produce sufficient number of primary school teachers through its pre-service program. To mitigate the shortage of teachers, the HRD at the MoE, in collaboration with ACCE and the regional education offices, organizes various types of in-service certificate training programs. The candidates for the certificate program are recruited directly as teachers by the regional education offices in collaboration with relevant departments of the MoE.

The MoE has made a lot of progress in ensuring equitable distribution of schools and improving the quality of education by assigning qualified teachers at all levels. But in primary schools, a lot remains to be done. The MoE's data reveal that special attention must be given to the issue of providing qualified mother-tongue teachers. Overall, the MoE is working to provide qualified teachers at all levels and organize teacher development programs to pave the way for the development of those who have been teaching but have not yet reached the required level.



**ERITREA
PROFILE**

**Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday**

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SpotLight

Making Ground in a Long-Lasting Battle

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Last week, National Malaria Day (NMD) was observed at Adi Guadad, Central Region, under the theme, “Integrated Effort for Eradicating Malaria.” During the event, a variety of activities were conducted and the region’s progress in the fight against malaria was reviewed. In addition to the many considerable insights it offered, the recent observance of NMD at the regional level provides a useful opportunity to discuss malaria generally, with a focus on Eritrea’s national progress and efforts toward prevention and control.

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 being readily preventable and treatable, malaria remains a massive global public health problem and it occurs in more than 100 countries and territories worldwide. About half of the world’s population is at risk, with large areas of Africa and South Asia, along with parts of Central and South America, the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Oceania, considered areas where malaria transmission occurs.

Globally, Africa remains the region with the greatest burden of malaria. According to the latest edition of the World Malaria Report (published last year), in 2020, of the world’s 241 million malaria cases and approximately 627,000 malaria deaths, the region was home to 95 percent of global cases and 96 percent of global deaths.

However, over the past two decades the world has achieved tremendous progress in the fight against malaria, with the incidence of malaria deaths reduced by over a half and malaria cases by nearly a third. Progress in reducing the global burden of the disease has been driven through a combination of prevention and control tools and strategies, including effective vector control (such as the distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLIN), indoor residual spraying (IRS), and larval source management). In brief, vector control encompasses a range of measures that are directed against a vector of disease, aiming

to completely interrupt local transmission and eliminate all transmission foci. Indoor residual spraying, a core vector control intervention that can rapidly reduce malaria transmission, involves the application of a residual insecticide to internal walls and ceilings of housing structures where malaria vectors may come into contact with the insecticide. Another key vector control intervention is the use of insecticide-treated nets. These form a protective barrier around people sleeping under them. Finally, larval source management refers to the management of water bodies that are potential habitats for mosquito larvae in order to prevent completion of development of the immature stages.

Alongside vector control, malaria is fought with the use of

risk of malaria remains moderate to high within large swathes of the country. The Gash Barka and Debub regions account for the vast majority of the national malaria burden, while a significant percentage of the population resides in malaria-endemic areas. Historically, malaria has been a formidable threat to several vulnerable population groups, such as pregnant women and children. (Young children are vulnerable as they have not developed immunity to malaria and pregnant women are vulnerable as their immunity has been decreased by pregnancy.) However, 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



