



PRESIDENT ISAIAS RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS

President Isaias Afwerki yesterday received the credentials of four resident and three non-resident ambassadors at the Denden Guest House.

The Resident Ambassadors who submitted their credentials are: Mr. Mehmet Kucuksakalli of the Republic of Turkiye, Ms. Nahla Valji, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mr. Mohamed Hatem Elatawy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mr. Li Xiang of the People's Republic of China.

The non-Resident Ambassadors who summated their credentials are: Mr. Peter Maddens of the Kingdom of Belgium, Dr. Ali Gholampour of Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr. Henk Jan Bakker of the Kingdom of Netherlands.

During the meeting with Ambassador Mehmet Kucuksakalli of the Republic of Turkiye, President Isaias discussed the existing bilateral ties between the two countries and prospects for strengthening cooperation in the future.

President Isaias and Mr. Mohamed Hatem Elatawy of the Arab Republic of Egypt emphasized the significance of recent meetings between the leaders of Eritrea and Egypt in Asmara and Cairo. They agreed to convene a meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Eritrea, Somalia, and Egypt with a view to transforming the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, and Nile Basin regions into a new phase of cooperation and partnership.

In discussions with Mr. Li Xiang of the People's Republic of China, both sides expressed readiness to strengthen the historic relations between Eritrea and China. They highlighted key sectors for collaboration, including health, energy, infrastructure, and agriculture.

Receiving the credentials of Ms. Nahla Valji, United Nations Resident Coordinator, President Isaias called for reforms in the United Nations to make it more inclusive. He emphasized the need to streamline the organization's significant expenditure on peacekeeping towards developmental projects and urged timely responses to critical issues, such as access to healthcare and services in remote areas.

During meetings with Mr. Peter Maddens of the Kingdom of



President Isaias with Ambassador of the PRC



President Isaias with Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt



President Isaias with the UN Resident Coordinator



President Isaias with Ambassador of the Republic of Turkiye

Belgium, Dr. Ali Gholampour of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr. Henk Jan Bakker of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, President Isaias discussed strengthening bilateral ties and regional developments.

Speaking to Erina, the relations with Eritrea and working with Eritrean officials to promote regional peace and stability. ambassadors expressed their commitment to developing bilateral regional peace and stability.

SEMINAR TO HEADS OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RIYADH

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) delegation that participated in the Sixteenth Conference of Parties of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (COP-16, UNCCD) conducted a seminar regarding the progress of the agricultural sector in the country. The seminar was held on December 11 at the premises of the Eritrean Embassy in Riyadh and was attended by the heads of Eritrean Community; National Union of Eritrean Women; National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, as well as heads of PFDJ organizations.

Mr. Semere Amlesom, Director General of the Agricultural Extension Department, and Mr. Michael Berhane, Director of the Natural Resources and Irrigation Development Division in the same department, highlighted achievements, challenges, opportunities, and future programs

of Eritrea's agricultural sector.

The delegation explained that despite challenges posed by erratic rainfall, semi-arid agro-ecological conditions, and rugged landscapes, the Government and people of Eritrea have been working tirelessly to mitigate these

effects and improve agricultural production. Efforts include soil and water conservation, construction of water reservoirs, horticultural and honey production, and veterinary services, among others.

Continued on page 4



The seminar, conducted by

Development

Breaking Financial Barriers: How the SMCP is Transforming Lives in Afabet

Habtom Tesfamichael

Saving and microcredit programs have emerged as powerful tools for economic empowerment in Eritrea. These programs drive sustainable development and reduce poverty by providing underserved populations with access to financial services.

The Saving and Micro-Credit Program (SMCP) Afabet Branch operates across four local divisions, in the sub-zones of Afabet, Nakfa, Karora, and

necessary collateral to borrow from commercial banks as well as those residing far from major financial institutions, the SMCP offers a unique solution. The program follows a group loan model, where members mutually insure one another, eliminating the need for traditional collateral. This innovative approach empowers individuals, who may otherwise be excluded from financial services, to participate in productive activities.

According to Abdela Saleh Suleman, Director of SMCP

of 30,000 Nakfa, with a maximum limit of 150,000 Nakfa. Smaller loans below 30,000 Nakfa are permissible, but individuals seeking loans below 10,000 Nakfa must form or join a group. Successful repayment enables borrowers to increase their loan amounts by 10,000 Nakfa after assessment of their repayment capacity and creditworthiness.

Integrated Agricultural Loans (IAL): these loans are specifically designed to assist farmers in enhancing their agricultural productivity. By offering support to purchase equipment, seeds, and other essential inputs, the IAL aims to boost food production and improve the livelihoods of farming families. Farmers can access these loans to invest in sustainable practices, ensuring long-term agricultural development and food security.

Public Worker Loans: government employees are eligible for loans equivalent to a year's salary, provided they demonstrate a clear need for the funds. Repayment is facilitated through monthly deductions from their salaries.

The SMCP began operations in 1998 in the Afabet subzone and expanded to Nakfa in 1999. Since its inception, the program has significantly contributed to poverty reduction and empowerment, particularly benefiting disabled individuals, women, and entrepreneurs who lack the necessary financial resources to initiate new ventures.

