

9TH FORUM ON CHINA-AFRICA COOPERATION SUMMIT



The 9th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Summit officially commenced on 5 September in Beijing.

The Summit was inaugurated by a keynote address from President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China. President Xi highlighted the significant contributions of the China-Africa Cooperation in advancing China-Africa relations over the past 24 years since its inception in 2000. He noted that the relationship between China and Africa, which spans over 70 years, has now reached a higher

stage of development.

President Xi Jinping also presented a 10-point proposal aimed at fostering mutual development and partnership between China and Africa. He pledged over 50 billion dollars in funding for the implementation of various programs over the next three years.

At the opening event, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the African Union, the Chairman of

the China-Africa Cooperation, as well as representatives from four African regions, addressed the Summit.

Meanwhile, President Isaias Afwerki met in the morning hours of September 05 with President Salva Kiir Mayardit of the Republic of South Sudan on the margins of the 9th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Summit.

The two leaders discussed

further enhancing the warm and longstanding ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two sisterly countries, as well as regional and international developments of mutual interest.

Speaking to journalists from the Ministry of Information, President Salva Kiir expressed appreciation for the support that President Isaias and the people of Eritrea extended to the people of South Sudan during their struggle.



MOJ ORGANIZE A DIALOGUE ON JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT, AND GEOPOLITICS OF THE HORN

The Ministry of Justice organized a three-day Dialogue themed 'Justice, Development, and Geopolitics of the Horn' from 4 to 6 September at Asmara Palace Hotel.

In her keynote address, Ms. Fawzia Hashim, Minister of Justice, emphasized that a value-based and well-functioning justice system is a crucial component of development. She stated that the Horn of Africa has long been a victim of geopolitics, which have hampered efforts to achieve comprehensive development for the people of the region. Ms. Fawzia further noted that with proper handling and the development of mutual understanding, significant contributions can be made to the successful implementation of development programs.

The Dialogue featured research papers on various

topics, including: "Eritrea: From Victim to a Key Player in the Geopolitics of the Horn," "The Big Rupture in International Relations and Its Importance to the Region," "The History and Geopolitical Dynamics of the Horn of Africa and Beyond," "Land, Indigenous Laws, and Development in Africa," "Decolonizing the Concept of Development and Integration in Africa," "Assessment and Re-Assessment of the Integration Process in Africa," "Building a Common Understanding on Synergies of Development," and "Evaluation of Synergies on Development in the Horn of Africa, Red Sea Region, and the Nile Basin." The three-day Dialogue was concluded yesterday.

In her concluding remarks, Ms. Fawzia Hashim, Minister of Justice, commended the experts who participated in the dialogue

for sharing their knowledge and expertise. She expressed her belief that the diverse opinions and insights shared during this and previous dialogues will significantly contribute to a deeper understanding of the issues discussed.

Ms. Fawzia also noted that Eritrea's advocacy for peace and security in the region stems from

the belief that peace and security for Eritrea can only be achieved through peace and security for the entire region.

She underscored that in order to achieve justice and development for the people of Eritrea and the region, it is essential to continuously cultivate national unity and further strengthen state institutions.

The participants commended for the initiative Eritrea took, share experiences and ideas as well as the active participation of the participants.

The Dialogue was attended by legal experts from Eritrea, Senegal, Ethiopia, Italy, Lebanon, Belgium, France, Nicaragua, and other countries with substantial knowledge of the subject.



Minister Fawzia's Opening Speech at the Dialogue on Justice, Development, and Geopolitics of the Horn

*Distinguished Guests,
Respected colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I wish you a warm welcome to this dialogue on "Justice, Development and the Geopolitics of the Horn."

I am sure many of you are wondering what business does the Ministry of Justice have organizing a dialogue on Geopolitics. You are right, it is a matter that needs explaining, not just to satisfy your curiosity but also to orient the discussions that we need to have in this dialogue.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It would not be an overexaggeration to claim that our region has become for quite sometime a hostage of geopolitics. Geopolitics has hampered us, at every turn, in our efforts to move forward with our ambition to bring about all rounded development to the peoples of this region.

For us, here in Eritrea, development encompasses both material and immaterial aspects. A value based and well-functioning justice system is one of the immaterial components of development.

Our region is lagging in this responsibility because geopolitical machinations, from



near and afar, and the need to fortify against them have forced us to take our eyes off of the ball.

Of course, this does not mean geopolitics is always a bad thing. Far from it. If positively harnessed, geopolitics can become a force for good and can serve as an enabler of development.

To positively harness geopolitics, however, we need to analytically break it down to its basic components and come up with an understanding that frames it in all its complexities, and in particular for our region, in its historic context. Once we have developed such understanding, we will be in a position to overcome its challenges and benefit from its opportunities.

One such mechanism of overcoming the challenges of geopolitics is the concept of regional or continental integration, in its numerous manifestations. But integration for the sake of integration, or just to emulate others, will take us right back to where we started from, if not further back.

