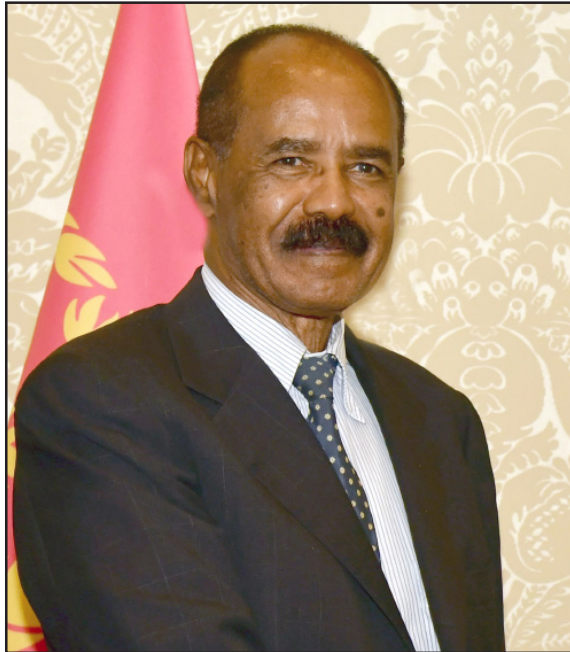


MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS



Secretary-General of the United Nations have sent messages of congratulations to the people and Government of Eritrea on the occasion of the 34th Independence Day anniversary.

General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, Chairman of Sudan's Sovereign Council, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Leaders of the Republic of Sudan, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Greece, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Serbia, Malta, Mongolia and the

of Nicaragua, President Constantine Tassoulas of the Republic of Greece, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan

of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Ruler of Dubai, President Aleksandar Vučić of the Republic of Serbia, Fra' John Dunlap, Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, President Khurelsukh Ukhnaa of Mongolia and Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations conveyed their best wishes for good health to President Isaias Afwerki, as well as peace and prosperity to the Eritrean people.

The leaders also expressed their countries' readiness to develop further and strengthen bilateral relations for the mutual benefit of their nations and Eritrea.

General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan also noted the solid and friendly relations between Sudan and Eritrea, expressing his country's desire to strengthen and develop bilateral relations and cooperation for the mutual benefit of both peoples.

President Aleksandar Vučić expressed his country's desire to strengthen and develop bilateral relations and cooperation for the mutual benefit of both nations.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS REGISTERED IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

In connection with Eritrea's 34th anniversary of Independence Day, the Ministry of Health has announced significant achievements in the health sector, highlighting the nation's progress since gaining independence.

Dr. Andebrhan Tesfatsion, Acting Director General of Public Health, stated that the Government of Eritrea has made significant investments in subsidizing healthcare services and controlling disease prevalence nationwide.

He further explained that the Government is currently implementing a strategic health policy (2022–2026) designed to provide quality healthcare for all citizens and to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Dr. Andebrhan noted that treatment coverage for pregnant women has reached 99.5% nationwide, with a 21% increase in institutional deliveries. Vaccination coverage has also risen to 98%, while the mortality rate from malaria has declined by more than 99%.

Dr. Goitom Mebrahtu, Head of Healthcare Services, reported that due to the expansion of health infrastructure, approximately 60% of the population now has access to healthcare services within a five-kilometer radius of their homes.

Meanwhile, Dr. Birhana Debru, Head of Human Resources Development, outlined the Ministry's continued efforts in training health professionals at all levels. She also emphasized the introduction of modern medical equipment and the establishment of professional forums for knowledge-sharing among healthcare workers.

These achievements underscore the government's ongoing commitment to improving public health and strengthening the national healthcare system.



SEMINAR ON THE OBJECTIVE SITUATION IN THE HOMELAND

Brig. Gen. Eyob Fesehay (Halibai), Commander of the Western Command of the Eritrean Defense Forces, conducted a seminar on 27 May in the Barentu sub-zone. The seminar was attended by Army Commanders, heads of line ministries, PFDJ officials, and representatives of national associations, under the theme "Our Cohesion – Our Armour."

Brig. Gen. Eyob stated that the Eritrean people, under the

leadership of the EPLF, emerged victorious and secured their independence and national sovereignty, foiling internal and external hostilities, passing through intricate and arduous stages. Highlighting that national development and security can only be achieved through these noble values, he called on all concerned to make a strong effort to instill them in younger generations.

Noting that strengthening

Eritrean identity should not be left to specific institutions alone, Brig. Gen. Eyob urged the youth to be equipped with clear objectives, work ethics, and conviction, and to play a vanguard role in implementing national development programs.

The participants, emphasizing the importance of the seminar, called for similar sessions to be organized for members of the Defense Forces and the youth.



ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN SAFEGUARDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HEALTH



The Ministry of Agriculture has reported significant progress in maintaining the health and safety standards of agricultural and livestock products over the past 34 years since Eritrea's independence.

According to the Ministry's Regulatory Service, the number of agricultural product processing enterprises has grown from just eight before independence to 30 today, reflecting steady development in the sector.

To enhance food safety, the Ministry has established quarantine centers at key entry points—including Asmara International Airport, the ports of Assab and Massawa, and the town of Teseney. These facilities are tasked with inspecting imported food products to ensure compliance with safety standards. Export-bound plants and plant products are also required to present safety certificates issued by these quarantine stations.

The Regulatory Service is further responsible for certifying and

multiplying seed varieties introduced through national research centers. Over the past decade, the volume of improved seed varieties has increased dramatically, rising from 700 to 50,000.

Efforts have also been made to mitigate the harmful effects of chemical pesticides. As part of a national campaign conducted between 2007 and 2017, more than 300 tons of expired pesticides were safely disposed of to prevent damage to animals, crops, and the environment.

Additionally, in cooperation with relevant government and private institutions, the Regulatory Service has developed a national information system that documents over 4,500 seed varieties, supporting research, policy, and production planning.

These achievements highlight Eritrea's sustained efforts to ensure the health of its agricultural production and safeguard consumer wellbeing.

Development

Building a Healthier Nation: Eritrea's Remarkable Strides in Public Health

Habtom Tesfamichael

Blood Transfusion Service

The National Blood Bank Service (NBBS) has ensured the availability of blood across the country and the safety of transfusions for patients by developing guidelines, training healthcare professionals, conducting public awareness campaigns, and equipping itself with modern technology. To guarantee the safety of all blood donated, the NBBS conducts quality testing on 100% of the donated blood. Ninety-nine percent of this life-saving blood is donated by volunteers, with approximately 50% coming from regular donors. The Blood Donor Association plays a crucial role in persuading people to be donors.

The NBBS has become one of the few blood banks in Africa to achieve international accreditation, which it did in 2010 and 2013. As the NBBS has advanced in terms of its professionals' capacity and its equipment.

In 2013, the Gash Barka region established its own regional blood bank service with the assistance and oversight of the NBBS.

Physiotherapy Services

Physiotherapy services are critical for restoring and normalizing skeletal, muscular, circulatory, cardiovascular, and orthopedic functions. Physiotherapy addresses abnormalities or disabilities caused by accidents, injuries, or other conditions. Physiotherapists work closely with doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, and X-ray specialists to help patients regain normal bodily functions. A key objective of physiotherapy is to prevent permanent disability and minimize future risks.

In terms of human resource development, the first group of 12 health professionals was trained at the physiotherapy level in 2002 and deployed to health facilities in the regions. Building on this foundation, a new curriculum was developed in 2011 with the assistance of the College of Health and Technology, a strategic investment that significantly boosted the number of physiotherapists from a mere 6 in 1991 to 140 by 2020.

Intensive Care Units

Efforts to establish and enhance infant and child intensive care units (ICUs) have significantly increased since 2012. These critical services had in the past been available only at Orotta National Referral Hospital. Now, ICUs for infants and children have been established in 16 of the 28 hospitals, covering 57% of the facilities in the country. This expansion has proven highly effective in reducing the mortality rate of vulnerable infants.

Cancer diagnostics and treatment service has officially commenced in Asmara. This crucial development represents a major step in enhancing the capacity of specialized medical care available

in the country. Previously, access to comprehensive cancer diagnostics and treatment was often limited, necessitating referrals abroad for many patients. Now, with the establishment of these services, patients can receive specialized care closer to home.

Psychotherapy and Mental Health Services

Mental health is a fundamental component of overall human well-being; complete health is unattainable without a sound mind. This principle was deeply embedded in the philosophy of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which established a unit for the treatment of mental illness during the liberation struggle.

Upon independence, the only primary mental health hospital, St. Mary's Psychiatric Hospital, based in Asmara faced significant operational challenges. This necessitated a comprehensive overhaul.

The facility underwent extensive renovation, including the transforming of spacious halls into numerous smaller rooms, each accommodating 4-6 beds, replacing the original 36-bed layout. Wards were also meticulously separated for male and female inpatients. Furthermore, outpatient rooms were set up for ambulatory services. These improvements addressed approximately 85% of the hospital's deficiencies, providing essential utilities such as water, electricity, clean water, telephone lines, and internet.

Although the hospital primarily offers pharmacological interventions, psychological counseling is also provided by trained psychologists. Initially, the hospital had shortage of

psychology graduates, nurses and nursing assistants, laboratory technicians, pharmacists and administrative staff.

