



## NATIONALS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Nationals in various countries enthusiastically celebrated International Women's Day under the theme "Equality: Our Core Principle."

In Riyadh and its surroundings, at the celebratory event, Ms. Elsa Kidane, head of the union branch, and Mr. Abdurahman Imam, chairman of the Eritrean community, delivered speeches focusing on the pivotal role of Eritrean women in various stages of Eritrea's history.

Ms. Weini Gerezghier, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, highlighted the sacrifices made by Eritrean women and emphasized the importance of passing down their remarkable history to the younger generation.

The event showcased photo and material exhibitions and cultural and artistic performances



by youth and students of the International School of Eritrea.

Similarly, nationals in Dammam, Jeddah, and its surroundings celebrated International Women's Day with patriotic fervor, featuring various programs commemorating the day's significance.

Meanwhile, members of the Eritrean Embassy in Ethiopia joyously celebrated International

Women's Day on the embassy's premises. Ms. Azieb Aman delivered a statement on behalf of the National Union of Eritrean Women, urging the strengthening of organizational capacity and active participation in national affairs.

The National Union of Eritrean Women branch in Egypt also marked International Women's Day under "Equality: Our Core Principle."

Mr. Fasil Gebreselasie delivered a speech focusing on the indispensable role of Eritrean women in national affairs.



## SPORTS WEEK OF EASTERN COMMAND

The 17<sup>th</sup> Sports Week of the Eastern Command kicked off on 10 March at the Assab stadium.

The opening ceremony was graced by Brig. General Abraham Andom, Commander of the Eastern Command, Ambassador Mohammed-Seid Mantai, Southern Red Sea Region Governor, and other distinguished guests. The event featured captivating cultural and artistic performances by the Nisir cultural troupe of the Eastern Command.

Highlighting the integral role of cultural and sports activities in the daily lives of the Eritrean Defense Forces members, Mr. Habtom Tesfamariam, head of Promotion and Information of the Command, emphasized that the sports competitions held at the Command level aim to foster the psychological and physical development of its members. He further stated that the program would significantly strengthen unity, foster competitiveness, and identify participants' talents.

The 17<sup>th</sup> Sports Week of the Eastern Command includes participation from 10 teams comprising both genders. The competitions encompass a variety of sports, such as football, volleyball, basketball, athletics, swimming, cycling, and target shooting. The event is scheduled to span two months.

## ROAD RENOVATION IN ADIKOLOM

The dirt road linking Adikolom to the Asmara-Keren main road has been renovated using machinery at a cost of 4.4 million Nakfa.

Residents, noting that the road had been damaged by flooding and other factors, causing difficulties in their daily lives, expressed their readiness to monitor its maintenance regularly to ensure its sustainability.

Mr. Kiflemariam Gebremeskel, the administrator of the Serejeka sub-zone, highlighted the significance of the road in societal development and commended the initiative taken by residents in the renovation process.

Adikolom is situated 24 km from Asmara.

Similarly, additional classrooms have been constructed at Kuazien Elementary and Junior School at a cost of 3 million Nakfa. The school, which has been upgraded from elementary to junior school, provides active educational services to students from the villages of Adergit, Kuazien, and Adengoda.

Mr. Belai Habtegabir, head of the Education Office in the Central Region, emphasized that the school would significantly contribute to addressing existing problems and play a vital role in enhancing students' competence.



## VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH IN TESENEY

The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students branch in the Teseney subzone organized a three-month vocational and social science training program for 273 youths, including 166 females, in the subzone.

Mr. Meles Gebray, head of the union branch in the sub-zone, reported that 129 youths received vocational training, while 144 participated in social science training. The vocational training included courses on hairdressing, satellite dish installation, computer technology, and solar system installation.

Mr. Markos Girmatsion, acting head of the union branch in the Gash Barka Region, emphasized the union's commitment to enhancing the overall capacity of youth. He encouraged the trainees to leverage their newfound skills to improve their livelihoods.

Mr. Seium Gebreyesus, the sub-zone administrator, expressed the sub-zonal administration's

readiness to support the union branch in all its initiatives.

In other news, 90 youths, including 43 females, received training in electricity line and solar system installation and social sciences in the Habero sub-zone, Anseba Region. The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, in collaboration with the sub-zone Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare branches, organized the training.

Similarly, 52 youth workers, including 40 females, received sign language training in Keren. During an event held on 6 March, Mr. Woldemicael Se'ele, chairman of the National Association of Hearing Impaired Citizens, highlighted the significance of this training in improving the daily lives of deaf citizens. He called upon schools and government institutions to incorporate sign language training into their programs.



