

PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA'S VISIT IN ERITREA

President Hassan Sheikh Mohmud of the Federal Republic of Somalia arrived in Asmara in the afternoon hours of 9 July for a four-day official visit on invitation of President Isaias Afwerki.

Upon arrival at the Asmara International Airport, President Mohmud and his delegation were accorded warm welcome by President Isaias Afwerki.

The two Presidents held talks on further consolidation of the warm ties between the two countries as well as on regional issues of mutual interest.

On July 10, President Hassan Sheikh Mohmud and his delegation accompanied by President Isaias Afwerki toured various development projects in the Southern region including Logo and Mislam Dams, agricultural projects, solar power grids, dairy farms and processing plant for milk and milk products.

During his visit, President Hassan was given briefing by the coordinators of the projects.

President Hassan also visited members of the Somali National Army that have been taking military training for three years.

At the event, the Commander of the trainees explained that they have



Congratulating the trainees for successfully completing their military training, President Hassan expressed expectation that as part of the Somali National Army to live up to the expectations of the people and Government of Somalia.

President Isaias Afwerki on his part asserting the exceptional historical relations and friendship between Eritrea and Somalia said that Eritrea feels honored and proud to contribute in the training and in building Somali National Army.

President Hassan further met and inspected military parade of the speed boats of members of Somali National Army who have been receiving naval training in Eritrea.

Speaking to the trainees, President Hassan said that the trainees are offspring of the once strong Somali Naval Force, and are to date part of the force that is under restoration and that a lot is expected from them.

Likewise, President Isaias Afwerki hosted dinner reception in honor of President Hassan Sheikh Mohmud at the State House.

The reception was attended by senior Eritrean Government officials as well the Somali delegation that accompanied President Hassan.

The event featured cultural and artistic performances by 'Sibrit' cultural troupe.

President Hassan Sheikh Mohmud and his delegation returned back home yesterday concluding a four-day fruitful official visit to Eritrea.

In a memorandum of understanding the two leaders signed yesterday, they agreed that Eritrea and Somalia will promote relations between their two countries, including Diaspora communities; strengthen political and diplomatic cooperation to protect and advance their national interests; broaden economic and social cooperation with emphasis on trade, investment, water security, agriculture, fisheries, health, and education; foster cultural, artistic and

sports activities as well as scientific and technological collaboration; promote cooperation to protect and enhance the environment and in addressing the impact of natural calamities and epidemics; enhance defense and security cooperation to safeguard peace, stability, and security; as well as endeavor jointly to advance cordial relations, cooperation, and economic integration in the Horn of Africa.

In a joint statement issued, President Isaias and President Hassan Sheikh agreed that Eritrea and Somalia would work in concert to foster peace, stability, cooperation,

and regional economic integration in the Horn of Africa.

On behalf of the people and Government of Eritrea, President Isaias also expressed deep gratitude to his brother President Hassan Sheikh for his timely and important visit.

President Hassan on his part thanked the people and Government of Eritrea and President Isaias for their warm fraternal welcome and brotherly hospitality.

It is to be recalled that Eritrea and Somalia have signed Friendship and Cooperation agreement in July 2018.



taken adequate military training and gained experience from the people of Eritrea on building one and united country and that they are ready to discharge their national obligations.

On the third day of his visit, President Hassan Sheikh Mohmud, accompanied by President Isaias Afwerki, visited the port city of Massawa and its environs.



EID AL ADHA COLORFULLY CELEBRATED

Eid Al Adha, 1443 Hijira year, was colorfully celebrated nationwide on 9 July.

At the celebratory event held at Bahti

Meskeram Square, Sheik Salem Ibrahim al-Muktar, Mufti of Eritrea, said that Eid is a religious and cultural event in which the faithful extend hands to disadvantaged citizens.

Sheik Salem called on nationals to make use of the educational opportunity being provided by the Government of Eritrea and send their children to school and especially females for educating women is educating the society.