Ophthalmology Services

Eritrea's ophthalmology services have advanced significantly, marked by substantial growth in infrastructure, an increase in specialized ophthalmic personnel, and the introduction of cutting-edge ophthalmic equipment and technology. All ophthalmic

Continued on page 4

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti

Could have been shrugged off as the tantrums of a spoiled five-year old kid!

But this appalling/provocative statement and a recipe for war - which flouts international law, defies common sense, and jeopardizes healthy regional cooperation - comes from a presumably seasoned Ethiopian Government official; and a "PHD" holder at that. Amazing times!

x.com/DrAbayneh/stat...

9:08 AM · May 30, 2025 · 7,526 Views

3 340 380 15

Dr. Abayneh Alemu @DrAbayneh

The desire for sea access is a significant goal for the Ethiopian government, driven by economic and strategic considerations, as it is a landlocked country. This quest is not solely a gov'tal objective but reflects broader national aspiration shared by Ethiopian people worldwide



**ERITREA
PROFILE**

**Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday**

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New UNECA Food Security Report Highlights Eritrea's Food Self-Sufficiency Efforts

Bana Negusse

A new report published by a sub-regional office of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), a regional arm of the United Nations that is made up of 54 member states, offers a critical analysis of the food security challenges confronting Eastern Africa and champions enhanced intra-African trade as a pathway towards greater resilience.

Released last week, the report, entitled "Improving Food Security in Eastern Africa through Greater Intra-Regional Trade: A Review of the Issues," begins by discussing the impact of climate change on agriculture in Eastern Africa. It notes that rising temperatures and erratic rainfall have led to declining productivity and an increase in food shortages. Despite the region's considerable agricultural potential, approximately one in five people remains chronically undernourished. The report further emphasizes the importance of climate-smart farming practices and investments in irrigation and soil conservation to mitigate these impacts.

Additionally, the report examines changes in global food production and trade patterns, highlighting concerns about Africa's food security. While the continent's food trade deficit is significant, it is often misunderstood and misreported. The report emphasizes the need for a detailed analysis of food import dependence, revealing that most of the deficits are concentrated in a few countries in North Africa. In fact, on a per capita basis, Africa's food import dependence is about half that of Asia. Although there is significant variance, and while certain Eastern African nations face considerable hurdles in financing food imports, the region's collective food trade import deficit is relatively small, accounting for only 0.3 percent of its total gross domestic product (GDP).

Among the countries mentioned in the report, Eritrea stands out for its emphasis on food self-sufficiency, making it a noteworthy case for understanding alternative

national strategies within the region. The report details how Eritrea pursues this goal through various agricultural initiatives and policy measures. As per the report, there are roughly two distinct strategies that can be identified to achieve a country's food security. The first one is through pursuing national food self-sufficiency, whereby food availability is obtained solely from domestic resources. At present, few countries in practice implement such a strategy in a pure sense; however, among all the countries in Eastern Africa, Eritrea is probably the country that most closely adopts this approach. The other approach is national food self-reliance, whereby trade is used to access part of the food consumed, by exporting cash crops in exchange for the import of staple foods to complement the domestic supply.

According to UNECA, Eritrea's distinctive approach is paying dividends. Specifically, the report declares that, "Despite having limited resources, Eritrea has been making significant efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency. The [Eritrean] government has implemented various agricultural initiatives, such as constructing micro-dams, investing in modern agricultural equipment, and introducing advanced farming techniques like drip-water irrigation. These efforts have shown promising results, and Eritrea is close to becoming self-sufficient in food production."

As well as these measures described by UNECA, a variety of national programs and initiatives are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to assist farmers in increasing productivity and output, including water harvesting, increasing arable land, introducing better seeds, applying more efficient farming techniques, containing soil erosion, and applying environmentally- and health-friendly fertilizers and pesticides. Additionally, technical experts from the MoA and local colleges regularly conduct workshops and provide consultations to farmers and communities nationwide.

Furthermore, Eritrea has designed and implemented several initiatives to promote agriculture, reduce poverty,

and improve livelihoods. Perhaps the flagship is the Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP). Through this support package, each rural household receives one improved crossbreed dairy cow or 12 goats, 25 chickens, two beehives, 20 trees (comprising fruit, leguminous, and firewood varieties), a vegetable plot, land for crops, and ongoing support with modern inputs and management. Over the years, MIHAP has reached thousands of households – many poor and headed by women – ultimately promoting food and nutrition security, reducing poverty and inequality, and ensuring more families can lead dignified lives.