In its early stages, the SMCP offered relatively small loans of up to 750 Nakfa. This cautious approach aimed to prevent borrowers from incurring excessive debt and to



Mr. Abdela Saleh

empower them to start small and gradually grow their businesses. As borrowers demonstrated responsible repayment behavior and financial management skills, they were eligible for increased loan amounts. In response to repeated requests for higher loan limits, the program gradually increased the maximum loan amount to 3,000 Nakfa and subsequently to the current level of 150,000 Nakfa.

The SMCP Afabet Branch currently serves 1,504 customers through group loan arrangements and 219 individual borrowers, including licensed business owners, farmers engaged in integrated agricultural loan programs, and other eligible individuals. Notably, 76% of the group loan customers are women, highlighting the program's significant role in empowering women in the community. The program maintains a credit balance exceeding 12 million Nakfa and has disbursed over 260 million Nakfa in loans since its inception.

In the group loan arrangement, borrowers are mutually responsible for one another's loan repayments. If a group member fails to meet their repayment obligations, the remaining group members are held accountable. Group members can only be considered debt-free once all

members have fully repaid their loans.

For individual loans, borrowers may provide additional collateral, such as a guarantor or personal assets, to access more significant loan amounts. The SMCP adheres to a non-discriminatory approach, offering equal opportunities to all eligible individuals regardless of gender or other factors.

The Housing Bank of Eritrea primarily funds the SMCP. The program maintains separate accounts for deposits and loans, ensuring transparency and efficient financial management.

Based on current assessments, the SMCP has positively impacted the local economy, enabling numerous entrepreneurs to establish and expand their businesses. Many individuals who initially accessed small loans through the program have grown to own successful companies and even become lenders. However, challenges such as the misuse of funds for non-productive purposes and potential difficulties in timely repayment still need to be addressed. The SMCP actively promotes financial literacy and responsible borrowing practices to address these issues. Additionally, the program is implementing stricter regulations and conducting thorough assessments to mitigate risks and ensure the sustainability of its operations.

Mr. Abdela Saleh says to ensure success of its activities, the SMCP works in collaboration with various stakeholders, including the PFDJ, Local administrations, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, the National Union of Eritrean Women, the National Association of Eritrean War Disabled Veterans. He underscores that without the active participation and cooperation of these stakeholders, the effectiveness of the SMCP would not have been possible.

As the SMCP continues to evolve, it remains committed to empowering the underprivileged and fostering economic development in the region. By providing access to finance and supporting entrepreneurship, the program is making a significant contribution to the well-being of countless individuals.



Adobha. Established to give credit to individuals who face difficulties accessing loans within their locality or lack the

Afabet Branch, the program reaches out to potential customers, offering individual and group loans. The SMCP gives four types of loans: group loans, license holder loans, integrated agricultural loans (IAL), public worker loans.

Group Loans: these loans, involving groups of three to four individuals, require a 10% deposit of the total loan amount. This deposit is refunded upon full repayment of the loan. The program offers progressive lending, allowing customers to access more significant loan amounts as they successfully repay their initial loans and demonstrate responsible financial behavior. Loan amounts range from 3,000 to 20,000 Nakfa, with individual group members able to borrow different amounts based on their specific needs.

License Holder Loans: these loans are designed for business owners and require a minimum initial loan



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SpotLight

Longstanding Efforts to Control and Eliminate One of the Most Devastating Global Diseases

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Despite progress over the years, malaria remains a formidable challenge. According to the latest global report published by the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2023, the number of malaria cases was estimated at 263 million, with an incidence of 60.4 cases per 1000 population at risk. This represents an increase of 11

In Eritrea, malaria has been a longstanding national public health challenge and the risk of malaria remains moderate to high within large swathes of the country. Of the country's 58 sub-zobas, 41 are categorized as malaria endemic localities. According to local reports and estimates, Gash Barka, Debub, and Semenawi Keih Bahri account for the vast majority - amounting

been one of the cornerstones of Eritrea's malaria control efforts. Over the years, millions have been distributed to households nationwide (particularly those in high transmission areas). This intervention has contributed significantly to reducing malaria cases and deaths, especially among children under five and pregnant women. Regular monitoring and re-treatment of these nets have ensured their continued effectiveness in preventing mosquito bites. Additionally, indoor residual spraying has been important in reducing malaria transmission in areas with intense seasonal surges. Historically, campaigns have been conducted in high-risk areas during peak malaria transmission seasons, especially in the lowland regions.

Alongside the above, Eritrea has invested in improving its healthcare infrastructure, with an emphasis on ensuring that diagnostic services for malaria are available at health centers and remote outposts. Furthermore, the country has made significant

campaigns, including radio programs, community meetings, and outreach by healthcare workers. By involving local communities, Eritrea has fostered a greater sense of ownership over malaria control measures.

