



FM OSMAN SALEH HOLDS MEETINGS WITH UN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND UNOCHA

pronounced position that the country “will not be invited into such reckless agendas under any circumstances.”

For his part, Secretary-General Guterres commended Eritrea’s positive engagements and contributions to regional peace and security. He also reaffirmed the UN’s strong commitment to the fundamental principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty, and unity of all nations. Both the Foreign Minister and the Secretary-General acknowledged the strong partnership and cooperation between Eritrea and

the UN Country Team, expressing their determination to strengthen this collaboration further.

Minister Osman Saleh also held a separate meeting with Ms. Joyce Msuya, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

Their discussions focused on the ongoing strategic collaboration between the Government of Eritrea (GoE) and the UN. Minister Osman Saleh praised the productive working relationship,

noting that it is closely aligned with Eritrea’s national development policies, which are anchored on vibrant local ownership and resilience.

Ms. Msuya expressed her profound appreciation for the strong partnership with the Government of Eritrea. She reaffirmed UNOCHA’s commitment to working closely with Eritrea on critical areas, including climate change adaptation and resilience programs, despite existing budgetary constraints.

Eritrean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Osman Saleh, met with UN Secretary-General António Guterres on Sunday to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern.

During the meeting, FM Osman Saleh addressed what he referred to as “reckless provocations and expansionist ambitions cloaked in the name of ‘access to the sea.’” He reiterated Eritrea’s

ERITREAN DELEGATION HOLDS BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH VARIOUS DIGNITARIES

The Eritrean delegation, led by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, met on 28 September on the sidelines of the 80th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Algeria, Iran, and Nicaragua, as well as the Vice Foreign Minister of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Archbishop of the Vatican.

In a productive meeting with Mr. Badr Abdelatty, the Foreign Minister of Egypt, discussions centered on critical issues of regional peace and security in the Red Sea and Horn of Africa. The two sides reiterated their firm commitment to strengthening the enduring friendly relations

and cooperation between their nations. They further emphasized the need to uphold the sacrosanct and fundamental principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States as the bedrock of international relations.

Similarly, Foreign Minister Osman and Mr. Ahmed Attaf, Algeria’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad, held extensive discussions on deepening the historical and friendly ties between the two countries, as well as on coordinating and aligning their positions at multilateral fora. Addressing the dynamics of peace and security in the Red Sea and Horn of Africa region, both Ministers underscored the sanctity of international treaties and the

principles of international law as fundamental pillars governing friendly relations among nations.

Minister Osman also met with Mr. Abbas Araghchi, the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The two sides discussed ways to enhance bilateral relations and cooperation at multilateral forums.

Minister Osman further held talks with Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher of the Holy See, exchanging views on advancing friendly ties of cooperation between Eritrea and the Vatican.

The strengthening of bilateral relations and cooperation in multilateral matters and forums

was also central to discussions between Minister Osman and Mr. Kim Son Gyong, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

In his meeting with Mr. Denis Moncada Colindres, Minister Adviser to the Co-Presidents

of the Republic of Nicaragua on International Policy and Affairs, discussions focused on strengthening bilateral ties and addressing international matters of mutual concern. The two sides further reaffirmed their commitment to work closely together in defense of the principles of the UN Charter.



MESKEL HOLIDAY COLORFULLY CELEBRATED NATIONWIDE



Meskel, the Finding of the True Cross, was colorfully celebrated across the country on 27 September.

A prayer service, presided over by His Holiness Abune Basilios I, 6th Patriarch of the Orthodox Tewahedo Church of Eritrea, was

held at Bahti Meskerem Square.

The celebratory event was attended by Ministers, senior government and PFDJ officials, members of the Holy Synod, Archbishops, members of the diplomatic community, and a large number of the faithful.

Memhir Simon Beyene delivered an extensive briefing on the background of the Holiday and conveyed best wishes to the Eritrean people in general and to the faithful and members of the Defense Forces in particular for a joyful Meskel Holiday.

Foreign Minister Osman Saleh's Statement at the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly

Your Excellency Ms. Annalena Baerbock, President of the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly;

Your Excellency, Antonio Guterres, Secretary General of the UN;

Honourable Heads of Delegation;

Distinguished Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen;

Mr. President,

Allow me to join the previous speakers in congratulating Your Excellency on your election to the Presidency of the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly.

During the 79th Session of the UN General Assembly last year, I had briefly digressed, as a backdrop and for purposes of historical reference, to dwell on humanity's collective trajectory in the past 100 years.

In this regard, the defining

features of this century can be summed up by: failure of the League of Nations, established in the aftermath of the First World War, to guarantee the lofty objectives of peace, economic growth and prosperity for humanity as a whole; opportunities lost even after the UN was subsequently formed in 1945 and until the end of the Cold War; and, reckless and dangerous trends set in motion in the prevalent uni-polar world order in the last thirty years.

As we all agree, the League of Nations and the UN were originally conceived as viable architectures of global governance to advance the pronounced lofty objectives that we all cherish. In this respect and at a time when humanity is aspiring for a transition from the old, defunct, global order to a new one, the over-arching quest must revolve around finding,



garnered and military assaults unleashed are indeed mere tools/means of domination and plunder.