# Development

## Unleashing the Blue Economy: Eritrea's Efforts to Develop Fisheries

*Habtom Tesfamichael*

Fishing is one of the most underdeveloped sectors of the Eritrean economy and potentially one of the most lucrative. The Red Sea is home to more than 1000 species of fish, including tuna, red-

snapper, king fish, sardines; large stocks of high-value prime food species, such as lobsters, crabs, oysters and shrimps; and over 200 species of coral.

The fishing sector, especially artisanal fishery, has a long-

fisheries, which had been devastated by the protracted war of independence, the Government initiated a project of building infrastructure that would help local fishermen to increase landings of fish products by about 7.500 tons. As a result, fishing trips and landings were growing steadily. Artisanal fish landings grew steadily, from about 200MT in 1980s to 1664MT in 2008.

Eritrea has exclusive rights to use about 52,000 square kilometers of largely unexploited waters and is moving rapidly both to develop and to protect its extensive marine resources. Recent advancements, highlighted by the inauguration of state-of-the-art ice production facilities, are set to transform the industry and unlock its true capabilities.

On February 3, 2024, Minister of Marine Resources Tewolde Kelati inaugurated an impressive ice-making machine with a capacity of producing 40 tons of ice per day. This marks a significant turning point in the local fishing industry as it addresses fishermen's major obstacle, the scarcity of ice. The two compounds, Tiwalet and Girar (Eri-Fish compound) housing the cutting-edge machines, were built as part of the Fisheries Resources Management Program established in 2017 with the joint cooperation of the Government of Eritrea, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the World Bank for Agricultural Development.

In his talk at the inauguration of the machines, Mr. Adonay Hirui, Director of the Office of Coordination of Partnerships and Cooperation at the Ministry of Marine Resources, emphasized the

importance of the ice production facilities and the rigorous evaluation undertaken to ensure their reliability and efficiency.

Mr. Woldegabir Woldeab, Head of the National Fisheries Corporation, stressed the positive impact of the ice machine installation on fisheries operations. He expressed confidence that the new facilities would greatly enhance existing programs and streamline the activities of fishermen. Previously, smaller inadequate and malfunctioning ice machines led to constant shortages of supply of ice, hampering fishing operations and negatively impacting the industry.

Hamid Idris, manager of the ice production facilities that were established in 1995, said that the new plant primarily serves the needs of local fishermen, ensuring reliable supply of ice, clean water for residents in islands in remote locations, and other necessities. Adequate supply of ice is crucial for optimal fish production in the fishing sector.

Efforts to increase ice production on the site have been going on since 2015. Initial attempts with four plants fell short due to frequent malfunctioning, but valuable lessons were learned from those experiences. Technicians were trained and specific needs were identified, and based on this knowledge, the new machines were installed in the two locations: Tiwalet, where fishermen receive supplies, and the premises of the Eritrean Fish Corporation, where fishermen deliver their catch. The ice is now provided twice a day, every 12 hours, reducing waiting times for fishermen and saving them valuable time. The ice machines operate nonstop, ensuring

uninterrupted production.

Guidelines dictate a one-kilogram-ice to one-kilogram fish ratio, and fishermen obtain ice on credit and pay back upon return. The plant's strategic location at the port makes it convenient for the fishing boats to dock and access garage services.

Ice production capacity dropped to its lowest level of 9 tons per day in 2022. The new ice production facilities have now significantly increased the capacity to 40 tons per day, which is expected to boost fish supply. The newly inaugurated plant can produce flake ice, the fishermen's preferred type of ice.

The clean water used in the production of ice comes from the dam at Dogali, which has been tested for its PH level and proven to be superior because of its low salinity. The plant, which is supplying ice at subsidized prices, began its operation last November and has already made a difference in the lives of fishermen and their capacity to fish.

The exploration of Eritrea's marine resources holds immense potential for employment, revenue generation, and overall economic well-being. By investing in infrastructure and technology like the newly constructed ice production facilities, Eritrea can position itself as a regional leader in fisheries.

Eritrea can unlock the full potential of its fishing industry, paving the way for a prosperous and sustainable future. For this to become a reality, it is crucial for the government, in collaboration with international partners, to continue supporting the fishing industry by providing training to fishermen, implementing sustainable fishing practices, building infrastructure such as jetties, and ensuring effective management of marine resources.



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standing tradition in Eritrea. Fishing has traditionally been the main means of livelihood for the coastal communities of Eritrea. Eritrea had an active artisanal fishery sector with annual catches exceeding 25,000 MT in 1954. Then it went down from 21,000 MT in 1966 to 14,000 MT in 1967. During the war of liberation, the fishery sector almost collapsed because numerous fishing facilities were totally destroyed and local fishermen increasingly turned to some other activities while the majority sought refuge in neighboring regions. Only 328 tons of landings were registered in 1980.

