

## MAI-NEFHI COLLEGE OF SCIENCE GRADUATES 193 STUDENTS



Marking its 15th commencement, Mai-Nefhi College of Science has conferred Degrees to 193 graduates with 54% females.

The graduates include 56 in Chemistry, 52 in Biology, 28 in Statistics, 24 in Mathematics, 18 in Geology and 15 in Physics.

Speaking at the occasion that was conducted respecting the

guidelines to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, Prof. Gebrai Asgedom, Dean of the College, noted that developing human capacity is the cornerstone of development and prosperity, and added that the substantial investment the Government of Eritrea is making towards education attests to that effect.

Congratulating the graduates for successfully completing their

education passing through the challenges due to COVID-19 pandemic in the past three years, Prof. Gebrai called on the graduates to serve their people and country with diligence.

Mai-Nefhi College of Science has over the past 13 years graduated 2,589 students in degree, 778 students in diploma and 91 students in certificate.

## AMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL ACROSS COUNTRY

The Ministry of Agriculture has reported that ample distribution of rainfall has been registered across the country in the first two weeks of July.

According to the Agricultural Meteorology Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture, from 1 to 13 July, 122.5 mm rainfall has been registered in Barentu, 97.5 mm of rainfall in Molqui, 84.6 mm in Ugana, 73 mm in Derabush, and 70.3 mm in Omahajer all in the Gash Barka region.

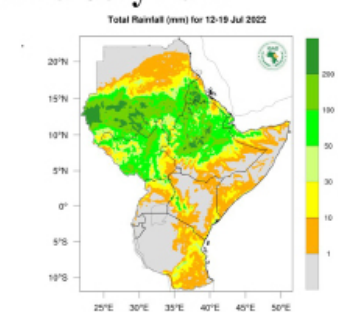
The report also indicated that vast areas in Anseba region have received a good coverage of rainfall with 119 mm in Shindwa, 76.3 mm in Adi-tekelezan, 62.8 in Geleb, 56.9 mm in Mihlab, and 55.1 mm in Kaluq.

Similarly, in the past two weeks, ample rainfall has been registered in most parts of the Central region. Accordingly, 92.1 mm of rainfall has been registered in Tsaeda-Christian, 90 mm in Tsezega, 86 mm in Biet-Gergis, 74.7 in Kehawta and 72.7 mm in Merhano.

The Agricultural Meteorology unit at the Ministry of Agriculture also reported that commendable distribution of rainfall has been registered in most part of the Southern region and in some part of the Northern Red Sea region.

### Weekly Forecast - 12-19 July 2022

- Total rainfall**
- **Heavy rainfall (above 200mm)** predicted over parts of north-western Eritrea
  - **Moderate rainfall (50-200mm)** expected over north-western Eritrea
  - **Light rainfall (less than 50 mm)** expected over parts of coastal parts of Eritrea



## STUDENTS' SUMMER WORK PROGRAM



The 2022 Students' Summer Work Programme commenced on 12 July in the Central region.

According to Mr. Abraham Berhe, head of students' campaign for development, the program that will continue until 20 August. He also added that over 7,000 students and

237 coordinators, teachers as well as agricultural experts are participating from 49 centers.

Indicating that 98% of the students will be involved in water and soil conservation activities and 2% in traffic safety and clearing documents, Mr. Abraham said that there is plan to construct 390 km of terraces, renovate 447 km of terraces and prepare holes for planting 285,000 tree seedlings.

Also the report indicated that over 23 thousand students, including 40% females, as well as 850 coordinators, teachers and agricultural experts will take part in the summer work program at national level from 140 centers.

## ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM TO EDF MEMBERS

Entertainment program for members of the Eritrean Defense Forces that are tirelessly participating in the implementation development programs and in safeguarding the national sovereignty has been organized in Mai-Mine sub-zone on 12 July.

The program that was organized in Mai-Mine semi urban center was attended by Ms. Leul Gebreab, Minister of Labor and Social

Welfare, Mr. Hagos Gebrehiwet, Head of Economic Affairs of the PFDJ as well as Gen. Filipos Woldeyohannes, Chief of Staff of the Eritrean Defense Forces.

Indicating that the members of Eritrean Defense Forces are the main players in the implementation of development programs in the sub-zone, Lt. Colonel Abraham Haile, administrator of the sub-zone, said that the objective of the program was to express gratitude

for their committed participation.

The Commanders on their part said that the program attests to the profound respect the Eritrean people have towards their defense forces and expressed appreciation for the entertainment program.

The entertainment program has been highlighted by cultural and artistic performances by Egri-Mekel cultural group of the Central Command.





# Statement by H.E. Ambassador Sophia Tesfamariam at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)



*President of the ECOSOC,  
H.E. Mr. Collen Kelapile*

*Excellencies  
Ladies and Gentleman*

It gives me great pleasure to present Eritrea's first Voluntary National Review report to the 2022 United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Spearheaded by the Ministry of Finance and National Development, the VNR preparation process used a whole-of-government approach, which was highly participatory and robust. The process was locally-owned, highly collaborative, and transparent, involving the contributions and participation of range of entities, including ministries, civil society and other organizations, and the UN development system in Eritrea.