Other successful support initiatives include the voluntary resettlement of vulnerable households to fertile areas near newly constructed dams in Kerkebet, Gerset, and Logo, transforming conditions in pastoralist and semi-pastoral communities, the development and distribution of the "Adhanet" (an improved traditional stove), and the Savings and Micro-Credit Programme, which extends loans and credit through a nationwide network of 538 village banks.

In conclusion, the UNECA report not only sheds light on the broader food security challenges facing Eastern Africa but also draws important attention to Eritrea's distinctive and determined path toward national food self-sufficiency. In a region heavily impacted by climate change and external trade dependencies, Eritrea stands out for its commitment to leveraging domestic resources to meet its food needs. Through sustained investments in infrastructure such as micro-dams, the adoption of modern irrigation techniques, and the promotion of efficient farming practices, the country has made notable strides despite limited resources. Eritrea's experience may offer valuable insights into how strategic national policies, when aligned with local conditions, can contribute to progress in food security. As countries in the region explore ways to enhance their resilience, Eritrea's approach could provide relevant lessons in the pursuit of sustainable and self-reliant agricultural development.





The Camel: Eritrea's National Emblem



Kidane - Shimendi

The camel holds a unique place in the Eritrean people's heart. It has been honored for its resilience, loyal service and sacrifice in the long and bitter war for independence by becoming Eritrea's national symbol.

During the armed struggle, the camel was the most reliable pack animal used in transporting ammunition, food supplies and wounded fighters. The camel was the preferred pack animal because of its ability to travel long distances, carrying heavy loads, for days without food and water.

There are two species of camel: the Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) and the Dromedary camel (*Camelus dromedarius*). The dromedary camel, also called the Arabian camel, is a domesticated animal with one hump and makes up 90% of the world's camels. The Bactrian camel has two humps. Although it is a domesticated animal, just like the Bactrian camel, it is also found in the wild.

The camel's capacity to endure thirst and hunger makes it a special domestic animal. It can survive for over a week without any food and water. It has tough but flexible lips that allow it to break off and eat thorny plants and salty plants that other mammals may avoid. This helps it survive in harsh conditions, particularly deserts. The hump, a mound of fatty tissue, can store up to 80 pounds of fat that can break down into water and energy when food is not available. The amount of energy the hump

supplies depends on the climate and type of activities the camel engages in. The hump stands firm when energy is abundant, and it becomes flabby and shrinks when food is hard to find.

Like humans, camels are social animals. They communicate using different sounds like moans and loud bellows.

With their small ears, camels are said to have acute hearing. Their ears are lined with fur to clean out sand and dust blowing into the ear canal. A camel's eyes are large. The double row of long curly eyelashes keeps out sand and dust from the eyes while the thick bushy eyebrows shield them from the sun's radiation. The nose has large muscular nostrils that open and close at will and protect the nasal passage.

Unlike humans who start to sweat when the temperature rises above the normal body temperature of 37° C, the camel has a very amazing body thermostat. It is able to live with a body temperature of just 6° C. This helps it conserve its body fluid, avoiding unnecessary loss of water. The camel's body temperature is often below the temperature of the atmosphere. When camels are together they press against one another to avoid excessive heat.

The camel's distinct ability to travel long distance carrying heavy loads makes it stand out as a pack animal. The powerful muscles of its long and thin legs enable it to carry as much as 450 kg of weight.

Camels can work without rest for six to eight months in a year; they need the remaining time to recuperate. While they are loaded up and when they rise, they moan and bawl, a sign of breathing heavily to lift heavy weight and not a sign of discontent. When walking, the broad, flat, leathery pads with two toes on each foot spread on the ground to prevent sinking into the sand. At a normal

speed a camel walks 5 km/hr., covering typically a distance of 40 km/a day. Racing camels can run at 20 km/hr.

Camels contributed a lot in the long and bitter armed struggle for independence. They transported ammunition, food supplies and wounded fighters at battlefields, and they got killed and wounded in the process. As a tribute to their immense service in the Eritrean struggle for independence, the camel was declared to be the national emblem of the State of Eritrea on the historic Independence Day of 1993.

The camel played a crucial role in transporting ammunition, food and wounded fighters in the Eritrean war for independence, and its patience, resilience and



sacrifice have given it a special place in the Eritrean people's

heart. It's no wonder it is Eritrea's national emblem.

Building a Healthier Nation: Eritrea's . . .

Continued from page 2

hospitals are now equipped with a full spectrum of medical devices, from advanced diagnostic imaging systems like optical coherence tomography (OCT) and fundus cameras to specialized surgical microscopes and phacoemulsification units for cataract procedures, all deployed on the basis of clinical requirements.