It was only in 1993, following Eritrea's independence, that the fishery sector began to revive. Initiatives were taken by the government, in collaboration with development partners, to support coastal communities to revamp the sector so that it could play a significant role in building the nation's economy.

As part of the efforts to rehabilitate



## SpotLight

# A Crucial Element in Growth, Development, Social Cohesion, and Equality

*Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion*

Just a few days ago, several hundred young people in Tessenei sub-zone, located in the Gash Barka Region, and Habero sub-zone, within the Anseba Region, completed vocational and technical training programs. Jointly organized by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), an organization that was founded a half-century ago during the course of Eritrea's independence struggle, the three-month-long training programs combined a comprehensive theoretical study component with extensive practical, hands-on training. Notably, the programs, which offered training in a variety of fields and disciplines, were delivered free of charge for all students.

Alongside being extremely positive and encouraging news, the recent conclusion of the technical and vocational training programs serves as a useful opportunity to briefly reflect upon several important related points.

### *Highlighting human capital*

Briefly, human capital can be understood as the collection or body of knowledge, skills, competencies, abilities, and health that people accumulate throughout their lives, enabling them to realize their potential as productive members of society.

Over the years, numerous empirical studies conducted in settings around the world have invariably shown that improvements or expansions in human capital tend to prove vital to promoting socioeconomic growth, productivity and participation, innovation, and development. It has also often been argued that, "a nation's human capital endowment can be a more important determinant of its long-term success than virtually any other resource." Ultimately, when countries lack human capital, they are not able to drive or sustain economic growth, will not have a national labor force that is prepared for the more highly-skilled jobs of the future, and will not compete

effectively within the intense global economy.

Importantly, the diverse and significant benefits of human capital are also quite clear at the micro or individual level: generally, individuals with greater levels of education and better health tend to have better employment opportunities, be more innovative, accrue greater earnings, produce more output, and work more efficiently.

Eritrea's commitment to human capital development is both strong and longstanding. A starting example is from the country's National Charter, which was adopted in 1994, in Nakfa, and lays out the guiding vision and aspirations for the nation. It is worth quoting at length:

"Education is the foundation of development. To provide equal educational opportunity means to provide equal opportunity for development. We must widely expand education so that our people can be free from ignorance, acquire knowledge and skills through various means, and enhance their productive capacity to build their country.

Education is a fundamental right to which every Eritrean is entitled. Therefore, we must expand education to the rural areas, of the country where educational opportunity has so far been scant. We must build an advanced educational system which serves national unity and development, and equips people with knowledge and skills. Without the development of education, we cannot build our country or enhance democracy and justice.

Our greatest asset is our human resource. Therefore, we must assign a high priority to its development. Formal education is one way. In addition, all governmental and non-governmental institutions must provide continuing education and training. Continuous effort must be exerted to develop knowledge and skills throughout the society.

Health service is the other fundamental right. All Eritreans, whether residents of rural or urban areas, are entitled to basic health services. We must



fairly distribute health services throughout the country. To spread health education and to give priority to prevention are important aspects of the service.

Our people should also receive fair distribution of water, of shelter, sanitation and communication services.

Providing and operating social services can be very expensive. Even though the government must shoulder the primary responsibility for fairly distributing social services to every part of the country, the people should contribute their share through community organizations and the private sector."

Similarly, in a 2022 voluntary national development report that was submitted to the United Nations, Eritrea's Minister of Information, Yemane G/Meskel, explained that, "For a young, relatively small country, Eritrea is endowed with considerable

and diversified resources. It has massive potential within the extractive industry, rich and diverse marine resources, a unique blend of wildlife, extensive travel and tourism possibilities, and significant locational advantages. Notwithstanding these tremendous advantages, the Eritrean government's policy is and has always been firmly centered on investing in human capital and youth, which are, without question, our most important resource and greatest asset."

As well, last year, during his visit to Russia for the Russia-Africa Summit, President Isaias Afwerki stated, "...the development of our human resources is a priority for us. There could be other resources: oil, gas, minerals, and so on. But human resources are our human capital. We need to invest in that..."

In addition to the nation's



investments in health and traditional education, its continued efforts to broadening access to technical and vocational education and training serve as a strong reflection of commitment to strengthening and raising human capital. Over the years, thousands of young Eritreans, both male and female, and from across the country, have completed technical and vocational education programs in a wide range of fields and disciplines. These programs have expanded human capital (at both the individual and national level), and helped many of the graduates to obtain steady employment in jobs directly related to their specific skills training, thus allowing them to practically apply their learning, increase their earnings, and take concrete steps to positively change their lives.

### **Serving to promote cohesion and equality**

While the contributions of technical and vocational education and training to human capital, employment, growth, and other areas are relatively well known, it also offers other potential benefits. In particular, it may be a critically important tool for establishing a fairer society and cultivating social cohesion, promoting social justice, and supporting gender equality and empowerment.