Similarly, various "economic" and financial architectures are essentially enunciated to bolster the objectives of domination and plunder. Policies formulated and operations undertaken to expand "spheres of influence" are likewise sheer means of domination and plunder. Subtle corruption constitutes another means of domination and plunder. Wars, conflicts, and crises are also stoked and aggravated for the sole purposes of domination and plunder. Tools of propaganda and deception are weaponized for similar objectives.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the event, the cardinal challenge is how to bring about a new "global order" that promotes justice and fairness to supplant prevailing global governance architecture whose defining contours remain domination, plunder, deceit and repression.

Spiraling oppositions underway in various parts of our world, including in the developed and industrialized regions, through expansive popular demonstrations against dire economic trends and debilitating debt incurred by governments are only the tip of the iceberg.

But what is extremely preoccupying is the appalling economic situation in the underdeveloped countries; and more specifically in the marginalized African continent. Although the details can be assessed on a

case by case basis, most of Africa's economy remain primitive. Africa remains a continent where raw materials are exported to the so called "developed" economies for nominal prices;...in which manufactured/finished products are imported at highly inflated prices;... where the economies are afflicted by huge losses in job opportunities; ... in which human capital and meagre professional and skilled manpower are drained due to migration and brain drain;... where presiding regimes lavishly waste borrowed money but cynically flaunt semblance of progress while burdened by mounting debt; are embroiled in corruption and political servitude to external forces... are afflicted by instability due to domestic polarization and endemic crises;...and where they face rapid population growth as well as imminent challenges and disasters. The scenario is very bleak indeed.

Why was mankind's mission in the new century unsuccessful?

The cherished mission does not contain novel and sophisticated inventions or ideological and philosophical dimensions. The values of the mission invoked and that underpinned the struggle during the epochs of slavery have not changed whatsoever in this so called "new" 20th century.

The aspirations of mankind are:

1. To fairly own their economic resources and the produce of their work, and march on a sustainable path of generational progress and prosperity by accumulating wealth.

2. To secure peace and stability in order to guarantee prosperity and economic growth.

3. To ensure prevalence of fairness and justice as vital prerequisites for peace and stability.

4. To promote mutual respect, complementarity and cohesion/integration so as to bolster widest regional and global peace and stability as well as mutual growth

5. To establish appropriate legal executive structure and associated mechanisms for the implementation of these fundamental human aspirations.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Although mankind's aspirations have not been realized as yet, its cherished aspirations cannot be shelved or postponed. Failure to achieve the desired objectives can only spur stronger resilience and greater moral imperative.

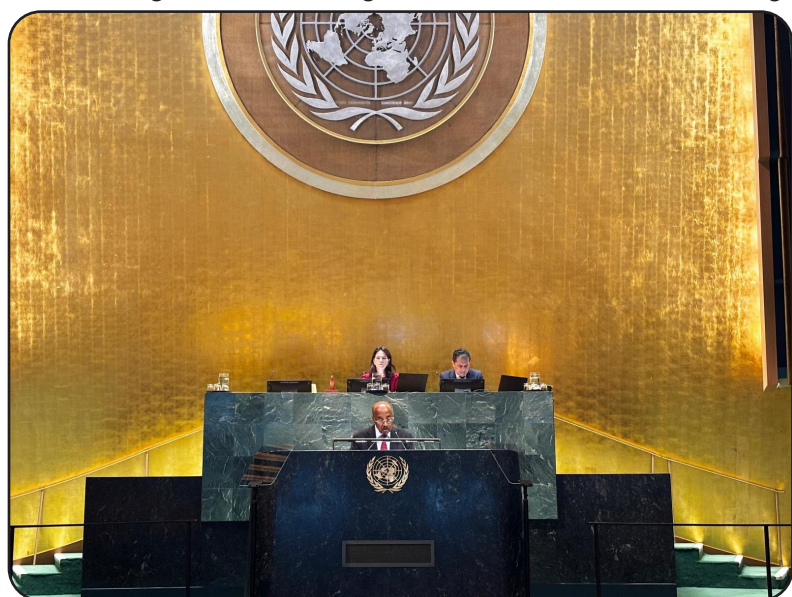
In the event, the timely and pressing task for all the peoples of the world is to strengthen their organizational and coordination mechanisms in order to prevail against perennial injustices (domination, deceit, coercion, intimidation, plunder, and monopolization...). This will require nurturing broad mechanisms of solidarity as well as continuous review and refinement of their strategies and methodologies.

In this perspective, the peoples of Africa should particularly work out, in view of the specific hurdles that they are facing, a robust mechanism in order to contribute their share, with higher vigour, to the collective mission for a new world order in tandem with ongoing endeavours for the consolidation of a broad international alliance.

Ladies and Gentlemen

On the occasion of the 80th session of the UNGA, I would like to mention that, in the interest of time, I have chosen not to delve into vital issues pertaining to palpable shortcomings of the UN and its various agencies along with possible remedial measures; as well as, the various initiatives underway by several parties for the crystallization of a new global order.

I thank you!



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outside tangential ideological acrimonies, enduring solutions to fundamental and outstanding problems that our global community continues to grapple with.

Economic injustice has remained the primary challenge for mankind and all the peoples as a whole since ancient times – from primitive social systems, to the epochs of slavery and colonization, all the way until our contemporary times in a "developed" 21st century.

The perennial challenges stem from modalities of wealth creation and accumulation; and notably in relation to wealth and income sharing.