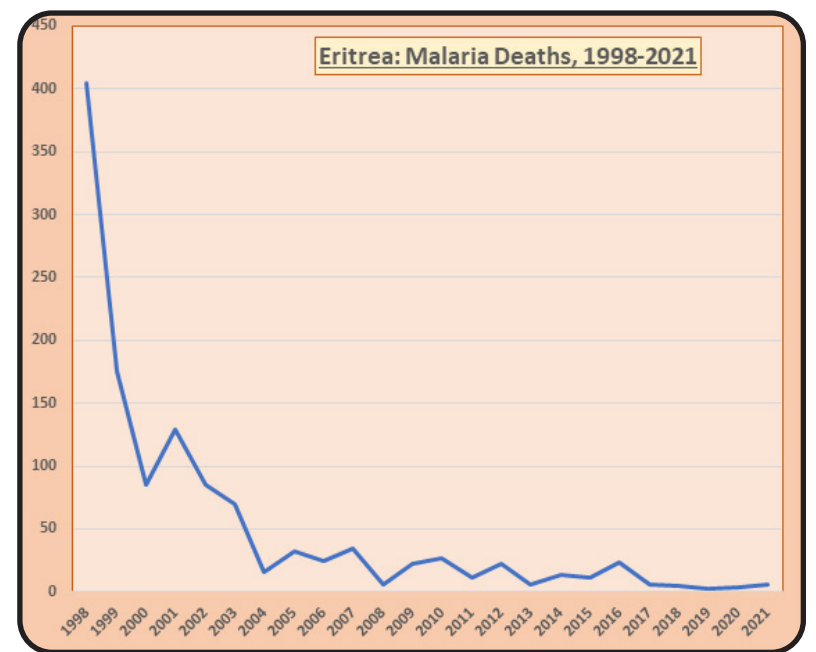
safe and cost-effective preventive antimalarial drugs, appropriate case management (which involves rapid diagnosis and proper treatment), and community mobilization, awareness, and behavioral change mechanisms. More recently, important landmarks in malaria vaccine development were achieved last year, offering further hope in the collective fight to prevent and control the disease. In particular, after many years of global efforts seeking to develop an effective malaria vaccine, there were promising results in a number of separate clinical trials. Then, in a historic milestone in global health, on 6 October the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended the widespread use of the RTS,S/AS01 (RTS,S) malaria vaccine among children in Sub-Saharan Africa and in other regions with moderate to high malaria transmission.

In Eritrea, malaria has been a longstanding challenge and the

and prevention interventions, which has included the mass distribution of LLINs, IRS, 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.

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. Reported malaria deaths have also fallen, dropping from 405 in 1998 to 23 in 2016 and 6 in 2021 (an overall reduction of approximately 99 percent).

These overall reductions are among the best in the region and anywhere in the world. For relative context, Africa is not on track to achieve its ambitious

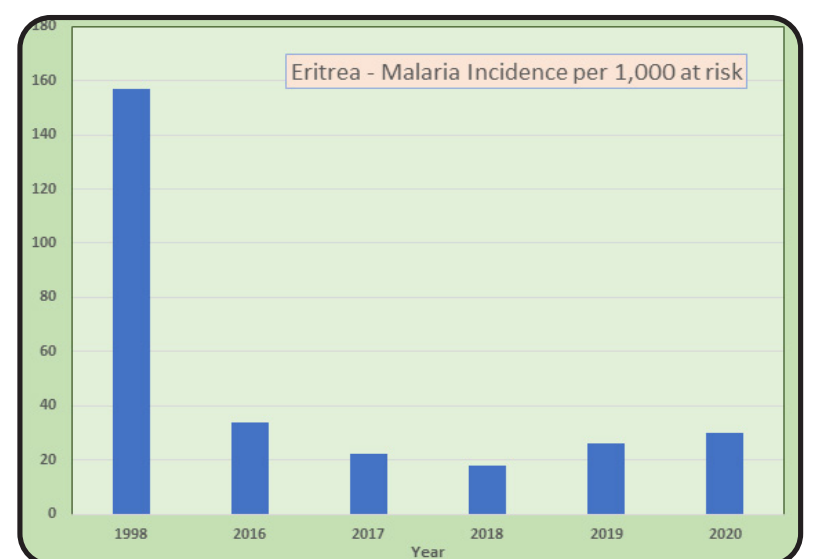


goal of eliminating malaria on the continent by 2030. To achieve its objective, the African Union (AU) set a 2020 target of reducing malaria incidence and mortality by 40 percent compared to 2015. However, according to estimates from the WHO, malaria incidence only declined by 1 percent and malaria mortality increased by 1 percent between 2015 and 2020.

Notably, Eritrea’s rapid and substantial progress also 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 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.” (The African Leaders Malaria Alliance is a coalition of AU Heads of State and Government established to drive accountability and action for results against malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and to promote reproductive, maternal and child health.)