Eritrea's efforts have translated into some positive results. In terms of cases, between 1998 and 2016, malaria incidence in Eritrea dropped significantly, declining from 157 to 34 cases per 1,000 people. Following further reductions to 18 cases per 1,000 in 2018, there has been a slight increase in cases in recent years (although steps are being taken to address this). Shifting to reported malaria deaths, they have been low and continue to fall, dropping from 405 in 1998 to 21 in 2016 and 4 in 2023 (an overall reduction of approximately 99 percent). Notably, in recent years, only a small percentage of all malaria cases in the country were in highly vulnerable populations, such as children under five years of age or pregnant women.

Of note, the country's progress

Leaders Malaria Alliance is a coalition of AU Heads of State and Government established to drive accountability and action for results against malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and to promote reproductive, maternal and child health.)

Looking ahead, some challenges remain. Alongside a recent rise in cases in some areas of the country, resistance to insecticides and antimalarial drugs - a looming global challenge - poses a threat to long-term malaria control efforts.

However, local health authorities remain committed to ensuring that Eritrea transitions from pre-elimination toward elimination of malaria, with the long-term goal of ultimately eliminating and preventing the reintroduction of malaria by 2030. (The path to malaria-free status is characterized by four distinct programmatic phases: control, pre-elimination, elimination, and prevention of reintroduction. Subsequently, once a country has proven, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the chain of local malaria transmission by Anopheles mosquitoes has been interrupted nationwide for at least three consecutive years, it is then granted a certification of malaria-free status from the WHO.)

Encouragingly, in recent years Eritrea has sustained efforts to achieve the vision of a malaria-free future. Steps have been taken to address factors that increase malaria risk and the country has worked to promote malaria control interventions. As well, entomology laboratories for research have been established in parts of Gash Barka, such as Elabered and Tesseney, helping in identification of species and parasites, while efforts continue to ensure early diagnosis and treatment, as it prevents deaths and contributes to reducing transmission. Additionally, progress is being made on the development of a refined sub-national stratification map based on epidemiological data triangulated with appropriate metrics, namely entomological, ecological/demography, and interventions coverage data, to better disaggregate the malaria situation and inform targeting of interventions.



million cases from the previous year and a rise in incidence from 58.6 cases per 1000 population at risk in 2022. Africa continues to carry the heaviest burden of the disease, accounting for an estimated 94 percent of malaria cases worldwide in 2023, with the top five countries carrying the heaviest estimated burden of malaria cases in 2023 being Nigeria (26 percent), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (13 percent), Uganda (5 percent), Ethiopia (4 percent), and Mozambique (4 percent). Globally, in 2023, the number of deaths was estimated at 597 000, with Africa carrying the heaviest burden of mortality accounting for approximately 95 percent of estimated malaria deaths worldwide.

to greater than 90 percent - of the national burden. As with many other countries, malaria has historically been a formidable threat to several vulnerable population groups in the country, such as pregnant women and children. For instance, young children tend to be extremely vulnerable since they have not developed immunity to malaria. Meanwhile, pregnancy reduces a woman's immunity to malaria, making her more susceptible to infection and increasing her risk of severe disease and death.

Since independence, and particularly following the establishment of the National Malaria Control Program in 1995, Eritrea has made large, important inroads against the disease. Through the combination of an array of control and prevention interventions, which has included the mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, drainage and larval source management, effective case management and surveillance, and strong community mobilization, awareness, and reception, progress has been registered in addressing the national malaria burden.

Insecticide-treated nets have



progress in improving the availability and accessibility of drugs and treatment, which are critical to reducing the severity of malaria and preventing deaths. What is more, in addition to vector control measures, Eritrea has also implemented environmental management strategies aimed at reducing mosquito breeding sites, while also working to raise awareness about malaria prevention and treatment through public health

over the years made it one of a small number of countries to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals target related to malaria (Goal 6, which it met ahead of the 2015 target date). In 2016, during the 26th Summit of the African Union (AU), it even received an award from the African Leaders Malaria Alliance in recognition of its, "commitment, innovation, and progress in the fight against malaria." (The African

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, a large number of countries have been confronted by significant challenges to malaria control, ranging from fragile health systems, weak surveillance, and chronic funding shortfalls to the rising spread of antimalarial drug resistance and the invasion different mosquito species. These challenges have been exacerbated by a challenging global context, various conflicts or crises, and climate change, among other issues.

OPINION

Remembering the Unforgettable: Ona and Besikdira Massacre

Simon Weldemikael

When you ask Eritreans today what they remember about November 30 and December 1, 1970, July 10, 1974, Feb 2, 1975 and May 12, 1988 they would tell you the story as if it happened yesterday. These are days when the Ethiopian colonial army massacred innocent Eritreans in Besikdra, Ona, Omhajer, Wekiduba and Sheib respectively. These were just few instances of the merciless attacks on peaceful civilians. The list of dates atrocities were carried out is long and it is registered in the memory of the Eritrean public, young and old.

