



PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ABDEL FATTAH AL-SISI

President Isaias Afwerki has received a message from President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi of the Republic of Egypt.

The message, focusing on strengthening bilateral ties and addressing regional issues of mutual interest, was delivered by Mr. Sameh Shoukry, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During a meeting at Denden House in Asmara, held on January 11 evening, President Isaias and Mr. Sameh Shoukry engaged in discussions about the importance of consultation and cooperation between Eritrea and Egypt on current regional and global issues. The meeting also underscored the ongoing collaboration between the two countries.

Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was also present at

the meeting.

In a statement to the Eritrean News Agency, Mr. Sameh Shoukry mentioned that his visit to Eritrea involved conveying a message of peace and goodwill from the Egyptian leadership and people to the leadership and people of Eritrea. He emphasized that his meeting with President Isaias was a continuation of regular consultations between the two countries, aiming to review the progress of previously reached agreements.

President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi extended an invitation to President Isaias Afwerki to visit Egypt.

Minister Osman Saleh and Minister Sameh Shoukry have also held similar meetings.

Mr. Shoukry arrived in Asmara in the afternoon hour of 11 January.



PROGRESS IN SOCIAL JUSTICE EFFORTS

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare's branch in the Central Region has reported significant strides in promoting social justice in 2023. This update was shared during an assessment meeting held on 11 January in Asmara.

According to the report, over 54.3 million Nakfa has been disbursed to families of martyrs, contributions amounting to more than 1.4 million Nakfa from nationals inside the country and abroad has been distributed to 166 families of martyrs families and 262,760 Nakfa community-driven initiative has been disbursed to 229 disadvantaged citizens.

Numerous families of martyrs have been rehabilitated with small-scale enterprises.

Ms. Jim'a Ibrahim, emphasizing the objective of the meeting, highlighted the need to identify strengths and challenges to devise effective strategies for 2024. She urged for increased participation in implementing upcoming development initiatives.

Mr. Woldeyesus Elisa, Director General of Social Justice at the Ministry, stressed the Ministry's vision of fostering a work-centric culture and developing a generation that values labor and called for augmented efforts in 2024 to realize this goal.

The meeting concluded with a thorough discussion on the report and the adoption of several recommendations to advance social justice endeavors.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING

The National Agricultural Research Institute conducted its annual activity assessment meeting in Halhale on January 9. The meeting saw the attendance of Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Habteab Tesfatsion, Governor of the Southern Region, along with heads of the Ministry of Agriculture and Southern Region, and several agricultural experts and researchers.

During the meeting, Mr. Tsegay Berhane, head of the research institute, highlighted several key achievements of 2023. These included the development of improved wheat seeds for bread and pasta production, the cross-breeding of corn seeds, a cassava development initiative, promoting

research on nutritious food, and the cross-breeding of dairy cows and the development of green fodder.

Additionally, the report outlined the genetic resources research branch's renovation of 35 field pea samples and 75 common bean samples, along with the collection of four types of tree samples for further study. Mr. Tsegay noted that research was also conducted on various cereals, oil crops, vegetables, and fruits.

Mr. Tsegay further emphasized the nationwide efforts in soil and water conservation activities and the enhancement of agricultural infrastructure.

The participants engaged in

extensive discussions on the presented report and adopted various recommendations.

Minister Arefaine Berhe underscored the fundamental role of agricultural research in agricultural development. He emphasized the need for focused efforts on soil and water conservation to boost agricultural production.

Furthermore, Minister Arefaine urged the adoption of modern farming techniques, including the development of irrigation farming, proper utilization of organic fertilizer, advancement of animal fodder, and city agriculture. He also highlighted the importance of paying attention to the development of nutritious food.



Development

Social Services in Mendefera Subzone

Mussie Efriem

To ensure that no one is left behind and the principle of social justice is realized, the Government is always committed to make social services accessible to all communities, including rural communities in remote locations. By developing better transport infrastructure, increasing access to education and providing improved health care services, it helps improve the livelihood of people all over the country. This article deals with social services in Mendefera subzone.

