

PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI IS BACK HOME AFTER CONCLUDING A WORKING VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA



President Isaias Afwerki returned home in the afternoon of December 13, concluding a productive working visit to Saudi Arabia from 9 to 13 December, at the invitation of Crown Prince and Prime Minister Mohammed bin Salman.

Earlier in the day, President Isaias and his delegation met with the President (CEO) of the Saudi Ports Authority, Engineer Suliman bin Khalid Al-Mazroua, and the Executive Manager and Chief

Administrator of Jeddah Port.

The hosts made a detailed presentation to the President and his delegation on the operational doctrine, scope of operations, technology and human capital deployed, as well as safety and service quality standards. They expressed the Saudi Ports Authority's readiness to foster cooperation with Eritrea. They also stated that they attach strong importance to President Isaias Afwerki's visit to their facilities.

President Isaias Afwerki emphasized the importance of fostering cooperation and synergy among Red Sea ports to serve the global market. He stressed that the framework must be based on complementarity rather than narrow competition and include investments in infrastructure, knowledge transfer, and the emulation of best practices. President Isaias further emphasized that a tangible, broad roadmap for cooperation in this sector should be developed through ongoing

consultations and contacts.

President Isaias and his delegation also met with community and national association leaders in Jeddah and its environs. Topics discussed included domestic developments against the backdrop of global and regional challenges; current development policies and strategies of the Eritrean

Government; prospects and potential of bilateral partnership with Saudi Arabia; and the role and importance of strengthening Eritrean communities worldwide.

The participants expressed their commitment to strengthening organizational capacity and enhancing participation in national affairs.



ERITREA PARTICIPATES IN THE UN ALLIANCE OF CIVILIZATIONS GLOBAL FORUM



The Eritrean delegation, led by Ms. Weini Ghebregiabiher, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Saudi Arabia, participated in the 11th United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) Global Forum, held in Riyadh on 14 and 15 December.

The forum was conducted under the theme, "Two Decades of Dialogue for Humanity – Advancing a New Era of Mutual Respect and Understanding in a Multipolar World."

Addressing the forum, Ms. Weini said that terrorism and violent extremism must never

be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group. In this regard, she stressed that no attributions should be made to any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group to justify terrorism or counterterrorism measures that, inter alia, rely on profiling of suspects, stigmatization of communities, or unwarranted intrusion into individual privacy.

Ms. Weini added that such measures weaken human rights, undermine social cohesion, and erode the trust and cooperation essential to sustainable peace and effective counterterrorism. She

noted that the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2022 calls for a global dialogue grounded in tolerance, human rights, and respect for the diversity of religions and beliefs—principles that lie at the core of UNAOC's mission.

Concluding her remarks, Ms. Weini said that Eritrea believes this requires strengthening global action against all forms of religious hatred and discriminatory narratives; empowering youth with meaningful opportunities and resilience to withstand exclusion, marginalization, and online manipulation; and prioritizing development, dignity, and social justice as the essential foundations for peaceful and harmonious societies. As the world enters a new era, Eritrea reaffirms its commitment to nurturing understanding and upholding mutual respect.

(Full text of the statement is on page 2).

SOUTHERN REGION'S NUEYS ANNUAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT

The Southern Region branch of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students conducted its annual activity assessment meeting for 2025 on 11 December in Senafe.

Noting that a thorough review of previous programs is vital to preserving strengths and addressing challenges, Mr. Girmay Gebbru, Head of the Regional Union Branch, called on all members of society to play their due part in nurturing competent youth who adhere to the noble culture and values of society.

At the event, reports were presented on seminars and promotional activities to enhance political awareness

and organization among youth, innovation and creativity initiatives, sports competitions, and youth week activities. Participants held extensive discussions on the presented reports and adopted several recommendations.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Idris Ali Shiker, Administrator of the Senafe Sub-zone, said that guiding and nurturing the youth is not the responsibility of a single organization and called on the public and stakeholders to play their due part.

Participants in the meeting also visited the historical sites of Belew-Kelew, Metera, and Keskesa in the sub-zone.



Statement by Ms. Weini Ghebreigziabiher at the 11th UN Alliance of Civilizations Global Forum



Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Eritrea expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations for convening this important meeting. The theme before us, “UNAOC: Two Decades of Dialogue for Humanity – Advancing a New Era of Mutual

Respect and Understanding in a Multipolar World”, captures both the achievements of the past and the responsibilities of the present.

