

ERITREA, EGYPT, AND SOMALIA HOLD TRIPARTITE SUMMIT

A Tripartite Summit between President Isaias Afwerki, President Abdul Fattah el-Sisi, and President Dr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud was held in the afternoon hours of Thursday October 10.

The three Heads of State underlined the imperative of adhering to basic principles and pillars of international law; especially the unequivocal respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries in the region.

The three leaders also agreed

to develop & deepen cooperation and coordination between the three countries in order to enhance the Somali State institutions to confront various internal and external challenges; and, to enable the Somali National Federal Army to confront terrorism in all forms.

During their meeting, the three leaders discussed in greater depth and reached consensus on: - Crisis in Sudan and its regional repercussions; - Situation in Somalia in light of recent regional developments; -

Security and cooperation issues between the Littoral States of the Red Sea and the Bab-al Mandab Strait in the context of its utmost importance as a vital maritime route; - Modalities of diplomatic coordination and joint efforts between the three countries.

Finally, the leaders agreed to establish a Joint Tripartite Committee of the Foreign Ministers of Eritrea, Egypt and Somalia for strategic cooperation in all fields. *(Full text of the joint statement during the tripartite summit is on page 2)*

PRESEDENT HASSAN SHEIKH MOHAMUD CONDUCTS OFFICIAL VISIT IN ERITREA

On the invitation of the Government of Eritrea, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of the Federal Republic of Somalia, and his delegation arrived in Asmara on 9 October in the evening hours for an official visit.

President Isaias Afwerki and President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud held extensive talks on bilateral, regional and international issues of common interest at State House yesterday evening.

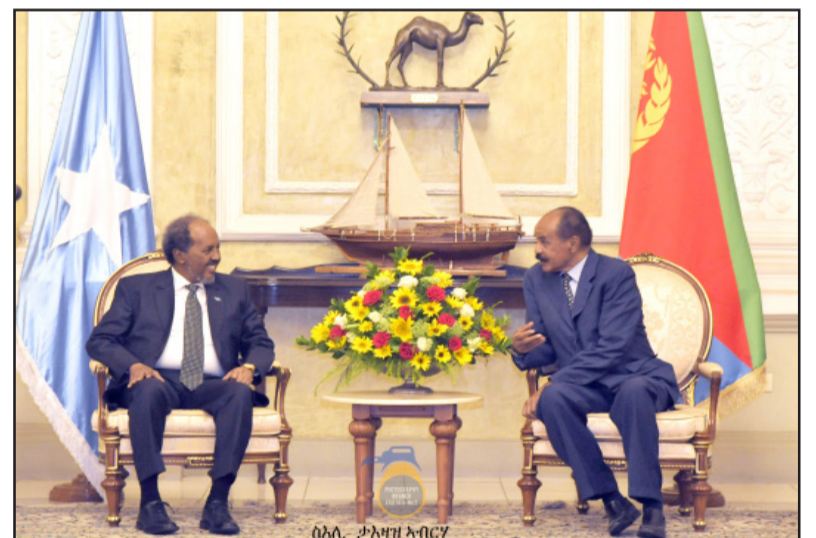
The two leaders underscored the imperative of further bolstering the bilateral cooperation of the two sisterly countries in the heavy tasks of the maintenance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and unity of Somalia; which remains a prerequisite for its development against the backdrop of enormous challenges in the past two decades.

In this context, the two leaders noted that building a strong and developed nation is invariably predicated on robust and sovereign institutions, including a viable defense and security architecture.

Eritrea's modest contribution in the training of the Somali national army is aligned with these policy objectives and the two sides agreed to expand their cooperation in other relevant areas to address other challenges of nation-building.

President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud and his delegation, which included Foreign Minister Ahmed Moalim Fiqi, were accorded warm welcome by President Isaias Afwerki on their arrival at Asmara International Airport.

The Somali President departed concluding his visit on Thursday October 10.



PRESIDENTS ISAIAS AFWERKI AND ABDEL FATTAH EL-SISI DISCUSS STRENGTHENING BILATERAL TIES



President Isaias Afwerki and President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of the Arab Republic of Egypt held extensive discussions on October 10, focusing on strengthening bilateral relations, as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest.

The two leaders reaffirmed their

commitment to the absolute respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all countries in the region. They rejected any interference in the internal affairs of these nations under any pretext or justification. Additionally, they agreed to coordinate joint efforts to achieve

regional stability, create a favorable environment for sustainable cooperation, and strengthen bilateral ties across various fields to meet the development and prosperity aspirations of their peoples.