Mendefera subzone, one of the 12 subzones in Southern region, is located at the center of the region, and it borders Debarwa subzone



Mr. Hizqyas Wuhbet

to the north, Areza to the west, Adi-keyh and Maiayni to the east, and Adi Quala to the south. It has a population of over 75,000, who belong to three of the nine ethnic groups: Saho, Tigre and Tigrinya. There are 67 villages in the subzone that are governed within 15 administrative areas. Mihi'ram Giedo, the farthest administrative area in the subzone, is 25 kilometers southeast of Mendefera. Mendefera is the only town in the subzone.

Its temperate climate makes the subzone pleasant to live in, and its fertile soil and sufficient rain during the rainy season make it suitable for agriculture. The subzone is also rich in underground water, making it the most densely populated subzone in the Southern region. It is well-known for its variety of vegetables and fruits which are grown using irrigation. Overall, 10,200 hectares of its arable land is used to grow cereals such as taff, sorghum, wheat, barley and corn, and 2,631 hectares are used to grow legumes such as beans, peas, and chick peas. The subzone is also well-known throughout the country for its milk and other dairy products.

Mr. Hizqyas Wuhbet, Administrator of the subzone, says that one of the primary reasons for the development of agriculture in the subzone is the shift from traditional to modern methods of farming. The temperate climate, ample water resources, and the dedication of farmers in the subzone have resulted in increased

productivity in the subzone.

The Ministry of Education's (MoE) division in the subzone has been working to provide schools with facilities and make them accessible throughout the subzone. Kindergartens and elementary schools have been built throughout the subzone's administrative areas so that children can have access to schools not far from home. There are two high schools in Mendefera that serve students who come from all administrative areas in the subzone.

Various activities have been carried out through public initiatives to support the MoE's operations in growing the services it provides. Through the public's initiative, an elementary school in Kudo Felasi was transformed from elementary school into an elementary and junior secondary school. Five new classrooms were built for this purpose. Similarly, two classrooms have been built through the public's initiative at Mendefera Secondary School to ease the overcrowding of classrooms.

Other schools that have been upgraded from elementary to elementary and junior secondary schools include Adi Mengonti, Aregit Mek'rem, and Newih Zban. In addition, new elementary schools have been opened in the last few years in Adi-Gue'bo and Ade Abraham. Last year, an elementary school was opened in Mih'ram Giedo, the furthest administrative area in



the subzone.

In terms of health care, residents

services provided by the regional referral hospital in Mendefera. In addition to serving as referral



of Mendefera subzone are located strategically to easily access the

hospital for the entire Southern region, the hospital also serves as



the main healthcare facility for the residents of the subzone. There are also two clinics, one in the town of Mendefera and another in Kudo Felasi administrative area, six kilometers east of Mendefera, which residents of the subzone can access. With the exception of communities that live in few villages in the subzone's eastern section, people in the subzone can get health care services within a 10-kilometer radius of their homes.

Many of the villages in the subzone are located along or near major roads, making it relatively easy for communities to get transport services. Communities that live in villages along or near

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OPINION

Promoting Efficiency and Integrity for the Benefit of Society

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Recently, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) in Eritrea hosted an extended capacity-building training program for internal auditors working within various government ministries, offices, departments, and other institutions. Convening in southern Asmara, the program featured the participation of dozens of employees from across the nation, reflecting a vast array of backgrounds and possessing varying levels of experience.

Throughout the duration of the training program, participants engaged with a range of topics, including modernizing and emerging trends in the field. The gathering also saw them discuss common challenges and issues that tend to arise during the auditing process, share particular experiences and best practices, gain useful and practical insights, strengthen and hone a variety of skills, and develop their individual capacities and competencies.

In a series of comments that were shared on local media outlets, Gebreselasie Mehari, the director of human resources development, explained that over the years numerous other training programs for employees have been organized by the OAG. He went on to add that a large number of employees have been provided with opportunities to study abroad.

The following paragraphs provide a short overview of the OAG in Eritrea, before going on to detail the multifaceted benefits that have been associated with upgrading skills and continued learning in workers.

The OAG in Eritrea

Worldwide, national auditing institutions are regarded as an important institution. In addition to playing a vital role in identifying waste, reducing inefficiencies, and suggesting ways in which government organisations can operate better, they promote effectiveness and ensure integrity, the support the sound use of public resources. Empirical analyses have additionally demonstrated how they can help to reduce

poverty and promote inclusive socioeconomic growth and development.