Sheik Salem also wished Happy Eid Al Adha to the Eritrean people inside the country and abroad in general and to the faithful in particular as well as to the Eritrean Defense Forces.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE STATE OF ERITREA AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The State of Eritrea and the Federal Republic of Somalia,

Basing themselves on the historical fraternal ties and strong mutual solidarity between the peoples of Eritrea and Somalia;

Conscious of the vital common interest they share;

Recognizing that the successful fight against terrorism in Somalia is a prerequisite for peace, stability, and security not only in Somalia but in the horn of Africa.

Deeply aware of the vital importance of peace and development in Somalia for regional economic integration and prosperity.

Have agreed that Eritrea and Somalia will: -

1. Promote relations between their two peoples, including their diaspora communities.
2. Strengthen political and diplomatic cooperation to protect and advance their national interests.
3. Broaden economic and social cooperation with emphasis on trade, investment, water security, agriculture, fisheries, health, and education.
4. Foster cultural, artistic and sports activities as well as scientific and technological collaboration.
5. Promote cooperation to protect and enhance the environment and in addressing the impact of natural calamities and epidemics.
6. Enhance defense and security cooperation to safeguard peace, stability, and security.
7. Endeavor jointly to advance cordial relations, cooperation, and economic integration in the horn of Africa.



Done at Asmara on July 12, 2022

For the State of Eritrea

President Isaias Afwerki

For the Federal Republic of Somalia

President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud

LOCAL NEWS

ASMARA TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES 53 STUDENTS

Marking its 61st commencement,

the Asmara Technical School on 9 July conferred diploma to 53 students.

The three years training included General Construction, as well as survey and drafting.

Congratulating the graduates for successfully completing their training, Mr. Semere Worede, director of the school, called on the graduates to contribute their due part in the nation building process.

Commending for the training opportunity they were provided the graduates expressed conviction to live up to the expectations to the people and Government that provided them the opportunity.

Mr. Berhane Araya, director of Administration and Finance at the Technical and Vocational Training and Education Department, called on the graduates to develop their capacity practically on the ground.



Silver Jubilee of Eritrean community festival in Germany

The Silver Jubilee of Eritrean community festival in Germany was enthusiastically conducted at Giessen city on 9 and 10 July under the theme "Independent Choice-Backbone of Our Pride" in attendance of a number of nationals.

The festival in which Governors of all Eritrean regions and friends of Eritrea took part featured seminar on the objective situation in the homeland, cultural and artistic performances, children's and youth programs, photo exhibition depicting the 25 journey of the festival, as well as research paper focusing on regional and global relations with Eritrea and African challenges.

Indicating that the Eritrean people emerged victorious foiling all sorts of conspiracies and hostilities through their strong unity and spirit of resilience, Mr. Kahsai Tewolde, head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, expressed confidence that the Eritrean people will change situations into their advantage and register many more victories.

Underlining the significance of festivals in strengthening national unity, Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Charge d'Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, expressed appreciation to those that contributed for the success of the festival.

Ambassador Abdella Musa, Governor of Anseba Region, also gave seminar on the objective situation in the homeland and the set out national development programs.

Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Eritrea's Consul General in Frankfurt, also presented research paper focusing on "Youth and Challenges".

The festival was highlighted by cultural and artistic performances by 'Eri Band' youth cultural group as well as by Walta Cultural Troupe from Eritrea.

**ERITREA
PROFILE**

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Development

The Summer Work Campaign -- A Lot to Gain

Simon Woldemichael

The summer work campaign, a national program commonly known as kremtawi maetot, is an initiative taken by the government in 1994 to mobilize secondary school students to participate in efforts aimed at combating the global threat of climate change and its impacts by cleaning the environment, planting trees, helping build terraces and dams. Through the campaign, the government promotes volunteerism and raises awareness of students about environmental issues.

The involvement of young students in sustainable and responsible activities of environmental protection, rehabilitation and renovation programs gives them an opportunity to play an important role in the community they live.

Organizing a nationwide program requires strong organizational structure as well as communication among diverse stakeholders. Ministries, local administrations and national

renovating and constructing canals as well as renovating seasonal roads. Besides, 200 students have been assigned to help with work related to traffic safety while 100 have been assigned to the Research and Documentation Center to assist in filing documents.