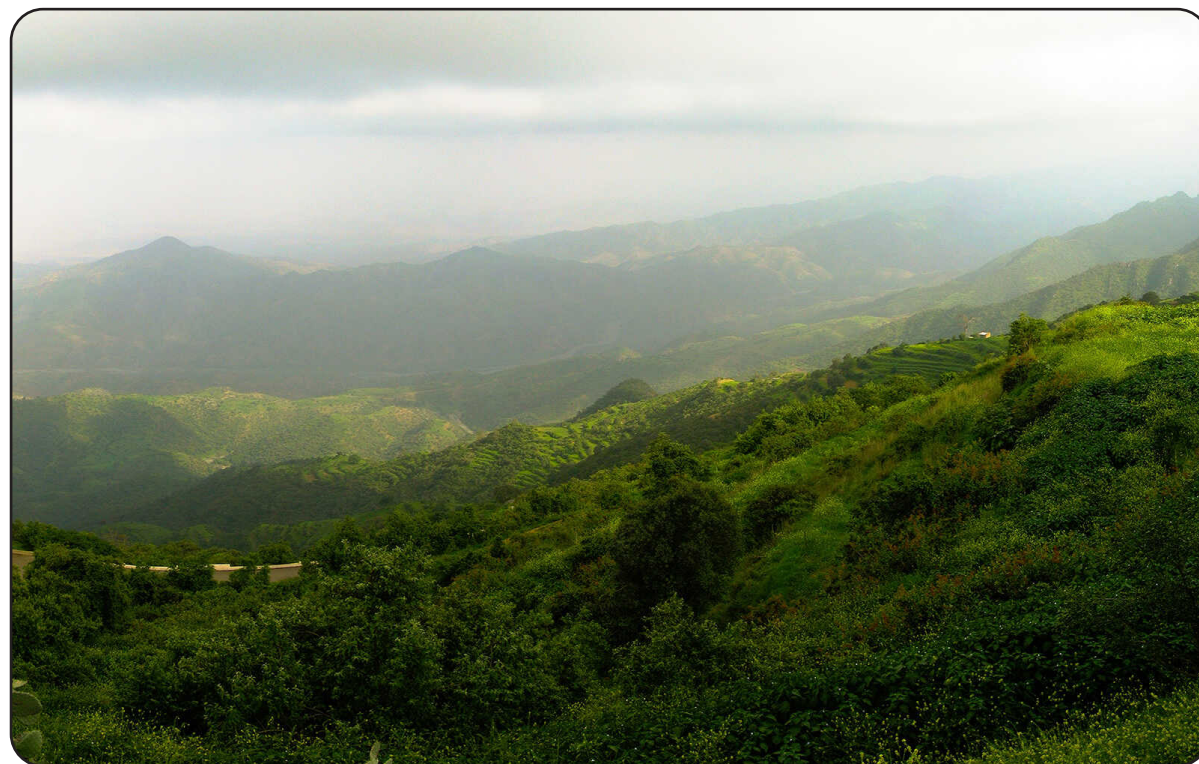
The fact is, past and present global systems are broadly rooted on monopoly, plunder, and deceit. Domination and attendant policies crafted to that end; military power that is

Tourism for Sustainable Transformation

Bana Negusse

Last week, the world commemorated World Tourism Day 2025 under the theme “Tourism and Sustainable Transformation,” highlighting the sector’s potential as a catalyst for positive change. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) established World Tourism Day in 1980, with the date chosen to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of its statutes in 1970.

In Eritrea, the occasion was observed at the Abrha Bahta School for the Visually Impaired in Asmara under the theme “Tourism for Sustainable Transformation.” Ms. Liya Gebreab, head of the Ministry of Tourism in the Central Region, explained that the celebration was organized in cooperation with government institutions and national associations, and was marked by a week-long series of programs. She emphasized the importance of effective management and follow-up to fully harness the benefits of tourism, noting that the Government of Eritrea has established a clear policy framework with future generations in mind. Eritrea’s rich natural and cultural resources, combined with the prevailing peace and security in the country, provide a strong foundation for tourism development.



Menkorios and President of the National Union of Eritrean Women Ms. Tekea Tesfamichael.

Globally, tourism is one of the most significant economic sectors today. Every year, more than a billion people travel abroad, while domestic tourism continues to grow. The sector not only accounts for a substantial portion of global GDP and employment – roughly one in ten jobs worldwide – but also serves as a critical source of foreign exchange, particularly for developing countries. Tourism contributes to poverty reduction, empowers women (who make up more than half of its workforce), promotes cultural preservation,

For many societies, it has become a key driver of transformation.

Although modest in size, Eritrea possesses an impressive range of attractions. The capital, Asmara, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is an exceptional example of modernist urbanism in Africa. With more than 400 preserved buildings, including the Fiat Tagliero service station, Cinema Impero, and the Central Post Office, Asmara offers a living archive of twentieth-century architecture. Beyond its built environment, the city provides a distinct culinary experience, a mild climate, and the warmth of a welcoming population.

Along the Red Sea, Massawa and its surrounding islands are among the country’s most popular draws. The city features coral-stone architecture and historic mosques, including the Sahaba Mosque, one of the oldest in Africa. The nearby Dahlak Archipelago offers pristine waters, world-class diving, and archaeological remains of early Islamic settlements. Eritrea’s coastline, stretching approximately 1,900 kilometers, is one of the longest in Africa and remains unspoiled,

mainly offering opportunities for swimming, snorkeling, and water sports.