As per Legal Notice 14/1993-Article 2/25, the OAG in Eritrea is basically responsible for auditing government offices, national departments, state-owned enterprises, and other institutions, as well as regularly drafting comprehensive reports. Following Eritrea's achievement of independence, the OAG was established in May 1992 through Proclamation No. 23/1992. (Not long after, this was repealed and replaced by Proclamation No. 37/1993.)

While the OAG in Eritrea was formally established at independence, auditing in the country has a long history. According to files and statements from the OAG, auditing practices in Eritrea date back to the time of Italian colonization, during which an auditing office, then serving under the name "Controlere Generale Di Conti", was established. The institution functioned to control accounts and properties within Eritrea, which was distinguished as Italy's "colonia primogenita (first-born colony)". Subsequently, during the years of the British Administration, the title of the auditing office was changed to the Office of the Auditor General, with its main foci being auditing and overseeing government assets, revenues, and expenditures. Later on, across the years of brief federation with Ethiopia, the auditing office reported to the then parliament, while following the illegal and

forceful annexation of Eritrea by Ethiopia it became an important branch of the latter's national auditing framework. At that time, it was responsible for auditing government accounts in Eritrea and several other northern provinces of Ethiopia. Finally, upon the liberation of Eritrea, the

all-new OAG was established.

Although it was immediately faced with a plethora of significant challenges and a lack of resources upon its founding in the wake of national independence, the OAG has grown substantively and made not insignificant strides. Experience has grown and its services have expanded. Notably, capacity-building and continued learning have remained central priorities for the office. Over the years, through the close cooperation of a range of partners, including the Eritrean Center for Organizational Excellence and the African Organization for Supreme Audit Institutions – English speaking

countries (AFROSAI-E), it has played host to a number of local and regional training workshops. As well, numerous employees of the OAG have been provided with various forms of support to enroll in different types of skills development courses, complete certification programs, and train

or expand their professional development.

As well, upgrading skills and promoting continued learning helps to raise the morale, motivation, and engagement among employees, is often associated with lower rates of absenteeism, and contributes



overseas.

Importance of upgrading skills and continued learning

The recent training program organized by the OAG in Eritrea highlights the deep and multifaceted importance of upgrading or strengthening skills and continued learning for employees of all backgrounds. For one, countless studies and a large body of empirical work from around the world tend to show that employees – regardless of their individual experience, industry, or sector – tend to overwhelmingly desire upgrading their skills and having opportunities to strengthen

significantly to higher levels of efficiency and productivity. Within the context of a rapidly transforming world with a plethora of emerging developments, including automation, digitalization, climate change, technological advancements, and other trends, it also helps to ensure an adaptable, flexible, agile workforce that is closely attuned to – and, more importantly, able to effectively respond to – shifting demands.

What is more, acquiring new skills, developing new ones, and continuing to learn and develop can help to raise the potential of employees and promote their capacity for innovation or creativity. For instance, participating in training programs can allow employees to see novel ideas and expose them to new ways of doing things. This, in turn, can be applied to their current roles or future positions.

Over the years, the OAG in Eritrea has remained a vital national institution and it has made considerable contributions. Notably, the capacity-building training programs that it has continued to provide have represented an important part of the overall employee experience and offered a wealth of different benefits at both the individual and institutional level.





What Happens if you Live in Akordet for Six Months?

Milka Teklom

Mr. Mohamed Burhan, who has lived in Akordet since 1965, said, "If you visit Akordet for the first time and stay there for six months, you will, with no doubt decide to spend the rest of your life there." That is how powerful the beauty of Akordet is.

On my very first brief visit to Akordet, the building that houses the Akordet subzone's administration office caught my attention. I am no expert on buildings but after I closely examined the building, I thought it was probably built during the Turkish or Italian colonial times. Even if you had just a few minutes to spend in Akordet, as I did, it is hard to miss the beautifully constructed buildings of the 19th century that are stretched at the very gates of the city.

To find more information

about the magnificent buildings I saw in Akordet, I visited the Archeological Heritage Research Branch (AHRB)'s office, Commission of Culture and Sports, when I came back to Asmara. The research papers I read at AHRB had detailed information about the buildings and other significant historical sites.