The government gives priority to the development of human resources across all sectors. As part of this commitment, many eye care professionals have been trained domestically, with some individuals also pursuing advanced subspecialty training abroad through collaborations with universities and other institutions. These ongoing initiatives have bolstered the ranks of various eye care specialists, including ophthalmologists (with in-country education now complementing advanced training received overseas in areas such as vitreoretinal surgery or glaucoma management), a steadily increasing number of ophthalmic officers who play a crucial role in primary eye care and surgical assistance, a growing pool of ophthalmic nurses through continuous training programs focused on patient care and pre/post-operative management, and an expanding contingent of optometrists whose continuous

training enhances their ability to perform comprehensive refractive assessments and to manage common ocular conditions.

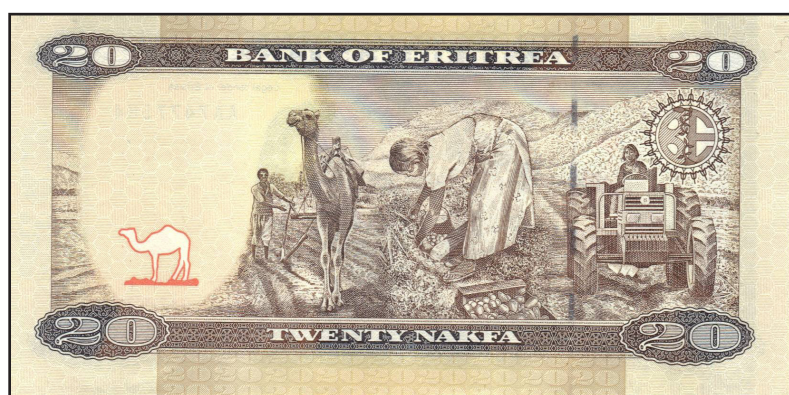
Significant progress has been made in modern cataract surgery. While various procedures were performed before independence, the National Ophthalmic Referral Hospital, in collaboration with external experts, has provided training in the most advanced and modern surgical techniques. Eye treatment referral hospitals have been established across all regions, ensuring that proper eye care services are accessible. These institutions are well-equipped with essential eye disease screening tools and provide comprehensive eye surgery services. A wide array of major and minor surgical services, including various types of cataract surgery, are available at all eye treatment facilities. Accidental injuries and complex conditions, such as severe glaucoma or cataracts that require surgical intervention that cannot be handled at the regional level are taken care of at the hospital by local and foreign professionals.

Addressing trachoma, which is the second leading cause of blindness in the country, is always given high priority. Extensive efforts that focus on prevention and control are underway in line with the WHO's Trachoma Eradication Program for 2020. Since 2011, between two and

six rounds of anti-trachoma drugs have been distributed in 25 subzones where active trachoma rates exceed 5%. During the distribution campaigns, village health representatives give mass education on trachoma, its transmission, prevention, and the importance of hygiene. Periodic evaluations, including studies on medicine distribution, are conducted in all the sub-zones of the regions to assess the program's effectiveness.

Future Plans

The MoH has ambitious plans to significantly enhance healthcare service throughout Eritrea. Future key initiatives include the continuous expansion and enhancement of health services, aiming to improve both the reach and quality of care for all citizens. A major strategic focus is the upgrading of existing health centers to community hospitals in several key locations, including Haikota, Elabered, Hagaz, Aditekelezan, Dibarwa, Segeneiti, Areza, Tsaeda-Christian, Serejeka, and Foro. This move will substantially boost the capacity of local healthcare facilities. Additionally, the establishment of a dedicated cancer service unit is underway. This facility is being designed for extensive growth and will be fully equipped with the required resources to provide advanced cancer care.



LOCAL NEWS

ERITREANS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES CELEBRATE 34TH INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY



Eritrean nationals across the globe have enthusiastically celebrated the 34th Independence Day anniversary under the theme “Our Cohesion – Our Armour.” The commemorations, marked by patriotic fervor, took place in cities throughout Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa, Belgium, the United States, and other countries, featuring cultural programs, children’s activities, and community gatherings.

In Germany, Eritrean communities in cities including Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Kassel, Mannheim, Hamburg, Ulm, and Giessen organized vibrant events. Celebrations featured children’s programs reflecting the significance of independence, youth-led activities, and artistic and cultural performances.