Eritrea’s biodiversity is equally striking. The Red Sea contains more than 1,100 fish species and



Mr. Fesehaye Hagos

44 genera of coral, with notable levels of endemism. Mangrove forests stretch along parts of the coast, while inland, the country sustains rare and endangered species such as the African wild ass, Nubian ibex, and the rediscovered Eritrean gazelle. More than 550 bird species have been recorded, alongside unique reptiles and amphibians, including the Eritrean side-neck turtle and the Asmara toad, both once feared extinct.

Eritrea is also a land of memory and history. Nakfa, the mountain fortress of the liberation struggle, remains a symbol of determination and resilience, its trench systems and fortifications standing as reminders of the sacrifices made. The Tank Graveyard in Asmara, filled with captured and destroyed war machinery, is another site that captures the hardships and eventual triumph of independence.



Ms. Liya Gebreab

Equally significant are Eritrea’s ancient ruins. Kohaito, near Adi Keyih, sits on a high plateau and contains extensive unexcavated remains, including the Temple of Mariam Wakiro. The nearby Mount Emba Soira, the country’s highest peak, offers breathtaking views across the highlands. Other regions, such as Gash Barka, Eritrea’s breadbasket, and towns like Barentu, Agordat, and Tessenei, also showcase the country’s diversity and vitality. The National Museum in Asmara provides further insight into Eritrea’s long history, housing paleontological, archaeological, and ethnographic collections.

Beyond these sites, the green highlands of Filfil and Semenawi Bahri, with their lush forests and cool climate, add yet another layer to Eritrea’s natural attractions. In all these places, visitors encounter not only landscapes and monuments but also the stories of people who have shaped the country’s past and continue to define its present.

Ultimately, the greatest strength of Eritrean tourism lies in its people. Comprising nine ethnolinguistic groups and a mosaic of traditions, Eritreans are invariably warm, generous, and welcoming. Their hospitality leaves a lasting impression, often more profound than any landmark or monument.

World Tourism Day 2025 highlighted the role of tourism in sustainable transformation. For Eritrea, the observance was both a celebration of its cultural and natural wealth and a reminder of the need to strike a balance between development and preservation. The value of tourism here, as elsewhere, is not measured solely by arrivals or revenue, but by its contribution to resilience, identity, and shared progress.



Mr. Fesehaye Hagos, the event coordinator, praised the contributions of the participants and outlined the activities, which included sports competitions, bazaars, traditional costume shows, and cultural programs. Mr. Solomon Girmay, chairman of the Tourism Service Provision Institutions Association, emphasized the importance of tourism in national development and underlined the association’s commitment to contribute to the country’s overall development programs. The event was attended by senior officials, among them Minister of Tourism Ms. Askalu

and can play a role in protecting the environment and biodiversity.





The Rich Tapestry of the Rashaida Lifestyle in Eritrea

Mussie Efrem

Eritrea's true spectacle lies beyond its beautiful mountains and coasts, residing in its people: a vibrant human mosaic of *nine distinct ethnic groups*. This is a country where identity is not a monolith but a finely detailed tapestry, each thread representing a unique community. Every group maintains its own living heritage—a peculiar and rich culture, a distinct language, and a traditional lifestyle forged over generations. This diversity, ranging from the mobile, pastoralist existence on the arid plains to the settled farming and trading ways in the temperate highlands, contributes to a national identity that is unified yet celebrates the distinctive heritage of all its communities. This coexistence gives Eritrea its most captivating and enduring charm.

The Rashaida: Nomads of the Coast and Lowlands

The Rashaida are a key thread in this cultural mosaic, primarily inhabiting the coastal plains of the Northern Red Sea and Gash-Barka regions. They speak the Arabic language as their mother tongue. Their resilient culture is built upon a dual economic structure adapted to the challenging environment of the northern Eritrean lowlands and coast. The livelihood of the majority depends on a nomadic or semi-nomadic life centered on two key activities: pastoralism and trade.

In these pastoralist communities, children are initiated into herding at a very young age. It's common to see a small child alone leading hundreds of camels across the vast arid plains. This is not child labor, but a vital part of their cultural and economic education. The child is taught the complex, essential knowledge required for survival, including understanding sparse water sources, seasonal grazing cycles, and the subtle behavior of animals. The fact that a child can be entrusted with the family's most crucial asset underscores an extraordinary level of skill, self-reliance, and a deep-seated confidence in the country's security and peace. Complementing the mainland herders, a distinct segment of the Rashaida community has established a more permanent residence on the Dahlak Archipelago, adapting their lifestyle to the marine environment by engaging in fishing, pearling, and maritime trade.

Distinctive Cuisine and Portable Dwellings

The Rashaida, with their roots in the arid coastal plains, have a unique traditional cuisine that is both simple and hearty, utilizing resources readily available from their nomadic lifestyle and the Red Sea. The cornerstone of the Rashaida diet is *Ebuda*, a traditional flatbread typically made from millet flour. This bread is most often consumed



with camel's milk—fresh, sour, or made into a yogurt-like product—which is vital for hydration and nutrients in the desert.

