

## PRESIDENT ISAIAS MET PRESIDENT OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



President Isaias Afwerki yesterday afternoon met and held talks at Denden Guest House with Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President of the African Development Bank.

At the meeting, the two sides held an extensive discussion on the ongoing and new areas of cooperation including in the sectors of agriculture, energy, and coastal development among others.

They also agreed to work out prioritizing the implementation of the programs.

Speaking to Erina, Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina noted that he has conducted a fruitful discussion with President Isaias Afwerki, and expressed readiness to cooperate with Eritrea in the implementation of development programs.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Gergis Teklemichael, Minister of Finance and National Development, and Mr. Hagos Gebrehiwet, head of Economic Affairs of the PFDJ.

### STOKING CONFLICT THROUGH LIES MUST STOP!

We have been following the deliberate propagation of outrageous lies and slander on social media to insinuate the existence of arms smuggling activities on the Eritrean-Sudanese border. This is no coincidence, as its malicious goals are evident.

Unfortunately, these lies have also been recycled by certain media outlets without any verification.

The irresponsible conduct of stoking conflict through lies must stop!

*Eritrean News Agency  
Asmara  
September 1, 2023*

## ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education held its annual activity assessment meeting for 2022/2023 academic year with a view to ensure competent and quality education.

At the meeting that was conducted on 29 and 30 August reports were presented by heads of regional education offices as well as Warsai Yikealo and Vocational Training Center in Sawa and Eritrean community schools in Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

The reports included efforts exerted to provide equitable and quality education and its progress, objective situation of schools, challenges being encountered at the beginning of the academic year, the internal capacity of education and students' school enrolment, the capacity of supervision, activities, and situation of boarding schools, implementation of students summer work program, results of students in national examinations as well as cultural and health and sports activities.

The participants conducted extensive discussion on the reports presented and adopted various recommendations including strengthening supervision and activity assessment, the Ministry of Education establishing its training center, balancing students' preferences in natural and social education, encouraging outstanding teachers and creating a conducive atmosphere, reviewing the low females' school participation among others.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Petros Hailemariam, Director General of the Department of Human Resources Development at the Ministry of Education, said that effort is being exerted to review the curriculum with a view to making it compatible with the national development program.

## PHOTO EXHIBITION IN CONNECTION WITH BEGINNING OF ARMED STRUGGLE

A photo exhibition organized by the board of the liberation fighters association staged in connection with the 62nd anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for Eritrea's Independence was officially opened yesterday, 01 September at the Asmara Municipality area.

The photo exhibition which featured 1 thousand 300 photographs showcasing the

Barentu operation in 1985 was officially opened by Maj. Gen. Asmerom Gerezeghier, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Eritrean Defense Forces for Logistics.

Speaking at the opening ceremony in which Ministers and senior Government and PFDJ officials took part, Mr. Solomon Tewolde, chairman of the association, said that the objective of the photo exhibition was transfer

the heroic feat demonstrated by the gallant liberation fighters in the Barentu operation in 1985 to the young generation.

Mr. Solomon also said that there is plan to organize similar exhibitions on the other operations conducted during the armed struggle for independence.

The exhibition will be open to public until 5 September.





# Development

## Ministry of Education: Annual Assessment Meeting

**Mussie Efriem**

On the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of August, the Ministry of Education convened its annual activity assessment meeting at its headquarters in Asmara. This event brought together representatives from various branches across the six regions of Eritrea, including Sawa Warsai Yikealo School, Eritrean community schools in Sudan and Saudi Arabia, as well as the Vocational Training Centers. The purpose of the meeting was to review the annual reports submitted by these representatives, covering a range of educational aspects such as the commencement of the school year, distribution of educational materials, examination results, female enrollment rates, conditions of boarding schools, summer employment programs for students, school renovation, construction of new schools, adult education initiatives, as well as cultural and sporting events. The meeting aimed to identify strengths, challenges, and potential solutions, fostering a collaborative environment for constructive discussions.

Mr. Petros Hailemariam, Director General of the Department of Human Resources Development, emphasized that the assessment meeting plays a crucial role in recognizing accomplishments and addressing bottlenecks within the education system. He encouraged participants to contribute constructive ideas to further enhance the educational landscape.

The annual reports shed light

Regional variations in enrollment rates were also highlighted. For instance, in the Anseba Region, overall enrollment surged by 15%, with an 8% increase in primary schools, 14% in middle schools, and 7% in secondary schools compared to the previous year. Similarly, the Central Region witnessed a rise of 1.03% in middle schools, 0.99% in elementary schools, and 1.15% in secondary institutions. Notably, in the Central Region, an impressive 94.8% of students



on notable trends. Across most regions, student enrollment continues to rise. However, some regions, particularly

enrolled in primary school have transitioned from preschools.