*C*ontinued on page 5

# Community Based Health Service: Achieving SDGs through Accessible, Equitable and Quality health Service

Lwam Kahsay

Community based health services (CBHS) is an approach to healthcare that is adopted to rationalize resource utilization by the government and reduce the cost of healthcare for patients by promoting public health and prevention, thereby reducing expenditure on curative and rehabilitative healthcare interventions, which are a lot more expensive. The institutionalization of CBHS provides opportunities to increase access to quality health services for a wider population and the most marginalized and hard-to-reach communities.

The state of health of Eritreans showed significant improvements during the implementation of the first health sector strategic development plan (HSSPD-1) 2012 -2016. Life expectancy at birth improved from 49 years in 1995 to 66 years in 2018, 68 years for females and 64 years for males. Successive national surveys also show continued reduction in child mortality. These achievements have been made possible because of immunization and an increase in access to other preventive, promotive and curative health services for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The number of one-year-old children that are fully immunized against 12 antigens has now reached 98%. There has also been reduction in child mortality due to pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria that led to Eritrea attaining the MDG-4 on child mortality.

Maternal mortality ratio declined from 998 deaths per 100,000 in 1995 to 148 deaths per 100,000 in 2019. There has been noticeable reduction in the prevalence, incidence and mortality due to HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. HIV infection decreased from 1.3 % in 2005 to 0.6 % in 2019 as a result of vigorous campaigns. On the contrary, the prevalence of malaria and TB has increased slightly due to negligence and other reasons, and this calls for more efforts at community-level aimed at preventing and controlling malaria and TB.

Non communicable diseases are an emerging healthcare cases

that are now given priority. They cause 671 deaths per 100,000 compared to communicable diseases that cause 506 deaths per 100,000. Diseases caused by lifestyle choices, including poor diets, have shown an increase in cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases.

In Eritrea, community healthcare refers to the provision of essential health services at locations that are close to where communities live in both urban and rural areas. A number of health workers from the nine ethnic groups have been trained to give tailored health care services to meet the unique needs of their communities. Community health workers (CHWs) include community based therapeutic feeding (CBTF) volunteers, community integrated management of newborn and childhood illnesses (CIMNCI) agents, malaria agents, maternal health agents, TB promoters, wash promoters, peer coordinators, peer facilitators and health promoters among others. The CHWs are recruited as a rational process to support the provision of preventive, promotional, and selective curative services, unlike in some African countries where CHWs are recruited in times of crisis in response to the upsurge of specific diseases.

The community based platform in Eritrea, which is part of the primary health services, aims to support the health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities based on their needs and circumstances. The platform comprises community structures and management systems that must have strong links with

the lowest level of the three-tier formal primary health care system -- community hospitals and health centers -- for the

essential package are focused on the needs of the communities and are geared towards the attainment of universal health

on implementing the CHS, in order to enable community health workers to deliver safe and quality care. The government is working



delivery of effective and quality community services. The links include a well-established two-way referral system between the communities and the formal health system, supportive supervision, on-the-job training, regular replenishment of medicines and kits and an extension to community level data collation, analysis and feedback for action.

The community based platform is an important delivery mechanism to ensure equitable and affordable access to health services that is extended to communities in rural areas and remote locations and the disadvantaged segments of the communities. The services delivered as an integrated

coverage (UHC), subsequently contributing to the SDG targets.

Despite all the efforts and the vision of the MoH, community health programs face some challenges. Due to their fragmented and program-driven nature, community health services (CHS) face resource constraints and inconsistencies that negatively affect the delivery of community health care services. Effective monitoring, supervision and other support to the community health systems is negatively affected by shortage of professional health workers and inequitable distribution of human resources in which urban areas take the lion's share though they make up just 35%-40% of the population. There is a large number of community health workers whose efforts are fragmented and uneven across the country. Insufficient capacity in the decentralized administrative units often results in gaps in planning and implementation. Fragmented data collection and processing make planning difficult.

The government of Eritrea is working hard to meet the challenges by aligning the design, implementation, performance and evaluation of community health services, with specific emphasis

on optimizing community health workers at the national level as part of building a national health workforce and employment and economic development strategies in line with national priorities.

The MoH has developed 'national community based health services policy guideline' and 'national community based health services strategy' in line with the stated principles and WHO's global recommendations on health system support for optimizing community health workers. The main goal of this strategy is to provide quality healthcare and related services efficiently and equitably to all citizens in accordance with their specific individual and communal health and nutrition needs. It also includes these objectives: making CHS community centered so that communities are empowered to identify their healthcare issues and to be able to monitor intervention; making sure that healthcare committees and health management teams in all regions and subzones provide full oversight and support to communal and village health committees, community health workers and other community service providers; and advocating for and mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the community health programmes.