We need to devise integration in such as way that reflect our historic and current realities, that positively address the needs and concerns of all the states of the region, that allow us to overcome our prejudices and that would propel us on the road to an all-

encompassing development for the benefit of all the peoples of the region.

Ladies and Gentlemen
Eritrea has always argued that without securing peace, security

and development for all at the region level, there can never be peace, security and development at an individual country level. It is out of this fundamental belief that I hope, in this dialogue, we will be able to sketch a roadmap to identify and overcome the stumbling blocks for cooperation and good neighbourliness in our region so that we could jointly endeavour to bring about the bright future that our peoples desperately need.

Let me humbly reiterate, this dialogue is not about mere academic exercise. The issues that we will be addressing over the coming three days are a matter of life and death for the people of our region. It is this overarching fact that should always guide our deliberations and imposes on us a solemn responsibility to go beyond deliberation and aim for concrete measures to make the dream a reality.

let's have a frank, respectful and productive dialogue,

*I thank you for your attention,
Thank you*

NEWS

DIASPORA NATIONALS COMMEMORATE 1 SEPTEMBER

Diaspora nationals have commemorated the 63rd anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for Eritrea's independence with patriotic zeal.

At a commemorative event in Frankfurt, Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, remarked that 1 September marks the day when a few Eritrean patriots ignited the armed struggle for independence after their rights were denied through peaceful means. He added

that 1 September is a day of remembrance and renewal, where the Eritrean people reaffirm their commitment to their nation's cause.

Mr. Kibreab also urged nationals to consolidate their unity, as they have done in the past, and to strengthen their participation and contribution to national development programs.

Nationals in the Republic of South Sudan also commemorated the 63rd anniversary in Juba.

Noting that 1 September symbolizes the Eritrean people's initiation of a long and arduous armed struggle to secure their denied rights, Mr. Yohannes Teklemichael, Eritrea's Ambassador to South Sudan, called on nationals to enhance their involvement in national affairs.

Similarly, the Eritrean community in Qatar commemorated the 63rd anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for

Eritrea's independence. During the event, Mr. Ali Ibrahim Ahmed, Eritrea's Ambassador to Qatar, provided an extensive briefing on the profound significance of this day in Eritrean history.

Nationals in Chicago, USA, also commemorated the 63rd anniversary. The event featured cultural programs that depicted the historical importance of the day.



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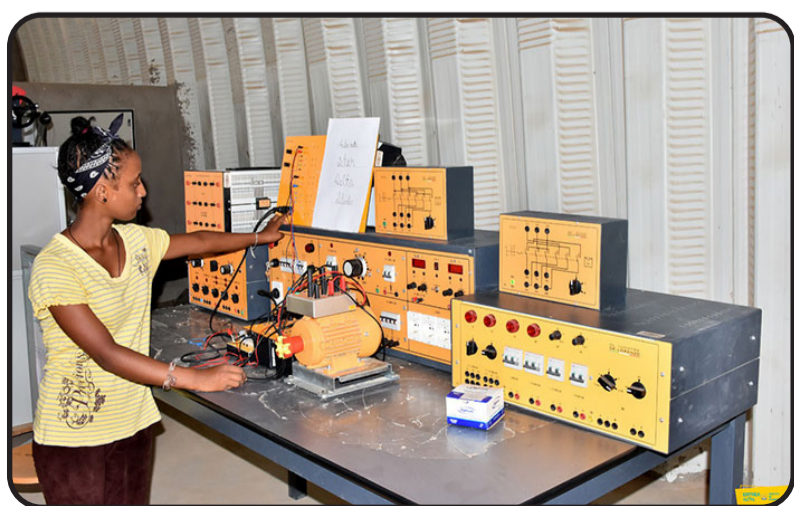
Like the Wings of Birds

Earlier this week, Equal Measures 2030 (EM2030), a coalition of non-governmental organizations from around the world, released its unique Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Gender Index and an accompanying report. It made for some sober reading. Specifically, according to findings reported by the group, around 857 million women and girls worldwide are living in countries rated as “very poor” for gender equality and about 1.5 billion more live in countries rated as “poor”. What is more, at present, no country has achieved the promise of gender equality envisioned by the UN’s SDGs (agreed to by all of the organization’s member states in 2015), while during the years between 2019 and 2022, approximately 40 percent of countries either stagnated or even reversed with regard to gender equality.

Looking ahead, the SDG Gender Index and report note that global gender inequality could actually be in a worse state in 2030 compared to 2015, when the SDG targets were first set. This is associated with a combination of factors, ranging from armed conflict and climate-related crises to socio-cultural and political developments. In fact, if the world continues to move along the current path, it is expected that gender equality will not be fully achieved until the next century.

Although Eritrea was not one of the 139 countries covered within the recent report by EM2030, the issue of gender equality is no less significant for the nation. In fact, it is - and long has been - a topic of pressing and immense importance. The following paragraphs briefly note the multifaceted importance of gender equality and then highlight how Eritrean women and girls, who have historically faced large and numerous challenges, have demonstrated resilience and contributed greatly to the nation’s freedom, development, and progress.