The Government sponsors the national program to engage students during their summer holidays for some forty days. The summer campaign fosters hard work, cooperation and self-reliance. For more than twenty eight years since its establishment, hundreds of thousands of students have taken part in the summer campaign under the supervision of their teachers. It creates an opportunity for high school students to develop skills of

must create a sense of ownership. Involving the community in development projects goes in line with the vision and principles enacted in the 1994 National Charter. The charter stipulates that "without public participation, there cannot be development, and it is vital for people to participate at all stages of development projects." The summer campaign was launched in 1994 with a view to reconstructing a war-torn country by involving the community in activities aimed at protecting the environment. The activities include afforestation, construction of micro-dams in rural areas and renovating country

to increase their knowledge and enhance their skills. Students learn to appreciate the value of work and teamwork, and through experiential learning, they learn practical skills such as gardening. The summer campaign gives practical lessons to the students about environmental sustainability and inspires them to invent

and responsible. Classroom lessons about the environment are essential but not sufficient. Students need to have a firsthand experience about the environment and the threats against it. The summer work campaign allows students to directly participate in programs aimed at addressing environmental problems through



roads.

Education can be the backbone of development only if it prepares students for collective action. The summer campaign teaches young Eritrean students to be active participants in development projects. It also creates opportunities for students

solutions for environmental challenges.

The summer work program, which demands large amount of human and financial resources, brings together students, allowing them to share their own values and experiences. The program also provides a good environment for the youth to apply the theories they have learned in class and instill a habit of work.

The inclusion of environmental literacy in the school curriculum is very important to produce students who are competent

practical solutions.

Students have the right to enjoy a healthy environment that is suitable for their physical, social and mental development. They also have the right to understand their environmental conditions and participate in building their future environment. The summer work campaign is a significant and creative initiative that allows young students to know and understand their environment, the negative and harmful impacts of human beings on the environment, and the solutions that help maintain a healthy environment.



organizations are working together to make the summer campaign effective and efficient in line with the nation's development strategy. This year's summer campaign was officially launched on July 7 and will last until mid-August.

According to Mr. Ftwi Weldegiorgis, head of students' campaign for development at the Ministry of Education, more than 23 thousand students, out of whom 40% are female, are participating in 40 sub-zones and 140 stations. The activities are diverse and include planting trees in school premises and on streets, making terraces for soil and water conservation,

working in teams and be part of a community engaged in finding and implementing solutions to environmental degradation.

According to reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, 30 % of the Eritrean land used to be covered by forest a century ago. But due to successive wars, colonization, frequent droughts and other factors that number has been reduced to 1% over the years. The summer campaign is one of the initiatives taken by the government to restore the natural vegetation.

In Eritrea, there is a strong belief that any development program should be people-centered and



Pain of the Past

Natnael Yebio W.

The recently released movie by David Cronenberg, "Crimes of the Future," delves into a dystopian future where the human body tries to adapt to a synthetic environment. While the human body goes through something called "Accelerated Evolution Syndrome," pain becomes a thing of the past. One character says "Pain is a warning system" and cautions if the warnings are gone, human beings will go into unknown territory from where there is no coming back.

While the movie, which is slightly disturbing and is not for the faint-hearted, took one hour and 47 minutes off my Sunday afternoon, it nonetheless gave me an idea to take a look at how pain is viewed through the eyes of old people from the days of yore.

Once upon a time when I was quite young, the boy next to me was hit by a big stone on the head while playing. He didn't cry at first. That was the rule. But then he ran his fingers through his hair and felt something wet. Blood! It was then that he began to cry and wail.

"Shut up stupid! You are not supposed to cry!"

"Shut up yourself!" the boy replied. "I will cry my heart out!"

And he continued to cry until his mother arrived and slugged him for being a crybaby.

"If you cry like that again, you are not my son," she said. "I will not tell your father this time, but if you do that again, you will live to regret it." And through all that, the kid's head was covered with blood.

I remember one time visiting a village with a relative who came here from England for the first time. When we got at the village we all sat down for coffee. A sprightly lady in her eighties brewed coffee. She poured it into small handleless porcelain cups. When she handed the cup containing the overheated coffee to the guest, he was unable to hold it with his fingers and dropped it.

"Iba! (Cow dung)," shouted



the lady. The word iba is used in Tigrinya to denote a combination of clumsiness and weakness. The old lady thought that one had to suffer in silence and not show it in public. But my friend thought otherwise. What is the use of burning one's fingers for nothing?

