

AMBASSADOR ISA AHMED MET WITH SUDANESE PRESIDENT



Mr. Isa Ahmed Isa, Eritrea's Ambassador to the Sudan on 16 June met and held talks with Gen. Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, Chairman of Sovereign Council of Sudan focusing on strengthening bilateral relations.

At the meeting the two sides discussed on the role of Eritrea on the peace process in Sudan

as well as on regional issues of interest to the two countries.

Delivering good wish of President Isaias Afwerki to Gen. Burhan, Ambassador Isa Ahmed reaffirmed Eritrea's strong stance and support to the peace effort of Sudan.

Gen. Abdel Fattah Al Burhan on his part commending for

the growing strategic relations between Eritrea and Sudan expressed readiness and willingness of his country to develop the relation to a higher level.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

At a virtual meeting they conducted, nationals in various cities of Italy contributed 310 thousand 540 Euros for the successful implementation of activities of Eritrean communities in Italy.

At the meeting in which heads of PFDJ, National Union of Eritrean Women, YPFDJ, Eritrean communities as well Media and Diplomatic committees from 16 cities in Italy took part, Mr. Ghirmay Habtemicael, head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy in Italy, said that in past six months successful activities have been conducted.

According to report, nationals in Milano contributed 114 thousand 390 Euros, nationals in Rome 58 thousand 600 Euros, nationals Bologna 37 thousand Euros, nationals in Firenze 24 thousand 300 Euros, nationals in Bari 11 thousand 550 Euros, nationals Napoli 11 thousand 400 Euros, nationals in Torino 9 thousand Euros, nationals in Parma 8 thousand 650 Euros, nationals in Catania 7 thousand 300 Euros, nationals in Verona 7 thousand 100 Euros, nationals in Abruso 5 thousand 950 Euros, nationals in Pisa 3 thousand 900 Euros, nationals in Palermo 3 thousand 200 Euros, nationals in Genoa 3 thousand 200 Euros, nationals in Brescia 2 thousand 900 Euros and nationals in Pistoia 2 thousand 100 Euros.

The participants also discussed on the preparation of the festival that will be held in Bologna in July.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Fesehatsion Petros, Eritrean Ambassador to Italy, gave extensive briefing on the objective situation in the homeland as well regional and global development and called on nationals to strengthen organizational capacity and participation in the national affairs.

WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

The Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization in Eritrea organized a one day workshop to develop a road-map and manual for nutrition social behavioral change communication strategy on the 16th of June 2022.

The objective of the multi-stakeholder workshop was to validate the summary of the outcome of the consultation workshop and to lay ground for the development of national nutrition manual.

In his keynote address, Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, indicating on the importance of ensuring nutritious food, said that developing clear road-map as well as preparation of awareness raising manuals is significant tools for realizing the objective.

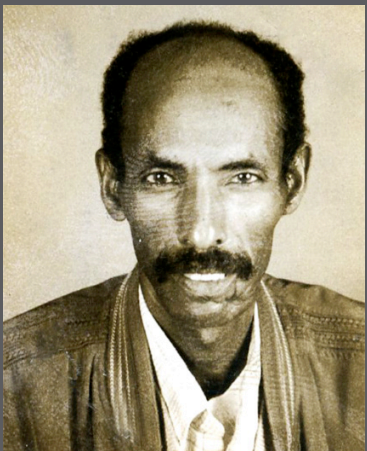
Minister Arefaine also indicated the need to assign two representatives in every region of the country conduct thorough research on the nutrition practices of the society.

Minister Arefaine also noted on the importance of creating a forum in which the society could exchange experiences among each other as well as adopting high value regional and global experiences.

At the workshop research papers were presented and the participants conducted extensive discussion on concepts of the society that are becoming bottlenecks for not using proper nutrition as well as on the measures that should be taken to address the challenges.



VETERAN FREEDOM FIGHTER COL. HAISELASIE HAGOS PASSED AWAY



Veteran freedom fighter Col. Haileselasie Hagos Mirach passed away at the age of 66 due to car accident on 16 June.

Col. Haileselasie who joined the Popular Liberation Forces in 1975

served his country and people in various capacities in the struggle for independence and safeguarding the national sovereignty including as Division Commander.

Col. Haileselasie Hagos is survived by his wife and 12 children.

The funeral service of veteran fighter Col. Haileselasie was conducted at Dekemhare Martyrs Cemetery yesterday, 17 June.

Expressing deep sorrow on the passing away of veteran freedom fighter Col. Haileselasie Hagos, the Western Command expresses condolences to families and friends.



ETERNAL GLORY TO OUR MARTYRS!

Speech by Minister Arefaine Berhe on the Occasion of the Validation Workshop to Develop “Nutrition Social Behavioral Change and Communication (SBCC) Roadmap and Manual”

Honorable Ministers

High Government and UN Officials

Dear Participants

Invited Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen

From the outset, allow me to

This is a joint collaboration with FAO.