Inclusive education initiatives have also made notable



those in the lowlands like the Southern Red Sea region, have experienced slower growth in female enrollment. Mr. Petros acknowledged the efforts being made to improve female participation, noting that despite the substantial investments in boarding and para-boarding schools, the rise in female enrollment remains modest in certain areas. To counter this, mass awareness campaigns are being conducted to encourage greater female enrollment in secondary and middle schools within these regions.

progress. Specialized schools for students with physical and mental disabilities, such as the school for the deaf in Ghindae, Northern Red Sea Region, have been established. The expansion of these schools beyond Asmara and Keren has provided valuable education and skill training opportunities, enhancing the students' independence and self-reliance. In the Central Region, extension classes in computer technology and robotics have been introduced, in collaboration with students and research centers, offering specialized



training to interested students.

The improvement of school infrastructure and distribution of educational materials remains a key focus. Many schools have undergone expansion and renovation to accommodate growing student populations. Remote areas are being reached through the establishment of ICT centers and laboratories. While there are ongoing efforts to enhance accessibility to digital libraries, many schools have made progress in implementing them. Formerly tent-based schools in remote parts of the Northern Red Sea Region have been refurbished.

The Ministry of Education's sector review program stands as a significant undertaking, involving nationwide research to evaluate the overall quality of the educational system. Emphasizing the importance of Eritrean languages, the national education policy mandates the use of mother tongues as a medium of instruction up to the elementary school level, while also teaching them as subjects up to grade twelve. This approach fosters inclusivity, equitable

education, and universal access to knowledge. The Ministry has engaged proficient instructors to teach students in all nine Eritrean languages, enabling a comprehensive educational experience.

Challenges, such as the shortage of mother tongue language teachers, have been acknowledged. Some schools have employed temporary instructors from local communities to address this gap. Additionally, efforts are underway to extend educational resources to nomadic communities in rural areas, ensuring equitable access to education for all citizens.

As the Ministry of Education continues its commitment to improving education in Eritrea, the annual assessment meeting serves as a vital platform for reflection, collaboration, and progress.

The dedication of educators, the positive trends observed, and the ongoing efforts to address challenges collectively contribute to shaping a brighter future for Eritrean education.



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# OPINION

## New Reports about Food Thefts Demonstrate Truth Always Emerges in the End

*Bana Negusse*

Like all conflicts, the one that raged in northern Ethiopia from 2020-2022 was fought both on the ground and along the information front. Within the latter battle, a recurring, ever-present element was disinformation. In fact, disinformation emerged and remained as central and dominant since the very beginning of the conflict. Mere hours after the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) initiated the conflict with its unprovoked November 2020 attack on Ethiopia's northern command outposts, the group's supporters launched the #TigrayGenocide hashtag campaign.

While there were numerous examples of disinformation throughout the duration of the devastating conflict, one of the most widespread and persistent revolved around the alleged theft of food and use of starvation as a weapon of war. On the basis of anonymous and dubious sources, or falsehoods spread by the TPLF's vast network of members, supporters, and well-remunerated sympathizers and lobbyists, Western news outlets claimed that Eritrean soldiers were "blocking and looting food aid" in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia.

Of course, anyone possessing even a scintilla of understanding or knowledge about Eritrea and the region's general history would have quickly grasped that the allegations were absolutely preposterous and devoid of any truth. Now, an exclusive report has emerged shedding further light on the issue. In the recently published article, "Rot is So Much Deeper", released by Devex, a social enterprise and media platform for the global development community, a series of revelations cast fresh doubt on the original allegations, suggest that food aid theft has actually been a deeply-rooted systemic problem in Ethiopia, and ultimately provide more evidence buttressing what is already common knowledge in the region: aid theft and manipulation are the modus operandi of the TPLF.