The massacre of 1970 in Ona and Besikdira, few kilometers away from Keren, was one of the worst instances of mass killing in Eritrean history. The tragic massacre was committed by the Ethiopian army in conformity with Machiavellian advice on holding the conquered: "there is no safe way to retain them otherwise than by ruining them." Ethiopian soldiers killed entire families, burned houses to ashes, and hauled away anything of value from the houses. 54th anniversary of the Ona and Besikdira Massacre was held on Monday, 2 December in Keren in remembrance of the victims. **የኖን በሰከዲራጎች ህልቂት ዓድታት ሰንከት** (Ona and Besikdira-the Massacre of Senhit Villages from 1970-71), a book written by Netsereab Azazi, was inaugurated at the event organized to mark the solemn day in Keren. In writing the book, the author interviewed survivors of the massacre, eyewitnesses and a number of residents of the two villages and consulted secondary sources from the archives.

The book focuses on the sequence of events that started on November 21, 1970 when Major General TesHOME Ergetu, commander of the Ethiopian army in Eritrea, was killed and ended on December 1, 1970. Apart from the massacres in Ona and Besikdira, the book covers the atrocities committed by the colonial army in Geleb, Debresina and Habrenqeqa. The author's exhaustive research to gather accurate information makes the book credible and his artistic presentation attractive and readable. The narrative evokes vivid images of the suffering of the innocent civilians.

On November 30, 1970 Ethiopian troops entered Besikdira, rounded up its inhabitants and crammed them

into a mosque. The soldiers then pointed their guns at the doors and windows of the mosque and opened fire, indiscriminately killing innocent civilians, including women and children. The blood spilled in Besikdira did not seem to have satiated the blood thirsty Ethiopian soldiers' desire for innocent Eritreans' blood. On the following day, December 1, 1970, they went to Ona, set the huts on fire and gunned down people. Huts were burned and the soldiers fired at and killed those who escaped from the fire. One thousand civilians were killed.

The memorialization at the site where the atrocity was committed serves multiple purposes. It's a tribute to the fallen victims and some sort of reparation or justice for survivors. Speaking at the event held for the remembrance of victims of Ona and Besikdira, Mr. Zemhret Yohannes, Head of the Research and Documentation Center of the PFDJ, said the purpose of the memorial service is to teach humanity a lesson so that such atrocities are never carried out again. He said by remembering the crimes committed they are not trying to incite hatred but rather remind people of Eritrea's history, learn from the past and strive for a better future.