Focusing on SDG 3 – health and well-being and SDG13- climate action, and briefly touching upon the status of implementation of the other SDGs, the report presents Eritrea's unique experiences, including successes, lessons learned, and key takeaways, in implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Eritrea's achievements on the two SDGs are impressive and offer

important insights for other countries operating in resource constrained environments. The report also reflects on challenges on Eritrea's development trajectory towards attainment of the priorities in its National Charter, and attainment of the SDGs.

In Eritrea, sustainable development, in all of its fundamental elements and principles, remains an integral part of the country's long-term vision and policy architecture. The national policies and action plans are closely aligned with the SDGs. The National Charter, adopted in 1994, for example laid out the guiding vision and aspirations for the country, summarizing them into a number of basic goals: national harmony; political democracy; social and economic development; social justice; cultural revival; and regional and international cooperation.

Guided by the principle of self-reliance, Eritrea's development and nation-building processes are grounded on social justice and leaving no one behind. Unwavering emphasis is placed on ensuring that all citizens, regardless of their (religion, language, locations... etc.), can freely and fully participate in, contribute to, and benefit from the progress in national development programs. National policies, legal instruments, and social protection programs establish a foundation for development, while guaranteeing and promoting a range of fundamental rights including addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups in the population.

Eritrea is one of the few countries that entered the SDGs period having achieved most of the health related MDGs. The country's experiences and noteworthy achievements during the MDGs era have offered useful lessons and valuable insights, as well as provided a firm platform to build on successes and drive forward, with added momentum, for the SDGs.

With regard to SDG 3, which aims for good health and well-being, the Eritrea's national health policies and health sector strategic development plans aspire to maximize the health and well-being of all citizens at all ages and seeks to ensure equity and access to essential health services consistent with universal health coverage (UHC) principles. Since the launch of SDGs in 2016, a wide set of interventions have been

implemented to expand access and improve health care for all, leading to the achievement of UHC.

Health service continues to be heavily subsidized, with patients required to make only nominal payments (which are wholly waived in cases of financial need). Many essential health services are provided completely free of charge, while all patients with selected chronic diseases and other disorders are provided with free care and prescribed medications. Significant improvement was made in expanding health infrastructure, through construction and renovation of many health facilities, human resource development, and provision of essential medicines and medical equipment.

Accordingly, the following achievements have been made in relation to SDG3:

- Life expectancy at birth has shown significant improvement, rising from 49.6 years in 1990 to 65.1 in 2016 and 67.1 years in 2021.
- Currently, approximately 80 percent and 70 percent of the population lives within a 10 and 5 Kms radius of a health facility, respectively, representing major improvements from just a few decades ago.
- The maternal mortality ratio dropped from 998 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 228 in 2015, and 184 in 2019 – an overall reduction of 82 percent during the period 1990-2019.
- The proportion of deliveries by skilled health workers has risen to 71 percent from 36 percent in 2010 and only 6 percent in 1990.
- Under-five mortality rate was reduced by 75 percent, from 153 in 1990 to 39 in 2020.
- Tremendous strides have been made with regard to national vaccination. The proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in the National Immunization Programme is nearly universal, with more than 95 percent of children fully immunized for their age.
- HIV prevalence and new infection rates have been reduced

with current prevalence among the general population of 0.6%.

- The country is transitioning from pre-elimination towards elimination of malaria.

Regarding progress on SDG 13 which advocates about climate action, Eritrea has signed and ratified a number of international climate change agreements and instruments. The Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, working closely with other ministries, offices, CSO, and UN development system, has prepared and submitted a range of climate change- and biodiversity-related reporting documents.

In order to achieve a climate-resilient future, Eritrea is working towards the development of renewable energy and efficiency improvement in all sectors, particularly in energy production, transmission, distribution, and consumption, as well as in transport, manufacturing, and household energy consumption. A number of projects are also in place to conserve, restore, and enhance natural areas, including regular nationwide afforestation campaigns involving the participation of communities, students, and youth groups, as well as water and soil conservation programs. Moreover, the climate change adaptation and mitigation measures include, expansion of irrigation schemes, and construction of terraces, dams, and ponds. Households and communities, especially those in at-risk areas, receive support with adaptation strategies and technologies, helping to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resiliency, and secure livelihood

Eritrea is vulnerable to a number of natural hazards, such as recurrent droughts, flooding and storms, high winds (especially with coastal areas), locust swarms, and volcanic activity. National responses to and management of hazards and disasters involve a comprehensive approach. The Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment, along with different levels of government and administration, and various other partners work collaboratively to mobilize resources, coordinate activities, and assist communities to recover.

Regarding progress on other SDGs, there has been laudable improvement in provision of quality education; advancing gender

equality through empowerment of women and girls developing infrastructure, expanding the national roads network, raising agricultural production and productivity, and ensuring food and nutrition security, while access to electricity, water, sanitation, and hygiene, among other critical services, have been expanded, with notable expansions in rural areas.

In the area of partnership and cooperation, Eritrea has established cooperative frameworks and cultivated close partnerships with a range of bilateral and multilateral partners, regional and international organizations, and other entities. Meaningful engagement and effective cooperation are built, with concerted efforts being based on complementarity and guided by the country's locally-defined priorities and specific needs.