Official speeches were delivered in Cologne and Düsseldorf by Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Germany; Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Consul General in Frankfurt; and Mr. Teame Haile, Head of Public and Community Affairs. Speakers emphasized the unity and resilience that led to Eritrea’s independence

responsibilities. In South Africa, celebrations took place in Johannesburg, Durban, Rustenburg, Kokstad, and Cape Town on 24 May. The event in Johannesburg saw widespread participation and featured remarks by Mr. Saleh Omar, Eritrea’s Ambassador to South Africa, who commended the efforts of the organizing committees and underlined the enduring relevance of Independence Day. In Belgium, a commemorative event was held in Brussels, where

Mr. Isaias Kidane, Chairman of the Eritrean Community, and Ambassador Negasi Kassa addressed attendees. They reflected on the historic significance of independence and the collective responsibility of nationals to safeguard Eritrea’s hard-won sovereignty. In the United States, Eritrean communities in Kansas, Saint Louis, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Chicago organized celebrations with cultural performances and artistic displays. Participants reaffirmed

their commitment to support national development initiatives and remain engaged in the country’s future. In Uganda, a large celebration was held in Kampala on 23 May, attended by more than 2,000 nationals. Ambassador Mohammed Suleiman emphasized that this year’s theme represents the perseverance and unity of the Eritrean people. He extended warm congratulations to the people and Government of Eritrea, as well as to the Eritrean Defense Forces. The event included sports competitions, children’s activities, and cultural programs. In Italy, nationals in cities including Milan, Bologna, Florence, Turin, Naples, Palermo, Padua, and others commemorated Independence Day on 25 May with enthusiasm and national pride. In Scandinavian countries, Eritrean communities in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland organized well-attended events featuring cultural performances and patriotic themes. In Stockholm, Mr. Mohammed-Seid Mohammed-Ali, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy for Scandinavian countries, urged nationals to equip themselves with knowledge and skills and actively participate in national affairs. In Los Angeles and surrounding areas, Eritrean nationals celebrated the 34th Independence Day anniversary with a variety of programs, highlighting national unity, cultural heritage, and the spirit of independence.

ITALY



and sovereignty, and participants expressed their readiness to contribute to national development efforts. In the Netherlands, Eritrean nationals in Amsterdam, Amersfoort, and Leiden celebrated the occasion with diverse and engaging programs. Mr. Negasi Kassa, Eritrea’s Ambassador to the European Union and Benelux countries, highlighted the significance of global Eritrean participation in honoring the sacrifices made for independence. He called on nationals to strengthen their unity and uphold their national





恩菲铜锌矿山工程有限公司
ENFI-MCCT Mining Engineering P.L.C

Vacancy Announcement

ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC (Pre-stripping Team) is inviting qualified and competitive applicants for the following positions:

Position: Mining Progress Engineer

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Emba Derho
- Type of contact: Definite period of two years
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Stipulate mining project progress plan include yearly, seasonal, monthly plan with P6 software.
- Establish demonstration for construction progress of mining project by using software include 3D Max, PR and Datamine.
- Collect and renew progress data for all different sub-items include design, procurement, construction, personnel site entry plan, etc.
- Follow implementation of the project progress plan.
- Draft construction daily report, weekly report, monthly report for mining project.
- Review the process data provided by sub-contractors.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor degree or above
- Major in Mining Engineering or Civil Engineering Management
- CET level 4 English language skill or above

Work Experience:

- Over three years of project progress management for mining project

Other skills and abilities:

- Proficient to use software include P6 progress software, 3D Max, PR and Datamine.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.
- Ability to work well with people from different country with different culture.
- Project management skills.
- Problem solving skills, Teamwork, and collaboration skills.

Language:

Language fluency in English is required.

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and providing evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defence.
- 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 application should be sent though the post office.
- Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the newspaper
 - Address: Please mail your application to following two address

1. ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC.

P.O. Box 6547 Asmara, Eritrea

2. Mineral Resources Management

P.O. Box-272, Asmara

Note to Non-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;

Rubberlining Supervisor

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite For 2years

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Assist the Maintenance Supt. to recruit, train and mentor a Rubberlining team that will deliver quality rubber lining services to the fixed plant, following all KPI's that facilitate sustained and productive operations are delivered. This person would manage the HDPE Pipe welding section as well.
- The Supervisor is responsible for planning, coordinating and directing all daily rubber lining activities required to maintain the mechanical and structural integrity of the Plant. This person will report to the Process Plant Maintenance Supt. and assist with various administrative and management functions.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Ensure compliance with quality, health and safety rules, guidelines, and regulations.
- Planning, prioritizing, assigning, supervising, reviewing, and participating in all tasks related to rubber lining and HDPE welding maintenance.
- Development and implementation of rubber lining procedures and work methods and HDPE welding to ensure a quality service is rendered
- Recruitment and coordinating training sessions for rubber lining operation safety procedures, and methods.
- Train rubber liners and HDPE welding teams and developing training material
- Manage, motivate, develop, and provide direct leadership to maintenance staff.
- Ability to interface with other departments, particularly Production Operations.
- Ability to build and motivate a team comprising of expatriates and national employees.
- Understanding computer driven maintenance management programs,
- Develop the Operation Readiness program for the Rubberlining and HDPE welding section