Memorials are as much about the

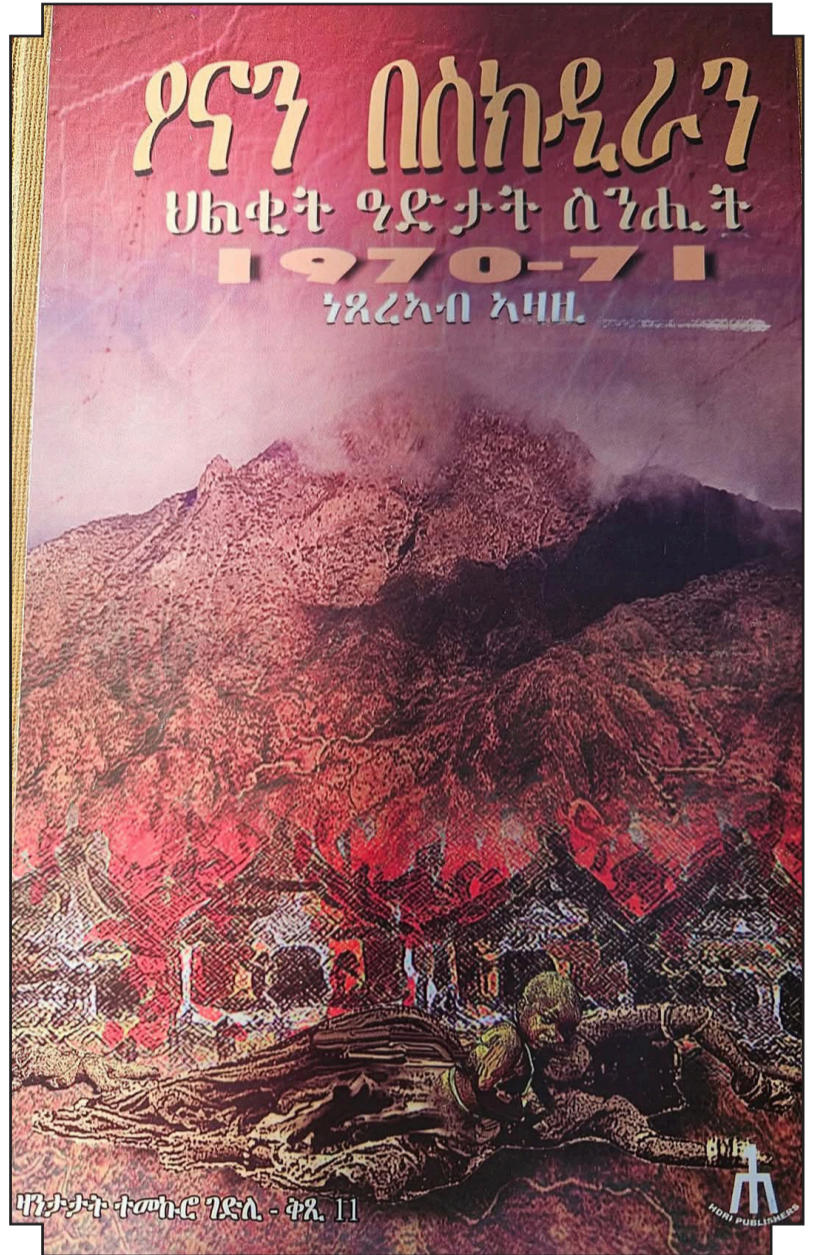
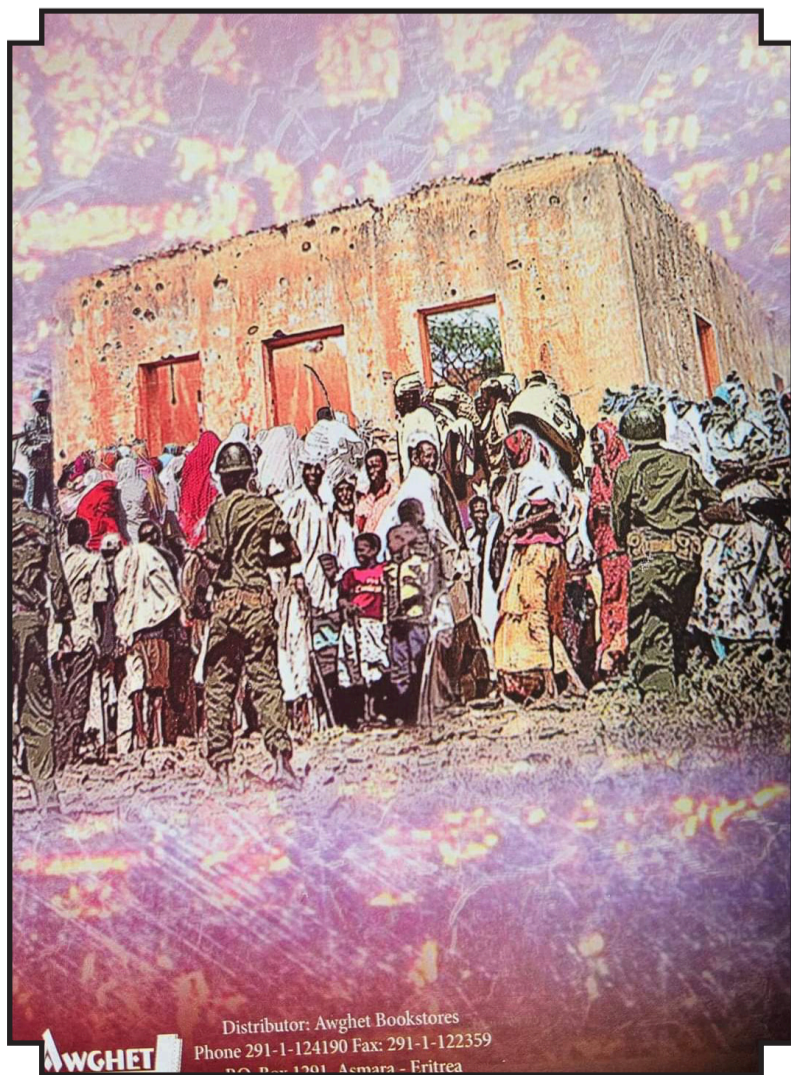
future as they are about the past. The purpose of memorialization, among other things, is to remember the suffering of victims and work for a better future.

Massacre sites and the memorial services for massacres have been transformed into places and events where people renew their commitment for peace.

Some of those who committed the atrocities tend to discount or repudiate their past mistakes. They do not repent and some engage in unproductive campaigns of disinformation. The atrocious crimes, however, cannot be erased from the public memory.

Netsereab Azazi's Ona and Besikdira-the massacre of Senhit Villages from 1970-1971 is a well-researched and presented book that refutes any sort of repudiation by historical evidence. It shows how the one thousand people, including entire families, died on those fateful days. The perpetrators of the atrocities might have chosen to forget the massacre at Ona, Besikdira and other places, but Eritreans cannot.

The publication of Netsereab's book will have an important contribution in preserving history and promoting knowledge of Eritrea's experience during colonization. It is



a must read book for every Eritrean and it would be great if initiatives are taken to translate it into all Eritrean languages and international languages.

Netsereab's Ona and Besikdira-the Massacre of Senhit Villages is

the third book on atrocities committed against the Eritrean people to be published by Hidri Publishers. The two books that had been published earlier are: **(ህልቂት ወኪዲባ)** Massacre at Wekidiba, by Habtu Gebreab and **(ግድግ)** Atrocity, collected short stories edited by Solomon Berhe.

SEMINAR TO HEADS OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS...

Continued from page 1 Furthermore, the delegation emphasized the Government's efforts to transform rain-fed crop production systems into modified and pressurized irrigation systems, noting that the outcomes on the ground are promising. Several initiatives aimed at improving dairy and poultry production were also discussed.