Protein is sourced resourcefully from both land and sea, reflecting their dual existence. As pastoralists, their primary protein comes from roasted meat, usually goat or camel, cooked simply over an open fire in a preparation method that suits their mobile camps. Conversely, Rashaida communities along the coast or on the Dahlak Islands rely on fish as a standard and readily available protein source. Practically, their diet has incorporated ingredients acquired through trade: rice is a widely consumed staple, and wheat flour is used alongside traditional grains to prepare various types of bread. These dishes, combined with strong, sweet coffee, which is central to their hospitality, form their distinctive culinary identity.

The structure of the traditional Rashaida dwelling perfectly aligns with their nomadic existence and the hot coastal climate. Their earliest home was the *sha'er*, a simple structure constructed from goat wool and insulated with thick layers of camel skin known as *graf*, often beautifully decorated with colorful beads. Over time, this evolved into the highly portable tent, known in Arabic as *metera* or *kiema*. This ingenious tent is designed for the arid lowlands, being easy to assemble and essential for frequent migrations. While the exterior is made of robust, practical fabrics, the interior is often adorned with a variety of



colors, creating a vibrant private space. The internal furnishings are few and basic to minimize weight, featuring key items like the *zbdya* milk container, the *mekbez* pan for baking bread, the *grba* water container, and the *shera'e* for processing milk, ensuring their home is efficient and ideally suited to their mobile life.

Iconic Dress: A Visual Marker

The Rashaida traditional dressing style is perhaps their most immediately recognizable feature, serving as a powerful visual marker of their distinct ethnic character. The attire of the Rashaida woman is particularly striking, centered on a distinctive *veil* that leaves only

her eyes visible. Historically, women would craft and lavishly adorn their own *jelebia*, a long, enveloping dress, though many now wear ready-to-wear long black dresses for everyday use. The veil itself is a combination of two elements: the *gna'e*, a large head covering, and the *meneb*, a separate piece covering the lower half of the face, ensuring both modesty and protection from the desert elements.

In contrast, Rashaida men typically wear a long, full, loose-fitting white *jelebia* over a pair of lightweight trousers called *serwal*. They complete their ensemble with a skillfully wrapped fabric around their head, serving as both a religious turban and a practical shield against the sun and sand.



Highlights of Statements by the Eritrean Delegation During the Different Plenary Sessions at the 80th UNGA

Statement by FM Osman Saleh at the LLDCs' 24th Ministerial Meeting of Foreign Ministers;

o We must underscore that we cannot expect effective transit systems to emerge where sovereignty is undermined or where legal commitments are not upheld. True collaboration begins not with threats but trust. Trust is built when nations honor each other's independence, territorial integrity, and shared obligations.

o In this regard, Eritrea wishes to reaffirm that it is a

sovereign coastal state, and its ports are national assets. Any arrangements for their use, whether commercial or logistical, are matters to be negotiated directly and bilaterally between Eritrea and its prospective partner. ...International law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and customary norms, recognizes the principle of sovereign control over ports.

o Eritrea emphasizes that port access is a commercial matter rather than a political or military issue. Eritrea remains open to

commercial partnerships on fair and equal terms, and its ports continue to be available for legitimate trade.

NY, 26 September 2025

Statement by FM Osman Saleh at UN High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Weapons Elimination;

o While saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war remains one of the core purposes of the United Nations, the continued existence of nuclear weapons and their possible use or threat of use erodes the maintenance of international peace and security.

o Article VI of the NPT specifically obliges nuclear-weapon States to pursue negotiations in good faith for nuclear disarmament and to establish a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective control. However, in the absence of the requisite political goodwill and the failure of the nuclear weapon States to fulfil their legal obligations, the aim of total elimination of nuclear weapons remains far-fetched and hence humanity continues to be gravely threatened.

NY, 26 September 2025

Statement by FM Osman Saleh at 7th Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends in Defense of UN Charter;

o Eritrea, a law-abiding nation that has immensely paid to achieve its independence and preserve its sovereignty and political independence, firmly upholds the cardinal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It categorically rejects any reckless attempts transgressing these principles in pursuit of perceived geopolitical interests, as these will lead to unprecedented regional and international destabilization.

o Several members of our Group, including Eritrea, have been and continue to be subjected to the illegal and unwarranted unilateral coercive measures (UCMs) – foreign policy toolboxes enacted to systematically deprive nations from their right to development. All types of UCMs must be rejected and annulled immediately and unconditionally.

NY, 26 September 2025



On Climate Action



On Nuclear Weapons Elimination



LDC-UNGA80-2

Statement by Foreign Minister Osman Saleh at Annual Ministerial Meeting of LDC Foreign Ministers;

o Eritrea remains committed to the principles, priorities and deliverables of the Doha Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, and believes that achieving them requires a fundamental break with the failed models of the past, so that we can ensure the fulfilment of commitments, respect for national ownership, the unconditional removal of barriers to development and a genuine global partnership based on solidarity rather than charity.

NY, 26 September 2025

Statement by Ms. Elsa Haile, Director-General for International Organizations, at the UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health;

o Eritrea's experience demonstrates that with strong political will, community participation, coherent planning, and meaningful international cooperation, substantial progress can be achieved in combating noncommunicable diseases and advancing mental health. Eritrea remains firmly committed to sustaining these efforts, guided by the principles of self-reliance, equity, and genuine partnership, while working in solidarity with the international community to transform lives and livelihoods.

