



PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI MET AND HELD TALKS WITH SENIOR ITALIAN DELEGATION

President Isaias Afwerki, in the afternoon hours of June 24, met and held talks at the Denden Guest House with a senior Italian delegation led by Mr. Adolfo Urso, Minister of Enterprises and Made in Italy.

President Isaias commended the Italian Initiative taken at this auspicious time and which was a testimony to historical bilateral ties

In the extensive discussions, President Isaias elaborated on the potential and prospects of phased Italian investment in several sectors including energy; physical infrastructure and ports; fisheries and agricultural; manufacturing aimed at exports; as well as water infrastructure.

Mr. Adolfo Urso, on his part, stated that current visit was follow-up and further crystallization of investment cooperation discussed between President Isaias Afwerki



Italy to Eritrea and various Italian companies.

In related news, the senior Italian delegation, led by Minister Adolfo Urso and including CEOs of various companies, yesterday visited various development sites in Dubarwa sub-zone, as well as the railway station and repair workshop in Asmara.

The delegation, accompanied by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hagos Gebrehiwet, Head of Economic Affairs of the PFDJ, and Mr. Nesredin Mohammed-Saleh, Minister of Trade and Industry, toured the Misilam Dam and associated agricultural infrastructure in Halhale.

Maj. Kibreab Abraham, Manager of Livestock and Crops Corporation, briefed the delegation on the dam's significance, its water storage capacity, milk and byproducts production activities, and the agro-industry project being developed in the area.

The delegation also visited the Asmara Glass Factory that was established during the Italian colonialism and the railway station and repair workshop in Asmara that was built in 1911. During their visit the delegation was provided briefings by experts.

Likewise, Minister Amina Nurhusein, Minister of Health, met and held talks with members of the delegation and Director of Telemedicine at Agostino Gemelli Polyclinic, Dr. Gabriele Rumi and

discussed on modalities of bilateral cooperation and partnership in the medical sector.

In the afternoon hours, the Italian delegation visited Dolce Vita textile factory and Asmara House Project that is under construction.

During the visit the delegation was provided briefing on the background of the project, the employment opportunity that it has created and future program. The delegation also visited the historic building of Cinema Asmara.



COMMEMORATION OF MARTYRS DAY BY DIASPORA NATIONALS

Eritrean communities in Switzerland, the US, and Austria solemnly marked Martyrs Day with fervent patriotic fervor.

The commemorative event in the Swiss cities of Geneva, Burn, Basel, St. Galen, Lausanne, Solothurn, Lucerne, Jura and Chur featured a walkathon, a candle vigil, and cultural and artistic programs.

The participants of the events expressed conviction to strengthen organizational capacity and participation in the national affairs. At the events, nationals in Geneva contributed 3 thousand 200 Swiss Francs; nationals in Burn 2 thousand 200 Swiss Francs; nationals in Basel 9 thousand 310 Swiss Francs; nationals in St. Galen 2 thousand 210 Swiss Francs; nationals in Lucerne 6 thousand Swiss Francs; and nationals in Lausanne 6 thousand 200 Swiss Francs towards augmenting the National Trust Fund.

Additionally, 25 residents of Bern donated 14,400 Swiss Francs to support 21 families of martyrs. In Basel, 12 families contributed 8,640 Swiss Francs in support of 12 other families of martyrs.

In the US, the Eritrean community in Chicago commemorated the day with dedication and contributed USD 34,560 to support 36 families of martyrs. In Columbus, Ohio, attendees raised USD 3,900 for the Martyrs Trust Fund, and 20 individuals committed to supporting 20 families of martyrs. In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, contributions totaled USD 3,535, and in Oakland, the day was marked with a walkathon and a candle vigil.

In Austria, the Eritrean communities in Vienna and Linz also celebrated Martyrs Day with various activities, underscoring their continuous patriotic commitment.

Chemical Engineering Innovation Exhibit - 2024

Sona Berhane

As June ushers in the close of the academic year, colleges throughout the country become busy hubs of activity where first year students scramble to study for finals, and seniors put the finishing touches on their research projects that they should submit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for their bachelor's degree. It was in the midst of this excitement that the Department of Chemical Engineering at Mai Nefhi College of Engineering and Technology (MCET) organized, on the 8th of June, a significant event in Asmara: *Chemical Engineering Innovation Exhibit - 2024*. Here, research papers conducted largely by the graduating class were chosen and presented to the public as well as stakeholders from the industrial and medical sectors.