Furthermore, the two Presidents decided to deepen and intensify political consultations between their countries on a wide range of regional and international issues, as well as geopolitical developments of common interest. To this end, they agreed to establish a political consultation committee at the Foreign Ministers level, which will meet periodically to enhance cooperation and coordination in areas of shared interest.

President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi expressed his gratitude to President Isaias Afwerki for the warm

hospitality extended to him and his delegation.

Earlier on the same day, at the invitation of President Isaias Afwerki, President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, along with his delegation, arrived in Asmara for an official visit.

The delegation, which includes the Egyptian Minister of National Security, the Chief of the Presidential Cabinet, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was warmly welcomed by President Isaias Afwerki, Ministers and high ranking PFDJ officials at Asmara International Airport.



Joint Statement of the Tripartite Summit

(Unofficial Translation)

1. Upon the kind invitation extended by His Excellency President Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea, to His Excellency President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and to His Excellency President Dr. Hassan Sheikh Mahmoud, President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, the three Presidents met today, October 10, 2024, in the Eritrean capital, Asmara. During this meeting, the Presidents held extensive consultations on vital regional and international issues at a tripartite summit.

the countries of the region; confronting interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region under any pretext or justification; coordinating joint efforts to achieve regional stability; and creating a conducive climate for joint and sustainable development.

3. Agreed to develop and deepen cooperation and coordination between the three countries in order to enhance the capabilities of the Somali state institutions to confront various internal and external challenges, and to enable the Somali National Federal Army to confront terrorism in all its forms, protect its land and sea borders, and

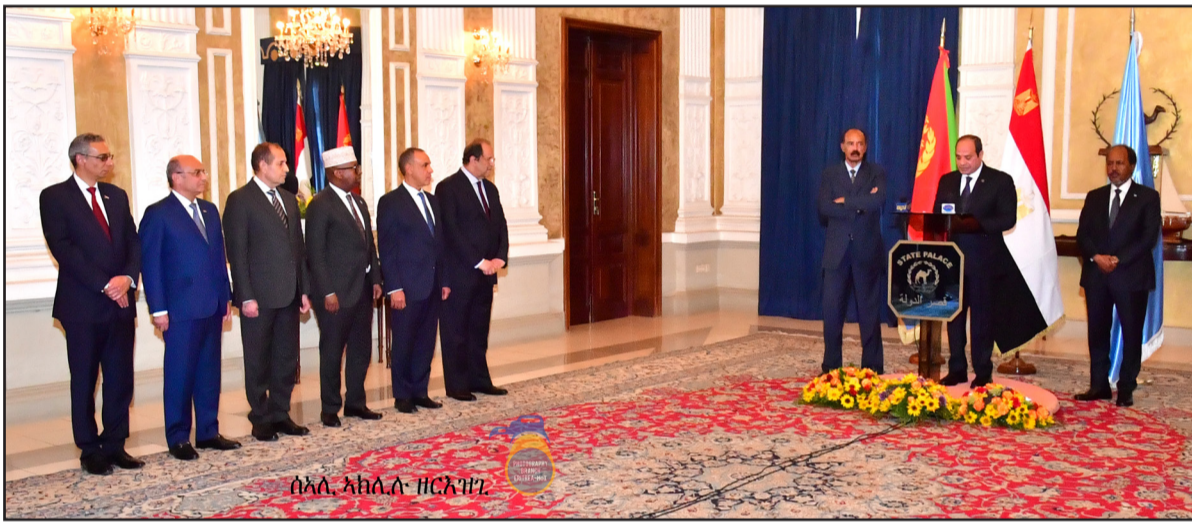


maintain its territorial integrity. 4. In this context, the summit discussed in greater depth

and reached a consensus on the following issues:

- The crisis in Sudan and its regional repercussions.
- The situation in Somalia in light of recent regional developments.
- Security and cooperation issues between the Littoral States of the Red Sea and the Bab al-Mandab Strait in the context of its utmost importance as a vital maritime route.
- Modalities of diplomatic coordination and joint efforts

between the three countries. 5. Welcomed the efforts made by the State of Eritrea and the Arab Republic of Egypt in supporting stability in brotherly State of Somalia and enhancing the capabilities of the Federal Government, and commended the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to contribute forces within the framework of peacekeeping efforts in Somalia. 6. Agreed to establish a Joint Tripartite Committee of the Foreign Ministers of Eritrea, Egypt, and Somalia for strategic cooperation in all fields.