That's why there are so many people in our country who have never been to a doctor. They feel the pain in their stomach or liver, but they think that to go to the doctor with a chest or kidney complaint is like a child running to his mother to tell her about a black eye or a broken nose sustained in a neighborhood fight. Don't surrender to pain is the principle.

But the face of the man who arrived at a clinic with a bloated hand I'll never forget. His eyes emitted dark rays of ignorance and he walked with misplaced arrogance and he walked towards the health officer.

"What's wrong with your hand?" inquired the health officer, who was recently promoted from dresser.

"I was bitten by a snake," said

the man.

"How long ago?" asked the health officer with long experience working among peasants.

"A week or so ago," replied the strange man.

The next day, I went to the clinic to inquire about the man's health. The health officer told me that he had referred the man to the hospital. A gangrened arm has no use but to be amputated and thrown away.

"But why?" I asked.

"Villagers are like that," he said. "They consider urgent visit to a clinic a sign of cowardice and prefer to keep their atrocious pain to themselves."

I have seen people carried to hospital on a traditional stretcher because they refused to see the doctor on time.

There are two kinds of pain: mental and physical. The common example of unbearable physical pain in this country is toothache. It makes brave men weep and certified village heroes scurry

to the nearest clinic for help. Nobody can bear the pain of an infected tooth. Yet, whimpering or whining is frowned upon by the society and is considered a sign of weakness.

Edde or Betki (good for nothing) are insults used to label the yellow-bellied. A real man should keep a straight face under pain and hardship.

"How did our forefathers extract tooth from a patient before the arrival of the Italians?" I asked my granddad.

"With coarse and primitive tools they used to craft household furniture."

Most of the time, the patient with the infected tooth was held by two or three able-bodied men, and the carpenter or joiner took out his tools and after much struggling and wrestling succeeded to pull out the bad tooth along with part of the gum. The gaping around was then filled with soot scrapped off from a ceiling and the gushing blood stopped.

The carpenter-turned-dentist would sometimes fall backwards to the ground along with the tooth and the torn out flesh clinging to his tweezers or pincers dripping in blood.

"Thanks God!" would sigh the patient at last, relieved of his pain. What could be worse than a toothache?

"I have seen people ready to smash their jaws with a big stone in order to dislocate the painful tooth. They were in a lot of pain," my grandpa told me. The bad tooth had to go whatever the cost. But, in all this, they showed no sign of defeat under pain. They kept a straight face.

The other type of pain, i.e. the mental pain, is worse than a toothache but is dealt with in the same manner as the first.

Job of the bible is the role model of our society in this respect. Once upon a time, Job, who feared God and shunned evil, got what least he expected. Not only did he lose all his

children and property, but he was even struck with an abominable skin disease that kept his friends away. Instead of complaining, Job accepted his fate with resignation and unmovable faith. In the end, he got all his children and property back as a reward for his fortitude and faith.

It seems that suffering in silence is a cultural trait of our society. Ask a poor man or woman if the world or God is unjust and he will reply that he or she has nothing to complain about, that God has destined him/her for such life on this earth and that someday, somehow, whether in this earthly plane or in the afterlife, God will repay him/her for past wrongs.

One day I went to visit a relative in his forties who suffered from bone cancer. He sat at the door of his humble house warming himself in the sun. He was the breadwinner in the family and his disease brought, as our saying goes, cold winds to the house.

I told him that I felt very sorry that it was unjust for the creator to bring such calamity upon him.

"I have lived to be 45 and I have seen the wedding of one of my daughters, and my sons are now adults...." he said. "Things much worse than this could happen.... I leave everything to God."

He died the following year. Never during all his suffering did he show any sign of grief or pain. He died like a saint.

Same goes in relationships. A broken hearted man never cries, never shows that he has been defeated by a heartless partner. If a man goes to his friends to whine about breaking up with his girlfriend, he is simply told to get over his feelings. Men would rather take their heart-broken friends to a bar, full of women, to drink rather than listen to a squalling man talk about his painful love stories.