### Recent exclusive report sheds critical light

The recent revelations come amidst the wide-ranging food aid

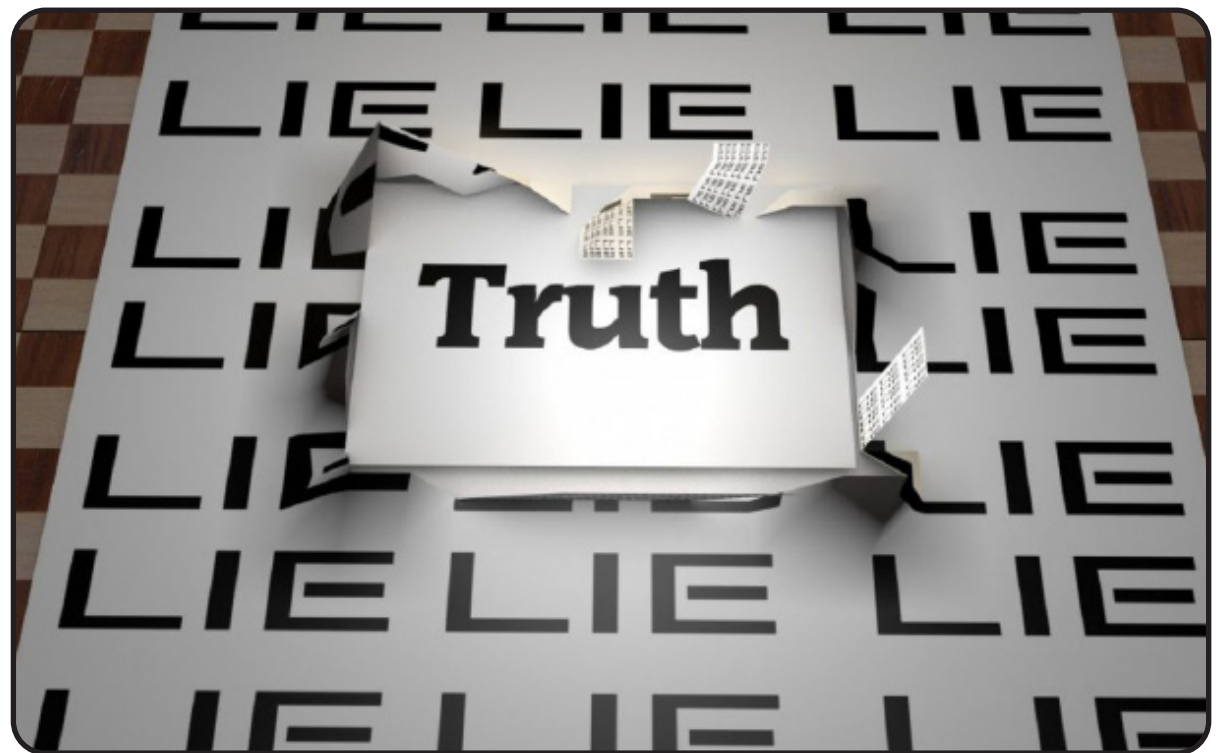
theft scandal that resulted in the shutdown of the UN's massive Ethiopian food aid operations earlier this year. The halt began in March, after international organizations uncovered widespread theft of food assistance across the Tigray Region of Ethiopia – which was under the firm control of TPLF officials and forces. Some key highlights include:

- David Del Conte, who served as the deputy country director for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Ethiopia from 2012 to 2016, years when Ethiopia was directly under the firm grip of TPLF rule declared: "If we're going to unpack aid diversion, we have to start at the beginning. The denial of relief assistance, and the manipulation of relief assistance, is very much entrenched in the Ethiopian experience." Moreover, "This became very entrenched in Ethiopian folklore: that humanitarian assistance is part and parcel of the war machine."

- Multiple individuals said that the manipulation of humanitarian aid has long been the norm in Ethiopia, which was ruled by the TPLF for three decades, and that over time the aid community, donor countries, and diplomats began to simply accept that this is how things work in the country.

- For years, many international agencies in Ethiopia distributed food and assistance based on lists provided by the TPLF regime, in the process helping the government to use its control over aid distribution to manipulate and control the population.

- During the recent conflict, aid deliveries by the UN were contracted to an outside agency with close links to the TPLF, which was at the time waging a massive war on neighboring regions and countries. (Of course, it was already widely known that the TPLF commandeered thousands of food aid trucks [from the World Food Programme] for its war efforts rather than sending them back to bring more food aid for the needy. At the time, officials from international organizations stated: "The TPLF, every town they have gone into they have looted the warehouses, looted the trucks, they have caused a great deal of destruction of the villages they



visited, and it's of great concern for humanitarians. Humanitarians have fled for their lives. I do believe that TPLF has been very opportunistic. Maybe they have been stealing from citizens, we don't have proof of this of course. What we do have proof of is that several of our warehouses have been looted and completely emptied in the areas, particularly Amhara, where the TPLF soldiers have gone into. Yes, we know that that is a fact.")

### Historical record is clear

In regard to Eritrea, although more information has now come to light about the issue, the original raft of allegations raised against it have not been subjected to any follow-up or retraction, clarification, or correction. This is quite telling – both in terms of the toxic agenda waged against the country, as well as the extremely poor level of journalistic practice when it comes to the region – and worthy of its own serious investigation.