During the seminar, the delegation outlined the Ministry of Agriculture's new strategic development plan and its implementation modalities under the roadmap for "Safe and Nutritious Food for Everyone, Everywhere!" The plan will be implemented in collaboration with relevant institutions and development partners, with strategies designed to include Eritreans in the Diaspora. The delegation also called on the Eritrean Diaspora to continue reinforcing their participation and utilizing their comparative advantage for the country's benefit.

Participants of the seminar called for preserving Eritrea's agricultural genetic resources, maximizing the use of water reservoirs for agricultural productivity, and creating conducive environments for the Eritrean Diaspora to invest in agriculture.

In conclusion, Ms. Weini Ghebreigziabiher, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, praised the delegation for providing timely and first-hand information and affirmed that similar programs would continue to equip the Eritrean community with information regarding the country's development programs.

Distributor: Awghet Bookstores
Phone 291-1-124190 Fax: 291-1-122359
P.O. Box 1201, Asmara - Eritrea




VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Truck Crane Operator

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- The Crane Truck operator is responsible for safely operating the truck in all areas of the mine site.
- This operator is responsible for driving the truck as well as operating the crane fitted to the truck in a safe and responsible manner
- Operate a truck mounted crane
- Drive & operate a > 5t commercial truck
- Conduct daily vehicle inspections
- Conduct basic maintenance on a truck
- Ability to identify basic deficiencies/malfunctions on the truck and report timely to the supervisor

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Qualifications as a Heavy truck operator/official country driver's license
- Read and write Tigrigna & English

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- Appropriate experience operating/driving a >5 t truck
- Exposure to a mine site
- > 5years experience as a truck driver

Technical Skills

- Operating a truck mounted crane
- Valid Country heavy duty Driver's License
- Basic maintenance skills appropriate to trucks

Behavioral Skills

- Good Interpersonal skills
- Ability to work under pressure with challenging targets
- High level of initiative

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

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

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Asmara Office & AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
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ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY

Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16

Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688

Tel. ++291-1-153986

Asmara, Eritrea

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Excavator Operator

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Load and Haul ore and waste from designated areas as instructed.

Safety

- To adhere to loading procedures
- Do proper pre- check on the excavator before operating
- Excavator in safe position for loading
- Report any dangers observed during operation
- Loading area clean to prevent tire damage

Reporting

- Will report to mining supervisor
- Pre- check report to be handed to the mining supervisor at end of shift

Develop Standards

- Ensure training complies with local and international standards.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Able to read and write
- Secondary schooling

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- Mining experience in the sense of Load & Haul
- Six months and longer experience on excavators

Technical Skills

- Able to identify any problem that will be a safety risk to machine and operator.
 - Able to identify and report damage to machine
 - Able to read and understand the display panel in the cab
- Behavioral Skills
- Communication - Local (English will be an advantage)
 - Safety leadership by example
 - Good Interpersonal skills
 - Commitment to deliver on agreed targets
 - Physical condition to climb heights

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 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
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

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




ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Project Engineer (E/C & I)

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Temporary (18 months)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Ensure all electrical, controls and instrument packages of within the project scope of work for a mining concentrator project are technically fit for purpose from an electrical engineering perspective and meet the statutory requirements.
- To provide guidance on all aspects of electrical, controls and instrumentation for final design, implementation, construction and commissioning of the process plant
- To provide input to EC&I engineering packages for all main project governance.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Provide guidance and technical support on EC&I engineering for the detailed design of the project.
- Check engineering analyses, specifications, capital and operating cost estimates of key equipment and contract works for the project.
- Provide guidance on EC&I engineering designs and monitor and ensure effective design, project controls, and quality.
- Provide guidance in checking major equipment specifications, datasheets and orders.
- Provide direction on the EC&I scope and requirements to the contractors and suppliers alike based on specifications included in the procurement agreement.
- Perform electrical integrity assessments of critical generating, transmission and distribution equipment to be installed on site.
- Perform load flow calculations of the electrical network and ensure that the infrastructure can meet the power requirement inclusive of associated demand planning.
- Check the engineering designs in the areas of P&IDs, loop drawings, control system architecture, instrument index and I/O lists.
- Check and guide PLC and SCADA system designs.
- Perform EC&I design verification in accordance with relevant international codes and standards.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- BTech or BEng degree in Electrical Engineering or equivalent.

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- A minimum of 15 years' experience on mine electrical, controls and instrumentation installation and commissioning.
- A minimum of 5 years' experience in a project implementation environment.

Technical Skills

- Experience in EC&I design.
- Skill in IT use to be provided by the applicant.