For twenty years, the UNAOC has embodied a simple but indispensable truth: that dialogue among cultures, religions, and civilizations is essential for global peace. Today, as we navigate an increasingly multipolar international landscape, advancing a new era of mutual

civilization, or ethnic group. In this regard, no attributions should be made to any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group to justify terrorism or counterterrorism measures that, inter alia, rely on profiling of suspects, the stigmatization of communities, or unwarranted intrusion into individual privacy.

Such measures weaken human rights, undermine social cohesion, and erode the trust and cooperation essential for sustainable peace and effective counterterrorism. The resolution calls for a global dialogue grounded in tolerance, human rights, and respect for the diversity of religions and beliefs, principles that lie at the core of UNAOC’s mission.

Eritrea’s own history offers a living example of these values in practice. For centuries, Muslims and

Excellencies,

After two decades of the UNAOC, one lesson is clear: dialogue is not symbolic; it is transformative. As we enter this new era, Eritrea reaffirms its commitment to work with all Member States to nurture

understanding, uphold mutual respect, and reinforce our shared humanity in an interconnected, multipolar world.

Thank you.
Riyadh,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
14 December 2025

LOCAL NEWS

UNDP CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY, REINFORCES COMMITMENT TO ERITREA



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Eritrea recently marked the 60th anniversary of the organization’s establishment, affirming its enduring partnership and future cooperation with the State of Eritrea.

To commemorate the occasion, members of the UNDP office conducted a site visit yesterday, December 16, 2025, to the Ministry of Information premises and the community-centered Weki afforestation enclosure.

During their visit to the Ministry of Information, the UNDP delegation was briefed on the Ministry’s mission and previous programs, collaborative initiatives that have been implemented, and future areas identified for cooperation.

The delegation then proceeded to the Weki afforestation enclosure in the Serjeka Sub-Zone of the Central Region. This prominent, protected site is a key component of Eritrea’s national efforts to combat land degradation, promote the natural regeneration of vegetation, and improve overall environmental stability through

soil and water conservation. The afforestation project launched its initial operational activities in 2013, following its commencement in 2010.

In remarks delivered at the event, Eng. Mebrahtu Eyasu, Director General of Water Resources at the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE), noted that the commemoration underscores the importance of sustainability, sound ecosystem management, and human capacity development. He emphasized that these principles are fully aligned with Eritrea’s collective national development vision.

Dr. Pa Lamin Beyai, UNDP Resident Representative in Eritrea, highlighted that the event—organized in celebration of UNDP’s six decades of work—reaffirms the organization’s commitment to strengthening partnerships, expanding community outreach, and supporting collaborative initiatives across various sectors. Dr. Beyai concluded by expressing the UNDP’s continued readiness to support impactful development efforts in the country.



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respect and understanding is not merely aspirational, it is imperative.

Yet, if we reflect honestly on the past two decades, we must acknowledge the troubling rise and instrumentalization of Islamophobia, which undermined the values of coexistence at the heart of this Alliance. In many contexts, Islamophobia was deliberately used to demonize communities, justify discriminatory policies, and entrench harmful stereotypes. These narratives stigmatized millions, promoted division, and eroded trust among nations and peoples.

It was in response to these worrying trends that the United Nations General Assembly adopted, in 2022, the landmark resolution, sponsored by 60 Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, designating 15 March as the International Day to Combat Islamophobia. The resolution reaffirms that terrorism and violent extremism must never be associated with any religion, nationality,

Christians in Eritrea have coexisted harmoniously, sharing a common identity and contributing equally to the nation’s social and cultural fabric. This experience demonstrates that civilizations need not clash, and that diversity, when rooted in equality, enriches societies.

As we look ahead, the theme of advancing a new era of mutual respect and understanding in a multipolar world must guide our collective efforts. Eritrea believes that this requires strengthening global action against all forms of religious hatred and discriminatory narratives; empowering youth with meaningful opportunities and the resilience to withstand exclusion, marginalization, and online manipulation; prioritizing development, dignity, and social justice as the essential foundations for peaceful and harmonious societies; and ensuring that the perspectives and experiences of the Global South play a central role in shaping global dialogue on intercultural understanding.

OPINION & ANALYSIS

By Red Sea Beacon –
(redseabeacon.com)

Introduction

Prosperity is neither a slogan nor a skyline. It is not announced through ribbon-cuttings, drone footage, or policy forums polished for foreign audiences. Prosperity begins with a simpler and far more demanding test: can a state guarantee the life, dignity, and safety of its people? Where that test fails, all talk of growth, dynamism, and regional leadership collapses into performance.

It is against this standard that recent pronouncements from Ethiopia's Institute of Foreign Affairs must be judged—and found wanting. The article titled “Asmara's Isolation Doctrine” presents itself as sober analysis of Eritrea's political economy and regional posture. In reality, it is an exercise in projection, repackaging Ethiopia's own insecurity, inflation, and displacement as evidence of motion and success, while recasting Eritrean sovereignty as pathology.