NY, 25 September 2025



Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter



LLDC-UNGA80



NCDs and Mental Health



VACANCY Notice No. 2025/03

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in Eritrea is inviting applications from suitably qualified applicants for the post of **Education Officer, NOA,# 132739, Asmara-Eritrea.**

TYPE OF APPOINTMENT: **Temporary Appointment**
DURATION: **364days**

UNICEF works in some of the world’s toughest places, to reach the world’s most disadvantaged children. To save their lives. To defend their rights. To help them fulfil their potential. Across 190 countries and territories, we work for every child, everywhere, every day, to build a better world for everyone. **And we never give up!**
For every child, Education!

The Education Programme aims to strengthen Eritrea’s education system through improved assessment, planning, data use, and resource management. It promotes safe, inclusive, and supportive learning environments, with cross-sector collaboration in WASH, school health, nutrition, and child protection. Key priorities include inclusive and girls’ education, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and youth engagement. The programme aligns with national policies and global frameworks (CRC, SDGs 4 & 5), contributing to UNICEF’s 2022–2026 Country Programme and the UN Cooperation Framework. Implementation is supported by strong leadership. The post incumbent assists in the zoba level planning, implementation and monitoring of education projects. The incumbent reports to the Education Specialist (NOC).

Key functions/Accountabilities:

Support to programme development and planning

- Research and analyze regional and national political, health, social and economic development trends. Collect, analyze, verify, and synthesize information to facilitate programme development, design and preparation.
- Support the preparation of technical reports and provide inputs for programme preparation and documentation ensuring accuracy, timeliness and relevancy of information.
- Contribute to the development/establishment of sectoral programme goals, objectives, strategies, and results-based planning through research, collection, analysis and reporting of education and other related information for development planning and priority and goal setting.
- Provide technical and administrative support throughout all stages of programming processes by executing and administering a variety of technical programme transactions, preparing materials and documentation, and complying with organizational processes and management systems, to support programme planning, results-based planning (RBM) and monitoring and evaluation of results.
- Prepare the required documentation and materials to facilitate the programme review and approval process.

Programme management, monitoring and delivery of results

- Work closely and collaboratively with internal colleagues and partners to collect, analyze and share information on implementation issues.
- Suggest solutions on routine programme implementation and submit reports to alert appropriate officials and stakeholders for higher-level intervention and/or decisions. Keep record of reports and assessments for easy reference and/or to capture and institutionalize lessons learned.
- Participate in monitoring and evaluation exercises, programme reviews and annual sectoral reviews with government and other counterparts and prepare minutes/reports on results for follow up action by higher management and other stakeholders.
- Monitor and report on the use of sectoral programme resources (financial, administrative and other assets), verify compliance with approved allocation, organizational rules, regulations/procedures and donor commitments, standards of accountability and integrity. Report on issues identified to ensure timely resolution by management/stakeholders. Follow up on unresolved issues to ensure resolution.
- Prepare draft inputs for programme/donor reporting.

Technical and operational support to programme implementation

- Undertake field visits and surveys and share information with stakeholders to assess progress and refer to relevant officials for resolution. Report on critical issues, bottlenecks and potential problems for timely action to achieve results.
- Provide technical and operational support to government counterparts, NGO partners, UN system partners and other country office partners/donors on the application and understanding of UNICEF policies, strategies, processes and best practices on water, sanitation, hygiene and related issues to support programme implementation, operations and delivery of results.

Networking and partnership building

- Build and sustain effective close working partnerships with government counterparts and national stakeholders through active sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate programme implementation and build capacity of stakeholders to achieve and sustain results on education programmes.
- Draft communication and information materials for CO programme advocacy to promote awareness, establish partnerships and alliances, and support fund raising for education programmes.
- Build and sustain effective close working partnerships with government counterparts and national stakeholders through active sharing of information and knowledge to facilitate program implementation and build capacity of stakeholders to achieve and sustain results on education programs.

Innovation, knowledge management and capacity building

- Contribute to identifying, capturing, synthesizing, and sharing lessons learned for knowledge development and capacity development of stakeholders.
- Apply innovative approaches and promote good practices to support the implementation and delivery of concrete and sustainable programme results.
- Research, benchmark and report on best and cutting-edge practices for development planning of knowledge products and systems.
- Participate as a resource person in capacity building initiatives to enhance the competencies of clients and stakeholders.

Other duties as assigned

To qualify as a champion for every child you will have:

Minimum requirements:

Education: a university degree in one of the following fields is required: education, psychology, sociology, or another relevant technical field.

Experience: a minimum of one year of professional experience in programme planning, management, and/or research in education is required.

Language: Fluency in English and the local language is required. Knowledge of another official UN language (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian or Spanish) or a local language is an asset.

UNICEF’s Core values

- Care, Respect, Integrity, Trust and Accountability

UNICEF’s Core Competencies

Demonstrates Self Awareness and Ethical Awareness (1); Works Collaboratively with others (1); Builds and Maintains Partnerships (1); Innovates and Embraces Change (1); Thinks and Acts Strategically (1); Drive to achieve impactful results (1); Manages ambiguity and complexity (1)

UNICEF is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages all candidates, irrespective of gender, nationality, religious and ethnic backgrounds, including persons with disabilities, to apply to become a part of the organization.