Looking ahead, despite a recent small rise in cases in some areas of the country, Eritrea is steadily transitioning from pre-elimination toward elimination of malaria, with the long-term goal of ultimately eliminating and preventing the reintroduction of malaria by 2030. (The path to malaria-free status is characterized by four distinct programmatic phases: control, pre-elimination, elimination, and prevention of reintroduction. Subsequently, once a country has proven, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the chain of local malaria transmission by Anopheles mosquitoes has been interrupted nationwide for at least three consecutive years, it is then granted a certification of malaria-free status from the WHO.)

Encouragingly, entomology laboratories for research have been established in Elabered and Tesseney, helping in identification of species and parasites, while last year a total of approximately 1.9 million LLINs were distributed nationwide. Moreover, efforts continue to ensure early diagnosis and treatment, as it prevents deaths and contributes to reducing transmission.



Effort to Develop Organizational Capacity

The National Association of Eritrean Teachers reported that strong effort is being made to develop organizational capacity of teachers with a view to strengthening their contribution in the teaching-learning process.

Noting that there are over 29 thousand members of the Association, Mr. Simon Mehari, chairman of the Association, said that commendable effort is being exerted to realize the vision of the association.

Pointing out that teachers are one of the basic forces in the development of society, Mr. Simon



further noted that the association is working to develop the overall capacity of teachers so that they contribute their part in nurturing competent generation that play due role in the nation building process.

According to the document of the Ministry of Education, currently 32.8% of the active teachers are certificate holders, 25.9% diploma and 14.8% first degree holders and above.

Mr. Simon said that post graduate; first degrees as well as diploma programs are ongoing to further develop the capacity of teachers.

Mr. Simon also said that the number of schools that were 280 academic and one technical school before independence have increased to 2,1542 academic and 7 technical schools.

The number of students has also increased from 200 thousand to over 650 thousand, Mr. Simon added.

LOCAL NEWS

Greening Campaign in Serejeka Sub-zone

The residents of Woki and Zagir administrative areas, Serejeka sub-zone, are conducting greening popular campaign in their areas.

Indicating that the residents are conducting the popular campaign since March, Keshi Tesfaselassie Gebremeskel, administrator of Zagir administrative area, said that so far 16.7 hectares of land

has been terraced and about 4 thousand tree seedlings planted.

Commending the strong participation of the residents in the program, Mr. Abraham Berhane, head of the Ministry of Agriculture branch office in the sub-zone, said that so far the residents have planted tree seedling at 155 hectares of land.

According to report, commendable water and soil conservation activities are being conducted through the students' summer work program and that so far 270 thousand tree seedlings have been planted in Serejeka sub-zone.



Ministry Strengthens its Regulatory Services . . .



the necessary inspection and control services, including laboratory diagnostic tests, at entry points with the aim of preventing the introduction of exotic diseases into the country. Provision of import permits for animal and animal products is also important part of the Division's tasks, according to Mr. Tesfahiwet. For this reason, animal quarantine stations were established at critical border areas.

Animal Feed Inspection Services

Securing feed produced by feed processing plants to have the desired safety and quality standards is important to human and animal health. Hence, the RSD, through its Animal Feed Inspection Unit, visits animal feed processing plants and makes sure that imported animal feed fulfil the necessary safety and quality requirements. The unit also closely monitors feed processing plants to check that infrastructure facilities are maintained and processing activities and storage facilities are

hygienic.

Veterinary drug and biologics inspection Services

Even though veterinary drugs and biologics are important to the wellbeing of animals, they can also be dangerous if not properly handled. Hence, through its veterinary drugs and biologics inspection unit, the RSD inspects to validate the safety and quality of animal drugs and vaccines. In addition to providing guidance and advice to farmers on the proper use and management of animal drugs, the unit renders activities like provision of import permits, monitoring of stocks, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete animal drugs and vaccines.

For instance, after making the necessary inventory of stocks nationally, 29 tons of obsolete animal drugs and about 4 tons of obsolete vaccines were disposed locally in an environmentally friendly way.