In an effort of containing the spread of COVID-19 and mitigating its impact on socio-economic development as well as implementation of SDGs, the government of Eritrea took sustained strong and aggressive actions. This was supported by frequent and clear communications from authorities, high levels of public buy-in and solidarity, and past experience and success in controlling endemic and communicable diseases. Accordingly, Eritrea has maintained among the lowest death and infection rates in Africa, with a high recovery rate and minimal community transmission. The total number of confirmed cases to date is 9,827, with 9,700 recoveries and 103 total deaths.

While much overall progress has been made, the VNR process has identified areas of the needs improvement to enhance further progress towards the implementation of the SDGs in the remaining period of the agenda. The process has highlighted the need of strengthening the national statistical system and enhancing the provision of timely, quality, complete, and disaggregated data to properly monitor and report on the progress of SDGs. Moreover, there is a need to expend resources, foster cooperation, and cultivate partnerships to support a sustainable recovery from COVID-19, fully realize developmental aspirations, improve the well-being of the population, and ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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## SpotLight

# Sawa: A Rite of Passage

Natnael Yebio W.

My father was the first in my family to go to Sawa in 1998. Back then he was part of the Eritrean reserve army during the TPLF war of invasion. He left behind his pregnant wife & four kids to serve his duty. Having done so he came back two years later. Fast forward to 2008 I was part of the 22nd round, the first in my family to go to Sawa to complete my 12th Grade education, sit for a college entry exam and do my 6 month military training. Since then five of my siblings have participated in different rounds. We sent our sixth this morning & we will send our last two years from now.

Sawa occupies a central place in Eritrean Families. The establishment of Sawa in 1994 and the subsequent National Service Proclamation No. 82/1995 was inducted so as to play a leading role in developing the skills of the youth in order to develop and enhance the skills of human resources, build the capacity required to achieve sustainable and holistic development and establish people-based strong defense force to assure the existence of free and sovereign Eritrea. Furthermore, the reform of the education system in 2003 reinforced this policy by introducing a modern and effective teaching and learning methodology that is student-centered and designed

to stimulate students' active participation as well as encourage teacher-student interaction.

The final year of secondary school education at 12th grade has been conducted in Sawa's Warsay-Yikaalo Secondary School since 2003. Here, students from all over the country live under one-roof and are given equal opportunities of education, free of charge. At the end of the academic year, they all sit for their final national examination and those who pass with above average grades join one of the eight colleges spread all over the country.

For instance, roughly 30 to 35% of students who take their national examination join colleges yearly. Those who attained below average grades are given various technical and vocational training courses in Sawa so they could acquire skills that are required in the nation-building endeavors. By 2020 above 100,000 students have taken their national examinations in Sawa.

Recently, Mai-Nefhi College of Science graduated 193 students while the College of Business and Social Sciences graduated 654 students. These are students who joined their respective colleges via Sawa.

One of my best experiences during my stay in Sawa was when

I was studying for my matriculation exams, I was once chosen as a peer Educator and when I was asked what subject I preferred to teach, I simply chose history. Just as my once mild teachers taught history, I embarked to teach it the same way. I strived to be the best history peer educator the only way I know how, by being a story teller.

Eritrea believes the heart of development is the role of the youth in shaping the future. As such, Young people are active drivers of change in their respective communities. They need structured mechanism for participation through decision-making, ideally in co-decision manner, and especially in areas that have a clear impact on young people. With the right political commitment, young people can fulfill their roles. That is where Sawa, comes in.

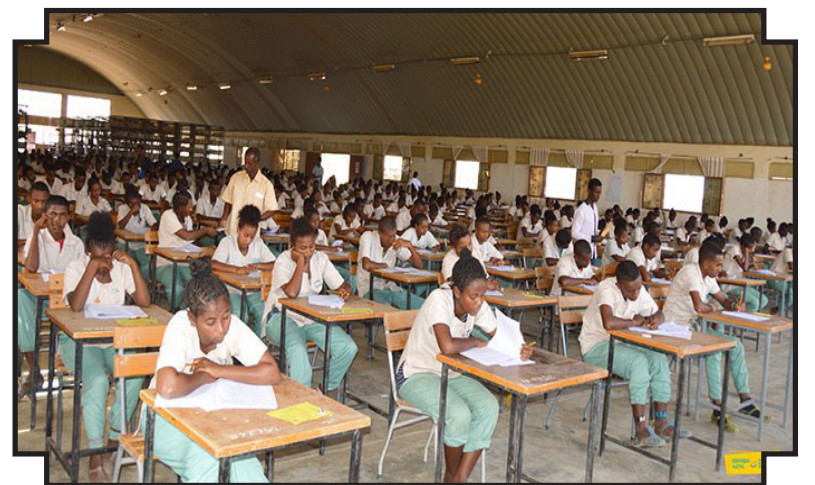


Sawa also happens to be serving you meet in Sawa.



ing as a melting pot for Eritrea's

A friend of mine who aptly



nine ethnic groups. It is a reminder of how much responsibility the place bears. Since its inception it has produced a formidable defense force, remarkable students & a diligent working force.

