



ERITREA PARTICIPATES AT THE 37TH SUMMIT OF THE AFRICAN UNION

An Eritrean delegation, led by Mr. Biniyam Berhe, the Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the African Union and Economic Commission for Africa, attended the 37th African Union Summit held from 14 to 18 February in Addis Ababa.

The summit, themed "Educate and Skill Africa for the 21st Century," focused on the structural reform of the African Union, the implementation of Agenda 2063, and other significant issues concerning the continent. The President of Mauritania was

elected as the Chairman of the African Union for the year 2024.

The Eritrean delegation actively participated in the discussions, emphasizing Eritrea's commitment to education. They highlighted that Eritrea provides free education from elementary to university level, recognizing that quality education and the development of human resources are crucial for achieving desired economic changes.

Furthermore, the delegation advocated for increased efforts to ensure Africa's rightful position

in the evolving global economic landscape. They also encouraged the African Union to prioritize strategic, self-funded projects and the efficient utilization of available resources.

ASMARA PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTER MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN NATIONAL HEALTH

The Asmara Physiotherapy Center is playing a significant role in improving the health conditions of many nationals, as stated in a recent interview with Erina. Mr. Berhane Hayalu, the head and a physiotherapy expert at the Center, reported that the patient cure rate has seen a 10% increase in 2023, achieving a remarkable 93% cure rate.

Mr. Berhane highlighted that the Center caters to 250-300 patients daily from across the country, with a total of 4,631 patients treated in 2023 alone. Impressively, 93% of these patients have shown significant progress, while only 2% showed no improvement, and 5% discontinued their treatment due to various reasons.

He noted that a significant proportion of the treatments, 46% to be exact, were for patients with spinal cord issues, partial paralysis, and muscle contractions. Mr. Berhane also pointed out the high success rate in treating facial disfigurements when addressed within ten days of occurrence, urging nationals to seek timely medical intervention and avoid traditional remedies that may worsen their conditions.

Mr. Kifle Afle, another physiotherapy expert at the Center, echoed Mr. Berhane's sentiments, expressing satisfaction in seeing patients' progress. He emphasized the importance of seeking prompt treatment at the Center and cautioned against the delay caused by resorting to traditional healing methods.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

The office of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students in Afabet sub-zone provided awards to outstanding students that scored higher results in the 2022/2023 eighth grade national examination.

The awardees were outstanding students that scored above 80 points in the national examination.

Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Nur, the sub-zone administrator, presented the awards to the top-performing students. He extended his congratulations to the students, their parents, and the educational community for their

achievements.

Mr. Ahmed urged the awarded students to continue striving for excellence and to set an example for their peers, encouraging a competitive and motivated academic environment.

Additionally, Mr. Ahmed appealed to the community to actively engage in and support the recognition program. He emphasized the importance of community involvement in sustaining such initiatives, which contribute to creating a culture of academic excellence.



REGULAR MEETING OF CENTRAL REGION ASSEMBLY

The Central Region Assembly convened its 22nd regular meeting on 16 February in Asmara under the theme "Ever Ready for National Sovereignty and Development."

In his report, Mr. Abraham Semere, Chairman of the Assembly, highlighted the collaborative efforts between the Assembly and local administrations to address public concerns. Mr. Abraham urged Assembly members to intensify efforts in motivating the public to actively participate in development programs.

During the meeting, each branch of the Assembly presented its activity report for the year 2023. Subsequent discussions among participants focused on the presented

reports, leading to the adoption of various recommendations. These recommendations encompassed prioritizing social service provision, supporting community-driven development projects, improving road and sewage infrastructure, constructing new infrastructure, and ensuring social justice.

Mr. Zerit Tewoldebrhan, Regional Managing Director, emphasized the importance of addressing public demands based on their priorities and the region's capacity.

Ms. Fauzia Hashim, Minister of Justice, emphasized the role of Assembly members in fostering social harmony and ensuring that legislation reflects societal values.

In other news, the Southern Region Assembly convened its 22nd regular meeting on 15 February, during which regulations and recommendations were adopted. Mr. Wolday Gebre, Chairman of the Assembly, presented the annual report detailing achievements and challenges encountered.

Furthermore, Mr. Habteab Tesfatsion, the Regional Governor, provided a comprehensive overview of the region's programs for 2024.

Ms. Fauzia Hashim, Minister of Justice, delivered a briefing on Proclamation No. 184/2023, aimed at resolving conflicts through reconciliation, and outlined programs for 2024.



Refocusing on Rural Areas and Populations

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Approximately two weeks ago, Eritrea's Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) organized a special "Day of Farmers", directing special focus on the country's improved corn seed development initiative. During the event, which drew the participation of Arefaine Berhe, the Minister of Agriculture, other senior officials from the MoA and the Southern and Central regions, numerous agricultural experts, and local farmers, the program's progress and challenges were discussed, while a range of considerable successes were also highlighted.