Today, through presentations, group work and discussions you have successfully reached the stage of termination of the project by proposing constructive ideas for the way forward for the next stage.

Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Marine Resource and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Eritrean Standards Institution). Additional collaboration also came from the Ministry Labor and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the National Union of Eritrean Women, UN Agencies and the FAO Experts and their Consultants. We



nutrient-dense foods, good health and hygiene practices coupled with rural women's empowerment and national stakeholder's capacity strengthening. In brief, MIHAP aims to improve the family and satisfy their food and nutrition requirements, while improving their economic status.

This validation workshop on SBCC is awareness raising issue. Awareness is a vital step to achieve optimal food and nutrition security and the prevention of malnutrition-related complications.

Nutrition is a multi-sector discipline integrating environment, food standards, trade, social welfare, education, health, media, social organizations and agricultural programs for successful interventions.

In between, while we talk about production and productivity, we also stress the need to make agriculture nutrition sensitive. The flagship program aims to improve the living conditions of beneficiary families and satisfy their food and nutrition requirements, while improving their economic status.

I thank you for your attention!!
Thursday 16 June, 2022
Asmara



commend the organizers, trainers and the trainees of this program that culminated into this Validation Workshop that is the outcome of several training packages that took nearly 3 years in a project named “Improving Nutrition in Eritrea: Agro-diversity Nourishing Communities (TCP/ERI/3704).

This is a collaboration of the National Project Coordination (NPC), input of the Technical Committee for Food and Nutrition Security, Partner Ministries (the

welcome them all!!

Over a period of time, the project covered (a) Trials of Improved Practice (b) Knowledge,

Attitude and Practices (KAP) and (c) co-facilitation of Master Training (Training of Trainers), and (d) Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC).

The project also addressed locally available foods with high nutrition value and food demonstration for developing improved recipes and food diversity. Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture also became a prominent component.

The project has enhanced the nutritional impact of the “Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP)” in beneficiary communities through nutrition knowledge and skills, healthy complementary feeding, availability and access to diversified

LOCAL NEWS

MAI-HABAR TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES 41 STUDENTS

Mai Habar Technical School graduated 41 students including 227 females.

Speaking at the graduation event, Mr. Wehab Mohammed-Ali, director of the school, said that the trainees were provided two years training in surveying and design, and one year theoretical and practical training in construction.

Mr. Wehab also called on the trainees to apply the training they were provided in the nation building process and develop their capacity practically on the ground.

Congratulating the trainees, Mr. Measho Gebretensae, head of quality control at the technical and vocational training department, called on the trainees to become role models at the work place they will be assigned.

Commending the training opportunity they were provided, representative of the trainees expressed readiness to live up to the expectations.

Mai-Habar Technical School that was established in 1994 has so far graduated 4 thousand 668 students in various fields of study.

POPULAR CAMPAIGNS IN CONNECTION WITH 20 JUNE

Popular campaigns in connection with 20 June, Martyrs Day is being conducted in several areas in the Northern Red Sea Region.

Government employees, members of cooperative associations as well as residents of Barentu conducted popular campaign at the Barentu Martyrs Cemetery as well as renovating terraces.

Indicating that the objective of the popular campaign was ensure that the martyrs that paid their ultimate lives for independence and safeguarding the national sovereignty are forever in the hearts of the Eritrean people, Mr. Yemane Mehari, acting administrator of the sub-zone, said that Government employees and residents are also actively engaged in supporting families of martyrs.

Likewise, over 180 students at Dengolo Social Science Training Center conducted popular campaign at the Ghinda Martyrs Cemetery.

The students also expressed conviction to support families of martyrs.

In the same vein, production institutions in Ghinda as well as staff members of Ghinda sub-zone administration and national associations conducted similar popular campaign.

ERITREA PROFILE

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Development

Important, Yet Overlooked: Maternity Waiting Homes

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Eritrea is one of the few countries that entered the United Nations Sustainable

and 2020, the neonatal mortality rate in Eritrea was reduced by about 49 percent, dropping from 35 deaths per 1,000 live births to 18, while the country's under-five mortality rate was reduced by

array of daunting challenges and myriad significant obstacles for the country, including many years of illegal, unjust sanctions, tough general climate and environmental conditions, and an extremely difficult regional geopolitical context. Another issue that merits further consideration is how these particular improvements have actually been brought about. To be brief, there is no single cause or element that accounts for the country's success in reducing neonatal, child, and maternal

settings around the world have demonstrated that MWHs can be a relatively cost-effective, successful strategy to help reduce the risk of adverse birth outcomes and child or maternal mortality, especially within low- and middle-income countries or resource limited settings. Timely, high-quality care during and around the period of delivery is crucial as serious complications and maternal and newborn deaths are heavily concentrated around this time. (In fact, research shows that the majority of maternal

of skilled birth attendants. In addition to the important role that they perform throughout pregnancy, the academic literature is replete with evidence showing the significant, vital role performed by skilled birth attendants during childbirth and postpartum. During delivery, for instance, skilled birth attendants closely monitor progress of labor, facilitate physiological processes, and help address complications (e.g., obstructed labor, birth asphyxia, and trauma), while in the period shortly following birth, when the risk of mortality for newborns and mothers can be quite high, they help with feeding, managing complications (e.g., postpartum bleeding, infection, or depression), and counseling (e.g., providing information or advice about family planning and birth spacing), along with offering other vital forms of support.