In a country where we have a close knit society, Sawa, although challenging, is a perfect place for the youth. The weather, though hot, one gets used to it over time. For the youth of Eritrea, it is a rite of passage. It is a year where each participant gets to reflect & get a sense of belonging outside of one's family. For those twelve months, your family is the ones

calls products of Sawa as Sawa man and Sawa Woman once said these formidable young citizens have set in motion events that still sustain Eritrean societies in myriad ways. If you go to a clinic, a Sawa Man and woman is there, if you go to schools, trenches, development areas, downtown services, cultural show centers, research centers, and even outside Eritrea and all over the world; there are millions of Sawa Man and woman who are in charge of their own futures. I couldn't have said it any better myself. And as a fellow Sawa man I can vouch for that truth.





# OPINION

## Reflections on Growing up in Eritrea

Eritrea the land of my birth. Eritrea, the country in which I spent most of my years growing up until I traveled to the United States for further education. Eritrea is the place from which it is impossible to disentangle one's heart! A few years ago, a church in Ohio asked me to speak about growing up in Eritrea. I put together a PowerPoint presentation using pictures taken mainly by my father. That has been adapted to print form for this article. Inevitably, it is a personal story.

How did I, whose ancestors are North Americans, come to be born there, as were my four younger brothers and two sisters? The story begins with our parents. Francis Mahaffy, a minister in the Orthodox Presbyterian Church, and his bride, Arlena Mahaffy, had a deep desire to make the



*The Mahaffy Family, Asmara, 1963*

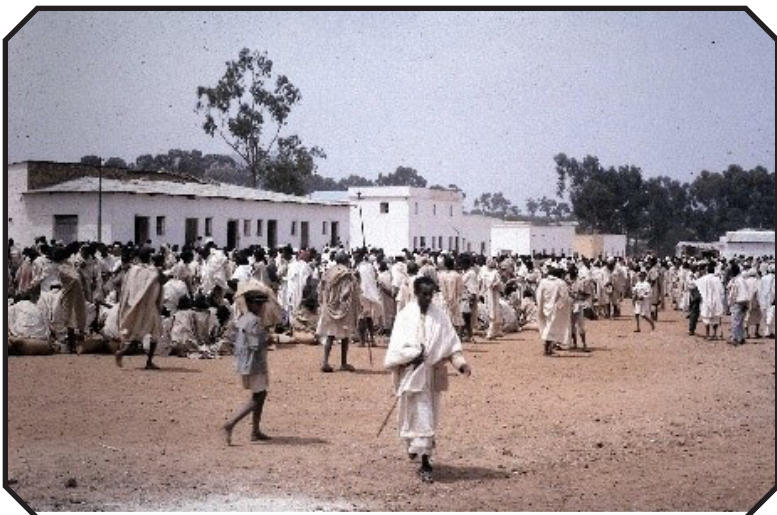
mother providing some of the illustrations. He also summarized many accounts from the Bible into Saho, including the stories of Abraham and Joseph and other material. A project spanning many years was translating the Gospel of John (Injil Yohannes) into Saho and publishing it.

Meanwhile, our mother provided hospitality in our home and visited with neighbors. She had taught in a one-room country school in Illinois before marrying out father. She took on the lion's share of schooling her seven children (and occasionally a couple of others) in our home. She had a profound influence on us children and was well-loved by neighbors. When school was over for the day, we boys enjoyed playing football with neighbors in the field behind our house. I enjoyed kicking the ball around,

they settled in Assab for several

parents worked with Clarence and Dora Duff colleagues. My parents helped in a small clinic in Ghinda, providing treatment for common ailments. In the 1960s, the clinic was expanded to the Mehrete Yesus (Compassion of Jesus) Hospital.

into that language. On Sunday,



*Market day in Senafe*

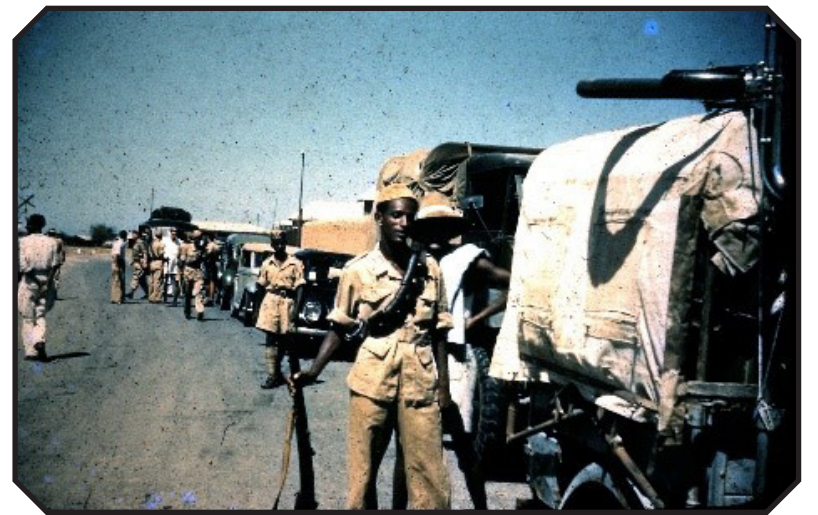
good news of Jesus Christ more widely known in Eritrea. So, as World War II was ending, they sailed from New York, crossing the Atlantic in an armed convoy, changing in Alexandria, Egypt, before arriving in Massawa. After a brief time in Adi Keyh,

years, where I was born. My father studied the Afar language and traveled by camel along the Red Sea coast, bringing the good news.