The impetus behind the exhibit, as stated by the department, was to establish a platform that brings together the industry and academic research, and encourage a long-term collaboration between the two sectors. The exhibit, which took place outside the college for the first time, was hosted at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW), and was the result of a joint effort of the head of department,



professors, lecturers and graduate assistants of the department. The department hosts a variety of fun educational activities, such as the "Chem Fest", and other

Part 1

Journal of Engineering Science; Equilibrium Journal of Chemical

1. MEDICINAL EXTRACTS FROM PARSLEY LEAVES (Amanda Bereket, Hana Teame, Mussie Okubai, Rahwa Zewelde, Emam M.

responsible for the plant's medicinal properties. These properties can be quite diverse in their healing powers, ranging from antimicrobial (hindering the growth of bacterial infections) to antioxidant (protecting body cells from damage) and potentially antidiabetic (regulating blood sugar). Although the antidiabetic properties hold the most promise, the findings also revealed that the antimicrobial properties of the parsley extracts were comparable to those of the commercially manufactured antibiotic Amoxicillin.

This research aims to establish efficient methods for extracting and analyzing these bioactive compounds, whereby large-scale production could become a reality, paving the way for potential parsley-based, locally manufactured medicines in the future.

2. BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FROM BROWN ALGAE (Rodas Berhane, Sabir A/alem, Samrawit Fanuel, Sinit Solomon, Sofia Haile, K. Eyalarasan)

With plastic pollution a growing global concern, researchers around the world are looking for sustainable solutions. This research project focused on developing bioplastics from brown algae, a promising alternative. Bioplastics made from renewable natural resources like algae offer several advantages over traditional plastics derived from petroleum/fossil fuels, the most notable of which is that they are biodegradable and have minimal impact on the environment. The students investigated the use of sodium alginate, extracted from the Sargassum seaweed species, to create bioplastics. By incorporating a plasticizer (maleic anhydride) and starch, the researchers were able to improve the film's properties for packaging applications. The researchers produced functional, intact plastics with varying density, and even a bleached variety that is entirely transparent. The initial results show promise, suggesting that bioplastics derived from brown algae have the potential to become a viable solution for much more than just the packaging industry.



recreational events within the college to spark curiosity and maintain interest in students. One of the assistant professors has launched a chemical engineering YouTube channel that is gaining viewership. By all accounts, the Department of Chemical Engineering is a driven, lively department.

Following are the summarized version of the six research papers presented during the exhibit, four chosen from the current academic year, two from last year. It is very much worth noting that the Department of Chemical Engineering has so far published 20 research papers abroad on international science journals like *Journal of Agronomy, Technology, and Engineering Management;*

Engineering; Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences; Proceedings on Engineering Sciences; International Journal of Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, and many more.

It is highly remarkable that the research projects selected for the papers are almost exclusively concerned with tackling local issues in Eritrea, like the problematic proliferation of non-biodegradable plastic waste, clean water wastage, potentials of herbal medicines, utilizing the abundant lime in Eritrea, and energy conservation in cement factories. The researchers in these projects consistently come up with solutions that are sustainable and eco-friendly.

Basheir)

This study delves into the exciting world of medicinal plant extracts, using parsley leaves as a primary example. The major stages involve pre-treatment of parsley leaves, extraction of active ingredients using solvents, filtration and separation of solid residues, purification of the extracted solution, and drying and packaging of the final product. The compounds obtained are characterized using identification techniques such as mass spectroscopy, infrared spectroscopy, UV spectroscopy and NMR spectroscopy.

By carefully analyzing the extracts, the researchers sought to identify the specific ingredients

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OPINION

A Multi-Pronged Effort to Combating an Irreparable, Irreversible Harmful Practice



Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Defined as, “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons,” female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) remains an irreparable, irreversible harmful practice and an urgent global challenge. It reflects deep-rooted inequalities between the sexes and constitutes an extreme form of discrimination against girls and women. It is also recognized internationally as a grave violation of the human rights of girls and women, including the right to health, security and physical integrity and the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Furthermore, the United Nations has included the elimination of FGM/C as a target under Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals. (Specifically, FGM/C falls under Target 5.3: “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”.)