The multifaceted importance of equality



Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a powerful moral imperative. Equality and non-discrimination remain core principles of the United Nations Charter, which was adopted by world leaders in 1945. Today, gender-based discrimination is prohibited under almost every regional and international human rights treaty existing in the world.

Additionally, a large body of empirical work and numerous case studies conducted in settings and contexts around the world have demonstrated that gender equality and empowerment are closely intertwined with reducing poverty and income inequality, stimulating economic growth, boosting private and public sector performance, and promoting broad-based development. Overall, not only do women and girls who possess agency, are ensured of equal access to opportunities, and are empowered significantly contribute to the overall health, well-being, and productivity of their communities and nations, they also greatly improve the prospects and outlook for future generations.

Highlighting Eritrea’s women and girls

In Eritrea, it has historically been the case, indeed the basic rule, that



women and girls are regarded as inferior and considered as having little of tangible substance to contribute to their communities or

wider society. Illustrating this, an old, backwards saying states that “like there is no donkey with horns, there is no woman with brains.” Today, however, Eritrea without the contributions of its women and girls would be like a bird without wings.

However, from the days of the armed independence struggle, led by the EPLF, and in the years since the achievement of freedom in 1991, Eritrea’s girls and women have proven themselves to be strong and resilient exceptions to outdated, patriarchal rules and barriers through their indefatigable resilience, multifaceted excellence, and substantial contributions.



For example, as Eritrea has registered a number of impressive achievements within the health

sector in the years after independence was won, the country’s women, of all backgrounds, have stood tall on the frontlines as medical and health professionals and community healthcare workers. An especially relevant example is how not long ago, during the COVID-19 pandemic, Eritrea’s female health professionals were positioned front and center, daily serving as a crucial plank within the nation’s multifaceted response and general success.

Additionally, in their roles as educators, peer mentors, and counselors, serving in institutions that are now located across the length and breadth of the nation,



Eritrean women and girls have been providing others, especially young people, not only with

and productive, they perform a variety of construction, driving, administrative, technical, and managerial functions.

Another showcase of Eritrean women’s talent, resilience, and substantive progress is their sporting participation and excellence. Although sports, like education and many employment sectors, have historically been regarded as inappropriate or unfitting for girls and women in the country – beliefs deeply rooted in centuries of backwards traditions and norms – Eritrea’s girls and women continue to smash those barriers. In athletics and cycling especially, the country’s young female stars are blazing a trail of success and putting the country on the global sporting map.

practical lessons, vital support, and an abundance of wisdom and knowledge, but also with the inspiration, encouragement, and confidence needed to take their destiny into their own hands and fulfill their potential.

As students and general learners, Eritrean women and girls continue to shine and excel, in the process serving as a powerful demonstration that education truly has no gender. In this, they quietly send a strong riposte to the restrictive, regressive beliefs of bygone decades. Now, when you go into any educational institution in any community within any of the regions in Eritrea, you will invariably find that a large percentage of the students that are enrolled are female. What is more, scroll through the cumulative reports of regional and national academic achievements or performances and what you will quickly come to recognize is that females remain at or near the top of the rankings.

Meanwhile, Eritrean women and girls are playing an active, important role within numerous sectors, such as agriculture, engineering, and various others, while within Eritrea’s nascent mining industry, which increasingly represents one of the nation’s most important

Alongside everything else that they have accomplished and contributed to the nation, women in Eritrea have remained at the forefront of defending the country’s territorial integrity and protecting its hard-won sovereignty. Following in the footsteps of past generations of Eritrean women who played a critical role in helping to win freedom, today’s generation of Eritrean women have remained doggedly committed to their sense of patriotic duty. They have stood up proudly, heroically foiling years of external aggression and various efforts that aim to roll back the country’s independence.

Overall, across the past three decades, Eritrea’s young women and girls have come a long way. Reflecting agency, empowerment, and initiative, they have been tangibly contributing within all areas of society and in many diverse, important ways. Breaking historical barriers and shattering regressive, outdated norms and beliefs, they have played a crucial role in their communities, the country’s socio-economic improvement, and the nation’s general development.