# OPINION

## Eritrean Women's Empowerment: Unleashing their potential

*Simon Weldemichael*

Prior to the armed struggle for independence, Eritrean women were socially, politically and economically marginalized members of the society. However, with an increase in the number of women joining freedom fighters, especially after the 1970s, women began to assume roles outside the confines of their traditional roles. In the course of the war of liberation Eritrean women demonstrated their strength, paving the way for gender equality.

The Eritrean struggle for independence transformed the traditional patriarchal view of women as inferior and weak. It created a strong sense of solidarity between men and women. The EPLF's declared position that "women's emancipation and national liberation are inseparable goals" contributed toward the liberation of women and elevated their participation in the struggle. From the outset, the EPLF recognized that women's emancipation is a long and complex process that needs to be dealt with as part of the liberation struggle. This excellent position was translated into practice, and it was demonstrated in women's active involvement in a variety of capacities in the struggle. Women made up more than 30% of the freedom fighters in the EPLF. Like the freedom fighters, Eritrean women living inside and outside Eritrea were also dedicated members of the struggle and helped by giving critical information and logistics, raising funds, and mobilizing communities.

During the thirty-year war of liberation, the EPLF fought against patriarchal oppression that undermined the status of women in the society. The struggle transformed Eritrean women into a formidable force that contributed immensely to the national liberation.

Eritrea's liberation struggle would not have succeeded without the participation and sacrifice of women. After acknowledging the role of Eritrean women in the struggle for independence, the National Charter of Eritrea (1994) states that "Eritrea cannot modernize without the full participation of Eritrean women." The charter underlines the importance of the solidarity between women and men that should be the basis for the new Eritrea. It states: "Eritrea must be a country where both genders live in equality, harmony, and prosperity."

For the past 63 years Eritrea has been fighting for liberation and to maintain its independence and sovereignty. In all instances, women were part and parcel of the struggle. Through their active participation in national affairs, they challenged the centuries-old patriarchy and contributed their share in expelling colonization. The Eritrean society has changed its perception of women.

The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Army and, later, the Eritrean Defence Forces have never fought without the active support of Eritrean women, whose images are depicted in the notes of Eritrea's national currency, national stamps, and

various works of art. The most popular pictures hanging on walls of homes and offices include women fighters digging trenches and running and fighting in battle, and mothers giving out food stuff to marching members of the army.

After Eritrea's independence, Eritrean women's rich history of the struggle was repeated in the struggle of national reconstruction and the struggle to protect Eritrea's sovereignty, foil illegal sanctions, bring an end to diplomatic isolation and for peace and friendship. And Eritrean women continue to bear a heavy responsibility to keep their family life going while caring for and supporting the defence forces.

When nation building began following Eritrea's liberation in 1991, women were at the forefront trying to re-establish a sense of normalcy. They faced many challenges resulting from the consequences of the war. Their struggle for the survival of their families was dire after their husbands and adult sons and daughters left home to join their compatriots in the armed struggle. Women had the responsibility of keeping what remained of their families together during the war for liberation.

Eritrean women's rich history of struggle was part of the proud history of Eritrea. The strength of women was properly channeled toward national liberation and social transformation. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), which was established amidst the war of

liberation in 1979, is a great national organization operating in Eritrea and abroad for the betterment of women. It works to preserve the history of courage and heroism of Eritrean women during the armed struggle and pass it on to the next generations. Forty five years since its establishment, the NUEW has now become an organization of generations, including veteran freedom fighters and young women who were born after Eritrea's independence.

Eritrea, which still faces the formidable task of nation building, has come a long way in its struggle for gender equality. The social and cultural

aspects of the struggle have freed the Eritrean society from the regressive and oppressive culture that denied women basic human rights. Institutional impediments have been removed and the necessary foundations for women's empowerment laid. Eritrean women today enjoy institutional and legal protection, and the society as a whole can be said to be increasingly acknowledging gender equality. Therefore, young women need to understand that all things considered they are now living in an environment where they can unleash their potential and help achieve more in the ongoing struggle for women's empowerment.