Although several different types of FGM/C are practiced, none have any health benefits for girls and women. Instead, the practice leads to a range of serious, extremely painful, and often debilitating issues, ranging from severe bleeding, problems urinating, and psychological challenges to cysts, infections, complications in childbirth and increased risk of newborn deaths, among others. Often, FGM/C can dramatically affect the ability of women and girls to actively engage in education, the workforce, social life, or other activities, while depriving them of the possibility to fully realize

their aspirations and potential.

Notably, past research and empirical studies have found that the reasons for practising FGM/C are diverse and often depend on the particular community, context, and circumstances. In many regions, the practice is closely linked to strong patriarchal norms and tied to longstanding sociocultural ideals of femininity, modesty, and appropriate sexual behavior. For some, it is regarded as a fundamental religious requirement, an obligatory part of raising a “proper girl,” and necessary to regulate a woman’s sex drive, calm her personality, protect premarital virginity, and ensure marital fidelity. Poverty and inequality, too, have been identified as influential factors driving the practice.

Unfortunately, despite an array of international conventions and national laws prohibiting harmful traditional practices, FGM/C continues to be a pressing problem in many parts of the world today. Although estimates tend to vary, it is believed that more than 230 million girls and women alive today have undergone FGM/C in countries across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. As a result of migration and the movement of people across the globe, more and more FGM/C cases are being found in other regions of the world as well.

Eritrea’s longstanding efforts to combat an irreparable, irreversible harmful practice

As with much of the rest of the African continent and countries around the world, women in Eritrea were traditionally marginalized and regarded as inferior. In most instances, they

had limited access to social, economic, and other benefits or resources and they held a lower status than their male counterparts.

However, during the long fight for independence, the Eritrean People’s Liberation Front (EPLF), which became the leading force in the armed struggle in the 1970s, sought to end the marginalization of women and it encouraged them to join the struggle. Considerable efforts were exerted to provide a safe space for women to increase their participation and contributions. For the EPLF, the struggle for the emancipation of women could not be seen as separate from or different to the struggle for national liberation.

Eventually, through the backing of the EPLF, the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) was established in 1979, when representatives of Eritrean women from all walks of life gathered in Arag, a liberated area at the time, to convene the organization’s founding congress. The historic gathering took place under the general themes of: “Emancipation through equal participation in the struggle” and “A revolution cannot triumph without the conscious participation of women”.

Subsequently, during the long freedom struggle, the NUEW helped to organize and mobilize Eritrean women as a core and integral part of the formidable armed liberation forces. In both quantitative and qualitative terms, Eritrean women’s valiant contributions to the armed struggle have remained distinguished and largely unparalleled in the annals of the history of liberation

movements worldwide: they comprised approximately one-third of the liberation forces, and they also fought heroically on the frontlines while assuming a variety of strategic and leading positions.

On top of these massive contributions, the NUEW also played a fundamental role in sensitizing Eritrean society to the importance of a range of gender-related issues and promoting gender equality in all its manifestations. As a result of this widened focus, for the first real time in Eritrea’s history a number of harmful traditional practices, including FGM/C, were critically questioned and outlawed. Furthermore, many social barriers that limited women’s realization of their full potential were removed, and the collective voice of women was being raised.

Following Eritrea’s independence, the government legally banned FGM/C and put in place stringent criminal penalties, comprising a combination of substantial fines and extended prison terms, for practitioners, including traditional practitioners or medical professionals who may potentially perform the procedure. In addition to providing a clear, comprehensive definition, the law criminalises and sets out associated punishments for any individuals or groups requesting, inciting, promoting, arranging, or assisting acts of FGM/C (such as by providing tools, instruments, or other means), as well as the failure to report incidents of the practice to the relevant authorities.

As well, Eritrea has ratified a number of regional and global conventions and declarations that make provisions for the promotion and protection of the health of women and girls, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter of Human and People’s Rights (the Banjul Charter), and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, among others.