Eritrea is not the problem the article claims to diagnose. The anxiety driving the piece lies closer to home: Ethiopia's growing inability to reconcile expansive ambition with a disintegrating social order. Unable to guarantee safety internally, sections of Ethiopia's policy elite seek reassurance externally—through narratives that sanctify infrastructure, weaponize selective history, and treat sovereignty as obstruction. This essay responds not with counter-slogans, but with first principles: no state that cannot protect its people can credibly preach prosperity to others.

Prosperity as Performance

There is something profoundly indecent about lectures on “prosperity” delivered from a country where inflation consumes wages faster than concrete can be poured, where daily life is structured by fear rather than opportunity, and where armed violence, displacement, and insecurity are routine—yet citizens are invited to admire skyline renderings and ceremonial inaugurations. When prosperity is reduced to optics, it becomes insult.

The IFA article is not policy analysis; it is reassurance marketing. Its purpose is to export an image of order and ascent while the social foundations of the Ethiopian state erode beneath the

Prosperity Without People: Ethiopia's Grand Illusion

surface. This contradiction is no longer subtle. Ethiopia today is not a rising power but a country trapped in inflationary pressure, saturated with internal displacement, and fractured by persistent violence across multiple regions. The state itself admits that it cannot ensure basic safety nationwide. In such conditions, invoking prosperity is not merely inaccurate—it is grotesque.

Glass towers in Addis Ababa do not restore purchasing power destroyed by double-digit inflation. They do not rebuild war-damaged regions such as Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, or Benishangul-Gumuz, where insecurity has become structural. Nor do they explain why Ethiopians are fleeing in record numbers, driven into the hands of traffickers and smugglers by despair rather than aspiration.

This is the political economy of let them eat concrete: display infrastructure to mask social collapse, announce growth while trust disintegrates, and rebrand hardship as patience. Prosperity becomes theater, and poverty is reframed as discipline.

Projection

The article accuses Eritrea of “weaponizing poverty.” Coming from Addis Ababa, the charge verges on parody. Ethiopia has normalized militarization as governance, securitized identity, and tolerated mass displacement as a recurring instrument of rule. Scarcity in Ethiopia is not accidental; it is the cumulative outcome of choices that privilege expansionist ambition over internal repair.

Labeling Eritrea as “isolated” serves the same deflectionary purpose. Eritrea is not isolated; it is uncaptured. What troubles Ethiopian elites is not Eritrea's economic condition but Eritrea's refusal to subordinate its sovereignty to Ethiopia's chronic instability. Eritrea has declined to become an economic hinterland, a security buffer, or a demographic overflow zone for a state still struggling to contain itself.

When Addis Ababa speaks of “regional integration,” it often implies Eritrean ports without Eritrean sovereignty, Eritrean coastline without Eritrean consent, and Eritrean stability as a shock absorber for Ethiopian dysfunction. That is not cooperation. It is the externalization of failure.

Claims of Ethiopian “dynamism”

collapse under scrutiny. Ethiopian Airlines remains a strong enterprise, but it is increasingly deployed as diplomatic symbolism rather than proof of broad-based prosperity. Telecom liberalization remains politically constrained and socially exclusionary. GERD, while an engineering achievement, has been instrumentalized geopolitically rather than translated into internal equity. None of these deliver the essence of prosperity: predictability, safety, dignity, and social trust.

A society is not prospering when parents fear sending children to school, when identity determines survival, and when violence is not episodic but systemic. Prosperity is not GDP theater; it is the ability of ordinary people to plan their lives without fear.

Sovereignty and the Red Sea Obsession

The article's treatment of migration exposes its moral asymmetry. Eritrean migration is weaponized as proof of state failure, while Ethiopia's own hemorrhaging of people is rendered incidental. Hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians are fleeing not only across land borders but across the high seas of the Indian Ocean. Many perish anonymously along trafficking routes stretching from the Horn to Yemen and beyond.

This phenomenon is neither marginal nor obscure; it is widely known among migration authorities and humanitarian agencies. Yet it remains absent from the IFA narrative because acknowledging it would puncture the image of Ethiopian prosperity being so carefully curated.

The most destabilizing element of the article is its casual normalization of Ethiopia's Red Sea fixation. Invocations of Aksumite history, population size, and selective readings of international law do not generate entitlement. UNCLOS guarantees negotiated access, not ownership, and certainly not coercion. Demographic pressure and economic ambition do not override sovereignty. Eritrea's ports are not Ethiopia's safety valve for policy failure.