In terms of Eritrea, MWHs were first introduced into the national health system in 2007, primarily in order to better serve women in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Steadily, the role and position of MWHs has expanded to where they now represent an integral link within the continuum of care



Development Goals (UN SDGs) period having achieved most of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals related to health. Since the onset of the UN SDGs period close to a decade ago, the country has continued to make considerable progress in a number of areas, including within neonatal, child, and maternal health. In particular, the country's 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 approximately 82 percent during the period running from 1990 to 2019. In addition, between 1990

approximately 75 percent, falling from 153 to 39. Of note, the average annual rate of reduction (AARR) for under-five mortality in Eritrea between 1990 and 2020 is estimated at about 4.5 percent, which is not only considerably ahead of the AARR for the entire Sub-Saharan Africa region (approximately 3.0 percent), but also among the fastest anywhere in the world.

As one considers these various health-related improvements that have unfolded in Eritrea, it is well worth recalling that they were achieved despite an



mortality. Instead, the substantial improvements have been the result of a comprehensive approach and a mix of factors that cut across several sectors.

Although I (in addition to a number of other authors) have explored and discussed many of these various factors at length in past articles, the following few paragraphs will briefly shed light on one increasingly important, yet relatively underdiscussed, contributing factor: maternity waiting homes (MWHs).

MWHs are not a new development within global or public health. They have a relatively long, extensive history. Sometimes also referred to as maternity waiting areas, mother's shelters, or antenatal villages, they may be most simply defined as standalone, safe residential facilities where pregnant women and girls can stay for an extended period prior to the onset of labor or before being transferred to other health facilities for delivery.

A number of empirical studies conducted in an array of

and newborn deaths are caused by preventable or treatable

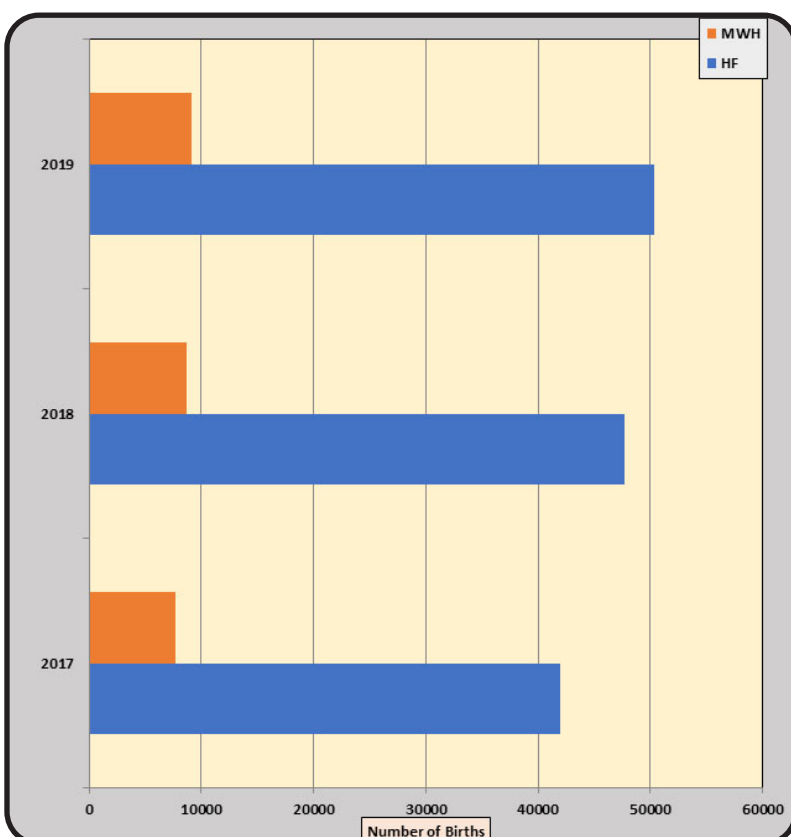


complications that take place during labor, delivery and the immediate 24 hours after giving birth.)

MWHs help ensure more high-risk pregnancies can be detected, with these pregnant women subsequently being provided specialized services, further examination, and appropriate care or treatment. As well, MWHs can mean that more pregnant women are delivering with the assistance

for maternal and newborn health in the country.

At present, there are a total of 43 MWHs distributed around the country. In addition to offering a much-needed setting where women can be comfortable, safely accommodated, and receive timely, high-quality health



Eritrea – Births in Health Facilities (HF) and Maternity Waiting Homes (MWH), 2017-2019

Continued on page 7



80k of Eritrea's Best Daughters & Sons Paid for Independence

Natnael Yebio W.