Nevertheless, the historical record is clear: Eritrea boasts a long, proud, principled record on humanitarian assistance and toward civilians or prisoners in battle. For instance, from its outset and through the duration of the long independence struggle, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) delineated battle lines in unequivocal political terms and went to extensive lengths to stress – in all its publications, radio programs and seminars – that its fight was against occupation and not the Ethiopian people. Keen

as it was to establish enduring ties of friendship and good neighborliness with Ethiopia in the post-independence period, the EPLF was also earnestly engaged in cultivating principled, forward-looking, ties of cooperation and solidarity with Ethiopian opposition movements.

As well, when the EPLF captured tens of thousands of Ethiopian prisoners of war (POW) in the massive battles that raged during the 30-year struggle for independence, it treated all of them humanely, irrespective of their rank and other particular distinctions. Not only did the POWs have access to education, healthcare, and sport, during the height of famines and droughts of biblical proportions that unfolded in the 1980s, the EPLF even provided them with greater rations of food – nearly double the calories – than its own fighters. In the words of one international journalist who visited the field, the EPLF's treatment of POWs was "exemplary". Although the EPLF was not a formal signatory of the Geneva Conventions on humanitarian rules of war, it adhered strictly – out of its own conviction and principle rather than due to contractual obligations – to all the provisions of the Convention.

This principled, proud record of engagement, humanitarian principles, and support was continued in Eritrea's post-independence period. During the height of the vicious border war with TPLF-led Ethiopia, in 1999, Eritrea gave its unconditional

permission and consent for the delivery of emergency food aid to Ethiopia in order to alleviate a severe humanitarian crisis. Several years later, in late 2002, with millions of Ethiopians suffering in famine or near-famine conditions and notwithstanding the lingering tense, hostile relations between the countries, Eritrea again offered the use of its ports for delivery of international humanitarian relief to Ethiopia. As was put at the time by government officials, Eritrea is "conscious of its humanitarian obligations in the midst of a humanitarian crisis of huge proportions."

Quite tellingly, on both occasions, the TPLF rejected the humanitarian initiatives and gestures of good will, which would have supported millions of hungry Ethiopians. (It is also worth noting that by rejecting the international-backed relief proposals, the TPLF was able to gain significant financial benefits from the increased THS payments that arose for the longer routes taken through Djibouti. All the while, millions of its own people were forced to continue suffering.)

### Although it can be hidden and suppressed for a time, the truth always emerges

The original false allegations about "blocking and looting food aid" sought to obscure the TPLF's high culpability in instigating the conflict and scapegoat Eritrea. However, the reality, as illustrated by the recent exclusive report, is that while it is possible to hide and suppress the truth, it always eventually emerges.





# Just the Trip I Needed

**Milka Teklom**

The allure of work trips often lies in the promise of fun, minus the actual work – or so they say. I recently embarked on a work trip that defied this notion, offering a blend of both labor and insight. The journey took me to Gash-Barka, an administrative region acclaimed as the “breadbasket” of Eritrea due to its thriving agricultural activities and abundant minerals.

Our expedition commenced early in the morning, setting the stage for a day of traversing diverse landscapes. Accompanied by colleagues who were no strangers to the region, I was reassured that our exploration would transcend mere tourism and delve into meaningful interactions.

Unlike those who indulge in breakfast before a journey, I prefer sampling local fare along the route. During a tea break in Keren – a town known for its Art Deco architecture, captivating women, and robust men – I remarked on my dining habits. My colleagues



destination.

As we journeyed onward, work-related conversations gradually gave way to tales of monkeys that frequented the road. These amiable creatures, scaling steep mountains to reach the road, engaged in a curious ritual of soliciting

building featured long curved windows and Gothic rib vault-style rooms, promoting air circulation. Situated on elevated ground, it afforded panoramic views of the town, distinguished by similar buildings.

After addressing our tasks, it was time for lunch. The anticipated meal was a local favorite – Qicha Fetfet, a spicy dish blending chopped crusty bread with silsi (onions, tomatoes, and chili paste), reflecting Eritrea’s culinary fusion with Italian influences. Accompanied by fresh yogurt, the meal was a delightful departure from my expectations.

With satisfied appetites and the sweltering heat inducing drowsiness, a nap was in order. An hour later, murmurs announced our proximity to Barentu, the regional capital. To rouse ourselves from our mid-journey daze, we paused for tea.