According to the AHRB research papers, the Akordet subzone's administration office building was built at the beginning of the Italian colonial period. Architecturally, it manifests a mixture of styles, including Eclectic Moorish, Neo-classic, Novecento, and Cubism. Its location up on a hill gives visitors a panoramic view of the town.

Standing on the rooftop of the building I saw another eye-catching building, which I found out was built in 1962 and was designed by an Italian architect named Muzedin. It is a two-story



modernist building that looks like a ship. It has 71 rooms and 20 bathrooms and serves as a hospital.

On my second visit to Akordet, I had a chance to walk around the town starting early in the morning. I found the people to be genuinely cheerful. While walking along the asphalted road I spotted a lot of buildings whose beauty was

fading, suggesting a remarkable history behind them. But there was this two-story building whose design resembled the architectural design of the colonial period and is in good condition. It is Hotel Savoya. For a few years, its name was changed to Barka but later on, its original name was restored.

Akordet's modern master plan was initially drafted on June 7, 1915. According to the master plan, the town was divided into four zones: the southeast, located near the railroad station, was a zone for Italian settlers; the northeast is

6 percent because of several factors have ceased to exist. During the Italian colonial period, Akordet was a vibrant town where different organizations had their headquarters.

The architectural elements of Akordet are so diverse more than a hundred buildings are found within nine cubic km. some of the styles found within this area are Eclectic, Eclectic Moorish, Modernist, Rationalist, Neo-classic, Turkish Islamic, Islamic Modernism, Gothic, Moorish, and Vernacular.

