



PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI RETURNS HOME



President Isaias Afwerki returned home on September 09 concluding his working visit to the People's Republic of China.

At the invitation of President Xi Jinping, President Isaias Afwerki departed for China on 31 August to participate in the 9th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), held from 4 to 6 September in Beijing.

On the sidelines of the summit, President Isaias Afwerki held extensive discussions with President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Li Qiang, focusing on the consolidation of bilateral ties and other matters of mutual interest.

President Isaias also held similar meetings with President Salva Kiir Mayardit of the Republic of South Sudan and General Abdel-Fattah al-Burhan, President of Sudan's Sovereign Council.

In his meeting with General Abdel-Fattah al-Burhan on 6 September, the two leaders engaged in extensive

discussions on the current situation in Sudan, the bilateral ties between their countries, as well as regional and global matters of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Osman Saleh, Eritrea's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Tsegay Tesfatsion, Eritrea's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China. Representing Sudan were Mr. Hussein Awad, Sudanese Foreign Minister, and Dr. Jibril Ibrahim, Sudan's Minister of Finance.

In a statement to the Eritrean press, General Burhan expressed his gratitude for Eritrea's principled support of the Sudanese people.

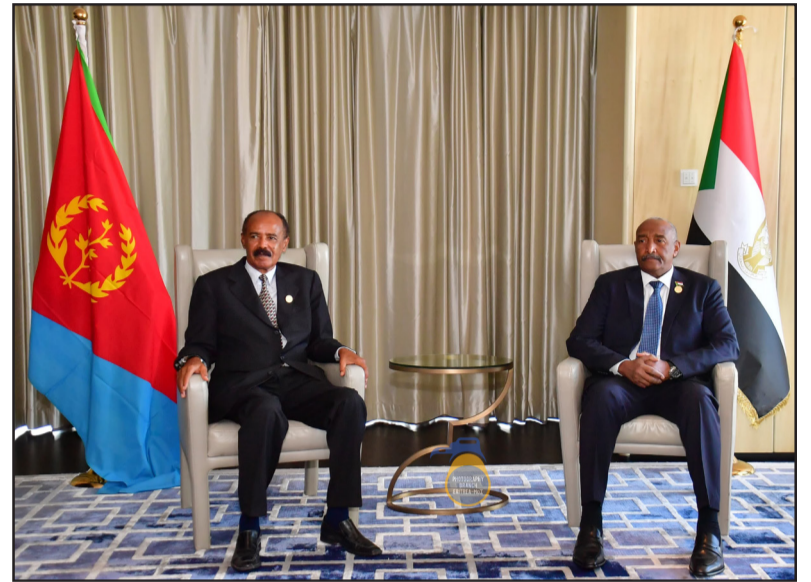
Meanwhile, President Isaias Afwerki and his delegation visited several strategic enterprises in Shaanxi Province on September 07.

During their visit, they toured the Shaanxi Yangling Agricultural Research Center, the China Research Institute on Saving Water in Dry Areas, the Chinese Agricultural High Tech Zone, and the Shaanxi

Automobile Holding Group—companies that are pioneers of high-tech innovation in China. They also visited LONGi Green Energy, the world's leading supplier of photovoltaic solutions, where they were provided with detailed briefings.

President Isaias also met and held discussions with the Governor of Shaanxi Province, Mr. Zhao Gang. Mr. Zhao noted the historical and strategic relations between Eritrea and China and expressed his readiness to implement the agreements reached between President Isaias Afwerki and President Xi Jinping.

President Isaias, expressing his



appreciation for the warm reception accorded to him and his delegation, emphasized that the relationship between Eritrea and China spans

over 60 years and that China's remarkable development serves as a beacon of hope for the African continent.



ABUNE PETROS GIVES BENEDECTION

His Holiness Abune Petros, Archbishop of the Eritrean Tewahdo Orthodox Church, gave

benediction in connection with St. John's (Kudus Yohannes) Holiday.



In his address, His Holiness provided a detailed briefing on the background of the holiday and extended his congratulations, wishing a Happy Holiday, peace, and development to the Eritrean people both at home and abroad, particularly the faithful and the Eritrean Defense Forces.

He also called upon the faithful to lend a helping hand to disadvantaged citizens.

ERITREA PARTICIPATES AT AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

A senior Eritrean government delegation, led by Mr. Tesfay Gebreselasie, Minister of Land, Water, and Environment, participated in the 10th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 5 and 6 September. The conference was conducted under the theme, "Raising Africa's Ambition to Reduce Land Degradation, Desertification, and Drought."

The African Ministerial Conference discussed and adopted proposals submitted by experts regarding measures

to control land degradation, desertification, and drought.

Addressing the session, Minister Tesfay stated that in Eritrea over the past 33 years, rural communities, students, workers' unions, and units of the national defense force have been mobilized to restore degraded landscapes through soil and water conservation and afforestation activities, following an agro-ecological approach.

Minister Tesfay also noted that while encouraging results have been achieved, much work remains to be done. Eritrea

aims to make participation in environmental undertakings mandatory for every citizen.