The tea stalls, lining the street leading to the bustling market, were a testament to the local tea culture. Upon seating, patrons were immediately served water – a custom I found endearing. Surrounded by fellow tea drinkers, the atmosphere was vibrant, intensified by the cooler air of Barentu.

Amidst the charming scene, I momentarily detached from the work trip and observed two men engrossed in a chess match. However, obligations beckoned,

reminding me of the tasks at hand.

The following morning brought respite from work, granting us the opportunity to explore the town. Modern infrastructure coexisted with traditional huts, a backdrop to the town’s friendly residents who exuded warmth and hospitality. Amidst this environment, I

a distinctive twist on the highlands’ coffee experience.

Our journey also led us to Tesseney, a vibrant town characterized by its energetic populace. A visit to Shuke al Shaebi – the local market – on a Saturday evening offered an authentic snapshot of local life. As the sun set, vendors continued to enthusiastically advertise their wares, ranging from fruits and vegetables to electronic gadgets and sweet confections. The market’s authenticity provided a captivating window into daily life.

The scene looks straight out of movies: hot weather changed into cool breath. During the evening some soccer fans watching a premier league match screaming with every goal, some elderly drinking coffee in small groups joking with each other, and a group of birds dancing in the clear sky. It is a view that everyone should be able to witness.

The trip to Gash Barka unveiled a region brimming with experiences waiting to be explored. Notably



engaged in a lighthearted debate on whether Keren’s charm was more pronounced in the evening. Meanwhile, I contemplated whether to break my fast as a slight unease set in, a common sensation I experience when transitioning to lower elevations.

Opting for sustenance, I ordered scrambled eggs, prompting raised eyebrows and a smile from my companions. Their amusement stemmed from the fact that I had missed out on an authentic culinary experience awaiting us at our next stop. With unanimous agreement, I anticipated our impending

snacks from passing travelers. While their intentions seemed friendly, the occasional monkey leaping through car windows could provoke a startled response. Passing the monkeys, our dialogue turned to global climate change and its impact on our nation.

Our next stop was Akordat, renowned among my colleagues as one of Eritrea’s hottest locations. Upon arrival, the sweltering heat substantiated this reputation. Our first visit was to the town’s administrative office, an Italian-built structure designed to withstand hot climates. The



reflected on my own possessions, comparing them to the modesty of the locals’ homes. This contrast underscored the virtues of simplicity and contentment, qualities that seemed to cultivate genuine happiness.

Barentu introduced me to Ful Meselah, a dish of seasoned mashed fava beans borrowed from Arabic cuisine. Served for breakfast, it featured a medley of chopped onions, tomatoes, crushed peanuts, chili paste, and copious sesame oil, accompanied by crusty bread. The meal’s simplicity and quality resonated, as did the unique coffee infused with ginger, offering

absent from this account are various tourist attractions, such as Mount Elite and Fodie, known for recreational and sports activities. Opportunities to observe wild animals like elephants, and to immerse oneself in rich historical and cultural sites, further underline the region’s appeal.

In retrospect, Gash Barka exceeded my expectations, merging work and exploration into a rewarding adventure. Through culinary revelations, encounters with nature, and glimpses into local life, this journey offered a fresh perspective on the world and the people who inhabit it.





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;

Senior Electrical Supervisor  
Number required – (01)  
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- The role of Senior Electrical Supervisor is to organize, supervisor and undertake electrical related works on the mine site inclusive of fixed plant, power generation and electrical distribution. The role also provides support to the Instrumentation supervisor when he is on break,
- Plan and schedule projects, estimate time and materials, supervise subordinates, maintain records and files, and prepare reports.
- Ensure all electrical works are performed safely to a high quality and in compliance of regulatory requirements.
- Plan and supervise the work of electricians.
- Supervise, train and mentor local staff.
- Plan and estimate electrical jobs.
- Maintain records on electrical jobs and assign to appropriate personnel.
- Assist in coordinating job assignments with the other trades.
- Maintain knowledge of electrical materials in warehouse.
- Advise other technical stakeholders of technical problems concerned with installation, modification, and repair of electrical assignments.
- Recommend procedure revisions when necessary to fully utilize assigned personnel and equipment.
- Determine procedures for maintenance, installation, modification, and repair of electrical assignments.
- Inspect work to ensure compliance with standard procedures and electrical assignments.
- Examine electrical services for proper working procedures.
- Perform related work as required.