Natural Resources Regulatory

Services

According to Mr. Yacob Yohannes, Director of Natural Resources Regulatory Division (NRRD), the department is also involved in forestry and wildlife inspection, regulating irrigation water and inspection of agricultural land.

Forestry and wildlife Inspection Services

The forestry and wild life inspection unit works to make sure proper conservation of forest and wildlife resources for sustainable utilization and increased biodiversity. Its major activities include conducting forest inventory and determining allowable utilization; designing forest utilization licensing mechanisms and issuing permits for movements. It also participates in the establishment of wildlife protected areas; preparing fauna and flora species data base of Eritrea, and also controls illegal killing of the wildlife species.

Irrigation water Regulatory Services

Irrigation Water Regulatory unit, based on regulatory standards and guidelines, monitors and regulates agricultural water in terms of quality and use efficiency, to mitigate negative environmental impact and to improve productivity. To execute this major task, the

unit regularly gets involved in environmental impact assessment of irrigation projects; assessment and review of irrigation farms and related structures (dams, diversions, wells and irrigation infrastructures); ensuring the sustainable use of ground water to trace and avoid pollutants, among others.

Agricultural Land Inspection Services

According to Mr. Yacob, Agricultural Land Inspection unit

is yet another unit at the NRRD which is mandated to monitor and regulate agricultural land and follow up their enforcement and implementation. To fully render its task, the unit develops and reviews legislation, regulations, standards and guidelines pertinent to agricultural land use, soil and water conservation practices. It also plays its role in environmental impact assessments on agricultural development projects and monitoring; and evaluation on agricultural land use practices, among others.



Development

Ministry Strengthens its Regulatory Services to Secure Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products and Resources

Note: This is the second part of an article published on the Ministry of Agriculture August newsletter

Summary of Regional Inspectorate Activities

Generally, the regional inspectorate offices are the implementers of most of the regulatory functions of the department. For instance, the Gash-barka Regional Inspectorate is mandated to regulate agricultural activities in the region and controls quarantine activities at the border stationed at Tesseney. Inspection of seed multiplication activities (mainly sorghum and pearl millet); the use and management of pesticides, particularly the excessive use of pesticides on tomato fields are also among major functions of the inspectorate. It also monitors the illegal killing of elephants and inspection services at slaughterhouses.

Other regional inspectorates also carry out similar but sometimes area specific activities. However, most of their functions include inspection of animal and plant products processing plants, inspection of seed multiplication activities (wheat, sorghum, potato, etc); inspection at slaughterhouses and at animal feed processing plants. They also monitor the use and management of pesticides and conduct environmental impact assessment of agricultural development projects.

Plant Resources Regulatory Activities

Mr. Said Nuredin is the Director of Plant Resources Regulatory Division at the RSD. He described that the division's main tasks are providing seed inspection, plant and plant products inspection, plant quarantine and phyto-sanitary measures; and also agrochemical inspection services.

Seed Inspection Services

When it comes to the details of the services, Seed inspection services, based on regulatory standards and guidelines, make sure that seeds distributed to farmers have the desired quality and safety standards, and strengthen seed certification schemes in the country.

Plant and Plant Products Inspection Services

The Plant and plant products inspection unit's major tasks include ensuring plant products harvested from farms as well as plant products processed in processing plants fulfil the desired national safety standards. The unit in charge of these services monitors horticultural farms with the aim of inspecting unnecessary and sometimes excessive use of pesticides. It also conducts inspection at plant products processing plants to secure hygienic production processes and safety of products. It also promotes awareness of farmers and food processors on the importance of hygiene and sanitation on farms, storage, handling and food processing activities.

With regard to these activities, Mr. Said outlined that the following major achievements were registered: the practice of excessive use of pesticides to control pest infestation in tomato farms in Gash Barak (Akurdet and Dighe areas) has decreased to a significant level.

Plant products processing facilities located in many places have been effectively monitored to uphold the production of safe and hygienic products. Subsequently, many farmers and plant products processors have improved their knowledge and understanding on the importance of hygiene and sanitation.