OPINION

The Culture of Law and Justice in Eritrea

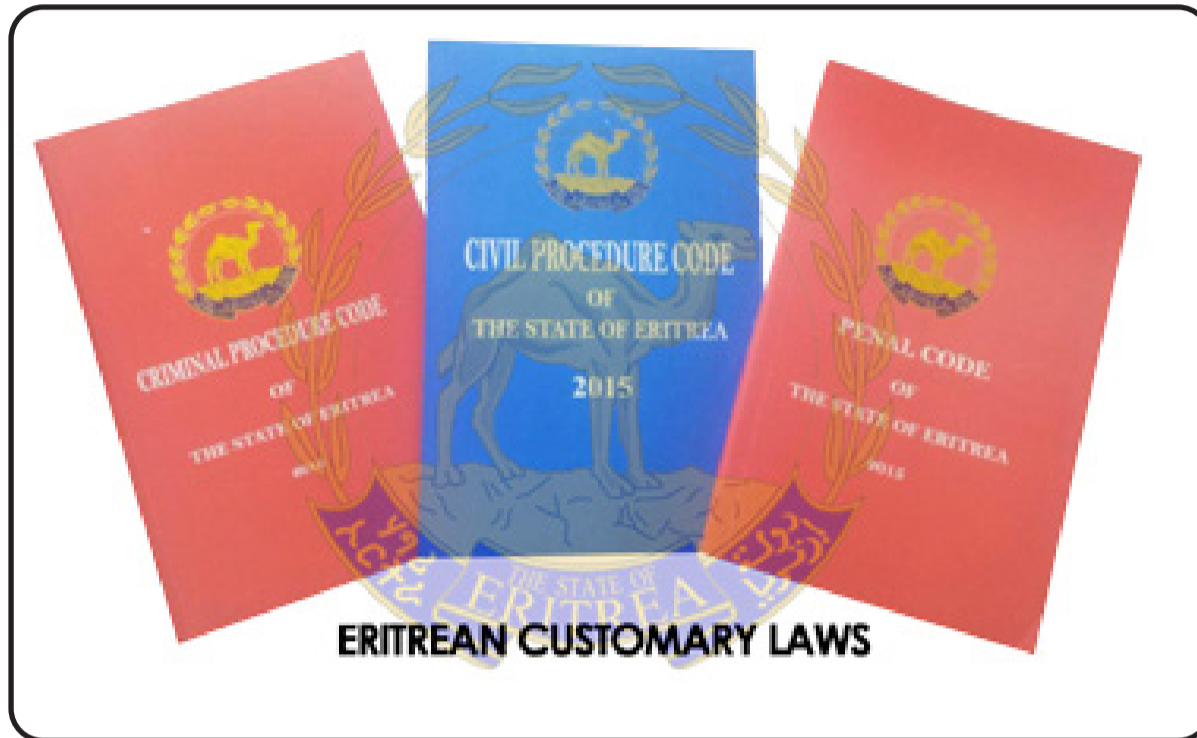
Simon Weldemichael

Since ancient times, the Eritrean society has developed an elaborate traditional justice system to manage disputes, passed down from generation to generation. To this day, Eritrea's traditional justice system is helpful, useful, or desirable. It has shaped society's value system, attitude, beliefs, behaviors, and actions. The traditional Eritrean customary laws, which best reflect the traditional Eritrean norms and values, embed the traditional justice system. The Eritrean laws are part of society's social fabric, and they have proven their resilience to date. The standards the Eritrean society cherishes and upholds standards or norms that promote law, justice, and development. Each of these standards has made a significant contribution to the maintenance of strong social cohesion and smooth community operation. Since time immemorial, Eritrean people have been known for their law-abiding, justice-seeking, and development-aspiring society.

The Eritrean society holds justice in high regard. A popular Tigrigna proverb that goes on to say እኽሊ ፈውሳ ዋዜት፣ ፍትሕ ፈውሳ ዋት, which roughly translates as food is the remedy of hunger and justice is the remedy of death, demonstrated the value that society placed on justice. This proverb reflects the people's perception of justice. According to Adkememlga'e's custom, law is defined as a tool that establishes a connection between the king, the people, and God. The Akeleguzay customary law elaborates further, stating that "law is the soul of the people."

Examining the existing literature on Eritrea's customary laws is crucial to comprehending their importance in advancing social justice, sustainable peace, and sustainable national development. It's a fact that despite the plethora of oppressive schemes to eradicate society's traditional justice system from public memory, it miraculously survives to become the distinguishing feature of Eritrean rich cultural heritage.

Nature has indeed blessed Eritrea with natural wealth. Successive generations have



accumulated Eritrean society's social wealth, which is equally abundant as natural wealth. Everyone has a responsibility to use these resources for the good of society. The Ministry of Justice is working to revive Eritrean society's traditional justice system and adapt it to the present conditions. Before a decade, it enacted Proclamation 132/2003 to establish community courts. The establishment of community courts has increased the community's participation in the judicial process and made it accessible to the larger community. More importantly, it provides institutional guarantees for integrating traditional dispute resolution mechanisms into the modern legal system.

There exists a striking similarity among various Eritrean customary laws. They all categorically rejected everything that offends the dignity of the human person and violates the tenets of justice. They are committed to reconciling differences and overcoming injustices. They have developed a complex set of traditional knowledge to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of progress and build a society of justice and harmony.

Like many developing nations, Eritrea has been struggling with compound challenges that are associated with development. However, Eritrea has achieved a level of security, observance of law and order, and justice that very few, if any, developing countries can match. The Ministry of Justice has made and

will continue to make concerted efforts to modernize the legal system and establish efficient access to justice for the people.