It was a high price to pay. Eritrea had been 'Nation-napped' with the conniving of the United Nations and the world community. No one opened his mouth. It was some sort of Sicilian Omerta, when those who saw the evil being perpetrated preferred to keep silent. Eritrea didn't interest anyone. Marshal plans are meant for white Europeans. African countries are of interest only when there is a coup. Is the next president a friend? Does he kowtow and listen carefully when we talk to him?

"We want our independence!" shouted Eritreans.

"Come and get it!" growled the enemy, emboldened by friends across the seas.

The best trained and the largest

"We will destroy these secessionists with our strong arm!" women cadres, who were trained to bellow slogans on every occasion, shouted.

"These goddamned women," once sighed a Derg soldier, "Look how we are being mowed down like green grass by the secessionists while they chant war slogans urging us to fight!"

More bombs and napalm, and plenty of cluster bombs for good measure. The more they bombed, the more they made Eritrean heroes, and the shorter the time left for them to lay down their arms and leave.

Again more troops, this time with colorful uniforms and amusing platoon and brigade names: the Kitaw was supposed to punish the freedom fighters for their insolence,

war. Thousands of people recruited everyday from among the Ethiopian peasants. Commercial planes laden with men and ammunitions from Dergland, land in Asmara airport by day and by night. How many bullets must the Derg's soldiers have fired to kill freedom fighters during their stay in power? Maybe half a million bullets for every fighter, thousands of bombing sorties for every village, and thousands of propaganda words every day.

But those who went to the field to pay the king's ransom for Eritrea did not fight against tanks, jet planes, guns and propaganda only, but also against torrid deserts, burning sandstorms, poisonous snakes, deadly scorpions, etc. They fought against hunger, thirst and all sorts of aliment and diseases which tried their souls.

But in life as in death, the freedom fighter showed utmost discipline and loyalty to the causes they fought for. Their sense of sacrifice was simply unbelievable. With an emaciated body, because they preferred their brother before themselves and handed their meager ration to the weakest among them, with their skins scorched by the merciless Sahelian sun, and the constant exposure to gun smoke and blowing sand, they stood their ground against a large army and its massive weapons with determination born of unswerving belief in an ultimate victory.

Some families lost their only son or daughter. Brides lost their spouses and were left alone to fend for themselves in a police state where the life of every Eritrean was at risk. Children lost their parents causing them to fall victim to a stunted physical and mental growth.

But in the face of insurmountable difficulties and hardship, the struggle went on.

Let's quote again Mr. Churchill's famous words and apply it to these deserts' lions: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owned by so many to so few."

While some people live for something they don't really believe in, others die for something they believe in.

But the sacrifice made to ransom Eritrea was paid in the villages and towns as well. Many EPLF



army in Africa was in Eritrea, well-equipped with all types of weapons bought at the expense of a starving people. The famine of Wollo of biblical proportions did not deter the enemy from arming its soldiers to the teeth to fight a long and bloody war.

Come and get it! Okay we will, was the concerted reply. The small armed band that began its resistance in Sahel grew day by day. Hundreds of thousands of youngsters were ready to pay the price for ultimate freedom. Eritrea demanded tremendous sacrifice in human lives and material damage.

The enemy moved accompanied by tanks, Stalin organs, Migs and bags of lies and propaganda. "Where are the bandits who want to destroy our Abiot (Revolution)?" they snarled. They couldn't see the bandits for the people. So they said, "All are against our Revolution. They all deserve to be exterminated!"

the Nebelbal was supposed to consume with a blazing fire those who resisted; the Tewelwari was the panzer division or a deployment force. Alas, all disappeared in the sands of Sahel along with their bizarre names and funny ideas.

The Eritrean mother is waiting for her son or daughter to come back in triumph. When she hears the shrieking sound of the jet fighter zooming overhead, she hesitates for a second, but suddenly she realizes that the price has been paid somehow. She waves her clenched fists at the fighter plane that disappears into the horizon with a mission to kill her son or daughter.

More strategic plans, more foreign troops, from Europe and Asia. More guns. More bombing sorties. More propaganda.

"What is going on!" murmured the people across the border, and began to lose the last hope in the

urban guerillas perished in the Dachau-Like prison of Mariam Gimbi and Expo, the enemy did not make any distinction as to sex or age when it came to imprisoning and torturing those he suspected as being sympathizers. However, by slaughtering tens of thousands of Eritreans indiscriminately, the enemy was simply strengthening the bond that tied Eritreans of all walks of life and of different ethnic groups, and was as a result speeding up its demise.

Considering the freedom one is enjoying at present, one is bound to honour the memory of those who sacrificed their lives to free this country from the clutches of the enemy.