Can pain be controlled? Yes. Through the mind, by the so-called mind-over-matter process or through faith. The latter is the easiest, more meaningful and durable.

OPINION

Schoolgirls and the Confidence Gap

By Delina Yemane Dawit

When I was in the tenth grade, a friend gave me a book entitled “Schoolgirls: Young Women, Self-esteem and the Confidence Gap”. At the time, I’d been looking for something a little more “serious” to read, so I took the book eagerly, unsuspecting it would remain deeply entrenched in my mind for many years.

Peggy Orenstein, a journalist who authored the book, reports her observations on the lives of eighth-grade girls attending two middle schools in California, USA. From bodily harm to sexual harassment to eating disorders among girls, her reports encompass a wide variety of experiences. But what attracted me the most, the part that remains etched in my mind, is a chapter entitled “Learning Silence: Scenes from the Class Struggle”. Here, Orenstein describes in detail the noticeable difference in class participation between boys and girls. She found that girls were more withdrawn and reluctant to reply to questions aloud for fear of giving incorrect answers as opposed to boys. And when they do reply, “they are generally to the easiest, lowest-risk questions”. In fact, one of her participants, a thirteen-year-old girl, remarked that in her opinion, “girls [...] worry about what people will say more than boys do, so they don’t want to talk so much”.

I was even more taken aback when I read the following:

“Girls are far less likely than boys to retain their affection for math and science. As they move through school, their confidence in their mathematical abilities falters and their competence soon follows suit. It’s important to note that the confidence drop often precedes the competence drop: even in early adolescence, girls who perform as well as boys often evaluate their skills as lesser”, a statement based on multiple studies on the subject.

To my teenage mind, this was a huge revelation: a hidden truth coming unraveled. I felt like an invisible glass had shattered before me; what I had never noticed before suddenly became obvious. I became aware that, like



the girls described by Orenstein, I too had been afraid of raising my hand in class to answer questions unless I was undoubtedly sure of the answer. I was terrified of answering incorrectly, thinking I would be mortified if I got an answer wrong. To be clear, my grades were good up to that point, but my policy was probably along the lines of “answer only when asked directly”. The strangest thing was that I was unaware of my own behavioral tendencies and assumed everyone was just as nervous. I recalled a particular incident from the year before, when a teacher called out to me with a question. Although I knew the answer, I still felt flustered. My heart sprinted in my chest and I replied slowly in a timid voice, my hands clutching tightly the hem of my uniform to control the shaking. But I don’t recall witnessing any incident of the kind among my male counterparts.

In the weeks that followed reading *Schoolgirls*, I started observing my own class. With the exception of two or three girls, most of the other girls in my class, like me, did not raise their hands; at least not nearly as much as the boys. I became fascinated by the apparent nonchalance that the boys exhibited. Even when they got the answer wrong, they didn’t seem to mind. They went about it as if nothing happened, not even discouraged from trying again, the way I inevitably turned out to be.

That realization made me feel indignant. “How unfair!” I thought, that over time girls learn to shrink themselves compared to boys, that we downplay our abilities and shy away from subjects like Math and

Physics. In effect, I felt we were sabotaging ourselves, becoming our own obstacles. Were we even the ones to blame to begin with? In the subsequent weeks and months, I couldn’t get the book out of my mind, and often felt guilty that I wasn’t participating in class as much as the boys. Slowly, that indignation morphed into a resolve. This wasn’t some destiny that had to be fulfilled. I didn’t have to accept it as some inevitable fate. I had control over myself and I no more wanted to be like the girls described in the book. I wanted to rebel against the status quo. If nothing else, I at least had the power to change myself.

That’s when I remembered my favorite fictional heroine: Hermione Granger, from the *Harry Potter* series. Growing up, Hermione was my idol. Her unapologetic passion for learning was something that I greatly admired. Both in the books and the movies, Hermione is the first one to have her hand up to answer a question in class. The particular way in which she raises it always amused me: boldly and full of insistent energy. I envied her indifference to other people’s opinions of her. She’s someone who, in the words of J.K. Rowling herself, didn’t “sacrifice parts of herself in becoming a [woman]”. Granted, she’s a figment of the author’s imagination, but she represented something that I wished to embody.