Eritrea does not reject prosperity. It rejects prosperity without sovereignty—prosperity built on debt dependency, donor indulgence, elite enclaves, and performative infrastructure. It rejects a model that collapses the

moment external financing dries up. Eritrea's path may be austere and unglamorous, but it is rooted in strategic autonomy rather than illusion.

Conclusion

The central failure of Ethiopia's prosperity narrative is not exaggeration but inversion. It confuses infrastructure with well-being, spectacle with stability, and ambition with capacity. It speaks of growth while inflation erodes livelihoods, celebrates expansion while millions are displaced, and preaches integration while exporting insecurity, migration, and death across land routes and the Indian Ocean.

Ethiopians are not fleeing because they reject prosperity; they are fleeing because prosperity has failed them. Their deaths at sea and erasures on migration routes are the human audit of a state that has lost control of its social contract.

Against this backdrop, Eritrea's insistence on sovereignty is

not isolationism—it is self-preservation. Eritrea does not reject prosperity; it rejects prosperity without people, growth without safety, and integration without consent. What unsettles Addis Ababa's policy class is not Eritrea's poverty but Eritrea's refusal to conform to a regional order built on dependency and permanent instability.

Prosperity cannot be declared at conferences or manufactured through concrete and cameras. It is earned through security, dignity, and trust between a state and its citizens. Until Ethiopia meets that standard, its sermons about Eritrea—and the Horn—will remain what they are: a polished fiction delivered over unresolved collapse.

And no amount of concrete can bury that truth.

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author (redseabeacon) and do not, otherwise, necessarily represent the official position of shabait.com

LOCAL NEWS

TRAINING FOR FOOT DOCTORS IN BARENTU



Six months of theoretical and practical training was provided to 26 foot doctors at the Barentu Assistant Nurses School. The trainees were from the Gash Barka, Northern Red Sea, Southern, and Central Regions.

Mr. Tomas Zermariam, director of the school, said that the objective of the training was to enable citizens living in remote areas to have access to basic health care services.

Dr. Berhane Debru, Director General of Policy, Planning, and Human Resources Development at the Ministry of Health, said that while coverage of health care service provision within a 10 km radius has reached 80%, ensuring that citizens in remote areas have

basic access to health care services is imperative. He also said that the 200 youth who have been provided with similar training are making commendable contributions.

A representative of the trainees, commending the training opportunity provided, expressed conviction to live up to the expectations of the people and Government that have given them the opportunity.

At the event, Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hirui, Governor of the Gash Barka Region, handed out awards to outstanding trainees. Ambassador Mahmud also called for the sustainability of the training, taking into consideration the expansion of health facilities in the region.



Incentivizing a Culture of Trust

Eyobiel Tsigehanes

When someone loses something valuable on the street, we usually think it is gone forever. And that could be the end of the story. We say it is bad luck and whoever finds the money will put it in their own pocket and walk away. Indeed, this is the case in many places across the world. However, here in Eritrea, the story is very different.

In Eritrea, when someone loses an object they do not instantly give up hope. Even if the item is very valuable, such as a large amount of cash or expensive jewelry, the owner remains hopeful. This is because of the deeply rooted culture of the people. Most of the time, when someone finds a lost item, they do not keep it. They take it to the police. This good behavior of

a framework that encourages good behavior by incentivizing people to act responsibly and rewarding them for being good citizens. When someone finds a lost item and brings it to the police station, the officers follow a clear procedure. There are two possible outcomes, and both of them are fair.

Possibility one: if the person who lost the item realizes it is lost, they would usually go to the police station and report what they have lost. The police would then ask them for proof: a description of the item, details about the money, or identification papers. When they identify this person as the real owner, the police return the item to the owner. This is the happy ending everyone wants. By doing this the owner gets his property, and the finder feels good because he



encourages people to return lost items. Because of this transparent

that day. They checked his details and handed him back his purse. Musa was in shock. He could not believe what he just heard. His hopelessness vanished instantly and he was filled with joy. He was surprised not only by the honesty of people but also by the hospitality of the police.

There is another story that shows the other side of the system—when the owner is not found. On August 3rd, at around 7:00 PM, a man named Dawit Tesfay was heading home. On his way, he found 10,000 Nakfa. Finding such an amount of money is the ultimate test of character. Dawit passed the test. He did not take it home. He took it to one of the police stations. The police took the money, recorded the details and waited for the owner of the lost money to show up. Days and then weeks passed, but no one came. So, in line with the time limit set by the law, the police contacted Dawit and told him to come to the station. They gave the money back to Dawit since no owner had been found. It was now his money, legally and morally. Dawit's reaction was very humble. He thought about the owner first. He said: "I was hopeful that the owner of the money would come. Unfortunately, no one came. The police are giving me back the money because I have done what I should do. I feel good about what I did."