### A crucial element in growth...

*Continued from page 3*



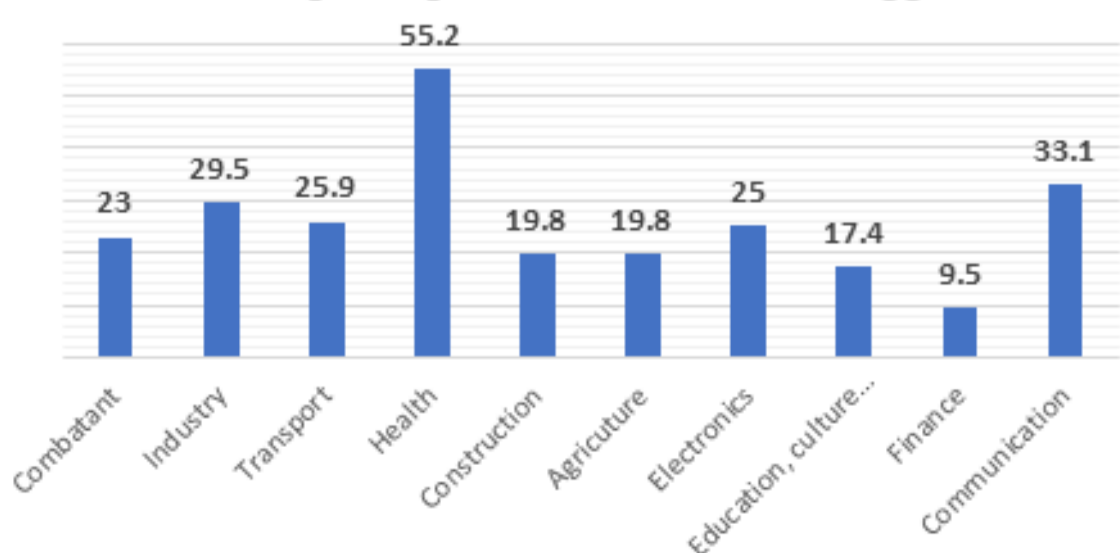
For example, vocational and technical education provides a great platform for young people who aspire to succeed but may experience challenges with traditional academic programs. Around the world it is also widely recognized that the development of technical and vocational skills is an effective strategy to strengthen the social inclusion of disadvantaged communities and empower marginalized groups by increasing their employability and expanding their opportunity for independence.

With regard to Eritrea, a quick look at the enrolment lists from training programs conducted nationwide, showing students that are from across the spectrum of society, including those from disadvantaged groups, historically marginalized regions, and rural areas, is a powerful demonstration of this point. So

is the fact that the programs are delivered completely free of charge for students.

Finally, in terms of gender equality and empowerment, technical and vocational education and training programs have historically helped young Eritrean women develop skills in numerous trades that have traditionally been restricted to men, such as carpentry, construction, woodwork, and metalwork, among others. The programs also play a role in empowering and inspiring these young women, many of whom have gone on to thrive in these various areas and fields, thus demonstrating autonomy, voice, and agency, as well as tangibly shifting, if not dramatically upending, powerful, deeply-rooted socio-cultural stereotypes and outdated beliefs or perceptions.

Women's participation in liberation struggle %





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Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analytical skills</li> <li>• Proficient in reading, writing, and communicating in English.</li> <li>• Report Writing skills.</li> <li>• Deliver quality performance (meeting scheduled maintenance forecasts).</li> </ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get things done attitude.</li> <li>• Safety leadership by example.</li> <li>• Ability to work under pressure.</li> <li>• Ability to work toward strict deadlines.</li> <li>• Commitment to deliver on agreed targets.</li> <li>• Results oriented.</li> <li>• Ability to multitask.</li> </ul>

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**A. Shareholders:**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Shares</u>
<b>Value in Nakfa</b>		
1. Tedros Berhane Dagneu 400,000.00	Eritrean	80
2. Shewit Tekeste Habtay 100,000.00	Eritrean	20
<b>500,000.00</b>		<b>100</b>

- B.** The head office of the company is in Asmara; branch offices may be opened anywhere within or outside of Eritrea.
- C.** The company shall have the following business purposes.
  - (1) To engage in import and export activities;
  - (2) to carry on wholesale and retail businesses;
  - (3) to undertake clearing and forwarding activities;
  - (4) to provide travel and tour operator services, and
  - (5) to undertake representative and commission agency, which includes but not limited to manufacturers as well as service providers agency, and shipping agency.
- D.** The capital of the company is five hundred thousand Nakfa (500,000), divided into 100 ordinary shares. The par value of each share is five thousand Nakfa (5,000), which are subscribed and fully paid by the shareholders in cash.
- E.** Mr. Tedros Berhane Dagneu is appointed as manager of the company for unlimited period of time.
- F.** The company is established for unlimited period of time.

**Noah General Trading Private Limited Company**

## Notice

The shareholders of **Simoti P.L.C** have conducted an extraordinary meeting on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2024 and resolved that **Mr. Tesfay Weldegergish Abadi** is appointed as a manager for unlimited period of time.

**Simoti P.L.C**



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY  
 Abo 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;

**HE Mine Trainer**  
**Number required – (01)**  
**Type of contract – Indefinite**

**Major Duties and responsibilities.**

- Assist the HE Mine Training Coordinator to establish a competency-based training system to facilitate the safe and productive use of machines in order to sustain operations at Asmara Mining Share Company.
- Provide training and assessment to ensure safe and efficient operations of their machinery in the workplace.