On top of establishing a robust legal framework, the country, with the support of several national organizations, a number of international development partners, and the mass media, has organized a wide range of public programs, community campaigns, and other initiatives focused on eradicating FGM/C. These efforts, taking place nationwide and bringing together government ministries, individuals and communities, student and youth groups, teachers, counselors, and health workers, and religious leaders, as well as other stakeholders, have aimed to counter myths and misconceptions while raising basic awareness and critical understanding about FGM/C and its negative consequences. They have also sought to increase general knowledge about the law and the inherent rights of all citizens, and effect durable, long-term change in individual and community perceptions, norms, and behaviors.

Furthermore, local committees to combat FGM/C have been established in communities across the country, and various forms of support, including psychosocial counseling and needs-sensitive sexual and reproductive health care, are provided to survivors. Additionally, lessons about FGM/C have been integrated into school curricula and youth health or life skills programs, while an array of anti-FGM/C information materials and advocacy tools have been developed in all national languages and disseminated through schools, health facilities and pharmacies, local media, public spaces, and various other channels. Numerous government officials, religious and community leaders, respected elders, former practitioners, and survivors have also frequently attended public gatherings organized by government ministries or national organizations and delivered powerful statements advocating for zero tolerance of FGM/C. Notably, earlier this year, Eritrea signed a cooperation agreement with the EU and UNICEF to strengthen the country’s efforts to combat FGM/C and further empower vulnerable girls and women nationwide.

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Mr. Khaled, Man on fire

Luwam Kahsay H.



Let's start off with how you developed the hobby of collecting stamps?

Studying at the Italian school granted me the opportunity to have an easy access to the Italian and American stamps. Living next door to a Yemeni family allowed me to collect some of theirs and Egypt's. At the age of eight, I started collecting these countries' and Ethiopia's stamps. Watching these small collections now and then motivated me to gather stamps of other countries as well. When I immigrated to Saudi Arabia, luckily I used to work as a computer programmer for a company where the employees come from 20 to 25 countries. It was the biggest chance for me to enrich my collections. And I kept on collecting until I came back to my homeland following Eritrea's independence. Not long after I came back, on the occasion of our country's joining of the universal postal service, I was given a special certificate as the first philatelist of our country. I had by then collected stamps of more than 160 countries.

You collect coins of different countries as well, right?

Of course. As I was collecting stamps, I also enthusiastically started collecting currencies, especially coins, of different countries. And fortunately it went well.

Why coins?

Their longevity makes them even more valuable than stamps. I once found an Eritrean coin with inscriptions in Arabic, Geez and Italian languages. It's more than 125



years old. I was really surprised to find that.

You also opened the first computer training center in Eritrea.

Our guest today, Khaled Salih Shegeray, is the first philatelist in Eritrea. He was born in 1956 in Hirgigo and went to the Italian School in Asmara up to 12th grade, where he graduated with high marks in Architecture.

When I first immigrated to Saudi Arabia due to the colonial oppression, I worked as an architect for three years. In 1985, with the introduction of computers to the country, starting from scratch I eventually became a computer programmer in one of the biggest companies in the country.

Because of my desire to share my knowledge about computers with my people, not long after Eritrea's independence, I decided to open the first computer training school in our country. Training used to be given in three languages -- Arabic, English and Italian, and more than seven



thousand students had been trained at the school.

While teaching I used to work as an animator for several projects as well as programs of the national media. As animation applications were not invented at the time, I used to make animations using power point by referring to information on the internet and books.

Some friends of yours have told me about one of your animations that was very well taken by the public.

I remember it like it was yesterday. It was in 1998. When I was asked to exhibit all my work at the annual National Festival held at the Expo grounds in summer, in addition to all my products I included an animation

as a response to the Ethiopian regime's bombing of our airport.

From working as a programmer and animator you shifted to working as a craftsman? Was there



any specific reason?

Though I have had interest in crafting since I was a child, I have never thought of doing it professionally. It all started after the border war following the invasion by the TPLF regime. I started making postcards, other gift materials, and boxes for holding gifts and would distribute them to more than 54 stationeries. I've found the work to be innovative and very entertaining.

Growing up, like most of my friends, I used to make toys like cycle, cars and others using cans and anything that was available. But what had influenced me most were the art classes at the Italian school. Back in the school days, I had the habit of making buildings out of paper. That's why I chose to study architecture. Working at my father's shop as a goldsmith also allowed me to play with metal and make something new for our customers.