As described during the gathering, the initiative to develop improved corn seeds was kickstarted in 2002, through the Halhale National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), established shortly after independence and working under the MoA, with the distribution of seeds to local farmers starting in 2006. By 2022, the MoA estimates that around 11,000 quintals of improved corn seeds have been distributed to farmers in communities across the nation. Importantly, the improved corn seeds initiative has had a profound impact. Not only has it greatly helped to raise production and increase productivity, ultimately playing a significant role in national efforts to ensure food and nutrition

security, it has additionally served to positively transform lives and communities.

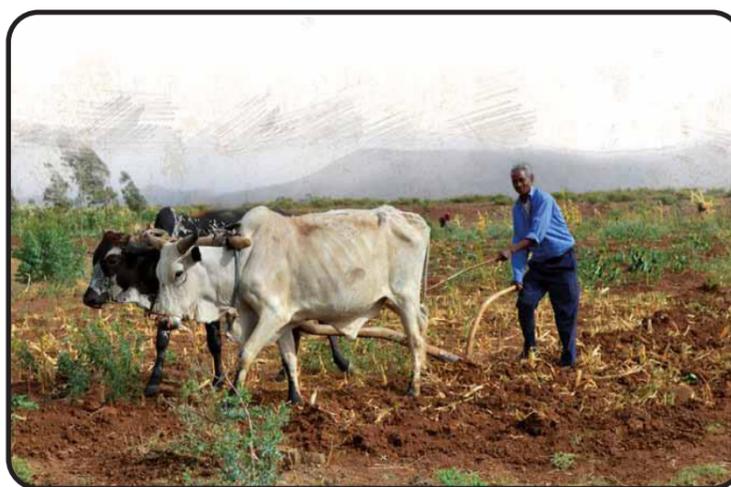
Beyond providing a timely and useful opportunity to direct greater focus on and appreciate the positive developments related to improved corn seeds, the Day of Farmers is particularly valuable for offering the chance to reflect on Eritrea's broader food and agricultural efforts, as well as recognize the country's strong and unwavering commitment to rural populations.

Reflecting on the strides made in agriculture and food security

According to estimates from the MoA, Eritrea possesses around 2.1 million hectares of potential land for rainfed agriculture and around 600,000 hectares for irrigation. Reports conducted in recent years indicate that around 500,000 hectares of land are cultivated, with more than 93 percent under modified rainfed farming (cultivated with on-farm soil and water conservation measures), while the rest is irrigated.

Notwithstanding a wide range of challenges, Eritrea has been able to register important progress in improving food and agricultural production and productivity, as well as ensuring food and nutrition security, in the three decades since independence was achieved. Compared to the early 1990s, for example, the proportions of poor people and those suffering from food insecurity in the country are believed to have declined substantially.

In terms of cereal production and productivity, a key area, considerable strides have been made. For many crops, improved seeds and varieties, which are resistant to drought, resilient against disease, and high-



yielding, have been developed and distributed by NARI. These seeds, used in combination with effective agronomic practices, other inputs, and multifaceted support from the MoA, have helped the nation to more than double productivity.

Meanwhile, within horticulture, an increasingly significant area, the number of farmers engaged in the production of fruits and vegetables on a semi-commercial basis now stands at well over 11,500, a dramatic jump from around 1500 years ago. What is more, the total area of coverage for horticulture nationwide has increased fourfold, while the total production of fruits and vegetables has increased by 71 times and about 6 times, respectively.

The production of potatoes has likewise witnessed tangible improvements. Over the years, more than 70 potato varieties have been imported for adaptability trials, with the most successful being distributed to local farmers in communities across the country. At present, not only has Eritrea secured adequate potato seed for the entire year, farmers have also begun to grow potatoes in the lowlands, while the production of sweet potatoes continues to be a prominent area of focus.

Notably, poultry production,



which has historically been extremely limited, has tremendously grown and it is now increasingly common within households and communities nationwide. Similarly, beekeeping has also expanded significantly; the number of beekeepers and apiaries in Eritrea has continued to steadily rise, their coverage has spread to more areas, and total honey production has maintained an upward trajectory.

Another area that is demonstrating promise is date palm cultivation. It has great potential, particularly due to the favorable climate along Eritrea's long coastline. Thus far, approximately 21,000 date palm trees have been planted in the country, predominantly within the Northern and Southern Red Sea regions. (The MoA plans to reach 200,000 date palm trees by 2026.) In addition to helping address food security, growth in date palm cultivation will help to provide income-generating opportunities and improve livelihoods, as well as serve as a carbon sink to reduce the impact of climate change.