We then spent several years living in Ghinda, where my

During the cooler months of the year, our family drove the unpaved track to the village of Arafali at the south end of the Gulf of Zula. My mother spent time helping people with medical needs. My father was involved in learning the Saho language to preach the Bible to people in their language. The late 1940s and early 1950s were a time of civil uncertainty, with extensive activity by shifta (bandits). Travel between towns was often in an armed convoy.

In 1952 our family moved again, up the escarpment, through the city of Asmara, then turning south to the town of Senafe. Saturday was market day. Residents of Senafe and surrounding villages gathered to buy and sell grain, goats, sheep, chickens, eggs, and many other products. On Saturday (because of the number of people attending the market) and again on Sunday, my father would open a rented room facing the marketplace and invite people to participate as he preached the Bible. He spoke in Saho, but because many of the residents of Senafe had Tigrinya as their first language, a friend translated sentence by sentence



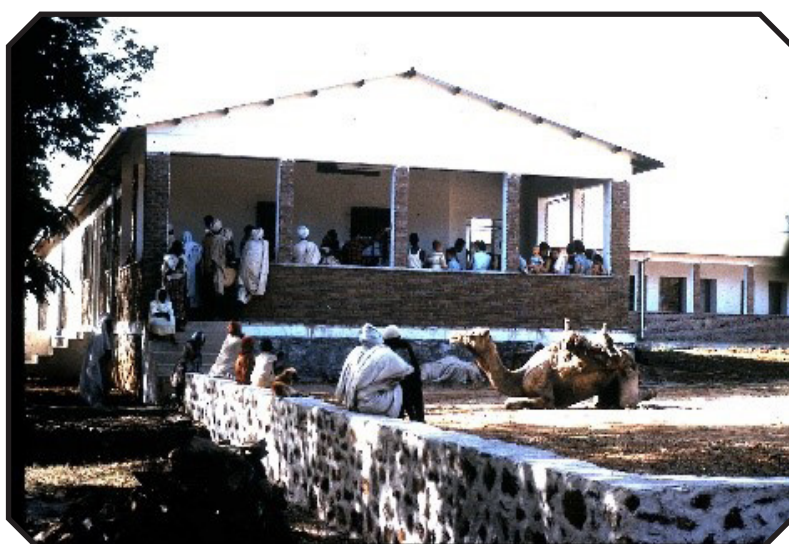
*A convoy ready to set out*

he would also drive to Adi Keyh and do the same. I have good memories of accompanying him.

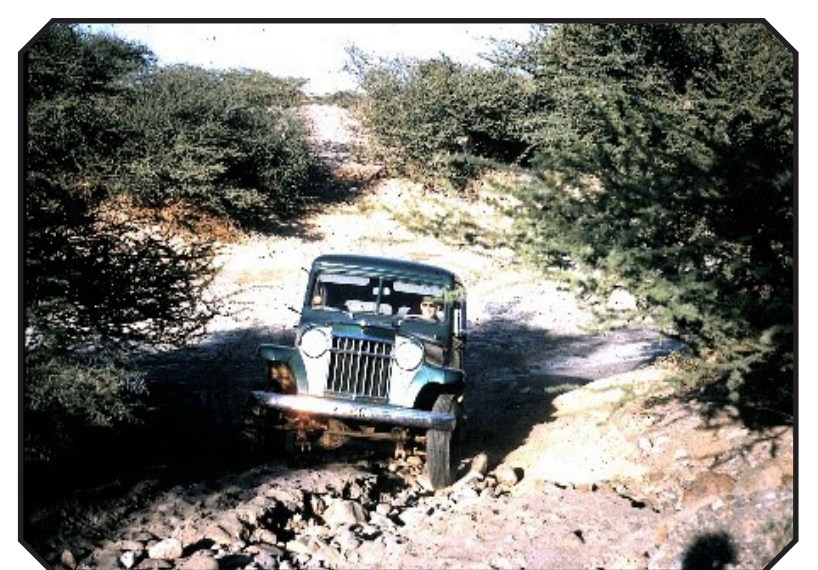
but some of my younger brothers, especially Paul, were adept players.

Since the Saho language was largely unwritten, my father worked on producing primers for teaching reading, with my

**John W. Mahaffy; Pastor, Trinity Presbyterian Church of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church Newberg, Oregon**



*Mehrete Yesus Hospital*



*The Road to Arafali*



## SpotLight

# Eritrean Designers' Group: Modernizing Traditional Clothing

**Ruth Abraham**

The elderly have close attachment to the cultural values of their society and are often the most ardent advocates for their preservation. In most families and societies, generation gap comes as a problem, as the young and the elderly engage in a pull-and-push to assert their respective stances and values.