State underlined the imperative of adhering to the basic principles and pillars of international law as the indispensable basis for regional stability and cooperation: especially unequivocal respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of

Joint Statement Between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Eritrea

(Unofficial Translation)

Upon the kind invitation extended by His Excellency President Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea, to His Excellency President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the two Presidents met today, October 10, 2024, in the Eritrean capital, Asmara, and held intensive consultations on bilateral relations, vital regional and international issues, and explored available opportunities to develop relations to serve the aspirations of the two peoples.

They agreed on the following:

1. Emphasized the need to adhere to the following basic principles and pillars of international law as the indispensable basis for regional stability and cooperation:

o Absolute respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries of the region;

o Rejection of interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region under any pretext or justification;

o Coordination of joint efforts

to achieve regional stability;

o Work to create a favorable climate for joint and sustainable development.

2. Strengthen bilateral cooperation in various fields to

achieve the aspirations of the two peoples towards development and prosperity.

3. Deepen and intensify political consultations between the two countries on various regional and international issues and

geopolitical developments of common interest, by launching a Political Consultation Committee at the level of Foreign Ministers that meets periodically, with the aim of enhancing cooperation and coordination in all fields of common interests.



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SpotLight

Making Strides to address food Security and Build more Sustainable National food System

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Taking off from the landmark 1996 World Food Summit, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security can basically be understood as when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food is essential for every person to survive and thrive, while it also represents a fundamental human right and remains central to basic dignity. Additionally, it is a pillar of sustainable development and socio-economic growth.

Despite all of this, however, in recent years a large number of scholars and many organizations, including the United Nations, have repeatedly warned of a global food security crisis. The sad reality is that notwithstanding all the world's resources, technological innovations, and substantial progress, food security or reliable access to enough affordable, nutritious food – constitutes a pressing issue in multiple countries and regions, including across the Horn of Africa.

For Eritrea, which has historically faced a variety of pressing challenges, food security remains one of the country's leading priorities. Since attaining its independence several decades ago, it has managed to register important progress in ensuring food security through a variety of policy initiatives, substantial investments in water, agriculture, and the environment, the mobilization and active engagement of communities, and the fostering of strategic partnerships.

The wider backdrop

Ensuring food security has been a longstanding challenge in Eritrea. The long war for independence completely destroyed the country's infrastructure (which had been among the most advanced on the continent in the early to mid-1900s) and had a deleterious impact on its economy, particularly its agricultural sector. Agriculture has historically been the pillar of the economy, but during the bitter, protracted war, fertile, arable land was abandoned or destroyed. Irrigation systems were likewise devastated. Food

security challenges and problems were exacerbated through the utter lack of appropriate resource support from the central governing authorities, as well as the creation of a huge population of displaced persons.

Even after attaining independence, Eritrea has had to confront challenges with crop production and food security as a result of several factors. The country is mainly arid and semi-arid, and as a part of Sahelian Belt, it has experienced recurrent and devastating droughts. Due to widespread deforestation (which can be traced back to its time as an Italian colony) and climate change,



Eritrea's rivers, lakes, and rainfall are constantly declining. Other harmful factors have been regular locust infestations and a heavy reliance on rain-fed, subsistence farming.

A multifaceted approach

Against the wider backdrop of challenges detailed above, Eritrea has made considerable efforts to transform its agricultural sector and reduce the vulnerability of its people to food insecurity. One important step has been to prioritize agricultural development. Emphasizing self-reliance, social justice, and sustainable development, the government's policy approach has aimed to improve agricultural productivity, enhance food distribution systems, and eliminate dependence on food assistance or imports.

A fundamental component of the national food and agricultural policy has been land reform, with the Eritrean government striving to increase the availability of land for farming for all individuals - male and female - by ensuring access to land to smallholder farmers



and promoting collective farming initiatives. Crucially, this has helped to empower individuals and households within rural areas and encouraged more of them to engage in productive agricultural

efforts, with NARI - and local experts - in the lead, have helped to develop crop varieties that are resistant to drought or pests and mitigated against the harmful effects of climate variability. Moreover, collaborative work by the MoA, NARI, and various international developmental partners has introduced new farming techniques, such as conservation agriculture and agroforestry, leading to increased productivity and the preservation of soil health and biodiversity.

Of course, Eritrea has also had to focus heavily on improving water management and expanding irrigation infrastructure. Through major investments and the collective efforts of the government, local communities, the EDF, various other national institutions, and developmental partners, the number of large and medium dams in Eritrea has been increased from 138 at independence to about 800 at present. Many more water catchments and reservoirs have also been developed. Crucially, the national distribution of these structures has been vastly improved, so that more are now located in regions and communities where there historically have been none. (It is also worth pointing out that several dozen more dams of varying sizes are currently in different stages of development and projected to be fully completed this year and in 2025.)