Plant Quarantine and Phyto-sanitary Unit

Plant quarantine and phyto-sanitary services are also among major pillars of the division, and it focuses on providing the necessary inspection and control services. This includes laboratory diagnostic tests, at entry points with the aim of preventing the introduction of exotic pests into the country and issuing import permits for plants and plant products after making the necessary pest risk analysis. It also conducts the required inspection services for plants destined for export with the aim of providing phyto-sanitary certificate.

Moreover, based on the Plant Quarantine Proclamation No156/2006 and other operational guidelines and manuals; plant quarantine stations were established at critical border controls, namely at Asmara International Airport, Tesseney,



Mr. Tesfahiwet Ghebretnsae

Masaawa and Asseb Ports. Efforts are underway to strengthen them and establish diagnostic laboratory facilities. These border control activities are put in place to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests to and from the country. Reports from the division also indicate, although not fully completed, a database of quarantine pests for Eritrea is under preparation.

According to Mr. Said, agrochemical inspection services are also carried out by the division to ascertain the safety and quality of agrochemicals, with emphasis on pesticides. In this area, the unit which is responsible to execute the services provides guidance and advice to farmers on the proper



Mr. Said Nuredin

use and management of pesticides; issues pesticide import permits in accordance with nationally authorized list of pesticides. It also monitors pesticide stocks and takes appropriate measures of safeguarding and disposal for obsolete pesticides and their containers.

It is to be noted that this unit has been involved in the desert locust campaigns to promote human and environmental safety by all means. Establishment of car wash facility in Gadem Halib, Northern Red Sea Region, is among the major achievements.

Animal Resources Regulatory Services

Animal Resources Regulatory



Mr. Yacob Yohannes

Division (ARRD) is one of the RSD Divisions and is organized in four units namely; Animal and Animal Products Inspection Unit; Animal Quarantine Inspection Unit; Animal Feed Inspection Unit as well as the Animal Drug and Biologics Inspection Unit.

Animal and Animal Products Inspection Services

According to Mr. Tesfahiwet Ghebretnsae, Director of the ARRD, Animal and Animal Products Inspection Unit was established to provide effective control and inspection services to ensure that animals and animal products fulfil the desired national and international health and safety standards. For that matter, the unit inspects slaughter houses for ensuring health of animals before slaughter and safety of meat as well as dairy and meat products processing plants.

Mr. Tesfahiwet stated that thanks to encouragements made by the MoA in general and the RSD in particular, the number of milk products processing plants and particularly that of yogurt has significantly increased in number in the past 13 years. According to him, until 2009 yogurt used to be imported from Yemen but then after, 18 processing plants emerged to process safe milk products mainly yogurt. In addition, meat processing plants, including pork meat, are regularly inspected so that the public gets safe meat in the market.

Animal Quarantine Inspection Services

Preventing the introduction of exotic and trans-boundary diseases (TAD's) entering the country with imported animal and animal products is a function of the Animal Quarantine Inspection Unit. The unit, after making the required inspection, issues animal health certificate for export animal and animal products. It also provides



Continued on page 4

Eritrea-Sichuan Mineral Construction Corp LTD. (ESMC)
is inviting applicants for the following positions for Asmara
Copper-Gold Polymetallic Project.

Position: Purchasing Manager
Place of Work: Asmara
Number required: 01

1. Major Duties and Responsibilities

- Responsible for procurement coordination, equipment management and other work, and guide the work of on-site procurement engineers, logistics engineers, inspection engineers.
- Organize the formulation of on-site material management plan.
- Prepare material demand entry plan.
- Organize and coordinate the customs declaration, customs clearance, transportation and entry of materials.
- Organize the unpacking inspection and handover of on-site equipment and materials.
- Inspect and implement the conditions of on-site equipment and material warehouses.
- Review and approve the on-site warehouse management measures.
- Organize the storage, marking, distribution, recovery and disposal of materials.
- Review the on-site material status report;
- Organize the handling of unqualified materials.
- Review and confirm the excess materials on the spot and report to the General Manager.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor’s degree (mechanical or international trade)

Work experience:

- 5 years and above experience in purchasing of EPC projects or mining projects.
- Command of English writing and speaking.