Minister Tesfay further emphasized that since land degradation, drought, and desertification are challenges that cannot be reversed through fragmented efforts, African countries have much to gain by adopting holistic approaches. He called for coordinated and integrated national policies and actions toward achieving the shared objectives of ecosystem restoration, drought resilience, and combating desertification. *(Full text of Minister Tesfay's statement is on page 2)*

Statement by Mr. Tesfai Ghebreselassie, Minister of Land, Water, and Environment, at the 10th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN)

“Raising Africa’s Ambition to Reduce Land Degradation, Desertification, and Drought”

Honorable Chairperson,
Excellences,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

At the outset, on behalf of the government of the State of Eritrea and my delegation, I would like to join the previous speakers to thank the government and people of Côte d’Ivoire for the warm hospitality accorded to my delegation as well as for the excellent arrangements made for the 10th Special Session of AMCEN.

Mr. Chairperson,

Many reliable sources, including FAO’s assessment reports, reveal that present human demand for food, clean and safe water, grazing, firewood, and the like has increased well beyond the limits that nature can provide without any assistance. Given the unprecedented change in the global climate system and the rapid growth of the human population, it is inevitable that future demand for these basic resources will increase, causing unbearable stress on nature.

We know well that the potential of food production for human consumption is fundamentally defined by soil and climatic conditions, the availability of water, as well as the level of applied inputs and management. Lack of proper land management and its overexploitation is

causing serious problems of land degradation and decline of yields, with appalling impacts on the livelihoods of farming communities.

In my country, Eritrea, the productivity of not less than 36% of the land is declining due to degradation. Its direct drivers mainly include, among others, unsustainable agricultural practices, overgrazing and overbrowsing, overexploitation of forests and wooded lands for fuel and construction, and land use for urbanization and settlement.

On top of these, global warming and climate change-induced recurrent drought and encroachment of desertification are ever worsening in Eritrea, as in many Sub-Saharan countries of Africa.

Mr. Chairperson,

To reverse the impacts of land degradation, drought, and desertification, Eritrea has embarked on generational programs of biodiversity and ecosystem restoration.

In the last 33 years, rural communities, students, workers’ unions, and units of the national defense force have been mobilized in degraded landscape restoration, soil and water conservation, and afforestation activities, following an agro-ecological approach.

Thanks to these community-based pragmatic undertakings, more than 60,000 hectares of degraded hillsides have been terraced and afforested; about 400,000 hectares of land are protected to enhance natural regeneration, and 240,000 degraded farmlands are treated through physical conservation measures and augmented with agronomic practices. More than 800 big, medium, and small dams and ponds have also been constructed to develop drought resilience.

The results are encouraging. Nonetheless, we believe a lot remains to be done and achieved. In this regard, we intend to make participation in environmental undertakings mandatory for every citizen.

Honourable chairperson!

As land degradation, drought, desertification, and their impacts



are challenges that cannot be reversed through fragmented effort, our African countries have more to gain first and foremost in adopting holistic approaches to coordinate and integrate their national policies and actions towards achieving the commonly shared objectives of ecosystem restoration, drought resilience, and arresting desertification.

Noting this fact, my delegation calls this 10th Special Session of AMCEN to come up with policy recommendations that will impart great relevance to our people’s expectations. It is also critical for AMCEN to come up with policy recommendations and guidelines for a common African stance in the upcoming environmental COPs.

Mr. Chairperson,

The greatest contribution we Africans can make to the global effort of protecting the health of our planet Earth is to jointly fight desertification, drought, and land degradation by mobilizing internal resources. However, it ought to be emphasized that African states and other developing and least developed countries are entitled to urge the developed country parties to shoulder due moral responsibility to upscale their national ambition target of reducing GHG emissions as per the recommendations of science as well as to fulfill their overdue promises of availing financial and technological support to those most impacted by climate change.

Finally, I would like to

underscore the importance of developing an Africa-wide environment monitoring system and sharing experiences among our African countries in the fight to secure a safe environment for

their peoples.

I thank you for your attention.

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On HoA current affairs, the motley League of hired/corrupt lobbysits (አዲሱ አገልግሎት writ large) are on a frenzied disinformation spree these days.

History, international law, facts on the ground, and even common sense are not spared from abject distortions by these jackals who have long sold their souls for a few bucks.

As usual, they will "cut and run" when & if the fires they ignite become ferocious.

But it must also be noted that the blame rests, primarily and ultimately, on local myopic and innately surrogate political forces wedded to destructive agendas for their own selfish reasons.

Time for the wider region to soberly recognize that the panacea to its multiple problems will never come from extraneous "saviours".

9:26 AM · Sep 10, 2024 · 5,775 Views

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A collaborative Initiative to Strengthen Resilience and promote Agricultural Communities

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Not long ago, it was announced that the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (a specialized agency of the United Nations) and financially

farming, animal herding, and fishing are the mainstay of livelihoods for approximately 65-70 percent of the population. (Similar to the rest of Africa, these trends and shares are greater than the global average and considerably higher than those of other emerging regions.) While

nerships and cooperation to promote progress and development

Another important dimension of the recent LSD-related news is how it helps to highlight Eritrea's enduring commitment to partnerships and cooperation as part of its broader

sector, and civil society to international organizations and a diverse range of sectors and stakeholders. High-impact and meaningful multi-stakeholder partnerships, cooperation, and engagement at all levels provide critical opportunities for exploiting complementarity and devising robust, innovative solutions to complex developmental challenges and multilayered crises that impact all nations and all people.