Collectively, these developments have been essential for ensuring a steady water supply for both irrigation and domestic use, and enabled local farmers to irrigate their fields and sustain agricultural production even during extended lean, dry spells. (In fact, it has increased the annual number of seasons for farming.) As well, aiming to maximize yields, increase food production, and reduce the reliance on rain-fed agriculture, the

MoA has promoted the use of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, alongside traditional methods of water harvesting, allowing farmers to make more efficient use of available water resources.

With environmental challenges and climate change posing an array of challenges and risks, Eritrea has made conservation, as well as climate adaptation and mitigation, a central part of its food security approach. For instance, the government has prioritized reforestation and afforestation projects to combat desertification and restore degraded landscapes, while close cooperation with international partners, including the FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), has led to the implementation of a variety of green, climate-smart agriculture practices nationwide.

Eritrea's pursuit of food security also centers the community and reflects a whole-of-society approach. Rooted in sociocultural traditions and norms, individuals and households in rural areas often extend support to one another for various agricultural activities. As well, individuals and communities assume an active role in both developing and implementing agricultural policies with the MoA, leading to more responsive programs or projects and a greater likelihood of success. Prominent examples include the cooperative development of dams, collective sowing and harvesting, and community greening campaigns.

Last, Eritrea's efforts to ensure food security have involved close cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners, including various countries (such as China and India), as well as the FAO, the World Food Programme, and IFAD, among others. These partnerships, rooted in mutual respect, trust, and a shared vision, have included technical and planning support, the extension of financial support and equipment or resources, capacity-building, and much more. Collaboration also extends to increasing community resilience and strengthening national social protection programs.

Overall, despite facing a variety of challenges, Eritrea has been able to make significant strides in raising productivity and maximizing yields, addressing food security, and building a more sustainable national food system.

Are the Poor Destined to Remain Destitute Forever?

Natnael Yebio W.

Are the poor destined to remain destitute forever? Absolutely not!

“How do you feel living in a dilapidated hut while right across the street your neighbor lives in a spacious villa and enjoys his Jacuzzi?” you ask a poor man.

“Never mind,” replies the poor and the destitute, “I am destined to remain poor while my neighbor is pre-ordained to remain rich.”

The other day I read in a magazine a comical conversation between two people:

“I am more intelligent than you are.”

“What proof do you have?”

“I am richer than you are!”

May be there is some logic in the reply, but such an assertion doesn't always hold true. Take, for example, Mozart, Beethoven, Gandhi or Isaac Newton. These people were everything but rich, and some of them couldn't even get a decent burial when they died.

Some of the reasons often given for poverty are not having a culture of saving, living only for the day, and wanting to have la dolce vita without working.

In any case the gap between the poor and the rich has to somehow narrow down. At least the poor have to lead a decent life. This is where the government has to intervene by encouraging the poor to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps.

The best place to start is the infrastructure. The efforts made by the government of Eritrea to ensure a fair distribution of wealth is demonstrated in its focus on building roads, schools and clinics in every nook and cranny of the country until the poor have no excuse to remain poor.

Once, a certain journalist went to the semi-slum quarter in Monrovia, Liberia, invited by a little girl (street vendor) to visit her poor mother. What he saw there is beyond description. It wasn't into a room that the little girl led him but into a dark hole with a tin roof that looked like a



strainer.

“What do you do when it rains?” he asked the mother.

She showed him a waterlogged mattress drying in the sun outside. The little girl blushed. Her little brother giggled.

The journalist was later told by the little girl that her mother sells vegetables in the street, her sister is a prostitute, and her older brother is in prison.

“What did he do?” the journalist asked.

“It was my mother who wanted him to stay there for something he did to her?” she replied.

Some mother! But she could have joined forces with him to repair the roof instead. When poverty dwells in the mind, it is impossible to work and get rich. They say that if you went into a town with 30% rich and 70% poor people, and you gave 1,000 dollars each to every person and asked them to use it to improve their economic condition and come back a year after, you would probably see no change among the poor, while the rich would have gotten richer. Poverty can sometimes become a culture.

Man is a mysterious creature. Do you know that some people enjoy remaining poor probably for some sort of weird revenge? They want to say to their Creator: “Okay, you closed all opportunity to us, we who have worshipped you all our lives; well, from now on you will see us begging and people will say, ‘Hey, look what

happened to those guys who have put all their trust in their Creator!”