The Ministry of Justice is constantly seeking remedies to enhance community participation in the judicial process. In the preamble, the new Civil Code of Eritrea mentions the need to modernize laws to meet domestic as well as global developments. It further stated that the law should emanate from within while at the same time taking into account our unity in diversity and reflecting our national values and norms.

Countries fail to deliver order, peace, and justice not because they lack a written law or police force. The reason is either a lack of commitment or

an unwillingness to take action. In all countries facing acute problems in peace and justice, there has been an excess of talk and a deficiency in action. Lack of political commitment poses the biggest obstacle and threat to peace and justice. The mindset of people is also an important but often neglected factor in ensuring peace and justice. A mindset that is antithetical to peace and justice is among the most important root causes of insecurity and injustice observed in our region. Therefore, the ultimate solution to break the impasse lies in tuning the mindset of the public.

Youth make up a big chunk of the total population of Eritrea. There has been increased recognition of the importance of growing legal awareness among the youth

and increasing involvement in legal processes. In recent years, Eritrea has produced many young men and women lawyers who can work in various capacities. Most youth are interested in customary laws and traditional justice systems. This fascinating example shows that youth are aware of their country's realities. In Eritrea, the youth see the law as something that allows society to function and makes their lives more secure. Eritrean Police provides law-related education to students and the general public on a regular basis. The regular awareness campaign helps the young to understand the law, the legal system, and their role in obeying existing laws. Concerted efforts are underway in Eritrea to produce educated, healthy, well-trained, cultured, vibrant, and productive youth.

Enacting laws and possessing knowledge alone are not enough to achieve the desired outcome. Without application, knowledge would remain mere knowledge. The long-cherished culture of law and deeply rooted tradition of justice greatly contribute to Eritrea's progress in achieving peace, justice, and social harmony. Therefore, it is important to give institutional guarantees and integrate them into the modern national legal system to enhance the justice system in Eritrea. Modernizing these traditions will help Eritrea create an equal and fair society with easily accessible justice and just laws.



Development

Harnessing the Potential: Agricultural Progress in Forto Sawa

Mussie Efriem

Despite the arid climate and limited resources that characterize much of Eritrea's agricultural landscape, Eritrean farmers have demonstrated remarkable resilience and dedication. Their unwavering commitment to hard work has been a driving force in sustaining agricultural production and safeguarding the nation's food supply. Even in the face of drought and other adverse conditions, Eritrean farmers have creatively adapted their practices and adopted innovative techniques to maintain their livelihoods.

The Forto Sawa subzone, located in the Gash-Barka region of Eritrea, is a prime example of the country's agricultural potential. Bordering Sudan to the west, the Dige subzone to the east, Haikota and Tessenei to the south, and Kerkebet to the north, the subzone comprises 13 administrative areas. The population is primarily engaged in agriculture and trade.

The subzone's diverse landscape, marked by limited rainfall, poses a constant threat to crop yields. However, the resilience and dedication of Eritrean farmers, coupled with recent agricultural advancements, offer promising avenues for improving productivity and addressing food shortages. While the majority of farmers rely on



Mr. Habtom Hadish

both domestic consumption and national markets, contributing to the country's food security.

Traditionally, Eritrean farmers have relied on time-honored techniques to cultivate their land. These methods, while often effective in adapting to local conditions, may be less efficient in maximizing yields and ensuring consistent harvests. Once heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture, Eritrea is now transitioning towards more sustainable irrigation farming. The introduction of modern farming practices, including the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation systems, can significantly enhance agricultural productivity.

One of the key strategies for improving Eritrean agriculture is to invest in water conservation and management. The government's efforts to construct reservoirs and explore subsurface water sources are crucial steps in ensuring a reliable supply

of water for irrigation. By harnessing these water resources, farmers can cultivate crops even during dry seasons, reducing their reliance on unpredictable

rainfall. Additionally, the Eritrean government is prioritizing agricultural education and training programs. By providing essential resources and investing in water conservation and infrastructure, the government is actively supporting farmers in improving their practices and increasing productivity.

There is immense potential for agricultural growth and development in Eritrea. By investing in modern farming techniques, water conservation, education, and research, Eritrea can significantly advance its agricultural production, enhance food security, and improve the livelihoods of its rural population.

Mr. Habtom Hadish, the director of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) branch in Forto Sawa, focuses the MoA's operations in the subzone on several key areas. These include water and soil conservation, crop development, livestock management, the formulation and implementation of agricultural regulations, and the collection and analysis of statistical data. By addressing these critical aspects of agriculture, the MoA aims to improve agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and promote sustainable land use practices in the Forto Sawa subzone.

The Forto Sawa subzone boasts a diverse agricultural landscape, with four administrative areas

is readily available in the river vicinity.