Since its proud emergence as an independent nation, Eritrea has consistently endeavored to cultivate productive partnerships and cooperation across all levels and within multiple spheres in order to establish the suitable conditions and appropriate environment to promote national development. As a fundamental component of its nation-building efforts and development agenda, it has forged cooperative frameworks and close relationships with a wide

operation.

For instance, in late 2021, the Eritrean government and the UN jointly developed and agreed to a Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which is to cover the period from 2022-2026 and prioritizes human development and well-being, as well as the creating of an inclusive, diversified, and climate-resilient economy, among other cross-cutting themes. In education, Eritrea works with a number of international organizations to raise standards, promote quality, and increase accessibility, while cooperation with the African Development Bank (AfDB) extends to reach into several key sectors, including agriculture and renewable energy.

As well, Eritrea has continued to reinforce bilateral cooperation and build stronger ties with a range of partners from across the world. Just



supported by the Government of Japan, launched an exciting new project that aims to control and curb the spread of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in agropastoral and pastoral communities located within targeted hotspot areas across Eritrea. Formally known as, "Support to the Vulnerable Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists by Responding to Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) Outbreaks in Gash Barka, Debub, Anseba, and Maekel regions", the multiyear project will help to substantially strengthen the resilience of livestock herders and tangibly improve livelihoods.

In addition to reflecting an extremely positive development and being highly encouraging news, the recent cooperative efforts by the MoA and various developmental partners to combat LSD in Eritrea offer a valuable opportunity to briefly highlight a number of important related points.

Agriculture sector remains key and the general importance of livestock

Part of what makes the recent developments noteworthy is that they target agriculture and livestock, which are fundamental to Eritrean livelihoods, the national economy, and Eritrea's broader developmental goals. Briefly, about two-thirds of the Eritrean population resides within rural areas (although urbanization is increasing), with many individuals and households still relying on rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism for incomes. Overall, it is estimated that

the sector has historically operated well below minimum efficient scale and scope, considerable government investments and targeted inputs and interventions by the MoA are raising standards, improving efficiency and productivity, and helping the sector move closer towards realizing its vast potential.

With specific regard to livestock, they are a vital source of livelihoods and provide valuable nutrition to a large percentage of individuals and households in communities across the nation (both in rural and urban areas). What is more, they represent a critical asset and safety net for poor and low-income individuals or households, especially women and pastoralist groups. Importantly, livestock in the country are growing, not only in terms of their total number but also with regard to the local demand, while their overall role and significance continues to increase as the sector nationally grows due to population growth, increased income levels, and rising urbanization rates.

Eritrea's commitment to part-



efforts to promote national development and sustain general progress.

Around the world, it is widely acknowledged and understood that progress and development can only be effectively achieved with a strong commitment to collaborative partnerships, close coordination, and mutual cooperation between governments and partners, ranging from other governments, the private

range of international partners, organizations, and specialized agencies, as well as worked closely with the private sector, an array of community-based organizations and groups, and its vibrant diaspora communities located in countries across North America, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Notably, for Eritrea, meaningful engagement and effective cooperation with partners has been built on the pillars of mutual commitment to common principles and values, openness and transparency, trust and understanding, and complementarity, while being informed by and directly responsive to the country's prevailing context, locally-defined development priorities, and specific needs. There are numerous examples of this cooperation, beyond the recently announced LSD-related co-

last week, President Isaias Afwerki, accompanied by a delegation of senior officials, visited China to attend the FOCAC gathering, an important model of South-South cooperation, while in recent years Eritrean high-level officials have traveled to or hosted officials from Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Italy, China, and Russia, among other nations.

As reflected in the cooperation to control and curb LSD, Eritrea is unwavering in its dedication to promoting greater collaboration and forging deeper, more effective partnerships locally, regionally, and globally as it resolutely strives to accelerate progress, support capacity building, bridge existing gaps, and further drive forward positive development outcomes and reinforce nation-building.

REPORTAGE

MoJ Hosts Dialogue on Justice, Development, and the Geopolitics of the Horn

Habtom Tesfamichael

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) hosted, from 4 to 6 September last week, a Dialogue Session focused on the theme: “Justice, Development, and the Geopolitics of the Horn.”

The event attracted scholars and academics from various countries, all gathered to explore critical mechanisms for bolstering Eritrea’s legal framework.

The primary aim of the dialogue was to discuss initiatives set forth by the MoJ as part and parcel of its ongoing efforts to enhance Eritrea’s legal framework for sustainable development. These measures are integral to the broader nation-building process, and involve strengthening the legal framework; expanding access to justice; improving the competence of justice personnel; maintaining institutional integrity; and, fostering active public participation.