'Newri/Eib,' Tigrigna and Tigre words that mean indecency, are often used by the elderly to tell the young of their wrongdoings. Sometimes, the elderly simply tell you that you are not supposed to do or say something, but when you ask them why they tell you it's just 'Newri/Eib' without giving any explanation. Of course, if you dig deep, you understand why but the lack of explanation tends to cause disagreement between the young

articles in the past, a group of talented Eritreans are having a monthly exhibition, which serves as a platform for showcasing products and innovation for five different groups. The groups' objectives and their products vary. The designers' group is one of the five groups participating at the exhibition with the objective of expressing and preserving culture while adding value of modernity to their designs.

Henok Kidane is a young Eritrean designer who has recently joined the Eritrean designers' group led by designer Abraham Sultan. He is participating at the exhibition as a member of the designers' group.

Looking at the group's work, in general, and that of Henok, specifically, reminded me of the clash about fashion between the older and younger generations. Most of the designs that I saw



exchange of ideas and talents.

Designer Henok said that there is far more than just a ground for market and innovation that they gain from the exhibition. Members of the designers' group get experience, a priceless gift. The age



range of the group members is very wide and what they can learn from one another and from the audience is rich. That is what they think is most important.

There are several designing schools in Eritrea, which are contributing a lot to the country's fashion industry. Henok is a good

example of the young and talented Eritrean designers. He started designing five years ago. He has taken courses and has had extensive experience in his designing career. He won a golden award at the New Year 2022 designers' competition of around thirty contestants held at Hotel Ambasoira, Asmara. The 2022 competition was held under the theme "National Brand (trademark) of Development" and sought to express national development values and objectives.

According to Henok, he and his group used to make only traditional clothes. But with global trends overwhelming the local markets of traditional clothes, they were compelled to look for options. For the Eritrean designers' group the immediate solution has been blending modern designs with the traditional clothes. The designs at the exhibition portray this concept in a varying range of categories.

Designer Abraham, on his part, said that he has a lot of concern regarding the fashion trends in Eritrea. He thinks that the designers



do not really utilize their works to introduce and promote their national and cultural values. "We can make Eritrean dresses, gift bags, shoes, accessories, and so on. We are pushing towards that direction now, towards branding our own products," he said explaining the immediate objective of the Eritrean designers' group.

Designer Henok finally said that designing is a medium of expressing thoughts and reflecting creativity. A person is not a designer simply because he can sew. "If designing is all about putting together a piece of cloth, everyone would be a designer. Real design is making a readable cloth, a design where ideas and thoughts of the designer and his identity are portrayed," he added.

Speaking of their future plans, members of the Eritrean designers' group admit their shortcomings but aspire to gain more experience and do well over time.

Designer Abraham also said that all is possible if they direct their energies toward a common goal.



and the elderly.

There is no question that the young in Eritrea are rooted in their culture and are bound by the values of their parents and society, but it's also natural for them to be influenced by their peers and global trends. There are many contentious areas but this article deals with fashion designs.

For the elderly, the wearing of overexposing clothes is 'Newri/Eib.' Though modern style is not new to the Eritrean culture, it strictly requires complete decency. The wearing of miniskirts and ripped jeans, for instance, is incompatible with the traditional decorum. In short, it's considered 'Newri/Eib.'

I came across a fashion design group in an exhibition conducted at the hall of the Eritrean Agricultural Professionals Association. As I have mentioned in a couple of

in pictures and at the exhibition incorporated some of the traditional clothes into modern designs. As I have later heard from most of the designers in the association, this era in fashion design in Eritrea is a time when designers are struggling to satisfy the desires of the young for modernity and the needs of the elderly to preserve culture. Henok is one of the actors.

The exhibition seeks to lay a stage where designers and other talents express situations, cultures and values, and the designers' group tries to transmit national and cultural messages through their works.

According to Mr. Abraham Sultan, the coordinator of the designers' group, some members of the group excel in traditional designs while others excel in modern designs, and the group provides a common ground for the





# Vacancy Announcement

Position:	Tyre Fitter
Number required	01
Location:	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Site)
Reporting to:	Mine Maintenance Superintendent
Primary Responsibility & Scope of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>• Repairing, replacing, and fitting all vehicles tires.</li><li>• Performing tyre diagnostics (checking tyre condition, pressure, and thread dipth).</li><li>• Checking and adjusting wheel balance, and rotation.</li></ul>
Duties & function:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-</li><li>- Impact tyre and related components,</li><li>- Repair damaged tyres and tubes,</li><li>- Select tyres and rims for particular vehicles</li><li>- Balance tires and wheels,</li><li>- Road test vehicles,</li><li>- Execute all tire maintenance efficiently, effectively and safely.</li><li>- Operate tire handling equipment safely and with care.</li><li>- Work closely with supervisors to improve preventive maintenance and continuous improvements going forward.</li></ul>
Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	Junior or high school complete.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 5 years experience as tire and tube fitter. On-the-job training as tire fitter, preferable knowledge gained from previous automotive jobs.</li></ul>
Other skills and abilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Enjoy practical and manual activities, no allergic reaction to petrol, grease, oil or other chemicals, interested in motor vehicles, good mechanical skills.</li><li>2. Good communication skills knowledge of tire pressure levels.</li><li>3. Ability to lift and manipulate heavy tires and rims.</li><li>4. Ability to tell a vehicle owner why tires are wearing unevenly and recommend solutions.</li></ol>
Salary: according to Company’s salary scale.	
Place of work: Zara Mining Share Company, Koka Gold Mine, Zoba Gash Barka	
<b>Additional Requirement for nationals:</b> <p>Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defence and support letter from reserve Army. 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 interview. Application documents will not be returned to sender.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Address: Please mail your application: Zara Mining Share Company, P.O. Box 2393 Asmara</li><li>• To Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to: Aliens Employment Permits Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea</li></ul>	
Deadline for applicants: 10 days from the day of announcement in the newspaper.	