General Information and other requirements:

- ☐ Place of Work:
- Asmara Office & AMSC Sites
- ☐ Type of contract:
- Indefinite Period
- ☐ Salary:
- As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
  - Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
  - Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
  - Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
  - Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
  - All applications should be sent through the post office.
  - Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- ☐ Address: Please mail your applications to;  
Asmara Mining Share Company,  
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- ☐ Note to Non-Eritrean applicants:  
Please send a copy of your application to  
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,  
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Degree or Diploma in Electrical Engineering or equivalent</li><li>• Additional qualifications in instrumentation desired</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Working knowledge of CMMS systems</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 years’ experience in large scale open-pit mines as an Electrician</li><li>• 5 years’ experience as a Senior Electrical Supervisor.</li><li>• Underground electrical experience is desirable.</li><li>• Familiarity with relevant health and safety standards and regulations.</li><li>• Thorough knowledge of the standard practices, tools, and terminology of the electrical trade.</li><li>• Thorough knowledge of electrical theory; thorough knowledge of the safety hazards of the work and of the necessary safety precautions.</li><li>• Ability to plan and supervise the work of subordinates: ability to perform manual work over extended periods of time.</li><li>• skilled in the use of electrical maintenance and repair equipment, ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with associates.</li><li>• Working knowledge of CMMS systems</li><li>• Computer literate in the basic Microsoft Office programs, MS Project experience and Pronto</li><li>• Proficient spreadsheet, presentation, work processing and database skills</li><li>• Complies with all HS&amp;E policies, procedures and instructions. This includes the correct use of safety devices and protective equipment, prompt reporting of any hazardous situations, which they cannot themselves correct, making the necessary changes to eliminate or control the hazard and reporting immediately any accident or injury which arises in the course of their work.</li><li>• Experience working in Africa</li></ul>
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment.</li><li>• Strong Supervisory skills. Get things done attitude.</li><li>• Train and develop local staff</li><li>• Analytical skills</li><li>• Project management skills</li><li>• Attention to detail</li><li>• Report Writing skills</li><li>• Decision making skills</li><li>• Plan, organize and execution skills</li><li>• Understand Machine capabilities and productivities.</li><li>• Problem solving skill</li><li>• Valid Driver’s License</li></ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safety leadership by example</li><li>• Ability to work in developing country</li><li>• Good Interpersonal skills</li><li>• Ability to work under pressure with challenging targets</li><li>• Commitment to deliver on agreed targets - Results oriented</li><li>• High level of initiative</li><li>• Ability to multitask</li><li>• Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills</li><li>• Demonstrated training and people development skills</li><li>• Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures.</li><li>• Good interpersonal skills with positive attitude.</li></ul>



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Grader Operator  
Number required – (02)  
Type of contract – Indefinite  
Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Safety
- Grading procedures
  - Pre- check on the grader before operating
  - Report any Damage observed during pre - check

- Reporting
- Will report to mining supervisor
  - Pre- check report to be handed to the mining supervisor at end of shift

- Develop Standards
- Ensure training complies with local and international standards.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Able to read and write local and English</li><li>Secondary schooling</li></ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Able to grade haul roads where haul trucks are working</li><li>Keep waste dumps areas level</li><li>Able to rip and grade.</li><li>Able to cut batters</li></ul>
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Able to identify any problem that will be a safety risk to machine and operator.</li><li>Able to identify and report damage to machine</li><li>Able to read and understand the display panel in the cab</li></ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Communication - Local (English will be an advantage)</li><li>Safety leadership</li><li>Good Interpersonal skills</li><li>Commitment to deliver dozing skills</li><li>Physical condition to climb heights</li></ul>

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
  - Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
  - Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
  - Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
  - Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
  - All applications should be sent through the post office.
  - Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- ☐ Address: Please mail your applications to;  
Asmara Mining Share Company,  
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- ☐ Note to Non-Eritrean applicants:  
Please send a copy of your application to  
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,  
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Loader Operator  
Number required – (04)  
Type of contract – Indefinite  
Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Load Trucks
  - Feed the crusher
- Safety
- Loading procedures
  - Pre – check on Loader
  - Pinch points
  - Clear driving vision, front, back and sides
  - Park procedures

- Reporting
- Report to mining supervisor
  - Pre- check report to be handed to the mining supervisor at end of shift

- Develop Standards
- Ensure training complies with local and international standards.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Able to read and write</li><li>Secondary schooling</li></ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Six months and longer in a mining environment</li><li>Able to feed a crusher</li><li>Able to load trucks</li><li>Able to drive up and reverse on a ramp</li></ul>
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Able to identify any problem that will be a safety risk to machine and operator.</li><li>Able to identify and report damage to machine</li><li>Able to read and understand the display panel in the cab</li></ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Communication - Local (English will be an advantage)</li><li>Safety leadership</li><li>Good Interpersonal skills</li><li>Commitment to deliver dozing skills</li><li>Physical condition to climb heights</li></ul>