These stories, which are just a few examples, show how good culture and good police work together create a beautiful environment. So, as the saying in Tigrinya goes, "ጸቡቕ ግበር: ንመን ንግግግ።" which literally translates as "Do good; for whom? Anyone."



returning lost property is deeply rooted in the societal values of the country. From a young age, children are taught that taking something that does not belong to them is wrong. It does not matter if no one is watching. If it is not yours, you do not take it.

For this good culture to be made sustainable, though, it is important to have a good system. This is where the police play a crucial role. The Eritrean police have developed an approach to manage lost and found items. They have established

helped someone.

Possibility two: if the owner never shows up the finder becomes the owner. Maybe they do not know where they lost it. Maybe they are a tourist who has already left the area. In this case, the police have a strict rule. If no one applies or claims the lost item within a specific time limit, they call the finder back. They say, "No one claimed this. Because you were honest and brought it here, it is now legally yours."

This rule is very important and

system, people do not feel the need to hide what they found. They trust the police. This system has been very successful. Overall, money and items worth nearly two and half million Nakfa were given back to the police last year. Some of this went back to the original owners. Some of it went back to the finders. But all of it went through the hands of honest people. To truly understand how this impacts lives, we should look at real stories.

One amazing example happened on February 27th. A man named



Development

Milka Teklom

Healthcare in Anseba Region: a Symbol of Progress

Eritrea's progress in expanding access to healthcare —particularly in remote areas and towns—is striking. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Anseba region, where innovative strategies, community involvement, and infrastructure investment are reshaping the health care landscape. Before Eritrea's independence, the region struggled with limited access to healthcare services. Today, however, it has been transformed.

There are 11 subzones in the

effective, particularly in diagnosing communicable diseases and raising community awareness of public health.

The health center has an emergency department and an outpatient department for adults and children. Over the years, the center has been expanded to

year has reached 97%, and the plan is to raise it to 100% in the next few years. Another achievement of the health center, which its staff are proud of, is its near-universal immunization.

Vaccination programs are underway throughout the subzone, including remote locations, to ensure national safety and the future.

Tuberculosis, once a significant public health threat in Habero subzone, has seen a marked decline in prevalence due to the coordinated campaigns. Additionally, malaria, a common occurrence during the rainy season, is managed by health workers through rapid outbreak prevention and distribution of treated mosquito nets to every household.

Every month, sanitation campaigns are conducted to raise awareness of the importance of taking responsibility for keeping the environment clean. Weekly community health education programs targeting women are held, focusing on nutrition and family planning; this distinctive strategy serves to mobilize communities. Local leaders, youth groups, and women's associations actively participate in these health-related campaigns. The involvement of grassroots ensures that local communities embrace the programs.

Asmat subzone

Asmat subzone, 160 km from Keren, the capital of Anseba region, has a population of 43,901 living in 28 villages. It has one health center, two health stations, and mobile clinics that serve communities that cannot access the health center or the health stations. Although the health center was built before independence, its infrastructure was neither fit nor fully equipped. Therefore, following independence, existing



Habero Health Center

Anseba region, and to illustrate the progress made in health care, we examine the state of health care in three major subzones: Habero, Halhal, and Asmat.

Habero Health Center



The Habero subzone has a population of 63,000 living in 11 villages and small towns. For many years, people lived in small settlements scattered across the subzone before they were relocated to villages and small towns, which made it easier for the government to provide services and for people to access public services such as health care.

Habero Health Center was established in 1994 in the town of Arietay and currently employs 19 medical personnel. On top of that, there are 13 paramedics, eight for tuberculosis and five for malaria, serving the communities. There are certain villages located some distance from the health center, such as Qar Obel (10 km away), that rely on mobile healthcare teams. The mobile teams are highly

center. This has helped reduce the number of home births and the risks associated with childbirth, improved the safety of both mothers and infants, and encouraged more women to seek professional medical care, resulting in a decline in Infant and under-five mortality rates. The number of women who have given birth at the center this



Halhal subzone

buildings had to be renovated and new ones constructed to establish it as a fully-fledged health center.

The center comprises 17

The Halhal subzone has a population of 41,200 living in 35 villages. The subzone has one hospital, health centers, and clinics. The hospital was built



Beyene Okbaselasio, Asmat

staff members, an emergency department, an outpatient department, a laboratory, and a pharmacy. Villages, such as Hinab, 60 km from the facility, receive health services from health workers assigned to

during the Italian colonial period and has therefore been continually expanded to accommodate the growing population. Solar power has been installed to ensure a reliable power supply for refrigerating vaccines and



Melebso

those areas. The health workers' primary duties are to control epidemics, dispense medications for non-communicable diseases, and provide health education to communities.