Highlighting an integral – yet often overlooked – part of the nation

An important underlying dimension of the Day of Farmers is that it shines the spotlight on an integral, yet all too often overlooked, part of the nation: Eritrea's rural areas and population. This is especially significant for several reasons. Too often, when we think of or talk about developing countries – or any countries for that matter – we tend to restrict our thinking, discussions, and frameworks to national capitals or large urban areas. This overwhelming emphasis, which is frequently referred to as "urban bias", is commonly guided by or rooted in a deep and misguided assumption

that these areas and populations are the only places and people that matter or that they are somehow of inherently greater importance and more significant. Sadly, it has long been the case that rural areas and populations generally are undervalued, remaining almost forgotten and basically an afterthought. What is more, there is often also an accompanying toxic sentiment that sees rural areas and people get disdainfully looked down upon and considered as backward or uncivilized.

Yet, as the Day of Farmers helps to underscore and remind us, we must firmly keep in mind that so much of the developing world – including Eritrea – is actually rural. Rural areas and the people residing within them are a core part of our societies and they remain vital cogs within our nations and economies. According to a variety of international organizations, greater than half (and possibly even up to two-thirds) of Africa's population live and work in rural areas, which stretch across huge land surfaces. Moreover, agricultural development is regarded as one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, while the agricultural sector is widely acknowledged as being crucial to socioeconomic growth. It is estimated to account for around 4 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP), while in some least developing countries, it can account for more than 25 percent of GDP. In Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture is believed to represent approximately 65-70 percent of all jobs, with significant percentages of women employed in the sector.

The figures and wider trends traced above are all, more or less, quite applicable to Eritrea. About two-thirds of the country's population lives in rural areas, while agriculture and pastoralism continue to be a critical part of the country's economy, communities, and broader societal framework.

Against this backdrop and wider context, the recent Day of Farmers is especially positive and highly welcome. In addition to allowing us to learn more about these often lesser known, frequently overlooked regions and populations, it encourages us to genuinely value and appreciate how pivotal and important they truly are to our communities, growth and development, and nation.

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SpotLight

Asmara: A Beautiful and Safe City

Simon Weldemichael

Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, started off as a settlement in ancient times and through time has undergone transformations to finally become the political and economic center of the country. Located in the central highland at an altitude of 2325 meters above sea level, it is known for its modernist architecture, which earned it a place in the UNESCO world heritage list in 2017.

Initially, Asmara was established as an agglomeration of four ancient villages (Geza Asme'a, Geza Guretom, Geza Serensir, and Geza Shilele). Due to their strategic location the four villages used to attract caravans from different directions that wanted to have some rest. It is said that there was some disagreement among the four villages, which were also subject to continuous aggression by neighbouring populations and aliens from distant places. Aware of their common suffering, the women from the four villages gathered and came up with a solution. They agreed to convince their respective villages to unite and join forces to confront the common threat to their very existence. The name Arbaete Asmera, which literally means "the four (women) have united (the four villages)," was given as a tribute to the women who succeeded in uniting the four separate villages.

Archaeological findings in and around Asmara shed light on

the origins and development of sedentary farming populations during much of the first millennium BC. Asmara's ideal climate, sufficient rainfall, rich soil and flat land made it suitable for agriculture and settled communities. Despite its long existence as an ancient site of human settlement, as confirmed by archeological findings of the greater Asmara region, the city is mostly known for its modernist architecture built during the Italian colonial period. As European colonizers, the Italians had set their feet at the coast of Eritrea toward the end of the 19th century. Then they gradually moved to the highlands and controlled Asmara in 1889. A year later, in 1890, Italy proclaimed Eritrea as its first colony in Africa.

Asmara is described as a



modern, beautiful, serene and clean city with well-designed buildings and streets. Dr. Uschi

Eid, President of German Africa Foundation, described Asmara as one of Africa's most beautiful cities. He said, "Strolling along the main street with small detours into side streets is an excursion



into Classical Modernist Architecture with breathtakingly beautiful buildings." Asmara's

beauty includes its architectural magnificence, social equanimity, and climatic expediency.

The plurality of beauty of Asmara is expressed in various popular cultural forms, such as songs, poems, and dramas. The city is venerated for its buildings, streets, safety and the cooperative culture of Asmarinos. Trust, reciprocity, solidarity, and cooperation are the hallmarks of its residents.

Trust plays a central role, perhaps the main one, in the life of Asmarinos. It helps maintain peaceful and stable social relations among the people. The streets of Asmara are the safest places one can walk on at any time of the day or night. A lot of weight is given to the maintenance of peace and order to ensure the safety of women and other vulnerable members of the society so that they could enjoy their rights to live in peace and security.

According to Abraham Maslow's pyramid of needs, safety and security are second level basic needs that should be satisfied for all humans. But it's common knowledge that life in many urban centers is increasingly becoming unsafe. Global trends indicate that rates of crime and violence have been on the rise in major urban centers. The threats to the safety and security of urban residents pose a huge challenge to municipal and national governments. Fortunately, Asmara is a safe and convenient place to live in and visit.