UNICEF has a zero-tolerance policy on conduct that is incompatible with the aims and objectives of the United Nations and UNICEF, including sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination. UNICEF also adheres to strict child safeguarding principles. All selected candidates will, therefore, undergo rigorous reference and background checks, and will be expected to adhere to these standards and principles.

People with disabilities are highly encouraged!

CANDIDATES SHOULD PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION/ EXEMPTION FROM NATIONAL SERVICE. PLEASE NOTE THAT COMPLETION/EXEMPTION OF NATIONAL SERVICE IS A REQUIREMENT. COPY OF CARD/EXEMPTION MUST BE ATTACHED. APPLICATIONS WITHOUT THIS REQUIREMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

A more detailed version of the vacancy announcement is available on the online platform

Candidates should submit their application by following the below link: **<https://surl.lu/djepsj>**

In the online application, candidates should complete the online P11, upload their recent CV, highest academic qualifications, evidence of national service Completion and other relevant qualifications.

Closing date of Application: 07 days from the date of advertisement

Remarks: Only qualified candidates will be shortlisted and advance to the next step.

Please note that UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

Applicants interested in the position mentioned above can also visit the UNICEF Office, located at Hday Street, just before Asmara Palace Hotel, to submit their applications online.



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;
Process Plant Project Metallurgist
Number required – (3)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Conducting metallurgical test projects in order to improve the operations of process plant.
- Prepare daily, weekly monthly, yearly met accounting reports.
- Involve in Geo-Metallurgical sample testing, interpretation and presentation of results.
- Planning
- Implementation
- Data Controlling

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

1.Planning

- Participate “Toolbox Meetings” every morning and then plan the day’s activities depending on priorities.
- Mid, Long term planning of met plant performance in conjunction with others to meet strategic goals.

2.Implementation of the Plan

- Ensure that staff follows all safety & health rules and regulations.
- Responsible for housekeeping on a daily basis.
- Ensure that the necessary samples are taken for met accounting (Assist when required).
- Assist with optimising unit operations to conform to industry best practice.
- Assist in the investigations of deviations in plant performance by assisting in carrying out plant surveys; detailed metallurgical laboratory testing and coordinating analysis of samples by external service providers
- Assist with optimising unit operations to conform to industry best practice.
- Ensure test work is completed by technicians. (Assist when required).
- Conduct/supervise the sample surveys, such as ore grade, moisture, specific gravity and whatever else is required.

3.Data Controlling

- Record the collected data in respective folders.
- Record the results of the plant optimization tests

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Qualifications:

- Diploma or Degree in Science/ Chemical Engineering/Metallurgy

Knowledge and Experience:

- 3+ years relevant experience

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate,)	Communication (English and local language)
Understanding relevant policies	Team Player
Attention to detail	Interpersonal Relations
Analytical skill	Integrity
Safety and environmental skills	Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling
Problem solving skill	Ability to work towards strict deadlines
Metallurgical/Chemical experience	High level of accuracy
	Discretion
	Self-motivation
	Decision Making

Unique requirement: able to work on 2/1 week off roster, including night shift work

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** AMSC Site
- **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



Bisha Mining Share Company
P.O. Box 4276
Asmara
Eritrea
Tel: (+291) 1124941
Fax: (+291) 1124941
www.bishamining.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

- 1. **Position: Senior Underground Planning Engineer**
Department: Processing and Underground Operations
Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Assist the Underground Chief Mining Engineer with planning, scheduling, coordination, monitoring, and management of all underground projects.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Underground Project Planning and Management
- Administration
- Budgeting
- Mine Engineering
- Report Writing

Unique requirements/other information

- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Degree in Mining Engineering○ Qualification in Business Administration/Project Management is desirable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Minimum of 7 years’ experience in the mining industry.○ 5+ years working experience in hard rock underground mining.○ Experience in zinc or other base metal mining is essential.○ International experience is desirable particularly in Africa
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Computer Literacy<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MS Office – Intermediate, Excel – Advanced; MS project – Advanced).• Competent in mining and scheduling software, i.e., Surpac, Datamine, Deswik, VentSim, Map-3D○ Strategic planning, Project planning, Budgeting.○ Plan, organise, and execution., Risk management and assessment. Analytical and Problem solving.○ Technical Report writing, A good knowledge of the mineral reporting codes, including the NI43-101 and JORC code, Cost modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Communications, Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment.○ Ability to conduct Engineering matters to various levels.○ Interpersonal skills.○ Ability to work under pressure and achieve project milestones.○ Good leadership skills

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** Bisha.
- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- **Type of Contract:** Indefinite

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 will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.**
- **Application documents will not be returned to sender.**
- **All applications should be sent through the post office.**
- **Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.**

Address: Please mail your applications to:-
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

- Note to Eritrean applicants:**
Please send a copy of your application to:
- 1. **Aliens Employment permits Affairs,**
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
 - 2. **Mineral Resources Management**
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea



"Shaping Tomorrow: Vikram's AI-Powered Revolution in recording Weddings"

Milka Teklom

Vikram, your journey is fascinating. How did you make the transition from painting to photography?

I started painting as a teenager in Asmara. I was drawn to color, texture, and emotion—things that still drive my photography today. Eventually, I realized I wanted to capture real moments, not just imagine them. Photography felt like a natural extension of my art. It allowed me to tell stories in real time, with real people. That's when I picked up a camera and never looked back.

You now run a studio in Uganda, photographing weddings across diverse cultures. What inspired that expansion?