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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 Maintenance Reliability Supervisor**

**Department: Process Plant**

**Number required: One (01)**

## Primary Purpose

- The Process Plant Maintenance Reliability Supervisor is responsible for the overall safety and effectiveness of the Mechanical, Electrical and Instrumentation maintenance reliability functions for all fixed plant assets.
- Minimisation of downtime and failure rates to maximize engineering availability of all assets and assist operations and maintenance teams in establishing critical spares and tool inventories.
- Recommend measures to improve production methods, equipment performance and implementation of appropriate scheduled preventative and predictive maintenance strategies.

## Essential Functions

- Ensure Plant equipment reliability and availability. Be responsible for developing, implementing and managing plant equipment preventative and predictive maintenance strategies.

## Main Functions

- Develop equipment maintenance strategies
- Perform root cause and failure analysis.
- Conduct and analysis of reliability and downtime events and determine an appropriate reliability approach including personal and equipment required for the particular situation.
- Prepare diagrams, charts, drawings, calculations and reports to define downtime and reliability issues. Make recommendations for improvements and reduction of equipment downtime.
- Lead the Reliability team

## **TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS**

### Essential Functions

- Analyses and develop methods to determine maintenance demands and reliability of components, equipment and processes.
- Acquire and analyse equipment and downtime data.
- Prepare diagrams, charts, drawings, calculations and reports to define downtime and reliability problems. Make recommendations for improvements and outage/downtime reduction.
- Determine cost advantages of different maintenance strategies and develop action plans for cost effective reliable process equipment to avoid equipment outages.
- Develop action plans taking into consideration the cost of the different alternatives. Develop plans to improve reliability of fixed equipment and reduce outages.
- Identify, scope, price, order and implement projects to improve the reliability of equipment.

### Trending and conducting Analysis

- Acquire equipment downtime data .
- Analyse and formulate findings, present in a suitable format for decision making purposes.

### Studies & Implementation of solutions to equipment performance issues

- Designs and develops new and unique repair methods and procedures.
- Implement test procedures and special analysis of failure modes.
- Participate in suggesting new ideas/proposals and encourage others to make suggestions and participate to improve the process plant performance.
- Lead and follow through with direct management desions and present data to support the decision.

### Review, Update and Maintaine PM's

- Initiate, develop and execute a " Preventive Maintenance Optimization" project to keep the maintenance system up to date. Particular attention to be paid to work duplication across PM's.
- Identify issues with work instructions by working closely with planners and execution teams.
- Analyse the effectiveness of PM's in regards to identifying faults and preventing failures.
- In conjunction with execution teams ensure work instructions for standard jobs are effective and accurate
- Ensure that artisan feedback is relevant and up to standard and that any follow up work requests are put into the system by supervisors and planners.

### Assist the CBM Team

- Ensure CBM tasks are captured, trended and analyzed to provide feedback.
- Help develop and implement CBM techniques for all plant assets.

## RCA and RCM studies

- Initiate and lead root cause analysis studies.
- Engage or support RCM studies on critical asset performance issues.

## General

- Manage the " Management Of Change" Process.
- Relieve CBM Supervisor and Field Mechanical Engineer.

## Qualification

- Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from an internationally recognized university/institution
- Certification on some or all of CMRP or ARP, RCM, VA Cat II, ML and PMO would be highly advantage
- Internationally recognized driver's license
- Fluent in spoken and written English

## Knowledge and Experience

- 5+ years' experience developing RCM,PMO and RCFA strategies.
- Leading reliability/CBM teams in a mining/mineral processing environment.
- Knowledge of developing maintenance preventative and predictive programs for SAG, BALL and ISA Mills as well as floatation cells and filter presses will be highly regarded.

## Technical Skills

- Computer Literacy ( MS Office – Intermediate)
- Planning and scheduling.
- Development of Reliability Centred Maintenance.
- Optimization of preventative maintenance.
- Knowledge of mechanical and electrical maintenance.
- Implementation of Condition Based Maintenance techniques.
- Fully conversant with failure mode (FMEA) and equipment criticality analysis (ECA).
- Writing of written procedures for the maintenance department.
- Problem solving skills.
- 2+ years of Supervisory experience.
- Safety reporting and actions.