People in Eritrea are

traditionally identified by their home village, place of origin of their ancestors. However, people refer to Asmara as "Asmara Adi Kulu" which literally means "Asmara, home village of everyone." The popular song by Aron Abraham "Asmara shikor, Asmara biela, men kiwedadera" not only describes the beauty of the city but also pronounced that its beauty couldn't be contested by others. Many other Eritrean singers pay tribute to Asmara by describing it as beautiful, modern, and serene.

Before Eritrea's independence, Asmara was ruled and its streets filled by foreign occupiers, including the Italians, British, and Ethiopians.

The racial segregation of the Italians is still remembered. Back then, Liberation Avenue was out of reach to Eritreans. Asmara was also selected to serve the USA military interest. Through the agreement made with Ethiopian occupiers, the USA established in 1953 a large communications base at Kagnew Station, Asmara. Over the following years, Kagnew Station became the largest and only US military installation in Africa until its closure in 1977.

After independence, efforts have been made to reconstruct Asmara's infrastructure that was heavily damaged due to the 30-year war of liberation. Cognizant of Asmara's special status as a city known for its art deco buildings, the government is determined to preserve its heritage. And to enhance the beauty of the city, the rehabilitation of the old infrastructure and construction of new urban landscape is vital.





Hospitality like Nowhere Else

Hali Hassen Hali

As a member of a crew of journalists from the Ministry of Information, I travelled to Qarora, a town in the Northern Red Sea region that borders Sudan. Qarora is located 450km north of Asmara.

The first phase of our journey covered 400 km: starting from Asmara and going to Massawa and then to the coastal village of Marsa Gulubub, with the final destination being the town of Emahmime. The journey began at six in a cold and foggy morning. When we arrived at Ghindae, the weather began to change; it was warm and windy. After a two-hour trip from Asmara, we arrived at the port city of Massawa



out. The driver and the others in the car asked us what we were doing in the middle of the desert. They were from the Rashaida ethnic group and asked us if we needed any help. When we told them we were travelling to Emahmime, they told us that we were at a place called Melhati and had a five-hour ride before we could reach our destination. They advised us to resume our trip in the morning and offered to take us to the nearest place where we could spend the night. They took us to a nearby Rashaida family living at a place called Geleb Sagla.



The family greeted us cheerfully and went out of their way to make us feel at home. They rushed to serve us as if they had been waiting for us. They brought us water and the only sleeping mat they had. The eldest member of the family went out of the tent to milk his goats and camels and came back with kettles full of milk and tea. Then the mother showed up and asked us what we wanted to eat. We declined the offer politely. However, when the mother insisted, we asked for porridge. She served us a beautiful millet porridge.

and were greeted with humid and hot weather. Indeed, we experienced “three seasons in two hours,” as the Ministry of Tourism’s slogan goes.

After travelling for six hours, we realized that we had lost our way and ended up in the middle of a desert in the Northern Red Sea region. It was around seven in the evening and getting dark. We ran out of water and food, and the place was very far from the villages. So the only thing we could do was go forward.

Suddenly we saw light. It was the light of a car coming in our direction. Following our signal, the car pulled

After dinner, the family provided us with their blankets and we went to sleep. They didn’t have excess blankets but gave us everything they had. I have never seen nor heard of such a level of hospitality in a world that is overwhelmed by individualism and materialism. The family told us that honoring guests is highly revered in their custom. We really felt proud

of them and Eritrean hospitality. Hospitality, which ought to be a universal virtue, holds a special place among Eritreans. While Western societies, which revere individualism and materialism, believe that “stranger is danger,” the Eritrean society is known for its exceptional hospitality. Hospitality is deeply embedded in Eritrean culture and is regarded as a cornerstone of the society. Eritreans take pride in welcoming guests graciously and making them feel at home. This tradition of hospitality reflects their values of compassion, generosity, and respect for others. Eritreans believe that visitors are a blessing and offer an opportunity to forge new relationships and exchange ideas. Whether you are a friend, family member, or a stranger, you can expect to be greeted with genuine warmth and open arms in Eritrea.

The culture and history of Eritrea have played a significant role in shaping the hospitality that the Eritrean people are known for. Eritrea is home to numerous ethnic groups. Despite their differences, Eritreans embrace unity and harmonious coexistence. Their diversity enriches their understanding of one another and fosters hospitality that transcends ethnic boundaries.

Eritreans also have a long history of hosting travelers and traders due to their strategic location along ancient trade routes. This history must have influenced their cultural norms, emphasizing the importance of accommodating and assisting strangers. Eritreans’ hospitality is at the moment being reflected in hosting Sudanese refugees. As President Isaias Afwerki said Eritrea has open borders and will continue to receive, without fanfare, Sudanese as well as others that have been affected by the conflict in Sudan and share with them whatever the country has.