And that honor was fully paid



again when Eritrea's sovereignty was threatened, a mere seven years after independence. Never was once again proved in a rarely seen display of defiance, intelligence and courage, Warsai tore its enemy apart to the astonishment of the world, who react as often happens, when a country defines its own destiny. Beyond the

boos they dedicated at them every time they were victorious, there was dread, a dread at their overwhelming demonstration of patriotism and sacrifice. Warsai defied all odds just like their fathers and mothers did during the armed struggle. Once again, their predecessors, Yikealo, went back to the trenches they once called home, spouses left their partners and children to safeguard their family's future, sons and daughters of Martyrs joined to honour their parents' sacrifices, and women joined, this time not to prove themselves as they once had to, but because it was their right. Warsai-Yikealo, the past with the present had safeguarded and ensured Eritrea's future.

Personally, words aren't enough to describe and serenade what these courageous men and women have done for their nation. Their acts of bravery leave their people speechless. Although no sculptured marble could ever rise up to their memory, nor can any engraved stone bear record of their deeds properly, their remembrance will be as lasting as the land they honored.

The price was paid to keep Eritrea's sovereignty intact just as a ransom was settled through death and suffering to bring about independence. Hence, it is every Eritrean's duty to remember their martyrs not by lighting candles, planting trees and making pledges alone, but also by honoring their trust -- that of rebuilding Eritrea and making it a land of peace and justice.

World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought 2022

Habtom Tesfamichael

“We have not inherited this planet from our ancestors. We have borrowed it from our children.”

Desertification is an increasing ecological problem. It occurs when fertile land becomes desert through deforestation, drought or improper agricultural practice. World Day to Combat Desertification is commemorated worldwide on June 17 to raise the public's awareness about and support for international efforts to combat desertification and the effects of drought.

is fighting land degradation, drought and desertification. Mr. Semere Amlesom, Director General of Agricultural Extension Department at the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and a National Focal Person to UNCCD in Eritrea, said that as one of the countries that are most affected by drought and the expansion of desertification, Eritrea became a member of COP in 1996.

Deforestation, which is mainly caused by human activity and natural disasters, is one of the most serious environmental problems in Eritrea, where approximately 80% of the population lives

affected the livelihoods of millions of people. According to the MoA, the annual net rate of soil loss from the croplands of Eritrea is estimated to be 12 tons/ha and the crop yield is declining at an average rate of about 0.5 percent /annum owing to soil loss alone.

Since 1991, the Government has been taking initiatives to combat desertification and drought by adopting different mechanisms and by mobilizing the population, which include: promoting soil and water conservation in catchment areas, farmlands and along rivers and streams; strengthening



Mr. Semere Amlesom

The Government has initiated a series of painstaking soil conservation activities on degraded catchments, including croplands, by mobilizing local communities and designing national development projects. Hillside terraces have been constructed on uncultivated land, and trees and shrubs planted. Bench terraces, soil bunds and stone bunds have been constructed on cultivated land and check-dams constructed along waterways to reduce sedimentation and run-off.

Around 192,000 hectares on-farm and 82,000 hectares off-farm land has been treated with different kinds of structures, and around 4.5 million cubic meter of check-dams constructed by mobilizing communities. One of the notable achievements over the past 30 years is the substantial increase in the number of water-holding structures. At independence, there were only 138 ponds and dams in the country, which were largely concentrated in the highlands of Eritrea. Currently, however, the figure is 785 and some of the biggest dams are now located in the lowlands where there were no

dams.

Since 2006, around 55 million tree seedlings have been planted in catchments, along roadsides, schools, public spaces, and on the grounds of different government and religious institutions. In the eastern lowlands of Eritrea, date palm plantation is being promoted with around 21,000 date palm trees having been planted and a plan to raise the number to 200,000 by 2026, within five years.

With 95% of the Eritrean population in rural areas and 60% of the population in towns and cities still depending on biomass, the problem of energy has not yet been solved in the country. Over-dependence on biomass has been one of the major causes of deforestation. To minimize the problem, an energy-saving stove, locally known as Mogogo Adhanet, has been made and promoted for wider use. The introduction of the stove in villages and towns has already reduced firewood consumption by more than 50%. More than 170,000 such stoves are currently in use.

Establishing and protecting enclosures is very important for the environment to restore itself. An enclosure allows the forest to regenerate itself in a short period and is the easiest and cheapest way to reforest an area. The MoA has been working on establishing protected areas at national and community levels and has outlined a plan for every local administration to have its own protected area according to

Continued on page 7



Satellite Map of Embadorho area Before and After intervention – 2012 Vs 2022

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was established in 1994 to protect and restore our land and ensure a safer, just, and more sustainable future. It is the only legally binding framework set up to address desertification and the effects of drought. There are 197 parties to the Convention, including 196 countries and the European Union. The Convention Based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization, the Convention is a multilateral commitment to mitigate the impact of land degradation and protect our land so that it can provide food, water, shelter and economic opportunity to all people.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) was established by the Convention as its main decision-making body. It consists of governments and organizations such as the European Union and is responsible for guiding the Convention to respond to global challenges and national needs.