This year, the subzone has constructed three waiting rooms for expectant mothers, which has reduced home births and the complications associated with them immensely. For universal immunization, vaccination is administered monthly at seven sites, reaching 75% of the population.

Halhal subzone

equipment in the facility. A chlorine bleach production machine has recently been installed to achieve self-sufficiency. No maternal death has been, and no death through malaria or tuberculosis (common cases in the subzone) has been recorded this year.

Health care in Eritrea is not merely about health care; it is about dignity, equity, and the belief that every citizen deserves the highest attainable standard of health. As Eritrea continues to build on these foundations, the Anseba region stands as a beacon of progress, inspiring the nation.



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Health, Safety and Training Coordinator

Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Assist in building, implementing and overseeing H&S programs and initiatives for Asmara Mining Share Company (AMSC).
- Coordinate HSE training programs and activities, through the provision of critical Health, Safety and Environmental learning to maintain constant safe work practices and conditions.
- Assist the Safety and Training Superintendent to develop and implement the mine safety management system inclusive of safety meetings, workplace inspections, pre-start information sections and inspections, event reporting/investigation and reporting of lead and lag indicators.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

Health and Safety Management

- Communicate all Health and Safety procedures and protocols to the operations.
- Accept personal responsibility for the health and safety of every employee assigned to his/her supervision.
- Facilitate the development and review of H&S documents in accordance with AMSC standards and Eritrean regulations
- Facilitate and promote the adoption of new health and safety programs and practices
- Lead audits, risk assessments, reviews, monthly H&S meetings and inspections
- Provide technical expertise in investigation events to identify control failures, root causes and appropriate corrective actions to be taken

Planning and Analysis

- Monitor, analyze and suggest improvement opportunities from leading and lagging indicators
- Contribute to the provision of an appropriately trained and skillful workforce that is fully trained on HSE elements.
- Develop H&S and H&S training business plan, in consultation with key stakeholders and as per the business need and demands.
- Develop and plan training session plans, as well as associated schedules, in accordance with approved and prescribed Health Safety and Environment curriculum and principles.
- Conduct needs analyses to develop or update training materials to parallel emerging HSE industry trends.
- Identify training needs through determining risk profiles and training matrices and requesting these from the relevant supervisors and/or managers.
- Develop the HSE training matrix by populating roles, examining existing competency gaps and filling them.

Module Development

- Research, plan, and develop training and material programs to meet training needs, as per the competencies required; schedule and socialize training sessions.
- Contribute to the conceptualization, development and update of HSE training aids, resources and learning solutions.
- Conduct investigations into HSE events, in conjunction with the event investigations teams, distill learning and include in the training content.
- Oversee the review of all HSE compiled training materials, prior to the start of training.
- Develop assessment components, comprised of both theory and practical elements.
- Secure external vendor training and contract with external subject matter experts, if required.

Execution

- Coordinate and provide cost effective competency-based training and assessment programs delivered to employees to develop required skills and values.
- Conduct both Technical and Competency based HSE training and assessments for both permanent and contractor employees, by using on-the-job technical teaching methodologies to impart skills, knowledge and competencies.
- Coordinate refresher training on topics, as required.

Staff Supervision

- Supervise, coach and develop the activities of all HSE personnel.
- Supervise training conducted through allocated staff by:
 - checking and controlling the quality of facilitation.
 - developing and providing on-the-job training, mentoring, coaching and guidance to trainers.
 - performing performance appraisals.
 - recommending further / relevant training courses and development actions.
 - disciplining poor performance or actions (first line) and
 - enhancing communication with staff through regular feedback, contact, meetings and briefings.

Evaluation and Maintenance

- Confirm that all training and assessment procedures are followed and all competencies; standards and/or regulations met before signing for the issue of certificate and permit.
- Evaluate all HSE training and assessment programs, and maintain and upgrade the syllabus and associated materials, when required.
- Oversee all document controls by forwarding updated and changed content for review and approval by the Superintendent and uploading onto a system.
- Support the development of a continuous improvement culture to ensure training and development remains a top priority for improving Health and Safety standards across Asmara Mine.
- Oversee the effective storage of records via electronic and hard copy means.
 - o Provide Progression feedback reports to the Superintendent and End User Management, as required

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Bachelors’ Degree in a Science related programs
- Workplace Trainer and Assessor in Mining is an advantage
- Professional Competency Certificate in HSE or similar