The Minister of Justice, Ms. Fawzia Hashim, underlined at the opening of the Dialogue Session that the task of building a strong Eritrea was intensified from the outset since the country’s independence, driven as it was, by a clear vision where peace, development, and justice prevail. This vision aims to fortify national harmony, encourage socio-economic development, promote social justice, enable meaningful public participation, and enhance regional and international cooperation.

Minister Fawzia emphasized that justice in Eritrea was not merely an abstract notion but a principle enshrined in the nation’s core values. It is a social concept deeply rooted in the country’s ethical viewpoints and beliefs, anchored on the sustainable well-being of its citizens and fostering the nation-building process.

Mr. Sium, Director of the Legal Services Department at MoJ, pointed out that the justice system in Eritrea is under continuous reform. The Ministry’s reform process encompasses revising laws, expanding access to justice, enhancing the overall competence of personnel involved in the administration of justice, maintaining institutional integrity, and en-

suring active and effective public participation.

In October 2023, the Ministry introduced an Action Plan that incorporates a dialogue mechanism divided into three interconnected clusters: values, geopolitics, and geography.

The first of these dialogues, centered on “Values and Justice,” took place from April 29-30, 2024, and yielded significant insights into Eritrean values and their relevance to the reform process. During this initial session, participants reflected on the principles, values, and realities surrounding the concept of development.

Following this reflection and extensive dialogue, the MoJ recognized the need to adopt a more pragmatic approach to the idea of development.

A taskforce was established by the MoJ in October last year to elaborate on the Action Plan for greater articulation of the Eritrean legal framework for sustainable development. The taskforce determined that the most effective way to implement the Action Plan would be to proceed phase by phase. Each phase is designed to address specific areas of regulation, acknowledging that not all areas can be reformed simultaneously. Particularly, some regulatory areas require socio-economic assessments, which informed the taskforce’s decision to adopt a phased approach.

The dialogue session conducted in April 2024 was part of the first phase. The Action Plan finalized in October 2023 covered regulatory areas focusing on investment, mining, environmental issues, maritime security, and labor concerns, identified as key priorities in this initial phase. After elaborating on the Action Plan, the taskforce realized the necessity of engaging in dialogue regarding the values, principles, and objectives that should guide the reform of Eritrea’s legal framework for sustainable development.

Professor Makane M. Mbengue, a lecturer on International Law at the University of Geneva and the Director of the Department of Law and International Organizations, was among the key speakers and moderators of the dialogue. He noted that one of the challenges African countries face is “legislative inflation, where governments engage in continuous reforms of legal frameworks that do not align with their actual needs, leading to ineffective legislation”.

The MoJ was cautious to avoid this issue. This caution led to the establishment of mechanisms for dialogue to clarify the objectives, values, principles, and the context in which reforms should occur. Three major aspects were considered essential components of the dialogue mechanism: the values that reflect Eritrean identity; how these values operate within the broader African context; and how they inform the reform of Er-

itrea’s legal framework.

During the initial session of the dialogue mechanism on April 29-30, 2024, the MoJ convened discussions to explore how to integrate these values into the reform of Eritrea’s legal framework for development.

While the reform of the justice system must be based on national values and domestic realities, it must also consider regional dynamics. This approach ensures that Eritrea’s national justice system can positively affect regional peace and security, facilitate cooperation among neighboring states, and reduce the risks of conflict and environmental degradation.

Under the action plan for operationalizing the dialogue, the discussion on geopolitics covered a wide range of topics aimed at understanding the geopolitical challenges and opportunities in the region. This included a critical examination of the geopolitical dynamics in the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea region, and beyond, along with their historical contexts. The dialogue also sought to foster regional intellectual collaboration, creating consensus on an alternative theory of development and mechanisms for synergy among countries in the Horn of Africa and the continent at large.

In line with these objectives, distinguished academics and legal experts presented research papers on various issues; delved into roundtable discussions as

well as expert presentations. Topics raised included a historical account of Eritrea’s engagement in the geopolitics of the Horn and beyond, the implications for the socio-economic and political landscape, historical and geopolitical dynamics of the region, changes in international relations and their effects on Africa, and assessments of regional economic integration processes in Africa.

Mr. Sem Eyasu and Amir Hassen illuminated how Eritrea has evolved from a victim of geopolitical struggles to a pivotal player in the dynamics of the Horn of Africa. Their presentation provided a historical overview of Eritrea’s journey in state and nation-building, emphasizing the lessons learned from past experiences.

They discussed how Eritrea’s historical context can inform its future developments and engagements in regional geopolitics. They highlighted the collaborative efforts Eritrea has made with neighboring countries to foster better cooperation and development. Furthermore, they addressed Eritrea’s active role in resolving regional conflicts, which is essential for paving the way for sustained development and regional security.

Mr. Sem and Mr. Amir elaborated on Eritrea’s commitment to redefining the concept of development; emphasizing the importance of establishing and reconfiguring regional institutions that support these efforts. Their insights underscored the potential for Eritrea to shape a more cooperative and secure regional landscape, reinforcing its status as a key actor in the Horn of Africa’s geopolitical arena.