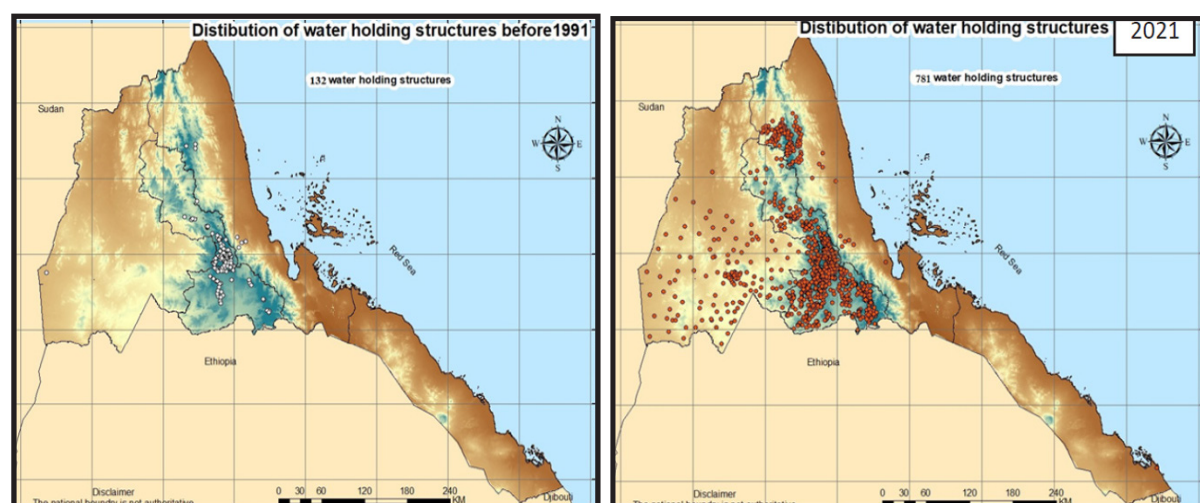
The Convention's core mission

on farming. It is often caused by clearing forests to expand farmland, overgrazing, cutting trees to build traditional houses and fences around homes and farmlands and over-dependence on firewood. Successive colonial rules and war were also major causes of deforestation in Eritrea.

Infrequent and uneven distribution of rainfall and prolonged droughts, particularly in the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990, also significantly contributed to the deforestation in the African Sahel region, including Eritrea. An increase in temperature, which leads to high rates of evaporation of moisture from the soil, is also one of the main contributing factors to deforestation and land degradation in Eritrea.

A combination of these factors has substantially reduced Eritrea's forests cover. As a result, land degradation and soil infertility as well as pests and diseases increased while the biodiversity was lost, and this in turn intensified reduced agricultural production that

reforestation and afforestation programs; expanding enclosure area systems for natural regeneration; strengthening the conservation of natural forests and introducing proper forest management practices including the establishment of forest reserve areas; introducing and using energy efficient technologies and devices for cooking, cooling and lighting; developing and expanding renewable energy supply technologies; expanding the use of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and kerosene.



Construction of Water Holding Structures – 1991 Vs 2021



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Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

1. **Construction Superintendent**
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite

Major Duties and responsibilities.


- Responsible for the safe execution of all construction activities areas on the construction sites.
- Responsible for the safe execution of all construction activities areas on the construction sites.
- Ensure all site construction activities are performed to the required Safety, Engineering, and Quality standards
- Support and advise Contractor to ensure construction activities milestones are achieved
- Participating in evaluation of designs and drawings
- Reporting on all relevant areas of the Project
- Review contractors’ QA and QMS manuals, plans, and procedures for compliance with required codes and standards
- Ensure that construction activities are conducted in accordance with procedures and set standards
- Monitor/audit contractors to ensure prescribed quality and safety requirements are met/maintained
- Resolve all matters associated with quality and safety which may affect the project
- Ensure compliance with construction-specific procedures and work instructions as required
- Ensure compliance with the Quality Control policy to provide documentary evidence of the quality attained on the project
- Witness, inspection, and surveillance checks in accordance with the Quality Control Plan and the requirements of the Quality Manager
- Ensuring that all Quality Control checks and tests are instigated, with records maintained and available, and are released in accordance with the contractor’s Quality Control Plan
- Attend contractor progress meetings to provide detailed reports and interface between client and field labour crews

- Coordinating/communicating various issues among the client/consultants that affect the engineering design, safety, and regulatory compliance of the work
- Evaluate/comment on work performed by the company and any sub-contractors to ensure that the work is being executed in accordance with project specifications, and regulatory requirements
- Review of design drawings and documents
- Generate engineering queries from the company as well as technical information requests
- Participate in kick-off meetings and progress meetings with support sub-contractors and construction crews
- Ensuring implementation of established procedures
- Expediting with material control function material delivery, distribution, and availability in accordance with planned activities
- Conduct daily toolbox talks with the team
- Manage time and attendance
- Actively participate in Eritrean skills development

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Engineering Certificate or equivalent.• Qualified Artisan either in Boiler making, Fitter and Turner, or Millwright.• Management diploma or certificate.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10+ years of relevant international experience in construction, within the mining/minerals or processing environment.• Experience in providing construction input into projects within an EPCM/ EPC environment.• Experience in the construction of gold recovery plants and heap leach facilities.• Working experience of the Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996.• Ability to travel locally and internationally as and when required.• Previous experience of working in a mining environment and specifically in Eritrea.• Experience in working with a multinational project team.