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- Minimum of 6 years’ generalized experience in Health and Safety, with previous facilitation experience in the Mining, Oil or Construction industries, of which 3 years should be in a supervisory and/or coordinating capacity.
 - Sound knowledge of technical and operational aspects of open cut and underground mining.
 - Working knowledge in operation and risk associated with heavy mining equipment
- ##### Technical Skills
- Leadership skills in multi-disciplinary environment.
 - Advanced training and strong facilitation skills.
 - Strong stakeholder engagement skills.
 - Strong training needs analysis, analytical and problem-solving skills.
 - Strong communication (written and verbal) and interpersonal skills.
 - Strong planning, organizing and prioritizing skills.
 - Strong leadership and management skills.
 - Strong coaching and mentoring skills.
 - Attention to detail
 - Sound decision making skills
 - Plan, organize and execution skills
 - Valid Driver’s License
 - Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel
- ##### Behavioral Skills
- Approachable | Assertive | Customer Focused | Goal Oriented | Influential | Initiative | Leadership | Pro-Active | Reliable | Results Driven
 - Communication (read, write and speak English)
 - Strong Supervisory skills. Get things done attitude
 - Commitment to deliver on agreed targets
 - Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills
 - Well organized
 - Commitment to nationalization of the workforce

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



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;

Eritrea State Registered Associate Nurse
Number required – (06)
Type of contract – Indefinite

- Major Duties and responsibilities
- Experienced registered nurse with a demonstrated history of working in the hospital and health care industry.
 - Skilled in post anesthesia care, ambulatory surgery and telemetry are needed to provide timely patient service, life support, and ambulatory care to extremely ill and injured patients.
- TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS
- Health and Safety Management
- Identifies, intervenes, and stabilizes the illness or injured during interfacility transport in collaboration with the transport physician
 - Conduct periodic audit on clinic facility, equipment and tools and report on same to the in charge
- Planning and Analysis
- Support provides high standards of patient care in both the emergent and non-emergent settings
 - Execute plan of care under direct supervision of the in charge
 - Assist in formulating nursing diagnosis based on patient needs
- Module Development
- Support the in charge to develop and implement training and awareness programs for Emergency Response Team.
- Execution
- Provide timely patient service, life support, and ambulatory care to extremely ill and injured patients
 - In the absence of other qualified personnel, it controls the emergency scene, including parking the vehicle in such a way as to minimize further danger in the roadway and controlling the actions of bystanders as well
 - Rapidly performed basic and advanced patient assessments to determine patient/victim condition and take immediate medical action

- Administered infusions, medications, and intubation
 - Create patient care report, documenting the medical care given to the patient at the scene and enroute to the hospital
 - Respond to emergent and non-emergency calls for emergency medical assistance, ranging from bandaging a wound to life-saving cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 - Used backboards and restraints to immobilize patients and secure them in the ambulance for transport
- Evaluation and Maintenance
- Support maintains the general condition of the clinic, keeps it clean and stocked for optimal call response
 - Maintain strict confidentiality of patient information, department operations, and proprietary information obtained during employment

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

- Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents
- Associate Degree of Nursing or Diploma in Nursing and approximately 2-3 years of nursing practice/experience; OR a bachelor’s degree in a related field and approximately 1-2 years of nursing practice/experience
 - Current and valid State Driver’s License preferred•

- Working Experience – Nature & Length
- At least 3 years’ experience in Occupational Health in the mining, industrial manufacturing or oil and gas industry
 - Current Eritrean registered nurse certificate/permit
 - Technical knowledge of international, government safety and occupational health regulations
- Technical Skills
- Trained in life support skills
 - \Patient Assessment – Medical
 - \Long Bone & Joint Immobilization
 - \Bleeding Control Shock Management
 - \Airway management
 - \Stabilization of injuries
 - \Emergency vehicle operation and upkeep
 - \Able to maintain composure in stressful situations
 - Cardiac Arrest Management
 - Quickly, efficiently, and calmly responds to emergent and critical situations
- Ability to work a flexible schedule including shift rotation and an on-call rotation
 - \Proficient with Microsoft Suite, including Word, Excel, PowerPoint and Outlook
 - Excellent communication and presentation skills, both written and verbal
 - Plan, organize, execution skills and attention to detail
- Behavioral Skills
- Approachable | Assertive | Customer Focused | Initiative | Pro-Active | Reliable | Results Driven

- UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION
- Physical ability to perform all tasks required in the performance of typical nursing duties including but not limited to bending/stooping, pushing, pulling, lifting at established weight requirements (satisfactorily meet company physical assessments/tests)
 - A close working relationship with site-based medic and allied health care facilities is critical to the success of the role

- General Information and other requirements:
- ☐ Place of Work: AMSC Site
 - ☐ Type of contract: Definite Period
 - ☐ Salary: As per the Company salary scale

- Additional requirements for Nationals:
- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
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SpotLight

Building Foundations for Sustainable Growth

Amleset Negash G. Hiwet

I have had the opportunity to visit several places across Eritrea, which has given me profound insights into the country's socio-economic landscape. During my recent journey, I travelled across the Northern Red Sea, Central, and Southern regions. My observations during this visit, particularly between Asmara and Massawa, left a lasting impression. Massawa, a city known for its historical landmarks and the harmonious social cohesion of its people, struck me deeply.