Fawaz Gerges, a Lebanese-American professor of Middle Eastern politics and international relations at the London School of Economics, emphasized the shifting global dynamics of international relations and their implications for the Horn of Africa. He described the current global landscape as undergoing a “tectonic change,” which he conceptualized as an inflection point where geopolitics converges with geoeconomics.



Continued on page 6

Development

Eritrea's Reaction to the Public Health Emergency, "Mpox"

Lwam kahsay

Human beings are always victims of communicable diseases, which either spread from animals or human contact. Over the past three decades, a variety of diseases have plagued the world, prompting a revitalization of risk communication and community engagement in various parts of the world as a fundamental public health intervention to aid in emergency response. One of the biggest was the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite being a young nation, Eritrea boasts a well-established communicable disease control (CDC) unit that has diligently worked to control communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS. With the help of the Ministry of Health and its partners, Eritrea is on the verge of eliminating these deadly diseases. The TB control unit, an example of such a CDC, primarily focuses on preventing TB from becoming a public health issue in Eritrea through prevention, control, and monitoring of the disease's prevalence. The disease's fatality has steadily decreased over the past 10 years, and the focus is now on elimination.

Eritrea achieved significant success in controlling communicable diseases, particularly in the fight against COVID-19. Only a few community transmissions of the disease were observed as a result of the health promotion on national media outlets, and the preparation of points of entry with screening and quarantine service for flight passengers and

cross-border land route influx. Eritrea successfully managed to treat most of the confirmed COVID-19 cases and minimize victim deaths. As a result, the previously built structures and systems would assist in controlling the subsequent emergence of new diseases.

Based on its past experiences and commitment, the CDC is always prepared to combat emerging or signaling diseases. Given the high prevalence of various fatal and communicable diseases in Eritrea's neighboring countries, this unit remains constantly prepared and under close surveillance to tackle any emergency.

The monkey-pox virus, a species of the genus Orthopoxvirus, causes Mpox, a viral illness similar to the long-eradicated "smallpox."

Common symptoms of Mpox are skin rash or mucosal lesions or blisters, which can last 2–4 weeks, accompanied by fever, headache, muscle aches, back pain, low energy, and swollen lymph nodes.

Despite the belief that Mpox originated from animals, it now primarily spreads from human to human contact through sexual intercourse, physical contact with infected individuals, touch, kissing, contaminated sheets, clothes, or needles, and contact with infected animals during hunting, skinning, or cooking. Denmark first discovered Mpox in the 1950s from a sample of African monkeys, but human detection of the virus occurred in the Congo

in 1970.

Since then, it has evolved into a more contagious strain and

tain groups of people are more susceptible to Mpox exposure than others, even within the same geographic location. Understand-

tially lead to economic decline and social unrest. Therefore, tackling the spread of the disease would be the only option that we



spread to neighboring countries. The discovery of Mpox in neighboring countries, which had not previously reported the disease, raises the possibility of its further spread throughout Africa and beyond. In late July-early August 2024, four countries neighboring the DRC reported their first Mpox cases: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda. In total, 16 countries in Africa have reported Mpox this year, with nine countries experiencing active outbreaks.

The Mpox upsurge has led to the declaration of a Public Health

Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). A PHEIC, as defined by the International Health Regulations, is an extraordinary event that poses a public health risk to other states through the international spread of disease and necessitates a coordinated international response. Cer-

ing which groups of people are at higher risk than others in different settings is critical to being able to develop tailored plans that protect health equitably. Immuno-compromised people and people living with HIV are at an increased risk of contracting the virus.

Avoiding close contact with someone who has Mpox, such as face-to-face, skin-to-skin, mouth-to-skin, and mouth-to-mouth sexual contact, as well as avoiding contact with potentially contaminated materials such as bedding, clothing, or sharp objects like needles, can reduce the risk of transmission between humans.

The virus-infected individuals could receive treatment at the hospital or at home, with expert advice for those who are far from health facilities. Rehydration with plenty of water, use of antipyretics, and taking enough rest could all be part of the treatment. By practicing personal hygiene, which includes proper hand washing, avoiding close contact with infected people, taking the infected person to dedicated health facilities, and receiving vaccines, we can prevent the spread of the disease. Ignoring the disease's burden could poten-

have to lessen the burden of the disease.

Eritrea has been responding to the emergence of the disease since 2022, when the first declaration of emergency was implemented. Production of promotional material, brochures, and training of trainers to health workers, including health promotion officers, nurses, physicians, and zonal medical directors, has taken place to further descend to the zoba and sub-zoba levels so that the community will engage itself and prepare a response plan in each zoba.

Two years later, the disease resurfaced as an international public health emergency due to its spread to neighboring countries, raising concerns at our entry points. This prompted civil aviation workers to screen passengers entering Eritrea and reserve isolation rooms for suspected cases.

CDC Eritrea in collaboration with WHO Eritrea is increasing surveillance capabilities, establishing diagnostic capacities with the provision of reagents and cartridges for existing gene expert machines, and developing a national contingency plan. For decades, CDC Eritrea has been actively combating diseases such as HIV, TB, hepatitis, malaria, and COVID-19.