One way Eritreans’ hospitality finds expression is through the coffee ceremony. When visitors arrive in Eritrea, they are received with a traditional coffee ceremony.

The coffee beans are roasted, filling the air with a beautiful aroma,

ground and brewed in an earthen pot made for it. Then the coffee is served in small cups in three rounds. The ceremony lasts more than an hour, giving even complete strangers ample time to get to know one another and start a relationship.

Another way in which Eritreans demonstrate their hospitality is through the custom of N’Qedembel or Tefedel, terms uttered by someone who is ready to dine, inviting anyone around to join and share the meal.

In Eritrea, visitors are not treated as outsiders but warmly welcomed as members of the family. Eritreans do everything they can to make sure that visitors feel comfortable and at home. This may be done by inviting visitors to their homes, giving directions to strangers on the streets, or sharing stories and experiences.

Eritreans make genuine efforts to connect with people and form lasting relationships. They respect extended family relationships. This familial mindset extends beyond biological ties and includes visitors. Eritreans understand the importance of relationships and view meeting visitors as an opportunity to broaden their social connections and enrich their understanding of other cultures.

The exceptional hospitality of the Eritrean people is deeply rooted in their values, traditions, and sense of community. Through their warm greetings, shared meals and genuine acts of kindness, Eritreans always extend heartfelt welcomes to guests. The cultural foundation of Eritrean hospitality, coupled with their desire to embrace others as family, sets them apart as a nation known for their warmth and generosity. A visit to Eritrea promises not only breathtaking landscapes and historical sites but also an experience of the vibrant hospitality that makes the country truly unique.

Defy Climate change . . .

Continued from page 8

the war in Ukraine began, we in the Ministry of Agriculture were also concerned,” says the minister. »In 2022, grain prices on the world market rose. We discussed the problem with the Zobas (regional administrations, jW) and discussed the possibility of doubling production. Give us seeds and fertilizer!” was the Zobas’ demand. “We made sure of that.” This is also a small success story that he can report on: “To date, we have been able to keep the price of grain at the level before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine,” says Berhe, not without pride.

So no problems in the country? Can everyone afford all agricultural products? The minister answers this question without hesitation: “No, not everyone. There are also people in our country who need and receive help to survive.” And many would take advantage of the fact that there is “self-regulating pricing,” especially in the small markets: “In the morning, a kilo of bananas costs between 15 and 20 Nakfa - towards the end of the market the price often drops to eight to ten Nakfa.” The “laws of the market” could be accepted here, but this does not apply in other areas. The successes of small-scale subsistence farming would be protected in two respects: by the government’s restrictive policy towards mass imports of any kind and by another type of self-regulation that effectively excludes competition between

producers: “According to us, an increase in the profit that can be achieved on the market is System only possible through quality, but not through increased production due to more area for the individual.” A quantitative expansion is taking place as more and more small farmers are being integrated into the MIHAP program.

The minister’s conclusion: “All that we have achieved to date would have been impossible if our small farmers had not been aware that terracing, reforestation to prevent soil erosion, water reservoirs through the many small and medium-sized reservoirs, water-saving drip irrigation and more ecological, innovative Reconstruction of the entire agriculture - that all of this belongs together and only as a whole makes progress possible.” This is understood and accepted, which is why the associated collective work efforts are a matter of course for all parts of the population. As a farewell, the minister offers us the opportunity to visit individual small farms that are already participating in MIHAP. The visit takes place a little later in the area around Asmara and impressively confirms what we have heard. A farmer whose family takes part in MIHAP puts it in a nutshell: “Before, we got by somehow, but today we produce significantly more than we need and in better quality. The difference is big. We have no existential concerns and hope that the program will be expanded so that others feel the same way.”





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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Drill Mechanic

Number required – (02)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To support the junior and senior maintenance supervisor in the day to day running of the fixed and mobile mining equipment.
- To maintain and repair the drilling equipment to an acceptable standard during the life of the mine.
- Carry out weekly inspections of the drilling equipment and write inspection reports as per the company protocol.
- Ensure the mining equipment meets the required operational availability.