After learning from the internet and books, I decided to make things by recycling. I started off by using stuff I could easily access and then close friends started to give me materials that they thought could be useful for me. And voila! I collected used rolls from photo studios and turned them into flowerpots, decorating them with used matchsticks. I make boxes for wrapping gifts by assembling used mobile phone cards.

What are the benefits of these products?

We save hard currency by making things ourselves using materials

that are available around us instead of importing products at high price. And by recycling materials, we help keep our surrounding clean and free from pollution.

When you come to think about

it garbage is actually nothing but money. The making and selling of recycled materials could be a source of revenue for our country. If done effectively many essential needs of our society can easily be provided by our own inventors, and this can reduce the unemployment rate.

How has the knowledge of various languages impacted your career?

It has made my life easier. In fact, the mastery of Arabic, Tigre, Tigrigna, Italian, English as well as Amharic granted me the opportunity to work as an interpreter for many years.

Anything that you have planned for the future?

In addition to the project that I am working on in collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, I am planning to have an exhibition in the next few months.

I believe that if we are thoughtful we would be able to find ways of using thrown materials to our benefit. When this kind of approach is applied responsibly by every individual, we would definitely start looking at not only our surrounding but also the world in a more accountable way. Therefore, my foremost and biggest program, which is in the making, is to share my knowledge by opening a school to teach recycling to anyone interested to engage in such an activity. One of my biggest desires is to somehow engage kids facing challenges, like those living in the streets. For instance, a way to include them in the project could

be by delegating them to collect used mobile cards and match and cigarette boxes thrown on the streets, and then teaching them to make something using whatever they have collected. The objective is to instill in them the values of responsibility and ownership. The project can also create employment opportunities to others.

I am sure that one day these kids' clear heads and clean hearts will satisfy our own needs.

How would you describe young Khaled?

A free-spirited person who loved having adventures by always pushing himself past his limits based on the attitude that "for better or worse life is short, so live it at its utmost." And he still is!

Indeed. Let's conclude our interview with your final thoughts.

The information on the internet is very impactful when used positively. I am one of those that have benefited from the internet in my professional development. But as the internet can be so persuasive, we should remember to have a goal before deciding to use it. Therefore, I plead with youngsters to not have a minute of their life wasted in vain and refrain from getting devoured by the massive bombardment of information on the internet.

If we properly use our brain, there is nothing that we can't or won't be able to achieve because the capacity of a human being's memory is inconceivably greater than that of computers. Therefore, we should never underestimate even the little thoughts that come to our mind and be ready for both the compliments and the belittling comments. Remember, the tougher you become the toughest life gets on you!

I would like to conclude by pleading with everyone, mostly youngsters, that instead of focusing on what you lack, I suggest you focus on how you can give it life with what is available around you.

Thank you for your time, Mr. Khaled. I wish you success!

Conversation with Brian Anthony . . .

A Multi-Pronged Effort to . . .

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have shown that this is possible. Work with the coach, get yourself in a good club as there are a lot of qualified coaches here in the country. It's all about taking it step by step and making it to the Eritrean national team, where you have an opportunity to participate in international cycling events. That's where it starts to step up. It's 100% achievable and it can be done.

I am really impressed with them and their openness. They have been sharing with me everything that they do and how they do it. So my advice to the federation is keep doing this work and keep building capacity with the coaches with the UCI team to invite us here and work together. Continuing to do this will help develop the athletes really well and the biggest thing is to try and develop a clear athlete's pathway from 16-year-old.

How do you feel about your trip to Asmara?

I really loved it. I honestly



didn't know what to expect as I've never been here. I was trying to find out something about the place before I came and it seemed pretty cool. My first impressions when I arrived was how nice everybody was. When I came to the federation, everybody was very welcoming and wanted to have a chat, which really was interesting. Everyone here is interested in cycling and it was a very big thing for me as it is one of my passions. I really liked it here and the people are so nice with beautiful culture.

Anything you'd like to add...