ADS



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- (1) Prepare construction budget, design variation cost calculation, site work completion acceptance, and cost budget claimed with the Employer;
- (2) Conduct project cost management, and review the project progress payment and design changes of each project item □
- (3) Prepare the project audit report, and be responsible for the project situation connection with the Employer □
- (4) According to the relevant national and local finance policies, accounting and auditing regulations and the implementation of the project, responsible for the project budget and settlement audit work, as well as the whole process of the cost control work □
- (5) Participate in the completion settlement, prepare and submit the completion settlement document □
- (6) Complete other work assigned by the project leader.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

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Work Experience:

- (1) 1 year working experience of cost control in mining project is required.
- (2) 2 year or above working experience in international companies is preferred.

Other skills and abilities:

- Excellent English language skills.
- Good at using finance software and cost control software such as Glodon Construction Cost software and UFIDA Finance software.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments and able to work well with people from different countries.
- Good at EXCEL, PPT and another computer software.
- Understand the relevant accounting and auditing policies and regulations of both Eritrea and countries related to the parent companies.

Language:

- (1) Language proficiency 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 addresses

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

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that “MADOT” P.L.C Is formed among the following shareholders: -

1. NAME	ADDRESS	SHARES
1) AFEWERQI ABRAHA	UGANDA	2,250
2) MAHARI ABRAHA	ASMARA	300
3) ADRIYANA YOHANNES	UGANDA	450
TOTAL		3,000

2. All are Eritrean nationality.

3. Head office of the company is in ASMARA & branches may be established abroad.

4. The purpose and objectives of the company are to carry on business of hotels, restaurants, cafes, Refreshment rooms, tour operations, tourist agents, Import and Export activities.

Generally to deal with food, drinks, and refreshments, constructions and restate.

5. The capital of the company is Nakfa 3,000,000.00 divided into 3000 Shares of per value Nakfa 1000. The capital is fully paid up in cash and in kind.

6. ATO AFEWERQI ABRAHA is appointed as general manager of the company.

7. The company is formed for unlimited period of time.

“MADOT” P.L.C

MoJ Hosts Dialogue on Justice . . .

*C*ontinued from page 4

In his remarks, Gerges articulated how this convergence could significantly impact the region, urging attendees to consider the broader context of these changes. He underscored the importance of understanding the intersection of political and economic forces as critical to navigating the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for Eritrea and its neighbors. His insights highlighted the need for strategic engagement in multi-lateral platforms in light of these evolving dynamics, reinforcing the relevance of the dialogue session in addressing contemporary geopolitical issues.

He also highlighted how important it is to take an independent path in the current development where economic and national sovereignty have never been as important as before. In today's world, many countries are not economically independent that hinders them from taking independent political standings. Therefore, it's very important to consolidate national interests with like-minded states that look for independent path and navigate the future.

Other topics addressed during the dia-

logue included the integration of values, with Professor Makane M. Mbengue providing an assessment of the African experience. Professor Salvatore Mancuso contributed insights on customary laws, land, and development in Africa, supported by a detailed historical context. Dr. Rahel W. Sbhata focused on decolonizing the concept of development and integration in Africa; while Prof. Harry Varhouver explored the evolution of synergies in development across the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea region, and the Nile Basin.

Roundtable discussions were integral to the session, allowing participants to engage in dialogue about the historical and geopolitical dynamics of the Horn of Africa and beyond. The discussions included assessments and reassessments of Africa's integration processes—evaluating what has succeeded and what has not—as well as fostering a common understanding of development synergies through shared experiences.

Participants also engaged in roundtable discussions, actively sharing their opinions and experiences, fostering a rich exchange of ideas aimed at enhancing the future of justice and development in Eritrea and the wider region.



ERITREA
Specific Procurement Notice
Request for Proposal [RFP] Services
(One-Envelope Bidding Process)
Ministry of Education

Name of Assignment: Education Management Information System (EMIS)

Software development

RFP Reference No.: GPE II/PMU-MOE/S/001/2024

Country: Asmara/ Eritrea

Date: September, 2024

1. The Government of the state of Eritrea has received a Grant from GPE (Global Partnership for Education-GPE II) and plans to utilize part of the proceeds to finance the developing of an Education Management Information System (EMIS-software) to provide a relevant educational information to various department within the ministry. The Client now invites proposals to provide the services (hereinafter called "Services").

2. Scope of Work:

General

The requirement is to develop the EMIS software and database as defined in the Technical Requirement Specifications. The whole of the country of Eritrea is to be covered. Users of the EMIS will be based at the Ministry of Education within Asmara and also educationalists at the Zoba and Sub Zoba offices. School administrators at those schools that adopt the school record keeping component are also system users.

Specific activities

- The requirement is to develop the EMIS software and database as defined in the Functional and Technical Requirement Specifications.
- Additionally there is a requirement to fully document the developed system.
- There is a requirement to produce suitable training material.
- Conduct training
- There is a requirement to test the developed system. This test must consist of system testing (performed at the Consultant premises and fully documented) and also to participate in a user acceptance test.