General responsibilities:

- General responsibilities:
- Follow direct instructions from both the junior and senior HME supervisors.
- Perform preventative maintenance on all drilling equipment.
- Repair and maintain drilling equipment at both the HME workshop and field service maintenance department.
- Capable of reading and disseminating information from schematics and maintenance manuals.
- Ability to order correct parts for procurement from the supply chain team.
- Ensure maintenance works in compliance with norms and standards applicable in Eritrea.
- Accomplish tasks with allotted time and in compliance with budget constraints.
- Working towards increasing equipment reliability as well as availability.
- Inspect assigned work units to ensure schedules and objectives are attained.
- Maintain his/her equipment clean as well as that of the site under his/her responsibility.
- Complete all necessary documents in relation with maintenance management system.
- Promote a safe work environment in compliance with enforced health and safety policies and practices and collaborate to improve them.
- Take all useful actions to avoid deterioration, break, or damage of the Company's assets; provide a report to the immediate hierarchy.
- Identify and communicate opportunities to improve preventive and predictive maintenance procedures and methods.
- Prioritizes maintenance system and facility repair needs to minimize production downtime, while assuring safety, quality, and reliability.
- Respond to maintenance emergency conditions with the accurate mixture of skilled technicians to minimize downtime, planning major repairs and installations.
- Perform other duties as required.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school diploma or GED. • Technical diploma or collage certificate. • Trade certificate.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5+ years' experience in large open pit mine. • Experience with Atlas Copco D45 & D60 drill rigs. • Work closely with the HME senior supervisor to maintain all mining equipment to the best possible standards. • Ability to be an active member of a multi-disciplinary team. • The ability to communicate effectively within a team environment. • A commitment of the safety to yourself and your team members.
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment. • Analytical skills • Proficient in reading, writing, and communicating in English. • Report Writing skills. • Valid Driver's License. • Deliver quality performance (meeting scheduled maintenance forecasts).
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get things done attitude. • Safety leadership by example. • Ability to work under pressure. • Ability to work toward strict deadlines. • Commitment to deliver on agreed targets. • Results oriented. • Ability to multitask.

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- Address: Please mail your applications to;**
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:**
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

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



Vacancy Announcement

Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD. (ESMC), the Construction team is inviting applicants for the following position for Asmara project sites.

1. Civil Engineer

Number required-(05)

Type of Contact – Definite period 01 Years

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Responsible for preparation of civil work plans on CAD.
- Perform all surveying works as needed.
- Follow all safety procedures of the camp.
- Collect data of all the project works and prepare project documents
- Assist engineers in civil works and organize subordinates to work effectively.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications, or Equivalent	- College degree/middle school diploma in construction or related fields.
Working Experience – Nature & length	- Have no less than 5 years of working experience in a civil engineering project.
Leadership Experience- Nature & length of time	- Demonstrate good supervisory and leadership skills. - Good communication skills in English.
Other skills and abilities	- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.

2. High Voltage Electrician

Number required-(03)

Type of Contact – Definite period 01 Years

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Able to lay high voltage electric cable and install electric distribution cabinet.
- Can independently count & plan electric workload through reading drawing effectively.
- Provide repair and maintenance service as needed.
- Implement to expand the system inline to the expansion works.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications, or Equivalent	- Has certificate as an electrician or a high voltage electrician.
Working Experience – Nature & length	- Has extensive high voltage electricity experience for 8 years or more.
Leadership Experience- Nature & length of time	- Demonstrate good supervisory and leadership skill. - Can train and arrange work to subordinates properly about the mentioned field
Other skills and abilities	- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.

3. Argon Arc Welder

Number required-(04)

Type of Contact – Definite period 01 Years

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Good at operating all kinds of welding machines, especially for argon arc welding machine.
- Able to weld big size steel pipe and steel structures independently.
- Responsible for the general activities in the mentioned job.
- Responsible for the preparation of argon arc welding procedures.
- Oversee the reports of subordinates & evaluate the work done as compared to the proposed plan

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications, or Equivalent	- Has certificate as an argon arc welder
Working Experience – Nature & length	- Has no less than 8 years of experience welding in large civil engineering projects.
Leadership Experience- Nature & length of time	- Demonstrate good leadership skills. - Can train and arrange work to subordinates properly about the mentioned field.
Other skills and abilities	- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.

4. Scaffolder

Number required-(06)

Type of Contract- Definite period 01 years

Major Duties and Responsibilities

- Responsible for the scaffolding works at the construction site
- Able to do scaffolding works for high building and steel structure independently.
- Exercise the prefabricating technologies in the work area.
- Keep the maximum utilization of scaffolds for usage.
- Can read installation manual or construction drawing.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or equivalents	-Has certificate as a scaffolder or working experience in any related field.
Working Experience- Nature & length	-Has extensive scaffolding experience in the construction sites for 8 years or more.
Leadership Experience- Nature & length	-Demonstrate good supervisory and leadership skills. -Can train and arrange work to subordinates properly about the mentioned field.
Other skills and abilities	-Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.

5. Steel Structure Installer

Number required-(08)

Type of Contact – Definite period 01 Year

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Responsible for steel structure works at a high place.
- Can independently plan & count workload as per the plan.
- Execute the management of quality reinforced steel structure.
- Can read installation manual and construction drawing.



Continued from page 6

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications, or Equivalent	- Has certificate as an installer of steel structures.
Working Experience – Nature & length	- Has much experience as a steel structure installer at least for 8 years or more.
Leadership Experience- Nature & length of time	- Demonstrate good supervisory and leadership skills. - Can train and arrange work to subordinates properly about the mentioned field.
Other skills and abilities	- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.