Additional skills and abilities:

- Professional purchasing knowledge and capabilities.
- Mastery of purchasing procedure and practice.
- Good business negotiation competency.
- Good cost control ability.

2. General Information

- Provide evidence of completion or exemption of National Service from Ministry of Defense.
- Application should be sent through post office.
- Application documents will not be returned back.
- Salary Negotiable
- Service and Experience certificate from previous employer.
- Deadline application:10 days from the day of publication in the newspaper.

3. Address

- Please mail your application to Eritrea-Sichuan Mineral Construction Corp LTD. (ESMC) P.O. Box 4832-Asmara.

Position: Cost Control Engineer

Place of Work: Asmara
Number required: 01

1. Major Duties and Responsibilities

- Responsible for the management and control of the on-site construction costs, and reports to Commercial Manager.
- Frequently visit construction site, understand the actual construction process, and participate in the on-site regular meeting.
- Participate in the joint assessment & approval of design changes, for design changes or sign-off that are not standardized in content format, vague wording that is easy to cause ambiguity, and contrary to the principle of contract settlement and sign-off requirements, relevant personnel are required to revoke or re-sign to ensure that design changes and sign-off can be settled smoothly.
- According to the principles of the contract (or preliminary design), calculate the increase or decrease in cost caused by design changes and sign-off, and submit them for approval according to the management authority.
- Based on the annual and quarterly construction schedules provided by the progress engineer, timely prepare the annual and quarterly cost plans, review the next month’s capital plan proposed by the subcontractor, and report to the Commercial Manager.
- Review the price difference of the material purchased at the construction site as the basis for settling the difference.
- Participate in the review of progress payments.
- Participate in the preparation and review of pre-settlement.
- Fill in the design changes, sign-offs and other cost-related contents in the monthly report of fees on time every month.
- Cooperate with the construction engineer to collect the basis of relevant project claims.
- Collect and sort out the documents and materials of construction cost management, and handle the archiving of relevant materials according to the requirements of project document control.
- Compile a summary report of project construction cost management.

2. Qualification Requirement

Education:

- BS degree (engineering cost management)
- Cost Engineer (Class I)

Work experience:

- 5 years and above experience in engineering cost/cost & budget of EPC projects or mining projects.
- Worked at managerial position as a cost engineer.
- Command of calculation and costing software.
- Good at making BOQ and cost.

Additional skills and abilities:

- Fluency in English is required.

3. General Information


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- Salary Negotiable
- Service and Experience certificate from previous employer.
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NOTICE



for every child

United Nations Children’s Fund
Hday Street # 5,
Zone 4 Administration 01,
Asmara, Eritrea
Phone number +291 154858

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) applies its fundamental procurement guiding principles of fairness, integrity, and transparency through competition to promote market development, achieve economy, effectiveness and best value for money which helps to meet the organization’s objectives.

UNICEF on behalf of all UN Agencies in Eritrea, invites local firms to submit proposals for the provision of:

“Office Maintenance Services for all United Nations Agencies in Eritrea on a Long-Term Agreement for a duration of 2 years initial contract which is renewable based on satisfactory performance”.

Below are the categories of maintenance services we are looking for;

#	LOT Number	Category of Scope of Works
1	A	Electrical Services
2	B	Air Conditioners
3	C	Generators
4	D	Carpentry, Joinery and Furniture
5	E	Aluminium Glazing
6	F	Plumbing/Water
7	G	Civil Maintenance, Installations & Repair Services to UN Offices and Buildings.
8	H	Information, Communication and Technology
9	I	Painting Repairs and Works
10	J	Fire Safety Equipment
11	K	Curtaining and Blinds

Bidders can obtain all necessary Request for Proposals (RFP) documents from the UNICEF Office receptionist for free during office hours at Airport Road, Hday Street, UN Compound, Asmara.

The Request for Proposals notice will remain open for 21 consecutive working days from 08:00 to 17:00hrs from its first appearance in the Newspapers.