For me it's been fantastic to be invited to come here, and I'm so grateful for the reception that I had here. The passion for cycling in this country is number one. Everybody enjoys it and they are doing a very good job, but they also need to keep getting better. For me, that had made my time really good, and I really enjoyed spending time with the local people. My goal and the goal of the UCI is to be back here within six months and keep it regular.

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Encouraging trends

Importantly, although FGM/C was once a nearly universal experience among women and girls in the country, considerable progress has been made. For instance, since 2014, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and the NUEW, alongside several international development partners, have cooperated to conduct a series of FGM/C mapping studies to better understand FGM/C trends, explore general attitudes toward and knowledge about the practice among individuals and communities, and critically assess the level of readiness of communities to make public declarations to completely abandon the practice.

Even while the studies did not cover all of the communities in the country, and thus cannot be regarded as fully nationally representative, they do offer compelling evidence that the prevalence of FGM/C has been significantly reduced in recent years. In particular, the studies showed that the prevalence of FGM/C among girls under 15 years of age in the communities investigated was approximately 2.3 percent in 2020, representing a substantial drop from 18.2 percent in 2014. For girls aged under five years of age, the prevalence dropped from about 6.9 percent in 2014 to approximately 0.54 percent in 2020.

The substantially lower prevalence reported among younger cohorts indicates the continuing decline of the practice, and it is noteworthy that many health facilities and educational institutions report seeing fewer and fewer cases. In addition, more and more communities across the nation have officially committed to abolishing the practice.

Eritrea's large and swift reduction in FGM/C is an encouraging, positive step towards the eventual complete elimination of the practice in the country. Not only does it demonstrate the effectiveness of integrated, coordinated efforts exerted by the government, communities, and other relevant stakeholders, it reflects the country's deep and genuine commitment towards women's and girls' basic rights, inherent dignity, and equality.

Chemical Engineering Innovation . . .

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3. ELIMINATING WATER WASTAGE IN ASMARA BREWERY (A. Ramesh Babu, Arsiema Tekle, Heaven Daniel, Filmon Berhane, Abiel Mehari, Daniel Tekleweyni, Samuel Ghebreziah, Samuel Tuquabo.)

Eritrea's sole large-scale brewery, Asmara Brewery Corporation Share Company (formerly Melotti Brewery), relies heavily on high-quality fresh water for its operations. Public perception links beer quality to fresh water usage, leading to the industry average of modern breweries to rise to 3.7 – 4.7 liters of water per liter of beer produced. This research reveals that Asmara Breweries significantly exceeds these benchmarks.

The study aimed to identify opportunities to reduce freshwater consumption by reusing treated wastewater within the brewing process. Researchers discovered that Asmara Breweries' water use and wastewater discharge ratios were more than double the acceptable levels set by industry standards. The research found a

staggering 90% of water waste within the brewery operations, i.e., 90% of the fresh water used is not reused. Three primary sources were identified as major contributors to water waste: chase water (clean water used to push finished beer into storage tanks), bottle washer (wastewater generated during the cleaning of returnable bottles), and filler (foamy beer overflow from the filling machine). All three of these sources can undergo simple treatment to be reused but they're currently cycled for single use. Chase water alone contributes to 41% of the total wastewater, highlighting its significant impact on overall water consumption. Bottle cleaning wastewater, responsible for 37%, also presents a substantial opportunity for recovery through simple pretreatment methods like sedimentation, aeration, and pH neutralization.

The research explored two promising wastewater treatment methods: Alum treatment, which achieved a 92.2% water recovery rate from bottle washing wastewater, and MO (Moringa Oleifera) seed coagulation, which demonstrated an 86.6% water recovery rate from mashing tun

wastewater and a 97.2% removal rate of influent turbidity. More specifically, MO seed powder demonstrated promising results in removing pollutants like COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD5 (Biochemical Oxygen Demand), and turbidity. While these findings showcase the potential for significant water

conservation, further investigation is required to address large-scale implementation. Building a dedicated wastewater treatment plant calls for substantial space allocation, and utilizing MO seeds as a natural coagulant necessitates a robust agricultural sector to cultivate the required quantities.

This research makes way for an alternative path for Asmara Brewery to incorporate sustainable practices. Implementing effective wastewater treatment and reuse strategies can significantly reduce reliance on freshwater resources, contributing to a more environmentally responsible future for the brewery.