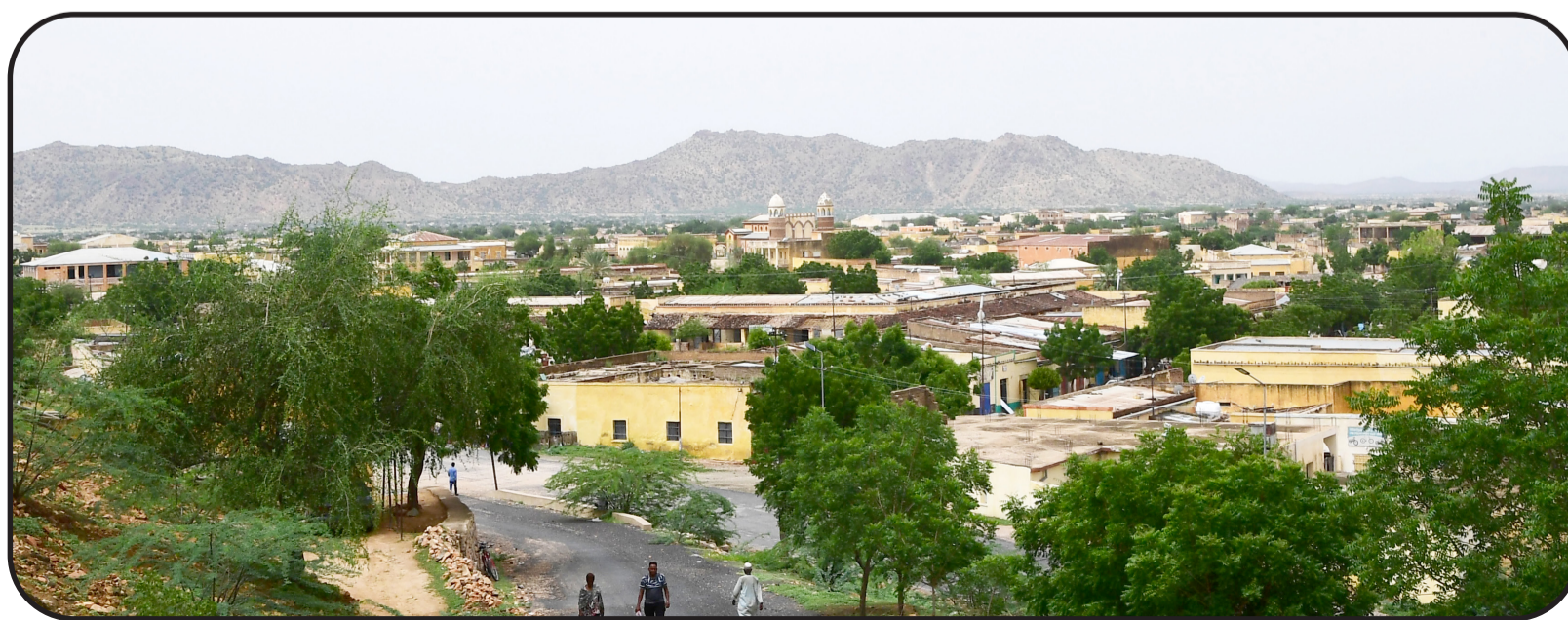


where most of the administrative offices are located; the north side was a zone for Eritrean settlers; and the area northwest of the market was an industrial zone. Therefore 21% of the buildings are administrative offices, 31% for settlement, four percent for religious institutions, 38% for commercial establishments, and

Another marvel in the Akordet subzone is the fortress that was built 668 meters above sea level. It's made in a rectangular form more like a four dimension with four stations on each corner. The four stations have their own tunnels and in the middle of the fortress, there is a statue commemorating an Italian commander killed at a battle. There are several other fortresses throughout the subzone.

Many bridges that were built as part of the infrastructure needed to make rail road transport operational are still standing and used by pedestrians. One of these bridges is in an area called Engerne, its height from the river is 10.7 meters, is made up of four sub-bridges. After 86 years this bridge still contains the magnificence of its design.

The buildings and historical sites mentioned in this article are a few point out to the extraordinary architectural sites in the subzone. And witnessing all this I have to agree with Mr. Mohamed.



Lighter Side

Marriage in Eritrean Society

Simon Weldemichael

or guarantor.

Traditional Eritrean marriage

Birth, marriage and death are



of all ethnic groups is a complex institution involving several stages and rituals. Marriage in

the three highly regarded social events in Eritrean society. The customary laws of Eritrea that



Eritrean society is sacred and a highly respected institution marked by a series of colorful events. Although every ethnic group may have unique features, almost all marriages follow a similar pattern of parents' involvement and negotiation in the marriage contract. Parents' involvement in marriage has a positive effect to the quality of the relationship.

Marriage is one of the most celebrated, honored and valued cultural institutions in Eritrean society. It is considered a source of supreme fulfillment, confidence, and happiness. Marriage is every one's business. When you reach a certain age everyone that knows you encourages you to get married.

Marriage is seen as a test of one's maturity and sense of responsibility, and, therefore, unmarried men and women are not taken seriously and entrusted with big responsibility. For example, in the traditional society, unmarried men are not seen as qualified to be a guardian

and consider everything about the groom's side, including family situation and their relationships with others. The proverb "a girl is given not to a boy; it's rather given to a village" indicates that it's for your daughter's benefit to extend your examination beyond the groom and his immediate family to include the village community. There are many proverbs that remind partners to be cautious and prudent in finding the best match. "A sensible divorce is better than an ill-mannered marriage", "A wrong seed is for one year, a wrong marriage is forever", and "if you want a good bride look at her mother and if you want a good groom look at his friends" are some of the insightful proverbs about the benefits of cautiously selecting a life partner.

Eritrean society is known for its strong family born out of marriage. The understanding of the society about marriage determines the type of family that emerges out of the marriage sanctified by the society. Marriage determines the type of relationships in the society, and, in a way, it also determines the destiny of a nation. For this reason, the government gives full legal protection to all kinds of marriage undertaken by Eritrean society. The national charter of Eritrea (1994) recognizes the strength and quality of our nation's families in determining the development of our nation. It states, "Our vision is for Eritrea to preserve its identity and uniqueness, develop commitment to family and community care..."

In Eritrea, there are various kinds of marriages. Marriages can be contracted before a civil status officer or can be contracted according to the religion and

The family of a bride check



local custom of the parties. The new civil code of Eritrea has set out conditions that are common to all forms of marriage, including but not limited to, "A man and a woman who have not both attained the full age of eighteen years could not contract marriage."