Behavioral Skills

- Ability to manage one's own activities on or ahead of schedule and on or below budget.
- Ability to prepare and deliver oral and written presentations for study and project reports.
- Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** AMSC Sites
- Type of contract:** definite Period (18 months)
- 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.).
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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;

Project Engineer – Mechanical Project Engineer

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – definite (18 months)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Ensure the project is technically fit for purpose from a mechanical engineering perspective and meets the design and statutory requirements.
- To provide input to mechanical engineering packages for project governance.
- To oversee contractor installation as well as commissioning for plant readiness for startup operations.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Identify and quantify project needs for a greenfield concentrator implementation and assist in ensuring implementation of detailed mechanical specifications for the project.
- Provide input and recommendations for project mechanical designs.
- Review and evaluate contractor designs for mechanical packages.
- Co-ordinate material deliveries and installations ensure all materials on hand match the plan and specifications.
- Maintain and update project mechanical SOW and preconstruction documentations.
- Prepare, schedule and supervise inspections of all mechanical installations.
- Report on project mechanical engineering technical scope performance against the baseline plan.
- Review and approve 3rd party mechanical engineering content as required.
- Ensure that 3rd party mechanical engineering contractors adhere to the overall project quality plan.
- Check installation on all aspects and co-ordinate commissioning in conjunction with commissioning team.
- Assist in Quality control and commissioning of equipment and complete all relevant documentation for hand over
- Assist in Quality control and commissioning of equipment and complete all relevant documentation for hand over.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- BSc or BTech in Mechanical or Industrial Engineering.

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- A minimum of 15 years' experience in mineral processing or metallurgical plant design/operations.
- A minimum of 5 years' experience on project implementation preferably for mineral process operations.
- A minimum 5 years' experience in plant construction and commissioning preferably in a base metal or copper concentrator environment.

Technical Skills

- Experience with AutoCAD and 3D modelling software is considered an asset.

Behavioral Skills

- Ability to manage one's own activities on or ahead of schedule and on or below budget.
- Ability to prepare and deliver oral and written presentations for study and project reports.
- Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** AMSC Sites
- Type of contract:** definite Period (18 month)
- Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- Address: Please mail your applications to;**
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:** Note to Non-Eritrean applicants:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara
- Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



Bisha Mining Share Company
P.O. Box 4276
Asmara
Eritrea

Tel: (+291) 1124941
Fax: (+291) 1124941
www.bishamining.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

1 Position: Artisan Auto Electrician

Department: Mining

Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- To attend to all electrical related issues on underground mining equipment and workshop.
- Diagnose and replace faulty electrical and electronic systems, units and components of machinery and equipment.
- Inspect electrical systems, equipment, and components to identify hazards, defects and the need for adjustment or repair, and to ensure compliance with codes.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Equipment availability
- Reports
- Injury prevention to self/others and safeguard company property
- Preventive Maintenance
- Health, Safety and Environment
- Additional Duties

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Effective team member.
- Adhering to all other assignments that are given that are lawful and fair
- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto Electrical Technician Part II, III/HND Electrical & Electronic Engineering or related qualification from a recognized institution. Craft certificate in Auto / Power Electrical or equivalent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 10 years of experience in mining maintenance field, including 5 years of experience on underground equipment such as drill rigs, loaders, dump trucks, and other supporting machinery. Ability to distinguish colors used in colour-coding harness and electronic components. Ability to identify electrical problems and apply diagnostic methods to achieve satisfactory results. Proven ability to read and interpret standard electrical blueprints, schematics, technical drawings, parts books, and service manuals (including specifications). Ability to identify, organize and use resources effectively to complete tasks with due regard to cost, quality, safety, and environmental impact. Possess a valid Driver's License with good defensive driving skills
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to assess risk and diagnostically gather information. Attention to detail and planning skills. Results orientated. Good written and oral Communication skill in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept responsibility for work of self and others. Work reliably and effectively without close supervision, to the appropriate codes of practice Extensive knowledge of site safety, health and environmental regulations pertaining to electrical maintenance in a mining environment.

2. Position: Artisan Boilermaker

Department: Mining

Number required: Two (02)

Primary Purpose

- To inspect, maintain and repair plant equipment (machinery), effectively, efficiently, and safely.
- Set up equipment and weld parts, using arc, or gas-shielded welding.
- Assemble various fabrication parts using bolting and riveting and ensure that the parts are securely in place for welding.

Essential Functions

- Carry out planned maintenance on equipment's.
- Observe established safety regulations and procedures during work
- Operate welding equipment in a safe manner and reports hazards associated with the equipment to area supervisor.
- Follow required procedures and use appropriate jigs and fixtures to assist in the assembling process.
- Trainee Development
- Health, Safety and Environment
- Additional Duties

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS/OTHER INFORMATION

- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade/Craft Certification in Welding, Boiler Making or related qualification from a recognized institution. First Aid Certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 years' experience in an underground mining maintenance field Knowledge on underground Equipment. Experience in zinc or other base metal mining is essential. International experience is desirable particularly in Africa. Know how to operate a plasma cutter and acetylene torches.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer Literacy MS Office – Intermediate, Excel. Plan, organize, and execution. Risk management and assessment. Analytical and Problem solving. Technical Report writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good oral and written communication skills and Teamwork. Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment. Ability to conduct Engineering matters to various levels. Ability to work under pressure and achieve project milestones. Self-starter, Drive and enthusiasm. Developmental orientated, Passion for accuracy and perfection in delivery. Good leadership skills