More details on the Services are provided in the RFP document as well as the Terms of Reference.

3. This Request for Proposals (RFP) has been addressed to all potential bidders

4. It is not permissible to transfer this RFP to any other firm.

5. A firm will be selected under Full Technical Proposal (FTP) format as described in this RFP.

1 – Request for Proposals Letter

2 - Instructions to Consultants and Data Sheet

3 - Technical Proposal (FTP) - Standard Forms

4 - Financial Proposal - Standard Forms

5 - Terms of Reference

6 – Contract Agreement

6. Please submit us your final (Tech. & financial) proposal by October 15, 2024 (10:00a.m local time at PMU-MoE conference room) in writing to:
 Project Management Unit of the Ministry of Education (PMU-MOE)
 Attention Mr. Mebrahtu Gilagaber, General Manager PMU-MoE and/or
 Mr. Esayas Tesfai, Head of Procurement PMU-MoE

Street Address: Hday 748-1
 Floor/Room number: Dembe Sembel, Block "A", First Floor
 ZIP Code: 748-1
 City/Country: Asmara, Eritrea
 Telephone: 291-1- 151614/002917218050/002917267380
 Facsimile 291-1-152181,

or by E-mail mgilagaber2019@gmail.com
esumesgana4411@gmail.com

7. Details on the proposal's submission date, time and address are provided in Bid Data sheet and Section 2. Technical Proposal – Standard Forms 17.7 and 17.9.

8. Delay from the specified time will lead to rejection of the offer.

9. The RFP may be taken free of charge during office hours (from Monday-Friday)

10. The bidder must submit the Expression of interest letter and may obtain further information at the address above during working hours, Monday-Friday.



恩菲-麦科特矿山工程有限公司
 ENFI-MCCT Mining Engineering PLC

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

Vacancy Announcement

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

Deputy Finance Manger:

- 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

- Perform financial management duties including generating financial data, compiling, and submitting reports, producing financial reports related to budgets, account payables, account receivables, expenses etc.
- Prepare finance report and supportive financial data to assist auditing from both local authorities and from parent company.
- Creating and reviewing policies, budgeting of both local authorities and parent company and conducting regular assessments of financial procedures.
- Supervise the preparation of quarterly and annual account reconciliations, monitor, and enforce compliance with tax and financial reporting standards of both local authorities and parent company.
- Create strategic production plans based on the analysis of the company's status and financial forecasts. Developing strategies that work to minimize financial risk.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

Bachelor degree or above in financial management, Accounting, Auditing

Work Experience:

- 10 years and above experience in financial management.

Other skills and abilities:

- Excellent English language skills.
- Good at using finance software and cost control software such as Glodon Construction Cost software and UFIDA Finance software.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.
- Ability to work well with people.
- Commercial and business awareness and with an analytical mind.
- Team management skills
- Problem solving skills, Teamwork, and collaboration 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 addresses

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



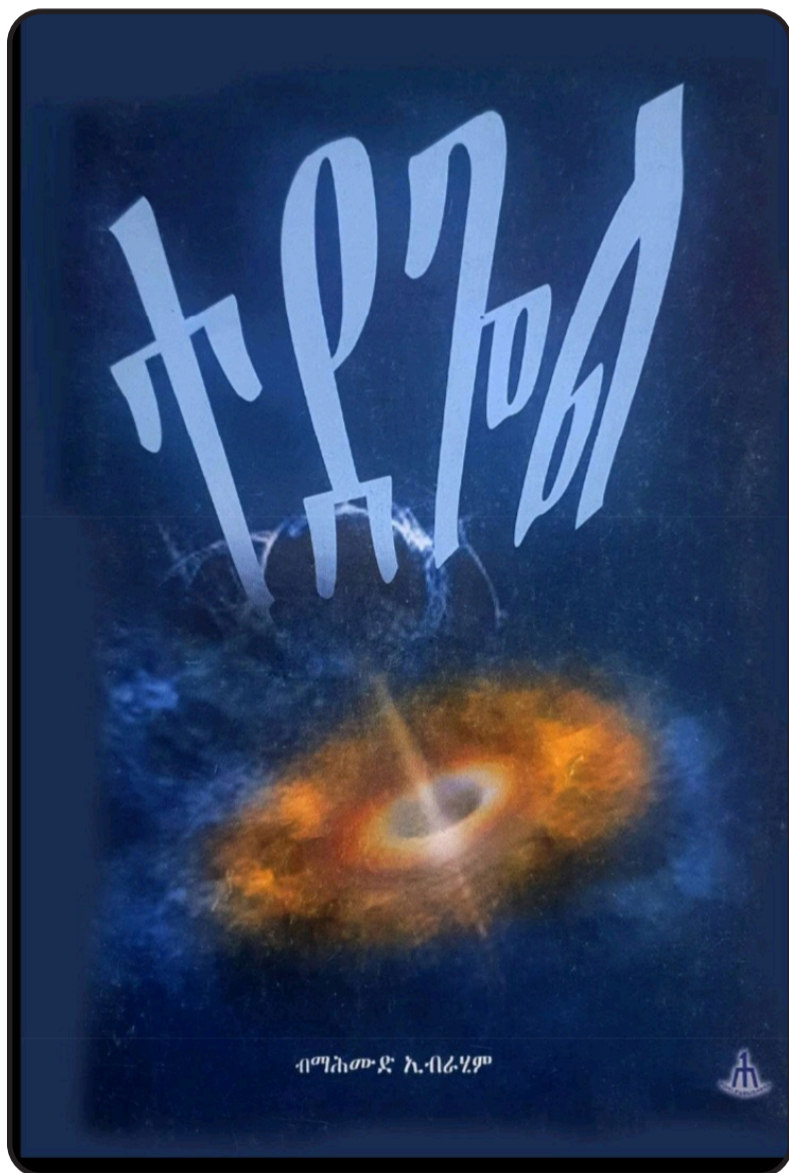
Tedegol: A book about the Heroic Story of the Armed Struggle and Love.