The ultimate objective of marriage is to create a new family and procreate children. Every child has a fundamental right to grow in a family that constitutes a mother and a father. The best way to secure this right is by establishing a lifelong, loving, and stable marriage, and the best way to protect and support children, is to protect and support marriage. Therefore, marriage should be encouraged, supported, and protected in every possible way. Eritrea became signatory to the international Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as early as 1994. The new civil and penal code of Eritrea has articles that deal with the rights of a child. For example, Art 567(1) of the civil code specifies that "the spouses shall cooperate ... to ensure the moral and material direction of the family, the upbringing of the children and the preparation of the children for their place in society."

The right to marry and start a family is affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Article 16 (1) states that 'men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.' Eritrean customary and modern laws also affirm the truth that marriage is a life-giving

union of a man and a woman. Chapter 5 of the new penal code of Eritrea condemns offences against marriage and the family. Fraud and deceit in marriage are among the highly punishable crimes in Eritrea.

Good marriages are the bedrock of strong societies for they are the foundations of strong families. The strength of the nation depends on the strength of its families as the strength of families depends on the strength of marriage. Therefore, the society and the government must promote and defend marriage and the family from every possible misrepresentation of their true nature.

Family is the first place where values are nurtured, acquired, and transmitted. A family should be viewed as the first school to teach and pass on the rich cultural heritage of Eritrean society and the progressive values developed during the liberation struggle such as love of country, respect for humanity, solidarity between men and women, love of truth and justice, respect for law, hard work, self-confidence, self-reliance, open mindedness and inventiveness. A healthy and stable marriage, a stable family and a stable country go together and reinforce each other. In this respect a healthy marriage adds important ingredients to nation building and to promoting peace and prosperity. In the final analysis, our country becomes great only by the efforts of stable, responsible, and faithful men and women. Marriages need adequate protection to create stable families and produce responsible citizens.



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

1. Position: Air Conditioning Technician

Department: Engineering Services/ Owner Construction

Number Required: One (01)

Contract Type: Fixed Term (For 07 months)

Primary Purpose

- The primary purpose of hiring an Air Conditioning (AC) artisan, often referred to as an HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) technician, is to ensure the effective installation, maintenance, and repair of HVAC systems.

Essential Functions

Installation of HVAC Systems:

- AC artisans are responsible for the proper installation of air conditioning systems. This includes setting up the equipment, connecting components, and ensuring that the system functions efficiently.

Maintenance for Optimal Performance:

- Regular maintenance is crucial for the optimal performance of AC systems. AC artisans conduct routine inspections, clean components, replace filters, and address minor issues to prevent breakdowns.

Repair and Troubleshooting:

- AC artisans diagnose and repair malfunctions in air conditioning systems. This includes fixing or replacing faulty components, addressing refrigerant issues, and resolving electrical problems.

Refrigerant Handling and Compliance:

- AC artisans handle refrigerants responsibly, adhering to environmental regulations and safety standards. They charge and recover refrigerants during installation, maintenance, or repairs.

Comfort and employee Satisfaction:

- A well-functioning AC system contributes to the comfort of employees in residential, offices and working areas. Hiring AC artisans ensures that the indoor environment remains comfortable, fostering employee's satisfaction and productivity.

Compliance with Regulations:

- AC artisans are knowledgeable about local building codes, environmental regulations, and safety standards. Hiring professionals ensures that AC installations and maintenance comply with regulatory requirements.

Equipment Longevity:

- AC artisans contribute to the longevity of AC equipment by conducting regular maintenance and addressing issues promptly. This helps to maximize the lifespan.

Main Functions

- Planning.
- Implementation.
- Reporting.

Qualifications:

- Technical College Electrical/Mechanical Diploma.
- Technical College HVAC diploma.

Knowledge and Experience:

- 3 - 5 years relevant experience.

Unique requirements / other information

- Candidate employment age 55 years maximum.
- Candidate must be physically and medically fit for work.
- Candidate must be able to recognize coloring of electrical conductors (Visually not Color blind).
- Must be able to work outside exposed to Heat, wind and dusty environments.
- Must be able to walk far distances to attend to Air conditioners in Housing or plant Complex.
- Must be able to work at Heights.
- Must be able to interpret electrical schematics and be electrically qualified up to 380Vac 3 phase.