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 Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

- Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
- Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea



The Chronicles of Heritage

Sona Berhane

The month of December marks not only the conclusion of autumn but also the official onset of winter. For the agrarian communities in Eritrea, this period represents a significant shift in their seasonal activities. By this time, farmers have typically completed the arduous processes of harvesting and threshing their crops, successfully filling their silos with the fruits of their labor. Although farming is inherently a year-round endeavor characterized by

Delving into Eritrean customs, Bereket Amare's insightful book "ዓለ ጥሪ ናብ ጥሪ" offers a captivating exploration of Tigrigna society across the twelve months of the year. Published in 2022, the book meticulously records the various traditions and customs that shape Eritrean life. To illuminate the cultural significance of December, the following excerpt is drawn and translated from the chapter dedicated to this specific month.

such occurrences are not typical in the highland regions, where the agricultural calendar follows a more conventional seasonal progression.

Although the intensity of agricultural labor diminishes

walking toward him, carrying his midday meal. Without interrupting his singing, the farmer cleverly altered the lyrics of his song to convey a warning about the imminent danger. Singing loudly, he detailed the



relentless hard work, December often provides a rare opportunity for farmers to pause and take momentary respite from their otherwise continuous toil. During this transitional period, the farmlands, which were vigilantly protected and kept off-limits to livestock during the earlier stages of the agricultural cycle, are now opened for grazing.

It is exceedingly uncommon to observe farmers engaging in harvesting activities during the month of December. By this time of year, unharvested crops are a rarity, as the majority of the produce has already been gathered and processed. While it is not entirely impossible to find isolated stacks of crops awaiting threshing, the sight of unharvested fields is almost unheard of during this period. Exceptions to this general rule may exist in certain regions, such as the northern coasts of Eritrea, where the climatic conditions are particularly favorable due to the unique rainy season that coincides with the winter months. However,

in December compared to the peak harvesting months of October and November, some activities, such as threshing and winnowing, continue to take place, albeit on a reduced scale. In keeping with long-standing traditions, farmers often rely on songs and ballads to accompany these tasks. These work songs, deeply embedded in the cultural fabric of the communities, serve not only as a source of rhythm and coordination but also as a means of alleviating the physical burden of labor. Remarkably, it is believed that such songs provide a sense of ease not only for the farmers themselves but also for their oxen, which play a critical role in the threshing process.

An anecdote from rural lore illustrates the ingenuity of these work songs. According to the story, a farmer was diligently driving his oxen in a circular motion on the threshing floor when he noticed a group of bandits approaching from a distance. At the same time, he saw his wife

community, the bandits retreated, leaving the farmer and his harvest unharmed. This story not only underscores the resourcefulness of the farmer but also highlights the communal spirit and deep-rooted cultural practices that characterize rural life.

Following the initial threshing on the threshing floor the oxen are led away. The next step involves the separation of grain from straw, a process that requires both precision and teamwork. Typically, two individuals work together to gather the threshed mixture, lifting it overhead and allowing it to fall gradually back to the ground. The wind plays a crucial role in this procedure, as it blows the lighter straw and hay several feet away, leaving the heavier kernels and grains to collect at the workers' feet.

Despite the considerable physical exertion required for this task, the process does not end here. A secondary round of threshing, known as splitting, is undertaken to further refine the harvest. During this phase, the oxen are once again driven around the threshing floor, ensuring that any remaining husks and shucks are removed. This meticulous effort reflects the farmers' commitment to achieving the highest possible quality for their yield.

After the splitting process, the grains are subjected to yet another level of purification. Using a large sieve or screen, farmers carefully filter the grains to remove any residual dirt or impurities. Additionally, pitchforks are employed to repeatedly toss the hay, facilitating the separation of unwanted materials from the grain. Only after completing

these exhaustive steps do the farmers gather the refined grains and store them securely in their silos.

The act of gathering grains is imbued with a profound sense of spiritual reverence and gratitude. As part of this tradition, farmers construct a cross from two sticks and place it at the center of the grain pile, symbolizing their faith and thankfulness for the successful harvest. The actual collection of the grains is conducted with an air of solemnity; farmers remove their shoes as a sign of respect, and conversations are kept to a minimum, if not entirely absent, during this process.

Once the grain has been meticulously collected and placed into sacks, the farmers load them onto their donkeys for transport back to the village. This final stage of the agricultural cycle is marked by both relief and satisfaction, as it signifies the culmination of months of hard work and the assurance of sustenance for the months to come.

The month of December occupies a unique position in the agricultural calendar, serving as a bridge between the labor-intensive harvest season and the relative calm of winter. While certain tasks, such as threshing and winnowing, continue during this period, December also provides farmers with a rare opportunity to reflect on their efforts and give thanks for their plentiful yield. As the season progresses, families of young men and women who were betrothed during the summer begin preparations for the abundant feasts and drinks that will accompany the weddings of the following month. In this way, the cold but bountiful month of December gracefully transitions into January, a period marked by joyous wedding ceremonies and vibrant communal celebrations.