The subzone produces a wide range of crops and fruits, including onions, chili peppers, taff, tomatoes, pumpkins, watermelons, bananas, and lemons. Mango and coffee trees are also being cultivated and are expected to bear fruit soon. The subzone's most productive crops

organizes regular educational programs at four designated centers and directly in the fields. These programs cover a wide range of topics, including crop management, livestock care, and sustainable farming practices. Mr. Habtom highlights the significant impact of these initiatives, stating that farmers are making substantial progress in their agricultural endeavors.



are onions, chili peppers, and the newly introduced taff crop.

The subzone has a total of 329 registered cultivators, of whom 21 are women. There are 6,900 hectares of land dedicated to seasonal crops, and 2,800 hectares are suitable for irrigation. As explained by Mr. Habtom, the subzone experiences its highest onion production in January but maintains a consistent supply throughout the year. The subzone's central market is located in the administrative town of Forto Sawa, which serves as a hub for the distribution of agricultural products and other goods. Furthermore, the distribution reaches the major cities of Eritrea, Asmara, Keren, and Barentu.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) branch in the Forto Sawa subzone plays a crucial role in supporting local farmers. The MoA conducts regular field visits to observe and assess farmers' agricultural practices, providing valuable insights and recommendations. Additionally, an open advice office is available in Forto Sawa town, where farmers can seek guidance and information on various agricultural topics.

To enhance farmers' knowledge and skills, the MoA

Mr. Habtom's office regularly provides farmers with training, which allows the subzone's workplace to establish direct contact with farmers, gain a comprehensive understanding of their situation, and closely monitor the condition of their farms. Direct contact facilitates the identification and control of potential weed and pest damages, enabling the search for immediate solutions.

Furthermore, the MoA offers farmers essential resources at affordable prices. This includes veterinary medicines for livestock health, as well as natural liquid fertilizers to promote healthy plant growth and increase yields while minimizing costs and enriching soil content. By providing these vital inputs, the MoA contributes to the overall well-being of the farming community in the Forto Sawa subzone.

The farmers in the Forto Sawa subzone are increasingly adopting sustainable agricultural practices, including compost preparation on their farms. This initiative, promoted nationwide, aims to



rain-fed agriculture, the subzone's varied terrain supports a variety of crops that are essential staples for the local population. Beyond subsistence farming, the subzone also produces surplus crops for

of water for irrigation. By harnessing these water resources, farmers can cultivate crops even during dry seasons, reducing their reliance on unpredictable

situated along the banks of the Sawa River. The proximity to this water source provides ample opportunities for irrigation farming, as subsurface water

*C*ontinued on page 7



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
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 Tel. ++291-1-153986
 Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Tire Fitter

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Assist the senior maintenance supervisor to carry out planned tire & wheel repairs in a timely manner according to the weekly maintenance plan and ensure unplanned breakdowns are responded to promptly and in a safe manner.
- Carry out weekly inspections of all tires & wheels on the mining equipment and light vehicles. Write inspection reports as per the company protocol.

General responsibilities:

- Follow direct instructions from both the junior and senior HME supervisors.
- Undertake wheel & tire repairs on various vehicles and equipment.
- Undertake required training(s).
- Diagnose and troubleshoot tire, wheel, rim damage and wear.
- Deliver service in accordance with industry best practices.
- Recommend repair action and replace unserviceable components as necessary.
- Ensure maintenance works in compliance with norms and standards applicable in Eritrea.
- Accomplish tasks with allotted time and in compliance with budget constraints.
- Working towards increasing equipment reliability as well as availability.
- Ensure continued operations of production shifts through execution of the production plan and schedules.
- Inspect assigned work units to ensure schedules and objectives are attained.
- Maintain his/her equipment clean as well as that of the site under his/her responsibility.
- Complete all necessary documents in relation with maintenance management system.
- Promote a safe work environment in compliance with enforced health and safety policies and practices and collaborate to improve them.
- Take all useful actions to avoid deterioration, break, or damage of the Company's assets; provide a report to the immediate hierarchy.
- Identify and communicate opportunities to improve preventive and predictive maintenance procedures and methods.
- Prioritizes maintenance system and facility repair needs to minimize production downtime, while assuring safety, quality, and reliability.
- Respond to maintenance emergency conditions with the accurate mixture of skilled technicians to minimize downtime, planning major repairs and installations.
- Perform other duties as required.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- High school diploma.
- Technical diploma or collage certificate.
- Trade certificate.

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 5+ years' experience in large open pit mine.
- Work closely with the HME senior supervisor to maintain all mining equipment to the best possible standards.
- Ability to be an active member of a multi-disciplinary team.
- The ability to communicate effectively within a team environment.
- A commitment of the safety to yourself and your team members.

Technical Skills

- Professional skill in multi-disciplinary environment.
- Analytical skills
- Proficient in reading, writing, and communicating in English.
- Report Writing skills.
- Valid Driver's License.
- Deliver quality performance (meeting scheduled maintenance forecasts).