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Trade Qualifications as a fitter/boilermaker or equivalent
- Rubber Lining Certificate/Training Diploma or equivalent
- HDPE Pipe Welding knowledge
- Working Experience – Nature & Length
 - 10 years' experience in large scale open-pit mines in the areas of rubber lining/protective coating application
 - 5 years' experience as Maintenance Supervisor
 - In-depth knowledge of different Fixed Plant Equipment
 - Operation Readiness Exposure
 - Excellent leadership qualities.
 - Sound knowledge of preventive maintenance programs
 - Functional communication in English is mandatory.
 - Computer literacy including planning systems

- Technical Skills
- Statutory requirements regarding safe use of protective related materials
 - Preparing, developing HDPE welds/welding continuous pipes
 - Writing & Compiling report skills
 - Plan, organize and execution skills.
 - Valid Driver's license

Behavioral Skills

- Safety leadership by example
- Ability to work in developing countries

Continued on page 7



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;

Supervisor Boilermaking

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite For 2years

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Assist the Maintenance Superintendent to recruit, train and mentor a boiler making Maintenance team who will deliver quality maintenance services to fixed plants. In doing so, ensuring KPI's that facilitate sustained and productive operations are delivered.
- The role will organize day-to-day workshops and maintenance activities. Furthermore, the incumbent will oversee and inspect boiler making/Steel repair maintenance works to ensure safe and effective repair and servicing fixed plant equipment.
- This person will report to the Process Plant Maintenance Supt. and assist with various administrative and management functions.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Planning, prioritizing, assigning, supervising, reviewing, and participating in all tasks related to maintenance.
- Responsibly handling emergency situations or after-hours calls for repair and maintenance
- Taking part in developing maintenance policies and standards for the organization
- Able to develop complex steel structures, i.e. pipe bends, chutes etc.
- Planning daily tasks and delegating them to Maintenance boilermakers and other professionals
- Routinely inspecting various elements of structural steel elements.
- Keep in check and regulate budget and track maintenance expenditures.
- Regularly check and inspect the material and tools inventory and place orders when needed.
- Ensure compliance with quality, health and safety rules, guidelines, and regulations.
- Perform periodic inspections of structural steel in the plant and all pipe/chute work to observe the quality of the maintenance performed and the operating condition of structure.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Technical college Boiler making/ Welding Diploma (preferably 4 years)

• International recognized trade certificate Boilermaker/ Welder

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 5 years' experience as a Process Boilermaker Maintenance Supervisor

- Familiarity with relevant health and safety standards and regulations.
- In-depth knowledge of different Fixed Plant Equipment i.e. Crusher, Mills, Conveyor belt, Pumps etc.

- Ability to co-ordinate shift crews and effectively manage shifts
- Comply with all HS&E policies, procedures and instructions.
- Experience working in Africa

Technical Skills • Experience in Slurry Pumps, Crusher, Mills, Conveyor belt and Floatation Cells structural steel, pipes and chute work.

- Train and develop local staff
- Analytical skills & Decision-making skills
- Plan, organize and execution skills
- Basic knowledge of CMMS systems & Proficient Microsoft skills
- Valid Driver's License

Behavioral Skills

- Safety leadership by example
- Strong Supervisory skills.
- Ability to work in developing countries
- Good Interpersonal skills
- Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills
- Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures.

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

Continued from page 6

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Rubberlining Supervisor

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite For 2years

- High level of initiative
- Demonstrated training and people development skills.
- Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures.

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
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Eritrean National Football Team Shows Promise in International Return Against Niger

Habtom Tesfamichael

The Eritrean National Football Team recently concluded a two-match series against the Nigerien National Football Team, marking its return to international competition after a prolonged hiatus. Despite a 0-1 defeat in the second leg following a goalless draw in the first, the team demonstrated a satisfactory performance, hinting at a promising future.

Match Dynamics and Key Moments

The initial encounter between the two teams, who had never previously met, saw a cautious approach from both sides, resulting in a goalless draw. For the second match, both teams adopted an attacking 4-3-3 formation, entering the pitch with renewed aspirations. The Eritrean side created several promising opportunities that, unfortunately, weren't converted into goals.

It was Niger who broke the deadlock in the eighteenth minute, with its captain Abdurahaman converting a throw-in from the right flank. Following this, the Eritrean team attempted to bypass the strong Nigerien defense with long balls aimed at the penalty area. However, Niger's players, leveraging their superior physique and height, effectively thwarted these efforts, with their captain playing a pivotal role in stabilizing the defense.