**General Responsibilities:**

- Work with the Mine Training Coordinator to establish training plan by machine and module for the mine
- Ensure all mining crew are trained and authorized to operate mining equipment
- Contribute towards identifying the training needs for the mining workforce
- Monitor and evaluate the performance of the Mine operators
- Training of Mining SOP's to Mining Staff
- Assess operators through various stages of competence for competency progression
- Assess and evaluate in support of operator recruitment
- Assist with the approved company mobile equipment licensing/permitting system
- Travel to and assist other AMSC sites if required
- Comply with all Occupational Health and Safety requirements as well as those required under relevant Eritrea legislation
- Accept personal responsibility for the health and safety of every employee and training participant under or assigned to his/her supervision
- The duties and responsibilities listed above are representative of the nature and level of work assigned and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

**General Information and other requirements:**

- Place of Work:** Debarwa
- 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**

**Profile: Qualifications and Experience**

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competency certificates for HE equipment</li> <li>• Training qualification in Workplace Trainer/Assessor</li> </ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 years' experience in large open-pit and underground mining with at least 2 years in Mine Training.</li> <li>• Sound knowledge of technical and operational aspects of open cut and underground mining</li> <li>• Experience in operation of heavy mining equipment</li> <li>• Ability to lead and co-ordinate a multi-disciplinary team</li> <li>• Simulator training is desirable</li> </ul>
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand Machine capabilities and deliverables</li> <li>• Valid Driver's License</li> <li>• Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel)</li> <li>• Plan, organize &amp; execution skills</li> </ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication (English and Tigrinya)</li> <li>• Commitment to deliver on agreed targets</li> <li>• Results oriented</li> <li>• Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills</li> </ul>

## Notice

Notice hereby given to the public that "Hadnet Clearing and Forwarding Private Limited Company" has been formed among the following members.

A. Members

Name	Nationality	Shares	Value in Nakfa
1. Luchia Negasi Fesshaye	Eritrean	50	150,000.00
2. Elsa Qorqos Beraki	Eritrean	50	150,000.00
		100	300,000.00

B. The head office of the company is in Masawa and branch offices may be opened within the Eritrea and outside of Eritrea

- C. Business purpose of the company
1. To engage in import and export activities
  2. To engage in general trading whole sale and retail trade activities
  3. To engage manufacturing activities
  4. To engage in clearing and forwarding activities
  5. To engage in travel agent and tour operator service.

D. The capital of the company is Nakfa 300,000.00 (Three Hundred Thousand Nakfa) divided in to 100 nominal shares. All subscribed and fully paid up in cash. The par value of each share is Nakfa 3,000.00 (Three Thousand nkf).

E. Ms. Elsa Qorqos Beraki is appointed to be the manager of the company for unlimited period of time.

F. The company is established for unlimited period of time.

**Hadnet Clearing Forwarding Private Limited Company.**



Q and A

# Highlights on the Status of Dairy Development in Gash-Barka Region

**Can you give us some statistical facts concerning the Gash-Barka Region's livestock potential?**

Gash-Barka is a region with a significant endowment of vast grazing areas and pastoral practice. It covers 40% of the country's total area, and 80% of its inhabitants depend on agriculture. Our administrative region has registered around one million bovines, more than three million caprines, 110 thousand camels, and 150 thousand equines.

**What is the region's quality of veterinary services and outreach?**

Of all the professionals in our branch office, 60 are veterinary practitioners. They work in 25 clinics across the region. Gash-Barka is much more prone to



infectious animal diseases, as animals are highly mobile within the region. Our veterinary officers are engaged in continued surveillance and follow-up activities to tackle the risks of animal disease outbreaks. Under this proactive measure, instances of major animal diseases are on the decline.

To ensure that our preventive approach is practical, we prioritize the most serious diseases, such as PPR, Anthrax, Brucellosis, Rabies, etc. Clinic-based services are rendered regularly. For example, such services were given to 290,000 animals last year, while more than 330,000 were vaccinated. Disease outbreak surveillance activities are constantly undertaken.

**Please tell us about ongoing forage production activities.**

The Gash-Barka region's grazing land totals more than 2 million hectares. In addition to the highest number of livestock, the region

Gash-Barka Region is called Mesob-Eddat in Tigrinya, meaning "the Basket of Opportunities." This term justifiably depicts the administrative region's diverse resources and potential for multi-sectorial development. Regarding agriculture alone, this region is endowed with a massive area of land for crop and forage production, coupled with a suitable environment for livestock development. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) 's Public Relations Division has interviewed Dr. Teklezghi Tekie, Head of the Livestock Development Branch in the Regional Administration of Gash-Barka, concerning the region's dairy development status.

witnesses seasonal migration of herds from the neighboring administrative regions, namely, the Central, Anseba, and Southern regions. Rarely do herds migrate from the Northern Red Sea Region to our region for foraging during extreme drought.