Behavioral Skills

- Get things done attitude.
- Safety leadership by example.
- Ability to work under pressure.
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines.
- Commitment to deliver on agreed targets.
- Results oriented.
- Ability to multitask.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Asmara and AMSC Sites

- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

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

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

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

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

Notice

Notice is hereby given to the public the current shareholders and heirs of the deceased members of "Asmara Paper Factory" Private Limited Company in their extraordinary meeting conducted on 15th August 2024 have passed the following resolution.

According to the decision of Shariah Court of Zoba Maakel rendered on 29/11/2018 under file No. 968/2018, Shariah Court of Zoba Maakel Asmara rendered on 13/01/2011 under file No. 44/2011, Shariah Court of Zoba Maakel Asmara on 12/08/2014 under file No. 748/2014 and Shariah Court of Zoba Maakel Asmara on 04/01/2024 under file No. 17/2024 the shareholders have managed their shares as follows:

	<u>Name of shareholders</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Value</u>
1	Late Sofia Siraj Abdelrekim	32	32,000.00 NKF
2	Mohamednur Hagos Beshir	63	63,000.00 NKF
3	Abdurahman Hagos Beshir	62	62,000.00 NKF
4	Munira Hagos Beshir	31	31,000.00 NKF
5	Seidi Hagos Beshir	31	31,000.00 NKF
6	Semira Hagos Beshir	31	31,000.00 NKF
7	Hagos Mehamedbrhan	9	9,000.00 NKF
8	Jemila Mehamedbrhan	5	5,000.00 NKF
9	Late Uzedin Mohamedberhan	59	59,000.00 NKF
10	Abdulkerim Mehamedbrhan	59	59,000.00 NKF
11	Abdelwehab Mehamedbrhan	59	59,000.00 NKF
12	Abdulaziz Mehamedbrhan	59	59,000.00 NKF
		500	500,000.00 NKF

The shareholders have appointed Mr. Abdulkerim Mehamedbrhan to become a new manager of the company for unlimited period.

Asmara Paper Factory PLC



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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting interested applicants to apply for the following position for Bisha site project:

Position: HME Operator L-1
Department: Mining/Load & Haul
Number Required: Fifteen (15)

Primary Purpose

- The Dump Truck Operator must safely operate the truck in all areas of the work cycle and demonstrate a complete and effective prestart of the machine.
- Must be able to understand instructions and follow them.

Main Functions

- Operate heavy machinery.
- Adhere to Safety requirements.
- Undergo Training

Unique Requirements/ other information

Truck driving experience
 Candidates must be physically and medically fit.

Qualifications	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum Grade 7, • 4th grade driver license or higher an advantage • Previous training or competency on a dump truck also an advantage. 	
Knowledge and Experience:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous mine experience and equipment operation good but no essential, • Knowledge of mining equipment and safety awareness around it. • Read & write local language 	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to work long shifts both day and night shift. • Able to understand English • Able to work as part of team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to work under pressure • Accept and carry out instructions • Able to work with men and women (equally) • Work as team member

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirement for Nationals:

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

- Bisha Mining Share Company,
- P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

- Please send a copy of your application
- Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
- P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.

Notice

Notice is hereby given to the public that Japan Spare Parts PLC has conducted its extra ordinary meeting on 14/08/2024 and resolved that:

1. Mr. Imam Mohamedsied Mohamednur has sold and transferred 260 shares to Mr. Abdulaziz Mohamedsied Mohamednur and 80 shares to Mrs. Nuha Abdulaziz Mohamedsied at par value of 1,000.00 Nakfa.

2. Mr. Imam Mohamedsied Mohamednur has withdrawn from the company selling all his shares.

3. Hence, the new shares of the members will be as follows.

A. Mr. Abdulaziz Mohamedsied Mohamednur	600	shares
B. Mrs. Nuha Abdulaziz Mohamedsied	80	shares
Total shares	680	shares

Japan Spare Parts PLC

NOTICE

An extra-ordinary general meeting of members of “La Belle Flowers Arbate Asmera, PLC” is going to be held on 27th of September 2024 at the office of the company, and all members are hereby called to attend at the meeting.

Agenda of the meeting will be to appoint general manager.

“La Belle Flowers Arbate Asmera, PLC”



Harnessing the Potential . . .

Continued from page 5

enhance soil fertility and reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers. While sorghum and millet are the primary rain-fed crops in the subzone, farmers also produce other various seasonal crops.

Despite the challenges posed by the distance between their farms and residential areas, the farmers of the subzone remain dedicated to their monitoring, visiting their farmlands daily. They prioritize soil and water conservation measures, particularly in vulnerable areas, to address soil and wind erosion. Starting in April, farmers implement various conservation techniques, such as building terraces and planting seedlings, to optimize land productivity. This summer, the subzone plans to plant approximately 80,000 seedlings in identified areas.

In recent years, the subzone has constructed several reservoirs to enhance water management. Some farmers have also embraced solar-powered irrigation

systems as a more cost-effective alternative to fuel-based systems.