One significant area of challenge for the Eritrean team was the midfield. Despite creating three good goal chances in the first half, the team went into halftime trailing by a goal. In the second half, Eritrea displayed a commendable performance, dominating the game for extended periods. A momentary lapse by the Nigerien goalkeeper, who re-handled a ball after releasing it inside his goal box, presented the Eritrean team with a golden opportunity. The central referee, after a brief dispute among players, awarded a free kick to Eritrea. Despite this, the Eritrean players were unable to capitalize, as the ball struck the goalpost and was cleared. As time wound down, both teams intensified their efforts, with Niger resorting to counter-attacks. Ultimately, neither side could add to their tally, and the



match concluded with Niger securing the victory.

Reflections from the Coach and Players

Reflecting on their return to international matches after a long absence, the Eritrean National Team showcased strong defensive play on both wings and in attacking positions. The goalkeeping line also performed well, with only minor errors. However, key areas identified for improvement include the midfield and offensive capabilities.

The Eritrean National Football Coach, Ermias Tewelde, expressed general satisfaction with his team's overall performance against the more experienced Nigerien side. He acknowledged that the team's objective was to win by rectifying mistakes and studying the opponent's quality and playing style from the first match. "We transitioned from a low block style in the first match to a high press game in the second, which allowed us to exert pressure," Coach Ermias stated. "However, a minor mistake in our penalty area cost us the game. We've gained significant lessons from this match in several areas that require improvement, including offensive play, midfield organization, and handling set

pieces. Most of the qualities are at the individual level, and we need to organize them into a cohesive team unit to secure victories."

He further emphasized the current period as one for gaining crucial experience. "This is a crucial time for us to gain experience, especially after such a long absence from international matches – more than five years," he added. "Our players were selected for the National Team after the Eritrean Football Championships, won by the Denden Football Team. Playing internationally is vastly different from domestic competition, and I believe our players have self-assessed their performance in these matches and will certainly improve in the upcoming fixtures we are planning. My message to the Eritrean National Football Federation (ENFF) is to organize more of these types of matches in the future to help us gauge our current level and identify areas for growth."

National team players echoed these sentiments, expressing that they felt they had improved from their first match. They credited the shift from a low block to a high-press offensive style for creating more chances. They asserted that



the conceded goal was due to a mistake rather than the opposing side's dominance, highlighting their inherent qualities and abilities. Their primary need, they stressed, is more international exposure. "We were selected for the National Team last month after the National Football Championship, and we believe we performed well, considering that for most of us, it was our first international match against a much more experienced team," a player stated. "Our message to the ENFF is to organize more matches against both domestic and international teams. We are prepared to contribute our best and deliver victories."

International Perspective and Future Plans

The coach of the Nigerien side, for his part, opined that for the Eritrean team to improve its overall performance and return to the international scene, it must

Mr. Paulos Weldehaimanot, President of the ENFF, stated that the recent matches were part of the vibrant celebrations for Independence Week. He added that similar matches will be organized in cooperation with national teams of comparable levels, such as South Sudan and Somalia in the region, through friendly encounters, to assess the overall condition of the National Team and prepare it for international games and the CHAN tournament.

"My assessment so far is that the National Team is at a fair performance level, though certain aspects require improvement, especially our offensive capabilities," Mr. Paulos said. "This is precisely why we organized these matches in the first place. Our players are talented; they need more opportunities to achieve better results. Their qualities and ability to read the game on the pitch are undeniably good. Niger is



organize more matches like this and actively participate in African and international competitions. "To achieve this, for example, we provide teaching and training to our players, including the coaches. This is how we nurture them from the early stages, not only senior players but also from the grassroots level, and help them grow," he remarked. He also noted that "These types of matches will help us prepare for the CHAN tournament in 2025 as a training exercise and to assess our condition."

According to the Eritrean National Football Federation (ENFF), plans are underway to invite other local and international national teams to further evaluate and enhance the Eritrean national team's performance, with the aim of returning to FIFA- and CAF-organized international matches.

one of Africa's experienced teams. Irrespective of the outcome, these matches have provided us with invaluable lessons, highlighting our weaknesses, and allowing us to perfectly assess ourselves about the team in these last two matches."

Mr. Paulos further indicated that a return to international games necessitates comprehensive preparation, both internationally and domestically, along with focusing on the quality level of opposing teams and the number and distribution of organized matches. In the future, plans are in place to arrange matches against national teams, including Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia, among others. To bolster the squad, there is also a plan to integrate Eritrean professionals currently playing abroad with various teams, thereby building a select national team squad.