Little by little, I tried to push myself into the metaphorical spotlight. Every question that I wanted to attempt answering, every comment that I felt was important to say, and every question that sprung to mind, I tried to voice out loud. It was

quite hard at first: they weren’t kidding around when they said that old habits die hard. But, regardless of my nerves, I took it as my personal mission to change my own narrative. I became more intentional with my thoughts and conscious of my actions.

I no longer allowed myself to say, “I hate Math!” or “I’m not good at Physics”. After all, Hermione wouldn’t say those things! So why should I? If there was a tough problem, I had to grind on it that much harder. I had to try, again and again until I got it right; and ask for help when I needed it. My shaking hands didn’t steady overnight, nor did my galloping heart. That all happened in time. And in those times when I got the answer wrong in front of everyone, I learned that it wasn’t the end of the world. I started to realize that not only were people not laughing at me, they weren’t even paying attention to me. And that felt strangely liberating.

Needless to say, my grades improved quite a lot. But more importantly, I felt a shift in my mentality. I learned to never back down from a challenge because that’s what it all is, a challenge. I got into the habit of facing things that intimidated me, be it an unfamiliar project, giving speeches in public, even writing this very article. I learned to say “yes” to every experience that came my way. In essence, I became comfortable with the uncomfortable. There are downsides to this: I always run the risk of making a mistake, falling short of my goals, being misunderstood and maybe even failing miserably. But I refuse to let fear drive me into inaction.

Even in the professional

scene, I noticed that things were no different. I found the same dynamic to be true among my peers. In fact, many studies found that women are often hindered by their own perceived lack of expertise in a given area, so they tend to refrain from grabbing opportunities as opposed to their male counterparts with the same work experience and skillsets. In my own experience, I find that women don’t pursue opportunities in the same way and level that men do.

That being said, I think it would be remiss of me not to acknowledge that *Schoolgirls* is based on observations made in US schools and cannot be generalized to all parts of the world at face value. I don’t want to automatically assume that this is the case in every society -- I sincerely hope not. Besides, times have somewhat changed since *Schoolgirls* was first published in 1994. But, until we can conduct our own studies, books like these open our eyes to things we probably wouldn’t have noticed otherwise. I owe some of the changes in my attitude to Orenstein’s work, whom I imagine had a similar aim in mind when writing it; and I’m grateful to the friend who recommended it in the first place.

To conclude, I would like to leave all readers, regardless of gender, with two questions to think about: who would we be as individuals if we didn’t let our fears dictate our actions? What kind of a world would we build if we could all shed our insecurities and for once replace it with the mantle of self-esteem? I think there’s no telling the heights each one of us - and all of us together - can reach.



**ASMARA MINING
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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Project Officer
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To assist with all procurement, controls, administrative, and document control requirements to ensure that the project objectives are achieved in terms of safety, cost, budget, timing, and quality.
- All project-related administration work.
- Assistance with Financial Management requirements.
- Liaison with various internal and external departments.
- Become familiar and adhere to the project health, safety & environmental regulations/procedures
- To enforce the AMSC HSE policies and procedures.
- All project-related administration work,
- All project-related document control, including filing printing, and archiving of documents.
- Liaisons with the financial department and facilitating payment of suppliers,
- Updating the relevant financial control documentation and files,
- Preparation, submission, and filing of all required project payment documentation,
- Assistance with preparation of the project cost report,
- Preparation of all documentation for project department employees, contractors, and vendors as per AMSC policies and procedures including business visas, travel permits and arrangements, site entry forms, hotel, and flight bookings, expat drivers licenses, leave request forms, AMSC identity cards, etc.
- Assistance in the development of all procurement-related documentation;
- Assistance with managing logistical matters on all imports for the project;
- Expediting of all on-shore and off-shore orders and contracts;
- Capture, check, and submission to the payroll department of employee timesheets.
- Liaise with project personnel in the Asmara office to submit, expedite and issue all project-related documentation required by Governmental Departments.
- Internal purchase requisition for office items required by the project team,
- Liaisons, organizing, and booking inductions and FLRA training with the Training and Development department for project personnel, vendors, and contractors
- Maintain an interface relationship with all departments and their personnel on the project, including engineering, procurement, mining, health & safety, controls, and finance in the execution of the project.