## Behavioural skills

- Good communicator.
- Assertiveness
- Interpersonal Relations
- Integrity
- Prioritizing skills & multi-skills.
- Achieving strict deadlines
- Excellent cultural awareness
- Self motivation.
- Self starter/ initilitive

## UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Maximum employment age is 55.
- Candidate must be physically fit and able to pass a medical exam that includes a ECG ( Bruce Protocol).
- Must be able to work in hot and dusty environments.
- Must be able to work at heights.

## 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.





# Eritrean Aviation College through the eyes of a Senior Pilot

Dayan Robel

*Dedicated to serve their motherland and their people, striving for a better and sustained future, Eritreans inside the country and abroad are playing part in the national development drive through their professions and careers. It is to be recalled that we had given a wide coverage to the Eritrean Aviation College around the times of its first commencement. Today, we have invited a guest who has a long experience at the ERAF. Meet our guest Major Solomon Zemui who has been working as a pilot and as an instructor at the ERAF. He is also one of the instructors at the Aviation College.*



the world. So I would really hope that the youth here understand this and use this opportunity to their advantage.

**Why does the Aviation College function with local staff only?**

It is a principle here in Eritrea to exercise self-reliance in its every bit based on our own resources and man power. This has always been part of our identity. Because there cannot be an achievement greater than being self-reliant

**Thank you for your time Major Solomon. Please introduce yourself to our readers?**

Thank you for having me here. My name is Major Solomon Zemui. I was born in 1967 in Asmara. When I turned five, my family and I had to move to Debre-Zeyt, Ethiopia, because of my father's work assignment. I then attended my elementary, junior and high school education there. I've always had love for airplanes and so I joined the Air Force when I finished school. I have been working as a pilot and instructor pilot for over 30 years.

**What initiated your love for airplanes?**

My passion for planes started from the fact that my father was a ground technician and we lived near the Ethiopian Air Force base in Debre-Zeyt. I joined the air force in Ethiopia and got an opportunity to further continue my studies in Russia. Joining the Air force Flying Aviation College in Russia, I started the first year with theoretical training and continued with a primary and basic flight training of L39, a jet engine plane from the Czech Republic. In my third year then, after I completed the language and theory training, I upgraded to the MIG-21 interceptor plane and mastered the given training overall. After completing my training in Russia, I again took military and officer courses and returned back to Asmara in 1991 and joined the Eritrean Air Force in January 1992 as one of the members who started ERAF.

**How did your career continue growing then?**

In 1993, I worked as a first officer or a co-pilot for a couple of years with the Y12 plane along with my work colleagues. And worked for two years with a ReadyGo plane in 1994 after getting a primary and basic

training on that specific plane. In 1996, I took an instructor pilot course on top of my profession and had been working as a certified instructor ever since. For around 25 years now, we have been producing competent and efficient students who are now professional pilots and officers. In around 2001, additional pilot and instructor pilot courses were also given for the new Zlin planes that came to the country and so I took the course and worked as a certified instructor pilot on the Zlin planes. Later in 2004, after the number of the Y12 planes in Eritrea increased, I took a captain check-out course and shifted to being a captain of transportation of the Y12 plane. I then worked in domestic flights from Asmara to different parts of the nation and regional flight and VIP flights from Asmara to different parts of the world as a captain.

Later in 2013, in an organization named General Aviation Service, an organization as part of the civil aviation, I was taken from the air force and took course in china for the MA 60 planes. Later in 2017, I went to Dubai for a Boeing 737 training in the jet stream company.

**Tell us something about the Aviation College please?**



The ERAF had always been working relentlessly to insure peace and security. In addition to that, a new and promising

and qualified instructors were selected to achieve the desired result. The instructors, based on the knowledge and experience we



step was taken not long ago to aid in the further development and growth of the nation and its nationals. That was opening the Aviation College in Asmara. The College, aimed at producing efficient and competent citizens, has made it possible for the new generation to acquire a qualified and professional career.

Once the college of aviation was established, professional

have learned over the years and based on additional references, have done a praiseworthy job. Following the necessary steps, internationally standard training was given to the cadets. So this College is very important and crucial in achieving advanced, updated and upgraded system.

**The Aviation College gives the training for free. Is it because it's affordable?**

The aviation college isn't easy to afford money wise anywhere in the world. But in Eritrea, almost everything that's related with education is given for free. This isn't because it's cheap or because it's easy but it's because the Eritrean government values education as a cornerstone for development and is considered here a necessity people should get no matter what. And the same goes in the Aviation College. It's very expensive when it comes to its establishment but the government still did afford it and the students got trained for free. I know from experience that people find it hard to afford for a pilot training in other parts of

as individuals and as a nation. So based on that, the Aviation College used local instructors to teach its students and the result was amazing. It was proven that the instructors were efficient and competent enough to carry out the training well and so the opportunity was given and as I said, it was a success.

**Anything else you would like to add?**

As science and technology keeps growing every single day, we should also keep updating ourselves through reading books and different materials that we can find because there's no limit to acquiring knowledge in the air force. I would like to recommend Eritreans in and out of the country to keep learning more and help in the national and continental development. Finally, I would like to advise the young Eritreans to grasp such opportunities and use them at their best because opportunities like this don't come easy in other places. Thank you!

**Thank you for your time again. We wish you all the best!**