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;

Electrician

Number required – (02)

Type of contract – definite (3 months)

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Responsible for a wide range of tasks related to the setup and maintenance of electrical infrastructure.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Execute plans of electrical wiring for well-functioning lighting, and other electrical systems
- Install electrical apparatus, fixtures and equipment for alarm and other systems
- Install safety and distribution components (e.g. switches resistors circuit- breaker panels etc.)
- Connect wiring in electrical circuits and networks ensuring compatibility of components
- Prepare and assemble conduits and connect wiring through them
- Prevent breakdown of systems by routinely inspecting and replacing old wiring and insulated cables, cleaning circuits etc.
- Perform effective troubleshooting to identify hazards or malfunctions and repair or substitute damaged units.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Diploma/ Trade Certificate in Electrical Installations

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- A minimum of 5 years' experience in industrial electrical work or project environment.
- Proven experience as an electrician
- Demonstrable ability to use electrical and hand tools (e.g. wire strippers, voltmeter etc.) and electrical drawings and blueprints

Technical Skills

- Ability to manage one's own activities on or ahead of schedule and on or below budget.

- Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills.

Behavioral Skills

- Ability to interpret electrical single- line diagrams.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** AMSC Sites
- Type of contract:** definite Period (3 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.).
- 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;

Loader Operator

Number required – (02)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Load Trucks
- Feed the crusher

Safety

- Loading procedures
- Pre – check on Loader
- Pinch points
- Clear driving vision, front, back and sides
- Park procedures

Reporting

- 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

- Six months and longer in a mining environment
- Able to feed a crusher
- Able to load trucks
- Able to drive up and reverse on a ramp

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
- Good Interpersonal skills
- Commitment to deliver dozing skills
- 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;

Mason

Number required – (03)

Type of contract – definite (3 months)

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Perform all masonry works related to civil construction including concrete and mortar works.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Assist in building layout setting out works.
- Use equipment and tools to safely perform basic construction tasks.
- Correct any safety hazards and report them to the foreman.
- Read and follow technical drawings.
- Train apprentices as needed to ensure projects are completed in a timely manner.
- Mix Cement and Mortar on the job site as needed.
- Maintaining tools and workspaces.
- Cutting, shaping and dressing materials
- Using chalk lines and tapes to outline the work area.
- Checking measurements for proper alignments

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Diploma/Trade Certificate in Construction or equivalent

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- A minimum of 5 years' experience in similar role
- Demonstrable ability to interpret building and construction

Technical Skills

- Ability to manage one's own activities on or ahead of schedule and on or below budget.
- Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills

Behavioral Skills

- Ability to interpret construction drawings

General Information and other requirements:

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Q and A

Conversation with Brian Anthony, UCI Coaching Expert

Sabrina Solomon

Tell me more about the course you've given here.

Our role is to provide national federations like Eritrea with opportunities to build capacity in their coaching. There are so many talented athletes here and a really strong federation, and my role, as someone who's been a head coach for federation for many years, is to come here and impart my knowledge and share my experiences through the structure of the UCI course, to give the coaches a really good start in their career and to help them move to the next level so that they could help their athletes get better and make world history. So we're trying to build a capacity here by building the knowledge



of the coaches.

I gave the course to 17 coaches, and it took six days of ten hours a day. It was an intense but pretty cool time. Plus, we did a lot of practical work, being able to apply the knowledge, which was the most important part. The coaches were really good. We had over 65% of passing rate, which is quite high. We have the first woman coach for Eritrea who passed the world level, which is really a landmark because we really want to promote women cycle. But the majority of the coaches have been working in the sport for a number of years.

The feedback to me was that they really got engaged, they were really keen on the knowledge in the theoretical and practical course. They were challenging me with more and more questions, and they have been working really hard. At the end of it all, we developed a coach structure bond, where

we got along really well. It's really good to know that they wanted to keep learning more even after I go back. For me, it's very encouraging to see the talent among the coaches, and that's what makes the riders better.