Position: Senior Database and Application Engineer

Department: FITS/IT

Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

The Senior Database and Application Engineer position involves leading the design, implementation, and optimization of database systems and software applications. This role focuses on ensuring seamless integration, high performance, and data security. Additionally, it requires leadership in project management, mentoring team members, and maintaining documentation while staying updated on industry trends for continuous improvement.

Essential Functions

- Provide leadership, mentorship, and foster collaboration within the team.
- Lead projects, define scopes, timelines, and collaborate with cross-functional teams.
- Enforce security measures for databases and applications, staying updated on potential threats.
- Create and maintain comprehensive documentation for databases, applications, and processes.
- Work closely with business and IT stakeholders, ensuring effective communication.
- Stay current with industry trends, upgrade skills, and bring innovative solutions to enhance system performance.

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Main Functions

- Database Management: Design, implement, and safeguard databases, ensuring optimal performance and data integrity.
- Application Development: Create and integrate software applications with a focus on performance and scalability.
- System Integration: Seamlessly connect databases with other systems and applications, facilitating efficient data exchange.
- Performance Optimization: Monitor and enhance system efficiency, conducting regular tuning for databases and applications.
- Data Modeling: Develop database schemas aligned with business requirements and collaborate on defining data needs.
- Backup and Recovery: Implement robust backup strategies, regularly test recovery procedures, and ensure data restoration capabilities.

Qualifications:

- Degree in Computer Engineering or Computer Science
- Database and Application related certifications.

Knowledge and Experience:

- Degree in Computer Engineering or Computer Science
- 7+ years of experience engineering, administering, and managing multiple relational database flavors (e.g., Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, PostgreSQL) Familiarity with at least one compiled language (Java, C, C++)
- 7+ years of application development and implementation experience and Knowledge and understanding of Systems Development Lifecycle (SDLC).
- Standard diagramming techniques to design and develop computer data models and Experience with Data models and Performance tuning.
- Database Benchmarking (Threshold Forecasting, Sizing, Capacity Planning, Trend/Predictive Analysis, Testing, and recovery planning in Enterprise Class environments).
- Capable of managing complex reconfigurations, work-around, changing operating procedures, producing additional documentation, or escalating requests to systems developers.
- Experience in application security and database administration of commercial wide.
- Working knowledge in LAN/WAN Network administration and Network security.

Unique requirements / other information

- Candidate must be physically and mentally fit for the position.
- Demonstrate advanced skills in SQL for effective data manipulation and database management.
- Exhibit the ability to analyze, troubleshoot, and provide solutions for bugs in database applications.

- Capable of building and maintaining complex, mission-critical production database systems.
- Possess the ability to analyze issues comprehensively, from the application tier through the database to storage.
- Working knowledge of relational database internals, including locking, consistency, serialization, and recovery paths.
- Proficient coding skills in the procedural language for at least one database engine (PL/SQL, T-SQL, etc.).
- Working knowledge of at least one scripting language (PowerShell, Python, PHP).
- Familiarity with web application development principles.
- Proficient in managing Windows servers at an advanced level.
- Advanced skills in managing VMware Datacenter and storage technologies (HP 3par, NAS, SAN).
- Advanced working knowledge of LAN/WAN network administration and network security.
- Strong planning, coordination, and leadership skills, with the ability to manage projects effectively.
- Demonstrates initiative to address issues with energy and determination to get things done.
- Able to work effectively in a stressful environment.

General Information and other requirements:

- Salary: As per Company salary scale.
- Type of Contract: Indefinite
- Place of work: Bisha

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 will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- Address: Please mail your applications to.
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276
Asmara, Eritrea
- Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.

- 2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea



Q and A

"I've always made Sure I Remain Faithful to My Principle." Fatima

Luwam Kahsay H.

Our guest today, Fatima Habibi Yaidi, has proved that whatever the magnitude of the obstacles you face, you will succeed so long as you are armed with determination and courage.

Tell us about your upbringing.

I was born and raised in Degeta village, Central Denkalia subzone. The community in the village, including my parents, didn't have sufficient awareness about the value of education, so I encountered obstacles in fulfilling my desire to go to school from the very beginning.