Sabrina Solomon

Tell me a bit about your background, please.

I came from a family of farmers. We had a very busy childhood since we had to go to our farmlands for a lookout, and return only to make sure we take our livestock to the grazing lands at a daily basis. Just like the rest

in which one person read aloud while the others listened. That group reading was a habit that led me to write with excitement. Over time, I began to question how it was possible for someone to write pages upon pages and ultimately create an entire book. So, in an attempt to satisfy my curiosity, I began to experiment. In 1997, I began attempting to express my thoughts on paper.



of my peers, I decided to join the armed struggle for independence with my friend when I was just 15 years of age. I did, too. My dream was to be on the front lines, carrying a gun, and fighting for my country, but the reality was somewhat different. Soon after I joined the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, with my friend, I found out that Eritrea's liberation struggle was too well organized to send young recruits like us to the front lines. Instead, we began by enrolling in curricular classes. In 1990, I took medical courses and was later assigned to work at the unit's health facility.

How did you get on the path of becoming a book author?

When I was in the field, we used to have a reading session

Without a thorough understanding of how I was going to fill so many pages, I stuck to one fictional story and wrote one that was about two notebooks long. You know that everything in life comes with challenges that you must overcome. I was so ready and eager to write a story that involves the city of Asmara; however, I didn't know the streets or places. This left me feeling stuck and frustrated. I tried to visualize it from the stories of my fellow freedom fighters, but it wasn't enough. However, over time, I gleaned a crucial lesson from a book I was perusing. Your books are better when you write about what you know well. That's what I began doing, and it ultimately led me to discover my true self.

What was the stepping stone in

Translated from Men'sey Magazine, August 2024.

Mahmud Ibrahim (Wedi Omar), well-known for his book "Tedegol" and his participation in the Eritrean festival in 2007 with a short story called "Kiliwlaw," joins us to discuss his books. The national radio program "Dmxi Hafash" has read excerpts from his book "Tedegol," garnering significant attention in Eritrea. Mahmud is also back this year with a new book, "Bealti Merakus." He joined the armed struggle at an early age and is still serving his country well. Here are the bits and pieces of the interview.



your writings then?

One time, as usual, I was listening to the national radio. At that time, I overheard the host discussing a writing competition that included not only published books, but also hand-written pieces. After hearing about the Raimok writing competition on radio "Dimxi Hafash", I decided to write about my experiences in the armed struggle. I began my work with the intention of writing a short story, but unknowingly, it evolved into a lengthy narrative. In 2007, I selected a short story from the book "Tedegol" and participated in a national competition. My goal was to test my talents and know where I stood. Fortunately, I won third place, which gave me hope to actually continue.

You organized a book club event and celebrated the inauguration of your book, "Bealti Merakus." How was the experience?

This was my first time partici-

pating in such events, and I was filled with excitement. I was fascinated and appreciative of the comments and compliments that I got for my book. Some books are ambiguous, eliciting varying interpretations from readers, leading them to stray from the author's original concept. Book clubs like this are crucial, for they allow the author to actually express what he meant by some of the ideas that might raise misunderstandings.

It also provides a wonderful opportunity for readers to remain true to the original idea. I was very interested and eager about the event. I have also asked to hold another book club gathering event. I'd love to see more people join our book club. Such book clubs can help the author or writer, as well as the reader, exchange ideas and better understand the book.

You actually didn't take any courses. Do you think talent beats a certificate when it comes to writing?

Adding some courses to your talent can enhance your writing skills. In my opinion, hard work is the most crucial factor in this field. When you use hard work as a shield, you can overcome any setbacks, even in the absence of certificates.

Even though I wasn't fortunate enough to take any classes, I still want to pursue them, even if they involve children. Of the day, it's about understanding the potential of the skills you possess. If I'm listening to stories on the radio, reading books, or using my free time to connect with other writers, it means I am learning. Being self-taught is also a part of learning. The key is talent and knowing how to use it.

Anything else you'd like to add...

Part two of the book "Tedegol" is also on the way. The narrative revolves around a 20 years of conflict and the indisputable bravery. I am going to be back with it soon. Thank you.