Once there was a man who got married and lived happily with his wife until his mother arrived in her capacity as mother-in-law. Of course, she fought with the bride. Well, inevitably the husband had to choose: either his mother or his bride. So, finally, the mother had to leave. Goodbye mamma. But the evicted mother thought about how to humiliate her son in public. You can guess what she did in the end. Her son tried all he could to bring her back to her sense, in vain.

I don't know where she is at present. She must have been begging, though, when she died. And there are people who become rich in spite of themselves. They inherit a fortune and couldn't believe it themselves. How do you prove to yourself that the money you have in your hand is for real? Very simple. You start spending it. So, most of these born winners act, as the Tigrinya expression has it, like a dog which is unleashed by his master for break. And, of course, they act like one.

Then there is the Diaspora effect. It goes like this: there is a good-for-nothing guy here in Asmara who hangs around bars and cafes, leering at busty chicks and drooling at lasses in mini-skirts. Fortunately, he has a sister or a brother who lives abroad. Dear brother sends a dollar as soon as possible, and the money simply flows in. Result: you have a rich poor young man with more

money to drink and dance the night away and with no money in the morning for breakfast.

It is said that the Eritrean nouveaux riches appeared in Asmara during the Derg era. Where else do you expect them to appear? There is a proverb in Tigrinya which goes: when there is a fight at the market place, it is the thief that profits the most. And fighting, there was more than enough, both in high places and the battle ground.

With their newly acquired wealth, the nouveaux riches

did everything they perceived in their wildest dreams, with the exception that they never thought of learning something about modern business. They were as certain to get richer by chance or lose everything they had overnight. That's how many of them perished, leaving traces of villas and concubines behind.

But there were also some do-gooders. In our culture, the good rich man builds churches or mosques or schools at his home village, helps his relatives to get good education, get married and prosper.

MoA-NUEYS joint National Workshop ...

Continued from page 5

Rabies is very promising, it is still necessary for all stakeholders to maintain this momentum and continue raising awareness to ensure that every dog in the country is vaccinated and that society understands the importance of responsible pet ownership.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Nonso Ejiofor, representing the World Health Organization in Eritrea, said, “Rabies is the cause of 59,000 human deaths annually, and 95 percent of them occur in Asia and Africa. Therefore, as dangerous as this disease is, the only solution or control method is vaccinating dogs,” and he called for collaborative work of relevant stakeholders to eliminate Rabies.

Mr. Tedros Solomon, representing the Food and Agriculture Organization, on his part, said that FAO is committed to supporting the ministry in

its effort to eliminate Rabies. He added that FAO's initiative is focused on strengthening veterinary services, enhancing public health collaboration, and promoting sustainable vaccination campaigns.

According to the papers presented at the workshop, the vaccination rate of dogs in Eritrea, which was 15 thousand in 2018, has increased threefold and is playing its role in decreasing the rate of transmitting the disease. Mass vaccination programs were conducted with satisfactory community involvement at health stations. The culture of livestock keepers to have their dogs vaccinated and their cattle vaccinated against seven strategic diseases was very effective and profoundly commended by stakeholders. During the event, the MoA reasserted its commitment to achieve the 2030 global goal of eradicating Rabies by diligently working with all its stakeholders.

MoA



Pictorial Explanation of Agricultural Innovations Display

Development

MoA-NUEYS Joint National Workshop to Promote Participation of the Youth in Agricultural Development

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in collaboration with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), organized a national workshop on September 19 with a view to making a reality the national agricultural goal of "Safe and Nutritious Food for Everyone, Everywhere" and ensuring the role of the youth in agribusiness. The National workshop, conducted at the headquarters of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers under the theme "Organized Participation of the Youth in Agricultural Development," was attended by more than 140 participants from all administrative regions, including members of senior executive bodies from both organizations.

In his opening address, Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, said the youth are the main actors in modernizing agriculture, and that they are committed to raising youth awareness and laying the groundwork for adequate youth participation in the agricultural sector. He added that the ministry has developed its third five-year strategic work plan of 2024 to 2028 and has been working diligently based on clear strategies that evolved from 'ensuring food security' to 'ensuring safe and nutritious food.'

Mr. Arefaine further noted that the ministry is making concerted efforts to ensure improved health of the people by promoting access to safe and nutritious food and by building farmers' capacity so that they may enjoy triple harvests in a year. This is expected to be implemented through the irrigation of small plots under the strategy 'Small and Productive Farm Plot (SPFP).' Water for the farms is expected to be hauled from the closest source. The small plot is prepared with a plan

to grow crops, legumes, oil seeds, and vegetables with year-round sweet potato production. On top of these farmers are expected to practice backyard poultry and beekeeping to ensure their families have sufficient nutrition.