The UNICEF Office reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

UNICEF Office
Tel: 154868, Fax: 157868
P.O. Box 2004
Asmara.

NOTICE



for every child

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“Printing, Photocopying and Binding Services for all UN Agencies in Eritrea on a Long-Term Agreement for a duration of 2 years initial contract which is renewable based on satisfactory performance”.

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"We Shouldn't be Afraid of Trying New things." Isak

Luwam Kahsay H.

Our guest today is Isak Abraham, a young artist who has introduced String Art, a new form of art, to Eritrea. Isak was born in 1996 in Ethiopia and came to Eritrea in 2003. He studied Construction Technology at Eritrea Institute of Technology at Mai Nefhi and is currently working at Badme Construction Company.

How did you get into string art?

I was introduced to string art through an exhibition that was broadcast on television. I was amazed to see such splendid art of various curves done only by strings. On my vision board I wrote a plan to make 30 string art and have an exhibition. But due to the pandemic I wasn't able to achieve my goal. Then I had the opportunity to make 25 pieces of work. I had to learn how to do it by watching YouTube videos that I downloaded from the Internet. At the beginning it was very hard but when you keep on doing it, it becomes easy.

Tell me something about string art.

String art is a form of art done by using string, nails and wooden table. There are two types of string art – Representative curve and Geometric patterns (quadratic Bezier curve). In Representative curve, the strings serve as colors because the sketch is already designed by the nails, but string art is represented better in Geometric patterns, which make it possible to create different types and more meaningful curves without the use of nails. What makes string art unique is that whenever you see it, it always conveys new messages and meanings. String art makes the artist more creative, especially Geometric patterns.

How do you choose your colors?

I have never taken any class about color. I learned

trial and error, which is why it took me longer than intended to complete my works.

What messages do you convey through your work?

All of my works have messages. For instance, when I was making "Africa" I had to redo it several times because I wanted to show today's Africa in relation to the bright future it could have. Through my work called "Green Legacy," I wanted to pay tribute to those who contributed in the past and those who are contributing toward making our country green. And through my work titled "Unity," which took more strings to make than the others, I wanted to say that fullness is found in unity. Again through "Two worlds" I want to show that although every person lives in some part of the world that others do not live in, we need to recognize that we all live in the same one world. For me all of my works have meaningful messages, but

a totally new form of art in our country, where we seem to be familiar only with paintings, and also show that the beauty created by string art can't be found in paintings and vice versa. Each type of art has its own beauty. The goal is to create a new platform of art. For example, an idea to make a new form of art by combining string art with painting has been born at the exhibition as a result of suggestions from several



painters.

Feedback of the people...

Probably because it's been done for the first time in our country, I'm being admired. I think the real evaluation will be given in my 2nd and 3rd exhibitions. I know what I have done so far is the most basic and understand that I have to do more, especially considering that the Asians are taking string art to its highest level.

Challenges you had...

Mostly my own mistakes were my biggest challenges, but they are also my base for my present status and my future. Also, not having anyone to consult for feedback did make it a bit difficult. The most disappointing moment is when you discover at the last stage that you have made a mistake or aren't satisfied with the combination of colors you wanted.

This means you have to do it all over again. It takes a lot of

Recommendation...

Sixty percent of those who wrote comments show that they have a good taste of art, I would recommend to the associations involved in art and in recycled materials to create platforms to assist those who have wonderful ideas but lack the means to showcase them. By helping those that aren't known and the young as a whole, we help develop the art of our country to an international level.