After attending elementary school in our village, I had to go to Afambo to enroll at a junior high school. My parents were not willing to send me to Afambo because it's far from our village. In the eyes of my parents, what they did was right because in our community a woman cannot leave her family and move to some other place, especially at such a young age that I was. But my parents' refusal to send me to the junior high school only increased my thirst for education. The problem was eventually solved with the intervention of my uncle, the only educated person in our family. He is always by my side.

With all these challenges, how well were you doing at school?

As I was growing up, my love for education also kept on growing. I always ignored what was going around me and focused on being top-of-my-class. And I've always made sure I remain faithful to my principle.

You faced challenges again when you wanted to join high school, didn't you?

Of course, I did. When the time came for me to join high school, my parents reacted the same way they had done when I wanted to join junior high school. They were not willing to let me continue to go to school. Their obstinacy became a tradition. But, with the moral and financial support of my uncle, I first joined Tio Boarding School for my high school education and then finally went to Sawa along with the other

students in Assab.

Isn't Assab far away from Tio?

Yes, indeed. It was unthinkable to get my parents' approval for me to continue my high school studies away from home. So, my uncle told them that he would take me along to see the summer Expo festival held in Asmara, and they let him take me. Then my uncle took me to Assab. That's how I was able to go to high school in Assab and Sawa.

Your parents had no idea about you going to Sawa. How did they react?

They just had to accept it. They learned about my whereabouts after I gave them a call.

Tell us about your experience in Sawa.

I went to Sawa as a member of the 30th round. Before I went to Sawa, my life was limited to my community, Afar. But in Sawa I was introduced to members of other ethnic groups and individuals that had different life styles.

Though I worked hard to get a good grade in the matriculation exam, I only scored a grade to attend a diploma program in

college.

What followed next?

I joined May Nefhi College and studied Computer Application. My parents' joy watching me graduate was incredible.

Tell us about the wedding plan your parents had when you were still in junior high-school.

My parents were ready to get me married as soon as I was done with my junior high-school. But luckily for me, the guy they wanted me to marry, now my husband, is educated and understanding, and he decided to wait for me until I graduate from college. We are now married and have a beautiful daughter.

I've always believed that a woman is the mother of the future society. If she is educated, she is able to instruct her kids and open the way for them to be very well educated. That's why I was willing to sacrifice everything for my education. But above all, I wouldn't have been here had it not been for my husband. He waited for so long to get married and was able to convince my parents that it was the right decision.

You are working at your subzone's administration office. How do you plan on bringing about change in your

community?

Although at the office I am performing tasks that are in line with my field of study, I believe the best contribution I can make to my community is transferring my knowledge and experience. And there is no better way to do this than by working as a teacher and living in my community. That's how I would love to bring about change in my community.

What kind of upbringing would you like your children to have?

I don't want my children to go through what I had experienced. The first thing I want to do for them is create a suitable environment for their education.

Any message you would like to

deliver ...

Due to my community's lack of awareness about the value of education for women and economic difficulties, it is very difficult for girls to get easy access to schools. So, we should all do our part to raise the communities' awareness.

Thanks again, Fatima.



Social services in . . .

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the main roads of Mendefera-Asmara, Mendefera-Adi Kuala, and Mendefera Areza ride buses operated by Harat Transport Company while those who live in villages far away from the main routes are served by minibuses. Villages far away from the main routes are connected via dirt roads, which are often renovated through joint government-community initiatives. A survey on the construction of a road on the Mendefera Der'anto and Mendefera Adi Adda has been completed.

Practically almost all of the villages in the subzone have access to electricity. This year, the villages of Mai Harmaz, Adi Tsa'edi, and Adi Qemer have been added to the list of communities with access to electricity. And Eri-Telecommunication

Corporation provides service across the subzone, including the most remote locations. Mendefera gets its pure drinking water from the dams of Kilowli'e and Mai Aron, and it distributes it via truck tankers. In rural places, water is distributed via pipes and hand drills. And this year a water pump was built in Shi'ha, which supplies water from the Mereb River and flows with solar energy installed in the administrative area.

Mr. Hizqyas finally said there are plans to improve the town of Mendefera. In addition to repairing the old asphalt road, a new asphalt road will be constructed to reduce the traffic congestion on the main road. There is a plan to rebuild clean water pipelines and sewerage. There is a plan to build three more public toilets as the only one that operates in the town is not sufficient.