Twelve papers were presented at the national workshop by the two organizations. The eight papers presented by the MoA's staff members had thematic contents on the strategies and plans of ensuring safe and nutritious food, the role of value-addition in agriculture, top-bar hive production, the processing of compost from domestic waste, the role of female youth in the production of nutritious food, agricultural innovation as well as the importance of ensuring food safety from the farm to the table. The papers presented by the NUEYS gave participants a good picture of the organization's profile and general activities, vocational training courses, micro-credit programs, as well as strategies and initiatives of the union in empowering the youth in innovations that could drive development in different sectors, including agriculture.



Mr. Saleh Ahmedin

The presentations were enriched by extensive discussion and exchange of views on a number of relevant issues. A separate panel discussion, involving officials from both institutions and a representative of exemplary farmers, was also conducted. The discussion clarified the

third strategic work plan of the MoA, elucidating that various strategies that take into account environmental, economic, and social factors have been designed, taking into account the fact that Eritrea is located in the Sahel-Sahara Region. It was further explained that the five-year strategic plan gives due consideration to climatic change, Eritrea's crop diversity, and different modes of farming. Promoting different development approaches targeting present and future generations through sustainable utilization of land and water resources was also considered.

During the panel discussion, it was emphasized that the youth should be key players in agricultural value-addition



Dr. Nonso Ejiofor

activities and innovations, among other things, and that, if adequately designed, agribusiness could attract new graduates to become professional food producers and job creators.

Meanwhile, representatives of the NUEYS asserted that through integrating activities with the MoA and taking advantage of the union's extensive outreach in the country, it is feasible to sensitize the youth to actively participate in all agricultural activities so that they can acquire modern agricultural ideas, knowledge, and skills.

The take away from the

workshop include: looking for ways and means of increasing the number of youth engaged in modern agriculture; the scaling up of agribusiness training and awareness-raising activities; the need for both organizations' further concerted action towards greater youth participation in agribusiness; making stepped-up efforts in a bid to raise awareness of the youth about the benefits of



Mr. Semere Amlesom

agribusiness; as well as inspiring motivated youth to engage in innovative agricultural activities.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, Chairman of the NUEYS, said the workshop was timely and has opened a door for the youth to engage actively in modern agribusiness. He then expressed the union's readiness to mainstream the MoA's strategic plan with its upcoming five-year strategic work plan. "Awareness-raising activities on agriculture will be part of our Youth Enlightenment Program," Mr. Saleh underscored.

At the workshop, innovations of more than eight innovators that are primarily related to agriculture and efficient energy were put on display.

MoA Marks World Rabies Day

Ever since 2007, September 28 is annually observed as World Rabies Day. This year, Eritrea marked the day under the



Minister Arefaine Berhe

global theme 'Breaking Rabies Boundaries.' time on September 26, 2024, at. The event held on September 26 at the hall of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers in Asmara to mark the day was organized by the MoA and attended by around 110 participants, including senior MoA and Ministry of Health officials, representatives from the Food and Agriculture (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), national associations, regional administrations, higher education institutions and other stakeholders.

Mr. Semere Amlesom, Director General of the Agricultural Extension Department, delivered the day's keynote speech, outlining that World Rabies Day is annually marked to raise public awareness about the disease and labeled the day as a powerful reminder of the commitment towards a rabies-free future. He said, "Over the past seven years, we have witnessed remarkable progress in our national effort to control rabies. Our mass vaccination campaigns for dogs have reached unprecedented levels, protected our dogs, and safeguarded our communities. Through the mobilization of our community, we have fostered awareness about rabies prevention, ensuring that every individual understands its role in this fight."

Mr. Semere further elucidated that a number of investments in capacity building of laboratory technicians and agricultural extension workers have been carried out to ensure the workforce is equipped with the skills and necessary knowledge to tackle Rabies and other emerging health challenges.

Finally, Mr. Semere said that even though the fight to eliminate Rabies is very promising, it is still

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منتدى وطني بعنوان
 مشاركة شبابية منسقة في التنمية الزراعية