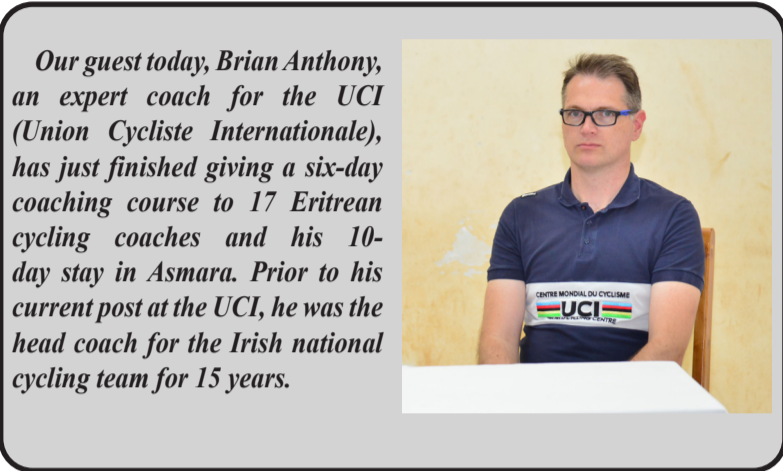
You attended the national championship before the coaching course began. How was it?

I had a good fortune to arrive a few days earlier. The organization of the Eritrean cycling federation invited me to the national championships, which is the biggest event of the year. So I arrived here three days earlier from the course and didn't have any idea what it was going to be like. It was a really well organized event,

with 30-40,000 people watching. This doesn't happen in national championships around the world. Normally, 40000 people turns up for 'tour de France' and not national championships. But in Eritrea, it's like the whole city stopped, which is unusual. And I was surprised to know how important it is here. It was such a privilege to attend such a big national event.

The talent that was expressed there is second to none with quite a lot of riders at that level. And the depth is beyond anything. The race went on for all day. It was competitive from start to finish. You can see that they have really good talent and very good tactical knowledge. Everyone was captivated by it.

The federation was also really good at supporting the younger athletes and were helping and giving advice to each other, which was really good to see.



Our guest today, Brian Anthony, an expert coach for the UCI (Union Cycliste Internationale), has just finished giving a six-day coaching course to 17 Eritrean cycling coaches and his 10-day stay in Asmara. Prior to his current post at the UCI, he was the head coach for the Irish national cycling team for 15 years.

How did your time with the federation go?

For me it was nothing but a positive interaction. Sometimes there's a lot of challenges as is with every country, but here in Eritrea, I see more opportunities and so much that can be done with what's already here because sometimes resources can limit what happens as well. I have met with dozens of coaches, a lot of athletes and personnel in the federation, and everybody was open and positive about how we can make it better. Everybody here loves cycling; they are pulling together with a good vision and they want to get better. It was a breath of fresh air when they asked me to help with their development and they really listened to what has to be done. There's such a good team in the federation doing such a good job already, just a small change to get more people to participate and build more capacity in the coaches.

Where do you think Eritrea stands in cycling?

At the moment, in the world rankings, the number one African nation that has been on top for a while is Eritrea. And after having met with the riders, the coaches and the volunteers in this brief time, I think that it's going to stay that way for a while. They are pretty motivated and pretty good. I am very happy with what I have seen here.

In the future, an absolute ground breaking success is bound to happen. Obviously seeing Biniam Ghirmay in the tour de France, the number one event in cycling, and then proceeding to take part in the Olympics, the number one event in the world for all sports, is promising. You have to be in those events in order for something big to happen. Now with Eritrea in those events, the small riders are coming from behind from what I can see. It looks like it's a good pathway in

the next number of years. It will only be a matter of time before you see some sort of success in the Olympics. It's just a matter of time.

What have you noticed about the female participation in cycling in Eritrea?

That's actually the first thing I noticed when I came here. There's 30 or 40 athletes in the women event, and I hadn't expected to see as many as that. There are very few female coaches and that's what struck me. So for a nation that is globally respected in cycling and with everybody in the nation watching, I expected to see more women. One of my goals with the Eritrean federation is to try and promote women cycling as well. While I was here, I had a UCI level qualified female coach which is a big thing especially for young women to take up the sport. They need to see women coaches and women managers in the administration, and I'm pleased to see that they have started that process.

What advice do you have for the young athletes who want to make it big and for the federation?

I just want to advise them to look up to those who have already made it big from Eritrea, and use the same resources and go through the same events because they

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