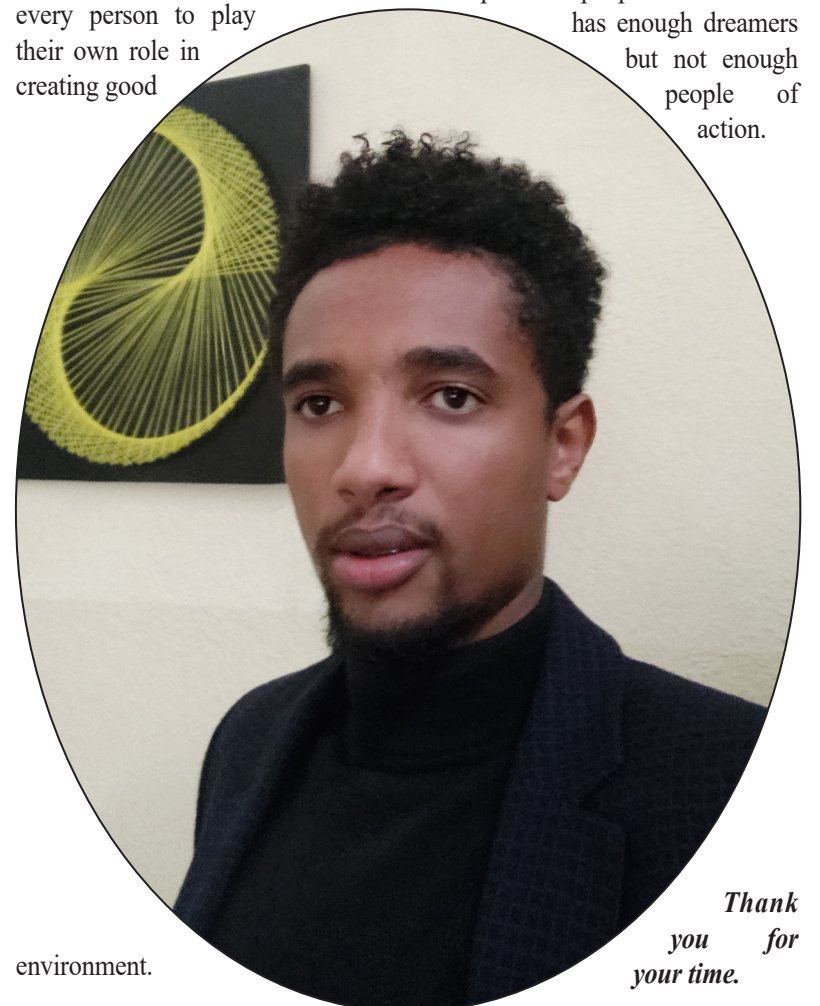
Any final messages...

I would like to thank Segen Art Gallery who have given me space for the exhibition free of charge to encourage me. I also thank my parents and my friends who have supported me in every way. Without their support, this exhibition wouldn't have been successful.

Finally, I would like to say to the youngsters that it is never enough to be a dreamer. We must go out there and give what we would like to do a try no matter what the challenges are. We shouldn't be afraid of trying new things; we should be practical people as the world has enough dreamers but not enough people of action.

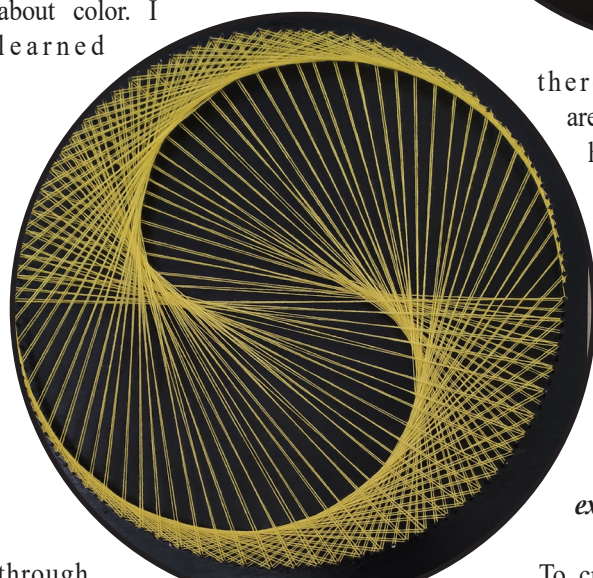
Future plans...

I believe what can make me a fine artist is portraying or creating a beauty by using materials that are found around me, including things that people throw away, and help create a sustainable environment. I intend to improve the art by using recycled materials to persuade every person to play their own role in creating good



environment.

Thank you for your time.



through

To create a space for

Aim of your exhibition...