19/09/2024



**State of Eritrea
Ministry of Agriculture
Invitation for Bid**

1. The State of Eritrea, Ministry of Agriculture, and National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) has received financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and intends to apply a part of the proceeds of the financing to this purchase. The use of any IFAD financing shall be subject to IFAD's approval, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the financing agreement, as well as IFAD's rules, policies and procedures. IFAD and its officials, agents and employees shall be held harmless from and against all suits, proceedings, claims, demands, losses and liability of any kind or nature brought by any party in connection with Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP)
2. The Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP) includes three components and has six years' lifetime starting June 2022. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and food and nutrition security of rural households. The project Development objective is to enhance small holder agricultural production and productivity in sustainable way and improves rural livelihoods.
3. This IFB follows the general procurement notice that appeared on the IFAD website on 31 January, 2024, the United Nations Development Business (UNDB) website on 31 January, 2024 and a national newspaper Haddas Eritrea/ Eritrean profile on 2 March, 2024,
4. The purchaser now invites sealed bids from eligible entities (bidders) for the **Procurement of safe case and weighting scale** at CIF Massawa Sea port for Goods supplied from the outside of the country or MOA Ex-warehouse for Goods supplied from within the country with 120 days delivery period from contract signature. More details on these goods and related services are provided in the schedule of requirements in this bidding document.
5. This IFB is open to all eligible bidders who wish to respond. Subject to the restrictions noted in the bidding document, eligible entities may associate with other bidders to enhance their capacity to successfully deliver the goods and related services.
6. Bidding will be conducted using the **national competitive bidding (NCB)** method, the evaluation procedure for which is described in this bidding document, in accordance with the IFAD Procurement Handbook which is provided at www.ifad.org/project-procurement. The NCB process, as described, will include a review and verification of qualifications and past performance, including a reference check, prior to the contract award.
7. Please note that a pre-bid conference will not be held as described in the bid data sheet (BDS), Section III of the bidding document.
8. Bidders interested in submitting a bid shall get the bidding document for free against application letter. Bidding documents can be obtained by sending an e-mail or letter, giving full contact details of the bidder, to the following point of contact. This will ensure that the bidders receive updates regarding this bidding document.

*To: Ministry of Agriculture,
Procurement and Supplies Management
Division(PSMD)
Lidia Russom (Senior Procurement officer)
Sawa Street, Asmara, Eritrea
Email: Lidyarusomlidu1221@gmail.com
Tel Number: 00291181076/00291189266
P.O. Box: 1048*
9. Bids must be delivered to the address and in the manner specified in the bid data sheet –instructions to bidders 23.2, no later than **9:30 am local Asmara, Eritrea time, 12 November 2024.**
10. Bidders shall be aware that late bids will not be accepted under any circumstance and will be returned unopened at the written request and cost of the bidder. All bids must be accompanied by bid-securing declaration.
11. Please note that electronic bids shall not be accepted

**ERITREA
Specific Procurement Notice
Invitation for Bids [IFB] Goods
(One-Envelope Bidding Process)**

IFB Number:	PMU/SSDEE/ADF/OCBI/G/002/2024
Purchaser:	Project Management Unit of Ministry of Education (PMU-MoE)
Project:	Support to Skills Development for Employability and Entrepreneurship (SSDEE) Project
Contract title:	Supply and Delivery of Workshop and Lab Equipment in three Lots (Phase IV)
Country:	The State of Eritrea
Loan No. / Grant No.:	Loan number 2100150032843 & Grant no 210015029467
Procurement Method:	Open Competitive Bidding (International) (OCBI)
OCBI Reference No:	PMU/SSDEE/ADF/OCBI/G/002/2024
Issued on:	October 09, 2024

1. The Government of the state of Eritrea has received financing from the African development Bank hereinafter called the Bank towards the cost of the Support to Skills Development for Employability and Entrepreneurship (SSDEE) Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds toward payments under the contract for Supply and Delivery of workshop and Lab Equipment in three Lots (Phase IV). The Borrower shall process the payments using the Direct Payment disbursement method, as defined in the Bank's Disbursement Guidelines and procedures for Investment Project Financing.
2. The Project Management Unit of Ministry of Education (PMU-MoE) now invites sealed Bids from eligible Bidders for Supply and Delivery of workshop and Lab Equipment in three Lots (Phase IV):
 - Lot 1: Music Instruments, Equipment and Accessories, [for: Asmara Music School-Asmara City]
 - Lot 2: Computer Maintenance and Networking (CMN) [for: Halai Technical School-Asmara City] and
 - Lot 3: Ceramics Works. [for: Asmara Ceramics School-Asmara City final destination]
3. Bidding will be conducted through the Open Competitive Bidding (International), (OCBI) method as specified in the African Development Bank's Procurement Policy for Bank Group Funded Operations, dated October 2015, which is available on the Bank's website at www.afdb.org and is open to all eligible bidders as defined in the Procurement Framework.
4. Interested eligible Bidders may obtain further information from the Project Management Unit of Ministry of Education (PMU-MoE), Mr. Mebrahtu Gilagaber, General Manager (mgilagaber2019@gmail.com), and/or Mr. Esayas Tesfai, Head of Procurement/ Procurement officer (esumesgana4411@gmail.com) and can collect the bidding document during office hours Monday-Friday i.e. 7:30 to 13:00 hrs. At the address given below.
5. The bidding document in English language may be received by interested eligible Bidders upon the submission of a written application with company headed paper signed and sealed to the address below.
6. Bids must be delivered to the address below on or before 10:00 a.m. Local time on Tuesday, 26 November 2024. Electronic Bidding will not be permitted. Late Bids will be rejected. Bids will be publicly opened in the presence of the Bidders' designated representatives and anyone who chooses to attend at the address below 10:00 a.m. Local time on Tuesday, 26 November 2024.