6.Chinese Chef

Number required-(02)

Type of contract-Definite period 01 Year

Major Duties and Responsibilities

- Responsible for the preparation of the meal to be served in the Chinese canteen.
- Administer in cooking food stuff and manage the kitchen well
- Prepare the schedule of the menu periodically.
- Follow up the overall kitchen staff activities.
- Should be neat, matches everyone tastes, cooks Chinese food very well

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent	- Has considerable certifications of catering and able to make Chinese food.
Working experience- Nature & length	-Has experience to prepare the Chinese cuisine. - Experience to cook outside of china will be considered as an additional asset.
Leadership experience- Nature & length of time	- Demonstrate good supervisory and leadership skills.
Other skills & abilities	- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environment.

- ❖ Place of Work: Asmara Project Site
- ❖ Salary: As per Company salary scale
- ❖ Type of Contract: Indefinite

Additional Requirement for Nationals:

- ❖ Having fulfilled his/ her National Service Obligation and Provide evidence of Release Paper from Ministry of Defense.
- ❖ Present Clearance from current/ last employer or Unemployment card from Labor office.
- ❖ Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credential, a copy of your National Identity card etc.)
- ❖ Only shortlisted applicants will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- ❖ Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- ❖ All application should be sent through the post office.
- ❖ Deadline for application; 10 days from the date of publication on the newspapers

Address: Please mail your application to;

The Construction Team
Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD (ESMC)
P.O. Box. 4832 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to
Department of Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box 272 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to None Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment permits 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;

Maintenance Assistants

Number required – (07)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- To assist the maintenance team with the planned and unplanned maintenance of any equipment on the mine site.
- To keep the workplace in a clean and tidy condition.
- To carry out the housekeeping of the workplace after any job has been completed.
- Keep all tools and equipment in a clean and presentable condition.

General responsibilities:

- Follow direct instructions from both the junior and senior HME supervisors.
- Maintain all workspaces and workshops in a clean condition.
- Clean all tooling on a regular basis.
- Be confident working in and around a busy HME workshop.
- Perform other duties as required.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school diploma or GED. • Technical diploma or collage certificate.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1+ years' experience in the large open pit mine. • Experience in working in a busy HME workshop. • Ability to be an active member of a multi-disciplinary team. • The ability to communicate effectively within a team environment. • A commitment of the safety to yourself and your team members.
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical skills • Proficient in reading, writing, and communicating in English. • Report Writing skills. • Deliver quality performance (meeting scheduled maintenance forecasts).
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get things done attitude. • Safety leadership by example. • Ability to work under pressure. • Ability to work toward strict deadlines. • Commitment to deliver on agreed targets. • Results oriented. • Ability to multitask.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** Asmara and AMSC sites
- Type of contract:** Indefinite Period
- Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

Address: Please mail your applications to;
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

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

OPINION

Defy climate change Eritrea: Weather Extremes Require Rethinking in Agriculture. Hunger can be Prevented

Editor's Note: This article was published on February 03, 2024, on the Junge Welt, a German daily newspaper published in Berlin. Following is the translated version of the article.

By Martin Zimmermann and
Dirk Vogelsang

When we started our three-week trip to Eritrea, we had an unusually large number of questions with us. We have recently been asked repeatedly: "Why is Eritrea not as badly affected by the drastic drought disasters as its neighbors? Why does the country not appear on the "hunger maps" or only as a blank spot? What is being done differently there to ensure supplies are independent of external help?"

How current these questions are was confirmed by the alarming news situation shortly after our return. In mid-November, devastating floods occurred in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and especially Somalia following irregular rainfall and periods of drought. The results of the UN and aid organizations: Somalia alone recorded at least 46 deaths, around 500,000 people became internally displaced, and the floods caused immense property damage. The entire Horn of Africa is increasingly suffering from such extreme weather events caused by climate change. This also applies to Eritrea. However, the country is not plagued by recurring famines like its neighbors.

How has Eritrea managed to make great progress towards the desired self-sufficiency despite the devastating effects of climate change, the sanctions policy of the West and the still noticeable consequences of a decades-long war of independence? How has agricultural production been

developed so successfully that malnutrition or undernourishment can still occur in individual regional administrative units ("subzones") under certain conditions, but at the same time it is clear that no one is starving in Eritrea?