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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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skills and abilities – Technical skills	Intermediate Computer Literacy (Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook) Training skills Analytical skills Problem-solving skills Good understanding of international environmental guidelines and standards Supervision and leadership skills Budgeting and other financial skills Strong business acumen will be beneficial.
Other skills and abilities-behavioral skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication (English)• Assertiveness• Interpersonal relations• Integrity• Prioritizing skills• Ability to work towards and achieve strict deadlines• High level of accuracy and attention to detail• Discretion• Work with minimal supervision

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** AMSC Site
- **Type of contract:** Definite Period
- **Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- **Address: Please mail your applications to;**
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- **Note to Non- Eritrean applicants:**
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

World Day to Combat Desertification ...

Continued from page 5

its own conditions. River basins that should be included in an enclosure have been identified and studied.

The MoA has so far established a total of 396,930 hectares of protected areas and about 800,000 hectares of land has been proposed to be enclosed to promote natural

regeneration of vegetation.

As a way to combat land degradation, Eritrea has been shifting towards Compost and Liquid Fertilizer Production since 2021. Compost and liquid fertilizer produced in Massawa and Asmara with the collaboration of the MoA and the Ministry of Marine Resources is being given out to farmers as substitution of chemical fertilizers.



Land Rehabilitation through community mobilisation

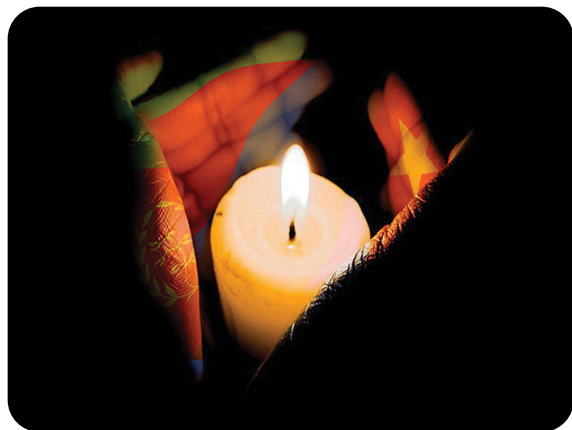
Important, Yet Overlooked: Maternity

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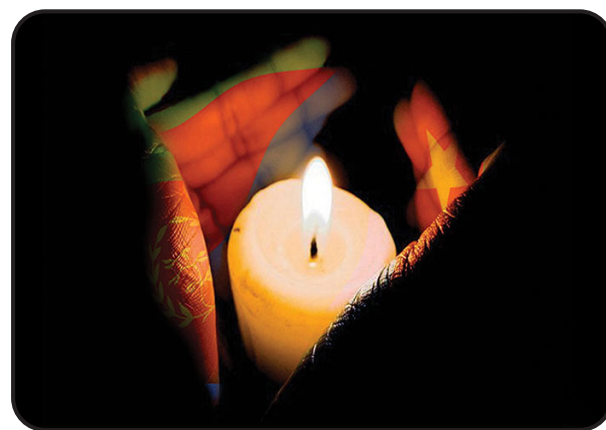
services during their pregnancy, the nationwide network of MWHs reduces the need for difficult or long distance travel, provides women with critical education, such as learning about healthy behaviors and how to best care for the baby or themselves, offers much-needed social, cultural, emotional, and psychological support or the opportunity to build mutual support networks, and helps to promote births in facilities and assisted by skilled birth attendants. In areas of the country where malaria is endemic, local health personnel also provide pregnant women with medications and insecticide-treated mosquito nets, while MWHs additionally provide greater opportunities for new mothers to rest, recover, and receive follow-up care following delivery.

Over the years, there has been an increase in the use of MWHs in Eritrea, with more babies being delivered in these facilities. In 2017 there were 7,699 deliveries in MWHs, while in 2018 and 2019 there were 8,670 and 9,173 deliveries, respectively. This, in combination with a variety of other factors, has played a role in positive maternal, newborn, and child health outcomes.

As a final point, since they significantly improve access to maternal and child care in remote, hard-to-reach areas within Eritrea, as well as among historically marginalized communities or groups in the country (which have historically borne the greatest burden of childbirth-related complications and deaths), MWHs are promoting social justice and dignity, reducing inequalities, and a genuine reflection of the principle of leaving no one behind.