The primary sources of animal feed in our region are grazing areas. Recently, agriculture professionals who work at a sub-zonal level have been trained in community-based management of grazing

areas. They have already shared the knowledge they have acquired with the concerned farmers. We are further working to ensure that every administrative area sets up an enclosure to conserve forage for dry times. Strict supervision, cultivation of grasses and shrubs, and soil and water conservation activities must be carried out in these enclosures. So, 150 quintals of natural grass seeds have been planted in such enclosures in Akurdet, Dighe, Forto-Sawa, Haikota, Tesenei, Barentu, Goluj, Gogne, Shambuko and other sub-zones in areas where proper soil and water conservation techniques had been implemented.

Moreover, we increased our forage production efforts at our station in Akurdet. In the subzones with irrigated forage farming potential, we supplied sweet potato and elephant grass seedlings on a pro bono basis. Farmers were given the necessary training before the seedlings were distributed.

Equally worth mentioning is our

persistent engagement in awareness-raising activities concerning the need for forage storage for the dry season. In our region, several forage varieties are available that farmers can consider for storage.

The MoA also distributes concentrated animal feed to help grazing areas survive extreme drought or locust harm. For instance, last year, 2,000 quintals of high-energy rangeland pellets were distributed for free to farmers.

**What is the Gash-Barka region's water resource availability status vis-à-vis dairy development?**

For a long time, pastoralists were dependent on water wells due to a lack of water reservoirs. However, thanks to the government's resolute initiative of watering points, five dams, 11 micro-dams, and 138 ponds have been constructed in our region. Water resources from these reservoirs have made a positive impact on livestock development in general and dairy in particular.



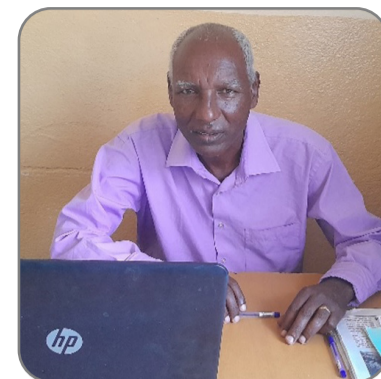
**What specific interventions has the administrative region made about dairy development?**

Most dairy farming practices in the Gash-Barka region lie under the extensive farming system. Since the indigenous breeds have their merits, we encourage farmers to maintain and upgrade their blood by selecting bulls for more productive offspring. Besides, we advise semi-intensive dairy farmers to focus on forage production to serve as a stepping stone to moving to an intensive farming system.

It is worth mentioning that the MoA distributed several meritorious cattle and sheep in different sub-zones of our region to promote productive dairy farming programs. Part of this initiative involved the distribution of Butana Sudanese cattle to a total of 240 farmers in 2009. Women-led families were among these beneficiaries. The cattle have gone through 11 generations in the case of the farmers who managed them properly. Based on the pre-condition of the distribution process, any beneficiary has the mandate to pass on one heifer to another farmer. Hence, through this system, more than 720 farmers have become beneficiaries of the scheme, and the total number of cattle stands at 2,640. The introduction of this breed has given rise to improved performance and outcome. As a result, they made a positive impact in improving the livelihood of many families. However, more needs to be done to strengthen the outcome.

Meanwhile, milk collection and

cooling facilities have already been installed in Akurdet and Tesseney and are due to be operational shortly. We also plan to set up such facilities, with smaller capacity, in



Mekerka and Tekombia towns.

Our region has diverse potential for investment in the dairy subsector. The administrative region always welcomes nationals who intend to invest in this area.

**Has your division carried out any human resource capacity-building activity recently?**

Regular training courses are organized at the regional level for the experts working for the Livestock Development Branch of our regional administration. These experts, on their part, engage themselves in awareness-raising activities among target farmers at an administrative-area level. Hence, farmers were trained in the following areas of dairy production last year:

- Community-based management of grazing areas
- Management of forage farming (sweet potato and elephant grass)
- Prevention of zoonotic diseases
- Precautions and potential risks of animal disease infections across borders
- Artificial insemination
- Semi-intensive farm management

Likewise, we ensured that farmers, relevant government bodies, associations, and service providers took part in workshops that we conducted on anthrax, rabies, and brucellosis. Proper veterinary drug management and side effects of veterinary drugs were equally emphasized in the workshops. We have acquired substantial experience in organizing similar workshops in the future.

I appreciate your willingness to give this interview.