Formal Education	□ Accounting Diploma or equivalent.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	□ Minimum 1-year experience in a project environment on large projects with project controls, document control and administration. □ Sound knowledge and experience of the AMSC project execution systems and procedures.
skills and abilities – Technical skills	□ Intermediate Computer Literacy (Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook)
Other skills and abilities-behavioral skills	□ Communication (English) □ Interpersonal relations □ Ability to work towards and achieve strict deadlines □ High level of accuracy and attention to detail

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:**
Type of contract:
Salary:

Asmara Office
Indefinite Period
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 Non- Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit
Affairs, P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea

Profile: Qualifications and Experience



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Position: Process Plant Engineer

Department: Process Plant

Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Reporting to the Process Plant Manager, the Process Plant Engineer is responsible for managing the fixed asset maintenance team, including Boiler Makers, Electrical and Instrumentation, Mechanical Fitters, Condition Monitoring, Planning, Port Maintenance and Power Plant Contractors. The incumbent is responsible for KPI performance of each section and establishing a preventative based maintenance system, reducing operating costs with less breakdown maintenance. The incumbent is also responsible for training and development of National Artisans.

Main Functions

- Planning
- Implementation
- Reporting & Data Control
- Management

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

Planning

- Short term and long term maintenance planning. Including assessments of future needs based on production levels and Life of Mine plans.
- Manages the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) and Preventative Maintenance tasks (PM's).
- Responsible for scheduling and efficiency of Artisan work force
- Annual budget and forecast planning

Implementation

- Manages the Engineering team who are responsible for maintenance and repairs of fixed equipment, in line with plans to ensure an efficient and effective operation, in order to achieve/exceed operational targets to maximise process plant availability.
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading Field Level Risk Assessment (FLRA) and Team Based Risk Assessment (TBRA). Report any safety issues/incidents.
- Comply with mine's cardinal rules and other safety, environmental or other rules and standards as directed. Ensure all hazards and risks are identified, reported and eliminated.
- Coordinate the Process Plant Engineering Division resources (people; equipment; spares/consumables; and facilities to ensure processing utilization and cost management objectives meet or exceed targets.
- Assists with managing the monthly expenses vs budgets.
- Ensure equipment performance/reliability, quality and costs are in line with budget.
- Ensure appropriate level of resourcing. (Maximise efficient use of materials, tools, equipment)
- Manage engineering activities according to plans, legislation, client needs. Best practices and principles to conform to standards, methods and procedures.
- Carry out routine visual inspections within area of responsibility to identify issues.
- Visible Leadership

Reporting

- Ensure that the Engineering "Information System" is updated.
- Ensure performance reports are accurate and submitted on time (daily; weekly; monthly).
- Ensure that ICAM / Root Cause Failure Analysis investigations are carried out and issues arising from such are dealt with in a timely manner.

- Ensure systems in place to identify risk and improvements for continuous improvement.

Management

- Provide technical support for the team, as and when required.
- Provide training and mentoring for the team (especially safety standards and procedures).
- Ensure all Process Plant Engineering Division personnel and contractors, work in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, company policies and procedures.
- Promotes good behaviour. Motivate team to become "performance driven".
- Lead team to improve current engineering processes
- Collaborate cross department for overall success of the mine.

Qualification

- Diploma/Degree in Mechanical/Electronic/Electrical Engineering

Knowledge and Experience

- 10 - 15 years relevant experience
- 5 - 10 years Management skills

Technical Skills

- Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel – Advanced)
- Engineering maintenance, safety & environment experience
- Attention to detail
- Analytical skill
- Management skills
- Problem solving skill
- Financial Management Skills
- Strategy Exposure
- Project Management
- Maintenance Management

Behavioural skills

- Communication (English)
- Assertiveness
- Interpersonal Relations
- Integrity
- Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling
- Ability to work towards strict deadlines
- Coaching & Team-building skills
- Discretion
- Self-motivation
- Cultural Diversity experience

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirement 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 Non- Eritrean applicants:

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



Design: Tazaz Abraha
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President Hassan Sheikh Mohmud's Visit to Development Projects in the Southern Region of Eritrea