Remembrance: A centripetal Force



Simon Woldemichael

The observance of Martyrs' Day on June 20 is Eritrea's revered tradition with a set of practices that regulate the values and norms of behavior of the Eritrean people. In independent Eritrea, Martyrs' Day was the very first officially celebrated national occasion on June 19, 1991. Tegadalay Isaias Afwerki, then chairman of the EPLF, appeared at Asmara Stadium and delivered his first historic post-independence speech to the Eritrean people. On that historic Day, the EPLF made an announcement declaring June 20 Eritrea's Martyrs' Day.

June 20 was selected to be Martyrs' Day to pay tribute to the many Eritrean fallen heroes who on that Day in 1982 brought to an end Ethiopia's sixth offensive, known by the Ethiopian regime as the Red Star Campaign, which was launched with much fanfare "to crush once and for all Eritreans' armed struggle for independence." It marks the end of the greatest sacrifices we made to crush the sixth offensive, Ethiopia's biggest military campaign launched against the EPLF that lasted over three months.

On June 20, Eritrea will mark the 31st Martyrs' Day, that will be observed inside Eritrea and wherever the Eritrean diaspora live to pay homage to the heroes and heroines of the country who gave their lives for a united, independent and sovereign Eritrea.

Eritreans have respect for their martyrs. At the opening and closing of every official event or ceremony, big or small, there is always a moment of silence in

remembrance of the martyrs. H.E President Issaias Afwerki lays wreath at the Patriots Cemetery in Asmara and delivers a speech. Candle light vigils are held by communities and memorial services given in mosques and churches. Shops and offices are closed. Eritrean communities at home and abroad make contributions as part of their responsibility to take care of families of the martyrs while artists express their veneration and admiration for martyrs through poems, songs, drama, films, painting, and other works of art. Here is an extract from a poem titled "eulogy to our martyrs," which was composed before Eritrea's independence by an anonymous freedom fighter:

"Our revolution is now blooming

Our endeavors are rewarding

Paid by our martyrs' blood so dearly

Engulfing us with their love so fervently

Their inextinguishable fire burns triumphantly"

Your wise utterances are ir retrievable

Your sweet endearments irreproachable

While we miss you immensely

We don't atone your heroic deeds

For we know without sacrifices

Without surpassing all the meandering roads

Our goal will be a shame -- a dream"

When I was very young I thought martyrs were extraordinary creatures, not like us, although two of my immediate uncles are martyrs. Their certificates of martyrdom and patriotism hang on the walls of my grandfather's house. Of course, through time I realized that martyrs lived and breathed like other human beings as we do. However, I still think of our martyrs as extraordinary because their journey was extraordinary. They all fought for liberty, justice and independence for the people of Eritrea and the whole region of the Horn of Africa. Eritrean freedom fighters heroically fought and fell in Ethiopia to assist the struggle of the Ethiopian people to oust

the dictatorial military regime of Mengistu Hailemariam. For that reason, Eritrean martyrs have earned recognition, admiration and veneration not only in Eritrea but also other countries.

Wefri sgredeb" (cross border campaign), a book written by Solomon Berhe, a veteran fighter and tank operator who took part in the campaign of liberation of Ethiopia, is by far the most illustrative book that reveals the heroism, bravery and military ingenuity of Eritrean freedom fighters and the sacrifice they made alongside Ethiopian fighters to liberate Ethiopia from the shackles of the Derg regime.

The independent state of Eritrea was founded on the EPLF's victory in the longest war of liberation in Africa from 1961-1991. Following independence, Martyrs' cemeteries were constructed throughout the country and the remains of all the fallen heroes during the struggle for independence were collected and taken to their final resting places, martyrs' cemeteries.

Eritrea's martyrs paid the ultimate price for the unity, dignity, liberty and sovereignty of the country, and they are revered for they did to fight against foreign occupation, intimidation and aggression. Martyrs Day has immense influence in crafting

the Eritrean national history. The Eritrean revolution overthrew colonial rule and brought about internal transformation. Eritreans, standing on the podium of independence, have proclaimed to the world that they will no longer be subject to humiliation. The time of humiliation is fading into the distant past as Eritrea is marching forward as an independent country.

Martin Luther King once said, "A man who won't die for something is not fit to live." We all know the ideals that convinced the martyrs to die for are independence, dignity, unity and sovereignty. Remembering and honoring martyrs makes it possible to operate beyond the constraints of time and place. In the anti-colonial struggle and the post-independence war of resistance against invading forces, including the fight against terrorism, more than eighty-five thousand Eritrean fighters died.

Our martyrs consciously chose to give up wealth, the comfort of married life, and the possibility of a glittering academic and professional life. Their heroic actions and ultimate sacrifice constitute the precious treasure of the past. Remembrance helps to bind Eritreans together, and the observance of June 20 has a meaning that binds individuals to one another. At the same time, it allows for a continuous flow of actions, narratives, images, meanings, values and others from one generation to the next.

Martyrs' Day binds Eritreans together as a political community. It is a centripetal force of attraction and connection rooted in a set of norms and values as well as the shared memories of a community.