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Asmara, Eritrea

# VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Senior Drill and Blast Trainer  
Number required – (01)  
Type of contract – Indefinite

## Major Duties and responsibilities.

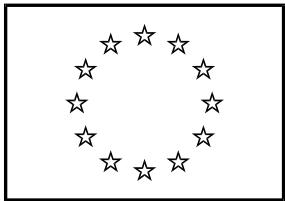
- Assist the Mine Safety and Training Superintendent to establish a competency based training system in the use of drilling equipment and Blasting Systems and procedures to facilitate safe and productive operations at Asmara Mining Share Company operations.
- Provide training and assessment to Eritrean nationals to ensure safe and efficient operations of drill and blasting activities in the workplace.

## Safety

- Provide leadership to trainees and other staff in Health & Safety
- Mentor & Coaching team members.
- Promote and train staff in the safe use and handling of explosives.

## Training

- Develop in conjunction with mining superintendents a skills based drilling and blasting training program across the mining department
- Establish training plan on drill machines and consumables in mine operations
- Establish training plan in use of mine explosives and associated equipment (MMU)
- Ensure all mining crew are trained and authorized to operate mining equipment or use explosives as appropriate.
- Ensure training and mentoring plan is implemented to standard.
- Manage the training and upgrading the National workforce through successful skills transfer.
- Build relationships with other departments.



# INVITATION TO BID

The Delegation of the European Union to the State Eritrea (EU) invites bidders for the sale of used Household, office furniture and generators “as is/where is” basis:

Interested parties may inspect the used items at the following warehouse:

Setanto Otto - Dahlak Street (Ex – COSTA) on the way to Beer factory

From Friday 8 September 23 - 09:00 - 17:00hrs  
Saturday 9 September 23 - 09:00 - 15:00hrs

Auction will be closed on Friday 8 August 15:00hrs.  
Bid form can be collected from the warehouse.  
Bid should be presented in a sealed envelope with the mention of  
“USED HOUSEHOLD, OFFICE AND GENERTOR BID”

There is bid security deposit of 500 ERN refundable for non-winners.

All taxes and fees are the responsibility of the buyer.

The items will be sold to the highest bidder and the winner will be required to make the necessary duty/tax payment directly to the relevant authorities and collect item by presenting tax payment declaration within 15 days of the bid date.  
Individuals and/or organisations that have duty free status should bring their evidences.  
The EU makes no warranty as to the condition at the time of sale. The Delegation reserves the right to reject the bid at any time.

The office is located at Marsa Teklai 192 Street, House no. 20/22, Asmara Tel. no. 12 65 66.  
P.O.BOX 5710

## Reporting

- Prepare reports with respect to safety and training performance against established KPI’s

## Develop Standards

- Ensure training complies with local and international standards.

## Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	•Diploma in Workplace Training and Assessment in Mining • Competency certificates for use of explosives and drill equipment.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	•8-10 years’ experience in large open-pit and underground mining with 3 years in Mine Training. • Sound knowledge of technical and operational aspects of open cut and underground mining • Experience in Drilling and use of explosives. • Ability to lead and co-ordinate a multi-disciplinary team
Technical Skills	• Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment. • Analytical skills • Attention to detail • Report Writing skills • Sound decision making skills • Plan, organize and execution skills • Understand Machine capabilities and deliverables • Valid Driver’s License • Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel) • Management skills • Budgeting skills • Plan, organize & execution skills
Behavioral Skills	• Communication (English) • Safety leadership by example • Strong Supervisory and training skills. Get things done attitude. • Good Interpersonal and mentoring skills • Commitment to deliver on agreed targets • Results oriented • Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills • Well organized • Commitment to nationalization of the workforce

## General Information and other requirements:

- ☐ Place of Work:
- Asmara Office & AMSC Sites
- ☐ Type of contract:
- Indefinite Period
- ☐ Salary:
- As per the Company salary scale

## Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

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

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



OPINION

# Eritrean Armed Struggle: A Fusion of Valor, Conviction, and Insight

Simon Woldemichael

On September 1, 2023, Eritrea commemorates the 62nd anniversary of a pivotal moment in its history—the commencement of an armed struggle for liberation from Ethiopian ‘colonization.’ This significant date marks the turning point that set in motion a tumultuous journey towards independence, fueled by the Ethiopian imperial and military regimes, which were ardently supported by the USA and USSR. Over the course of three decades of unrelenting conflict, Eritrean freedom fighters confronted not only the Ethiopian army but also the calculated strategies and political motivations of global superpowers. The repercussions of this multifaceted struggle resonated far beyond Eritrean borders, reshaping the narrative of colonialism, oppression, and the fight for self-determination.