In addition to agriculture, the MoA branch in Forto Sawa has contributed to women’s empowerment by distributing chickens to numerous households. This initiative promotes poultry farming as a source of income and nutrition for society.

The Forto Sawa subzone is also home to a vibrant farmer association, established in 2001 with approximately 345 members. According to association members, this cooperative plays a vital role in addressing farmers’ challenges and promoting agricultural development. The association serves as a platform for farmers to share experiences, collaborate on solutions, and provide mutual support. Members emphasize the power of collective action, recognizing that working together can achieve far more than individual efforts. Furthermore, the association works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture in the subzone to advance agricultural development initiatives.



Q and A

The Result of Relentless Work

Sabrina Solomon

Translated from Men'ese magazine, August 2024

Born in 1982 to a family of farmers in Keren, Hashela, Dr. Beyan Ghebreyesus is one of the exemplary people that Eritrea has raised. With relentless work and undivided attention, Dr. Beyan has completed his educational years with extraordinary achievements. At a young age, his passion for education and clear vision of contributing to his country enabled him to excel in various higher education opportunities.

Tell us about your primary school memories. Dr. Beyan.

When I reached third grade, I began to focus more on my education. By the time I reached fifth grade, I had come to understand the benefits of learning and how education could positively impact my life. From that point on, I was intensely focused on my studies. Despite their illiteracy, my parents played a significant role in all this. They were strictly checking out how I was doing, and I had their full support, which ignited a sense of competition in me. So, I finished my elementary, junior, and high school education and went to Sawa. In the year 2000, I took my national matriculation exam. As nervous as I was, my self-confidence, however, didn't shake. I joined the College of Science and Technology with full self-esteem and a ready mindset.

What happened after you joined the College of Science and Technology?

I initially chose the public policy department but later switched to the history department. And since my passion was in the field of history, my marks started to improve through every semester. As per my goals, I successfully graduated with great distinction. Consequently, the college appointed me as a graduate assistant (GA), a position I held for 5 years before securing a higher education opportunity in India. Once again, I graduated with outstanding distinction in India, and despite receiving offers to further my education in Norway and Italy, I chose to return to my motherland. My sole motivation for returning was to fulfill my dream of serving my country and helping educate my people.

So did you start working on your dream of serving your country?

Well, of course. I started working shortly after my arrival. While working, I attended the national conference in 2016 focusing on project papers, and my piece won

first place. Following this conference, I also participated in a Pan-Africanism conference, securing another first place with my piece. I participated in two important conferences within a week's gap and won first place in both. During that time, I was head of the social science department, doing my duty just like I planned.

Wasn't it challenging to take such a huge responsibility, putting your age in mind?

It's indeed a responsibility that requires discipline and skills. It was quite challenging, and I was overburdened with work. I was restless, however, and therefore took another 4-year study in Italy. The study was not difficult, though, as I was fully engaged and ready. During that period, my work garnered recognition in the Horn of Africa, thereby showcasing my name. As a result, I received in-

itations to participate in various international seminars and conferences. I finally graduated with excellent marks and got my PhD.

And after your PhD...

I have collaborated on several successful projects with internationally renowned professors. However, my primary objective was to reside and work in my home country during the COVID-19 pandemic. The College of Science and Technology offered me a teaching position, which I gladly accepted. I've been working there ever since.

From your experience, what root factors are important in succeeding in your education?

Based on my personal experience, I utilized a variety of study strategies. I usually keep the key points in my journal, mak-

ing it easier to study them over and over again. In addition, studying with students with higher marks helps you memorize better and understand more deeply. Putting such tactics in mind and working relentlessly with a committed mindset, alone or with your peers, can bring fruitful results.

The most important thing is to hold on to your goals, no matter what, and work hard toward your dreams.

What causes students to lose focus on their education?

Based on my 15 years of college teaching experience, I have developed a deep understanding of students and the youth. Pressure from their parents or family members may cause students to lose focus in school. Some parents expect their kids to be stellar in school instead

of understanding their level and how to improve. Therefore, they exert pressure on their children to achieve grades they deem exceptional. Another possibility is that the youth make decisions because of peer pressure. Another example would be when students enroll in college. Peer pressure sometimes causes students to revert to their previous behavior. Picking up unhealthy and addictive habits and an undisciplined way of dressing and living makes them unconsciously fall behind in their studies.

Where do you think the society stand when it comes to their understanding of education, be it positive or negative? What actions do you believe are necessary?

In my view, urban parents prioritize their children's education and ensure they have the necessary resources to continue. However, some parents don't provide the same support and guidance. Attending school and class do not guarantee a student's success or placement. Support from family members is crucial. As they say, you become what you observe, so we greatly value parental guidance and support.

Is there anything you'd like to add?

Any generation has its hardships and struggles. However, giving up and losing hope due to the hardships you may face is a sign of weakness. Facing hardships gives you experience. I advise students to keep on going no matter what comes their way. For students to contribute to national development, they should first succeed in self-improvement and self-reliance.

Thank you!