Uganda is incredibly diverse and serves as a hub for East African weddings. I wanted to be in a place where I could work with couples from diverse backgrounds, including Indian, Somali, Congolese, Eritrean, Ugandan, and more. Each wedding is a new canvas. In addition to photography, my team and I began organizing events to help couples plan their day from start to finish. It's all about creating a seamless experience.

What challenges did you face early on in your career?

Oh, plenty! The biggest was time. After shooting a wedding, I'd spend days—sometimes weeks—sorting through thousands of images, editing, and color grading, retouching, and preparing albums. It was exhausting. I also had to manage client expectations, respond to inquiries, and keep up

Vikram Kalid's lens has captured love stories across cultures at settings ranging from the bustling streets of Kampala to the serene shores of Massawa. Born in Eritrea and now based in Uganda, Vikram is not just a destination wedding photographer (Vicky fine-art photography). He's a former painter-turned-visual storyteller and founder of a thriving event organizing team. What truly sets him apart in today's fast-paced world of creativity is his embrace of artificial intelligence.

Back in the spotlight after his appearance on Eritrea Profile last year, Vikram here discusses how AI is revolutionizing his workflow, helping him manage diverse cultural weddings, and transforming the way he delivers unforgettable experiences.

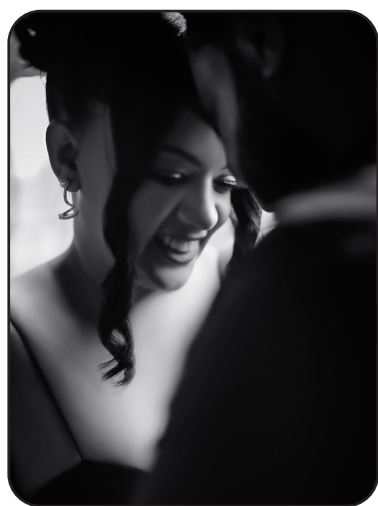
with social media. It felt like I was doing the job of five people until AI entered the picture.

That sounds like a lot to manage. How does AI help you juggle photography and event planning?

It's a lifesaver. Of course, I have a team of people who assist me, but AI also helps me automate and streamline almost everything. I use it to sort images, edit in my style, and generate client proposals. It's like having a full-time assistant who never sleeps.

Does AI ever compromise your artistic vision?

That's a common concern, but in my experience, no. AI doesn't replace creativity—it enhances it. I still make the final decisions.



Sure. First, image culling. After a shoot, I might have 1,000 photos. AI tools scan them and select the best ones based on factors such as sharpness, composition, facial expressions, and even emotional impact. That alone saves me hours. Then there's editing.



Let's talk about editing. How has AI changed your post-production process?

Editing used to take me 40–60 hours per wedding. Now, it's down to 5–10. AI tools analyze my past edits and apply my style across hundreds of images. They handle skin retouching, exposure correction, and even background cleanup. I still fine-tune the final images, but the heavy lifting is done. It's consistent, fast, and surprisingly intuitive.

Weddings are known for their cultural richness. How does AI handle that?

That's where human input is crucial. AI can't understand cultural nuances on its own, but it can support me once I guide it. For example, I train my AI tools to recognize traditional attire, ceremonial moments, and key family members. It helps me organize and highlight those elements in the final album.

What about your event organizing side? Does AI play a role there too?

Definitely, we use AI to generate

timelines, vendor checklists, and seating charts. It helps us predict logistical challenges and suggest solutions. For example, if a couple wants a beach wedding in Uganda, AI can help us plan for lighting, weather, and travel logistics. It's like having a smart planner who knows every detail.

Some creative people worry that AI might take away the human touch. What's your take on it?

I understand the concern, but that's not possible. For me, AI is a tool—not a replacement. It doesn't take the photo, feel the emotion, or connect with the couple. That's my job. AI helps me do it better. It frees up my time, allowing me to focus on creativity, storytelling, and building relationships. The human touch is still at the heart of everything.



What's your favorite AI tool?

I love the AI-powered album designer. It selects the best shots, arranges them beautifully, and even suggests captions. I also utilize AI to generate social media content, including captions, hashtags, and even reels. It

keeps my online presence fresh without eating up my time.

Have you seen a difference in your business since adopting AI?

Absolutely. Our turnaround time is faster, our clients are happier, and we've doubled our bookings. AI has helped us scale without compromising quality. Now that I have the time, I can pursue my other ventures, such as offering crash courses in digital marketing and cryptocurrency.

What advice would you give to other photographers or event planners regarding AI?

Start with one tool. Learn how it fits into your workflow. Don't be afraid to experiment. And remember, AI is only as good as the person guiding it. Your creativity still leads the way.

What's next for you and your team?

We're developing a training program to empower creative Africans to utilize AI in photography and event planning. I want to share what I've learned and help others grow.

Final thoughts?

AI has changed my life. It's given me time, clarity, and creative freedom. Whether I'm shooting a traditional Eritrean wedding or organizing a fusion ceremony in Kampala, I know I have the tools to deliver excellence. For anyone in the creative field, I say: don't fear the future—shape it.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!



Think of AI as a super assistant that understands your style and helps you execute it faster. I can spend more time planning creative shots, experimenting with angles, and connecting with my clients.

Can you provide specific examples of how AI has helped you?