The backdrop to Eritrea’s battle for liberation was a complex interplay of global interests, superpower rivalries, and regional dynamics. The Ethiopian imperial and military governments, propped up by the USA and USSR, held Eritrea in their grip, a captive land under foreign rule. This manipulation of power blocked the path to self-determination, rendering the Eritrean people subjects of foreign authority. The ensuing liberation war was not merely a contest between armed factions; it was a collision of ideologies, a clash of desires for dominance and independence.

Throughout the arduous thirty-year liberation war, Eritrean freedom

fighters navigated a treacherous path. The struggle was not limited to the Ethiopian military; it involved a complex dance between global superpowers and the aspirations of the Eritrean people. The Ethiopian army was backed by external forces, transforming a localized struggle into a geopolitical battleground. This intricate confrontation depleted resources, stifled opportunities, and inflicted suffering on the Eritrean population. The war became a crucible, forging Eritrea’s identity and destiny through the fires of hardship and resistance.

On September 1, 1961, Eritrea’s peaceful political struggle underwent a seismic transformation, evolving into an armed resistance that reverberated with courage, conviction, and a determined vision. The audacious actions of revolutionary leaders escalated swiftly, delivering political, psychological, and military blows to the colonial forces. This shift exposed the true intentions of the colonizers while aligning the movement with the aspirations of the Eritrean people. The inaugural generation of freedom fighters, driven by an unwavering commitment to their cause, sowed the seeds of a shared vision. This vision united Eritreans from all walks of life, both within and beyond the borders of the nation, validating the freedom fighters’ stance.

At the heart of this struggle was Hamid Idris Awate, who considered himself a catalyst, a spark igniting a revolutionary blaze. His foresight proved accurate; the revolution he kindled drew in the masses, uniting the entire Eritrean population under



a common banner. The revolution’s transformative impact extended far beyond the battlefield, resonating within every Eritrean heart and solidifying the nation’s resolve.

The courage, conviction, and foresight of the first generation of freedom fighters birthed a culture of resilience and self-reliance that would become synonymous with Eritrea. The quest for national liberation and independence catalyzed progress within Eritrean society, nurturing a collective identity rooted in strength and determination. Despite decades of colonial presence, Eritreans remained steadfast, resilient against the pressures of oppression and exploitation. Far from diminishing their spirits, these hardships fortified

their resolve.

Eritrea’s struggle did not go unnoticed on the global stage. Following the conclusion of the Second World War, the Eritrean situation swiftly came under the purview of the newly established United Nations. Throughout the 1940s, a multitude of political parties emerged with a shared aim of pursuing independence. As the United Nations, influenced by the Bevin-Sforza plan, neared the implementation phase of Eritrea’s partition, Eritrean political factions recognized the urgency of unity. To counter the proposed partition, these factions set aside their differences and coalesced to form a coalition known as the Independence Bloc in 1949. This coalition aimed to combat the partition plan crafted by the foreign ministers of Britain and Italy. Despite the opposition from the Eritrean populace, Eritrea was forcibly “federated” with Ethiopia in 1950. This federation was championed primarily by the USA, with John Foster Dulles articulating the American stance; “From the point of view of justice, the opinions of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic interests of the United States in the Red Sea Basin and considerations of security and world peace make it necessary that the country [Eritrea] be linked with our ally, Ethiopia.”

Thereafter, clandestine movements emerged to discuss Eritrea’s future, culminating in the

Eritrean Liberation Movement in 1958. While it organized Eritreans and raised awareness, it lacked the forceful response required. The Eritrean Liberation Front emerged in 1960, committed to Eritrean independence through armed struggle. Fanon has stated in his well-known book ‘The Wretched of the Earth’ stated that “Violence can thus be understood to be the perfect mediation. The colonized man liberates himself in and through violence.”

The arduous journey to liberation yielded the hallmarks of Eritrea’s national character. The armed struggle led to Eritrean independence, distinguishing itself as one of the 20th century’s most remarkable liberation movements. The choice of armed resistance allowed Eritrea to reclaim justice and human dignity, denied for far too long by global powers. After liberation, the torchbearers of the struggle transformed into a government, embarking on the arduous task of nation-building.

Eritrea’s triumph over colonization and oppression serves as a testament to the power of collective will, resilience, and a shared vision. The same courage, confidence, and foresight that kindled the fires of revolution now fuel the nation-building process. Eritrea’s past is a beacon of inspiration, a reminder that in the face of adversity, the fusion of valor, conviction, and insight can forge a brighter future.