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ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY

Abu Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Welder and Fabricate

Number required – (03)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- The person should be able to read or work with measurements tape.
- The welder must be able to repair and maintain the crusher plant in standard way
- The welder must be able to use plasma air cutting.
- The welder must be able to know how to use Oxy-Acetylene cutting.
- The welder must be able to weld with E7018 electrode and know how to use welding helmet.
- He/she should know how to repair and modify Excavator bucket.
- Daily crusher inspection to identify all welding jobs and report it to the supervisor for proper action to be take.
- The welder should know how to do daily inspection on Wheel Loads and Excavators at the Rom pad and Pit.
- The welder must be able to carry out a proper housekeeping before and after work.
- The welder must know how to weld components in flat, vertical, and overhead positions.
- The welder must know how to do pre-heating and post-heating.
- He/she should know how to do Arc Air Gouging or the process of doing arc-air gouging.
- The weld should be able to work at Multicultural environment.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience
Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Certificate In Basic Education

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- Five (5) years working Experience as a welder and fabricate in Mining or Local work

Technical Skills

- The welder should be able to carry out a proper housekeeping before and after work

Behavioral Skills

- The welder should be safety abiding person
- The welder should be able to work at multicultural environments

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

 Note to Eritrean applicants:

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

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Asmara Office & AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

 Address: Please mail your applications to;

Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

 Note to Eritrean applicants:

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

ERITREA

Specific Procurement Notice Invitation for Bids [IFB] Goods (One-Envelope Bidding Process)

Continued from page 6

7. All Bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security


For Lot One Music Instruments, Equipment and Accessories, USD 5,000.00 (Five Thousand USD or equivalent.)

For Lot Two Computer Maintenance and Networking Workshops (CMN), USD 5,000.00 (Five Thousand USD or equivalent.)

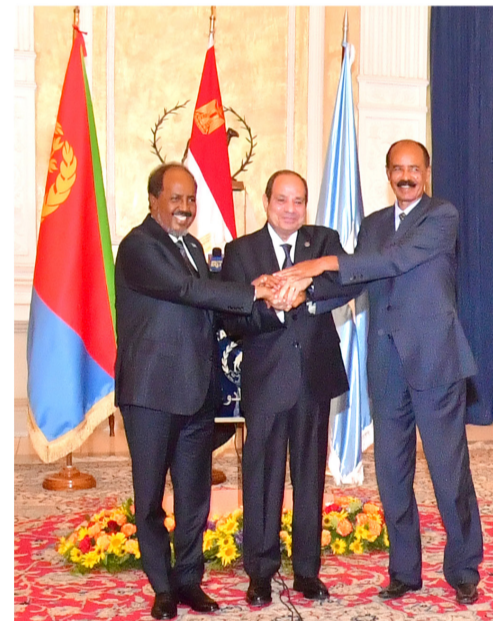
For Lot Three Ceramics Works, USD 5,000.00 (Five Thousand USD or equivalent.)

8. Attention is drawn to the Procurement Framework requiring the Borrower to disclose information on the successful bidder's beneficial ownership, as part of the Contract Award Notice, using the Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Form as included in the bidding document.

9. The address (es) referred to above is (are):
Project Management Unit of Ministry of Education (PMU – MOE)
Attention: Mr. Mebrahtu Gilagaber, General Manager of PMU-MOE and/or
Mr. Esayas Tesfai, Head of Procurement/ Procurement Officer PMU-MoE
Street Address: Hday Street No: 748-1, Floor/Room number: Dembe Sembel, Block "A" First Floor, ZIP Code: 748-1, Asmara, Eritrea
Telephone numbers: 00291-1-151614/ 002917218050/00291267380
Facsimile number: 00291-1-152181
Emails: mgilagaber2019@gmail.com, and/or
esumesgana4411@gmail.com



Tripartite Summit of Eritrea, Egypt, and Somalia



Design: Taezaz Abraha
Photo: Taezaz Abraha
Aklilu Zerezgi