A particularly enlightening experience was a visit to the Cold Store in Massawa. One of the most extensive cold storage facilities in the country, it is managed, alongside smaller cold storage facilities in Alebu and Adi Guaedad, by the Eritrean Livestock and Crops Corporation.

The facility in Massawa, with a storage capacity of up to 10,000 tons, is crucial to the region's economic operations. It has two blocks: one for goods that require moderate temperatures to maintain freshness without freezing, and another for goods that require ultra-low temperatures for deep-freezing, providing long-term preservation for perishable commodities. This dual-block system offers optimal conditions for a wide range of products and establishes the Massawa Cold Store as a vital hub for both national and international trade. Its strategic location in a port city enhances Eritrea's cold-chain infrastructure, reinforcing its potential as a key player in regional and global supply chains, which aligns with the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Human Capital at Work

Over the past few decades, the Eritrean government has invested heavily in building vital infrastructure and institutions to promote economic growth and national cohesion. A



Massawa

cornerstone of this development has been education, a transformative force in social, political, and economic progress. The government's decision to provide free education has nurtured a generation of professionals who are dedicated to advancing Eritrea's development.

At the cold store in Massawa, I saw a diverse team of professionals from various fields working in unison. These young Eritrean professionals are committed to applying their knowledge and skills for the benefit of their nation. Their hard work and dedication were palpable, reflecting the promise of a brighter future for Eritrea. Most importantly, they are multilingual and open to exchanging knowledge and experiences, emphasizing collaboration and mutual benefit. The prioritization of collective goals over individual interests is a testament to the deep-rooted values of unity and harmony in the Eritrean people.

Visiting national facilities, such as the store in Massawa, that have been designed with long-term economic strategies in mind, is an eye-opening experience. Highlighting

the importance of the Cold Store in Massawa, a member of the store's management team said it is a critical component of Eritrea's cold-chain infrastructure and plays a pivotal

multicultural nature of Massawa. One hears Arabic, Tigrigna, Tigre, Saho, Afar, and English spoken in the city, which contributes to its vibrant sociocultural environment.



Massawa cooling store

role in national and international trade. As a member of the diaspora, I was unaware of such a facility, of the number of other development initiatives undertaken in the country, or of the nation's long-term economic plans. The visit has provided me with invaluable insight into the country's vision for sustained economic growth.

Massawa's Historical and Geostrategic Significance

Massawa is not only a key economic hub but also holds significant historical and cultural importance. It is home to several remarkable landmarks, including the Mosque Al Sehaba, the first mosque in Eritrea, built in the 6th century. The city's architecture, influenced by Turkish, Egyptian, and Italian styles, reflects Eritrea's rich and diverse history. The multitude of languages spoken there further evidences the

process begins with personal visits, allowing potential investors to assess opportunities firsthand. By incorporating private enterprises with state-owned businesses, Eritrea can foster a more diversified economy and stimulate growth across various sectors. Such investments should be encouraged at the grassroots level to ensure that wealth is distributed equitably and benefits the broader population.

Policy Alignment and National Development

Eritrea has successfully secured its sovereignty, national unity, and stability. Its focus now is on advancing its economic growth and improving the socio-economic conditions of its people. The Massawa Cold Store is a prime example of the government's strategic focus on self-reliance and on promoting regional and international cooperation. The expansion of infrastructure and business facilities is a clear indication of the government's commitment to

enhancing Eritrea's role in the global economy.

Despite the challenges it has faced over the years, Eritrea continues to make steady progress. The development of critical infrastructure, such as the cold store facility, demonstrates the government's dedication to long-term economic planning and the well-being of its citizens. As the nation continues its journey toward economic growth, initiatives like these show the resilience, resourcefulness, and potential of Eritrea and its people. Despite longstanding challenges, Eritrea continues to expand institutions that support sustained growth and improved living standards. The progress seen in Massawa reflects the government's strategic thinking and people's commitment to achieving development.



The Historical Sahaba Mosque