The search for answers leads to the Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture Minister Arefaine Berhe welcomes us in Asmara. When asked the opening question: "What is your secret, that in Eritrea, unlike many neighboring countries, no one dies of hunger and the country is not dependent on external food aid?" - a smile flashes across his face. "A good question," he answers: "We live in the Sahel zone, and over decades the climate has changed so much that only those who develop a strategy for soil and water conservation and thus react to the changes can survive here. This applies to small-scale subsistence farming as well as to small, medium-sized and large agricultural operations." Climate change or the keyword drought does not mean that there is no more precipitation during dry periods, he emphasizes. "The problem is that there is too little or too much precipitation. Let's take the example of agriculture in the highlands: Sometimes the short rainy season in March/April - i.e. when the farmers are sowing - is canceled completely or partially. Or the rainfall is so heavy that it leads to soil erosion and thus the loss of fertile arable land." The same applies to the main rainy season from June to September: "In short, what has changed is that we can no longer practice agriculture here, which relies on regular rainy



Less is more: The farmers supported by the government should concentrate on keeping one dairy cow at a time

seasons. We responded to that. «
Use every drop of rain

We want to know what that means in concrete terms. »We pursue successful soil and water conservation. This is only possible with a package of measures and with the active participation of the population. This includes reforestation as well as terracing in the highlands. And we have to use every drop of water." In 1991, the year of independence, the minister said, there were only around 100 dams in the entire country. A lot of fertile soil was lost in violent flash floods. Things are different today: "Since then, we have built more than 800 dams. Today, small earthen dams, medium-sized and large dams hold back the water, raise the groundwater level, prevent soil erosion and even enable us to expand the agricultural areas used by small and larger companies - completely independent of rainy-season-based cultivation. The country has thus taken a big step forward made for food security.

"This strategy works very well - that's part of the secret you're asking about," says the minister, laying out facts on the table: "After 32 years of independence, we produce six times as many vegetables and 71 times as many fruits." However, the minister

emphasizes that the potential has not yet been exhausted. Today, flowing irrigation is still predominantly used. »A lot of water is wasted. We want to change that and expand drip irrigation using solar-powered pumps. To this end, irrigation pipes and cables are manufactured in the country in the polyplastic factory in Massawa. The medium-term goal is to produce juice from fruits such as oranges, lemons or mangoes and to preserve tomatoes in cans in order to export such products in the medium term.

To increase productivity, the government is supporting farmers by introducing high-yielding varieties. "We are also working on the further development of markets and infrastructure, better access to inputs, loans and advisory services, and the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives," says Berhe. The focus is on cultivation diversity. "We have to move away from monocultures and rely on research and cooperation with foreign partners." The Halhale National Agricultural Research Institute plays a key role in this. An example: From 2014 to 2017, the Eritrean government, in collaboration with Irish partners, developed selected disease-resistant potato seeds and distributed them to farmers. In just a few years, potato production was quadrupled.

The Eritrean agricultural experts cannot be accused of a lack of enthusiasm for experimentation or hostility to innovation: "A small pilot project for date cultivation started in Massawa almost two years ago," says the minister. With success. Today there are already 15 date producers based there, and the number is rising. When it comes to fertilizer, they also rely on their own resources without chemicals - and regional cooperation. A pilot project for the production of organic natural fertilizer is being carried out with several neighboring countries and is to be developed to the point where it

is suitable for mass production. Field tests to date show that its use allows up to three harvests per year without damaging the soil. This is made possible by pest-resistant crops that are constantly changing.

Sustainable improvement

The Ministry of Agriculture pays particular attention to small-scale subsistence farming: "The majority of Eritrean farmers live in the densely populated highlands and practice traditional rain-fed farming combined with a small number of farm animals. Farmers usually produce around 60 to 70 percent of their annual food requirements; in good years the proportion can be slightly higher. They cover the remaining 30 to 40 percent by selling animals or working as day laborers in nearby cities.

In order to secure the existence of small farmers, his ministry introduced an integrated minimum package for households in 2013, the "Minimum Integrated Household Agriculture Package" (MIHAP). In addition to the cultivated land, each household receives an improved crossbred dairy cow or six piglets, 25 chickens, two beehives, a vegetable patch and 20 trees (ten fruit trees, five legumes such as moringa, leucinia, pigeon bean as additional feed for cows and five trees for firewood). "This package has the potential to sustainably improve the family's living conditions and cover the food needs of your own family and four other people - and you can also earn additional money by selling surplus products," says Berhe, describing the concept.

It is crucial that farmers concentrate on one dairy cow that can produce at least ten to 15 liters of milk per day instead of keeping three to five dairy cows with low productivity. On average, the family will use 20 percent of the milk and be able to sell the rest. "The other component, free-range poultry farming, doesn't require a lot of work." The family uses some of the eggs produced, and the rest is sold. The honey produced also benefits the family; the surplus is in demand on the market. "Grown vegetables and fruit, which provide most of the nutrients, are also an essential part of the package, which has proven itself for around ten years," said the minister. The program will be expanded step by step.

Given these efforts and the positive development, can Eritrea be fully self-sufficient without importing food, especially grain? That's our next question. "No, when

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Of central importance in a region with unreliable rainfall the Jegar small dam