

## PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI RETURNS HOME AFTER PARTICIPATING IN BRICS-AFRICA OUTREACH AND DIALOGUES



President Isaias Afwerki has returned home following his visit to the Republic of South Africa, where he attended the BRICS-Africa Outreach and BRICS Plus Dialogues. The invitation to this event came from President Cyril Ramaphosa of the Republic of South Africa, and the gatherings were held on August 24th in Johannesburg.

During the summit, which brought together leaders from 65 countries along with heads of regional and global organizations, President Isaias addressed the audience. His focus was on Eritrea's perspective concerning the flaws and shortcomings of the prevailing global governance architecture. He also highlighted the attempts made over the past three decades to impose a unipolar world order, a trend that he characterized as dysfunctional.

On the sidelines of the summit, President Isaias engaged in discussions with several prominent figures. Notably, he met with President Cyril Ramaphosa of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Sergie Aleinik, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus, President Salva Kiir Mayardit of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Saleh Kebzabo, the Prime Minister of Chad, and Mr. Yvan Gil, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela. These discussions encompassed various topics, including the enhancement of bilateral relations and matters of mutual concern.

Present at these meetings were Mr. Osman Saleh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Saleh Omar, Eritrea's Ambassador to South Africa.



### BARENTU SCHOOL OF ASSISTANT NURSES GRADUATES 43 COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE PRACTITIONERS

The Barentu School of Assistant Nurses proudly celebrates the graduation of 43 community healthcare practitioners, commonly known as "barefoot doctors." This achievement marks a significant step towards enhancing healthcare accessibility in rural regions.

Among the graduates, ten determined women have successfully completed the training program. These trainees hail from diverse backgrounds, representing the Gash Barka, Anseba, and Northern Red Sea Regions, as well as the Eritrean Police, Rehabilitation, and Prison services.

Delivered over a six-month period, the training encompassed both theoretical and practical components. The collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the UNICEF office in Eritrea has been instrumental in bringing this initiative to fruition. Mr. Thomas Zerimariam, the director of the school, expressed gratitude for this partnership.

Mr. Michiele Jahrai, the program's coordinator and overseer of the assistant nursing schools, highlighted that the Barentu and Mendefera Schools of Assistant Nurses have collectively trained 216 barefoot doctors. This comprehensive training supplements their regular nursing education, enabling them to provide vital healthcare services to the rural populace.

In response to their accomplishment, the representative of the trainees conveyed their preparedness to meet expectations, underscoring the value of the training they received.

During the graduation event, Mr. Samuel Muwanguzi, the UNICEF Representative in Eritrea, expressed his commitment to collaborating with the Ministry of Health for future endeavors with similar humanitarian objectives. This sentiment reflects the ongoing dedication to improving healthcare accessibility and quality across the nation.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF IN ERITREA CELEBRATES 25 YEARS OF PROGRESS

On August 26th, in Asmara, the National Association of the Deaf of Eritrea commemorated its 25th anniversary amidst the presence of esteemed ministers and senior government officials.

Mr. Woldemichael Siele, the Chairman of the association, highlighted the significant contributions made by the National Association of the Deaf of Eritrea (NADE) over the past 25 years. The association has been instrumental in providing comprehensive training programs, facilitating employment and educational avenues, and tirelessly advocating for the rights and organization of the deaf community. Emphasizing its core mission, he expressed that the association's foremost priorities lie in raising awareness about deaf individuals and fostering the expansion of sign language throughout the country.

In a show of gratitude, Mr. Woldemichael extended his appreciation to the people and government for fostering a stable environment that has enabled the association to formulate strategic programs designed to empower the deaf.

Mr. Mihretab Fissehay, the Director General of the Social Welfare Department at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, underscored that individuals with hearing impairments are an integral part of society, akin to all others living with disabilities. He emphasized that ensuring equal opportunities for the deaf across all aspects of life embodies the foundational principles of the government and the Front. Mr. Mihretab urged the National Association of the Deaf of Eritrea (NADE) to leverage its achievements as a springboard for enhancing its organizational unity and strength. He emphasized the need for the association to invest in building the capacity and skills of its

members in order to remain aligned with the demands of the present technological era.

The celebratory occasion featured research presentations centered around topics such as sign language, marital status among the deaf, teaching methodologies for deaf children and adults, and artistic showcases by talented deaf students.

Established in June 1998, the National Association of the Deaf of Eritrea (NADE) boasts a membership of 4,000 individuals spanning the entire nation. In 2001, the association proudly became a member of the World Federation of the Deaf, as reported.





# Development

## Integrated Healthcare Approach for a Healthy Lifestyle

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

On August 25, 2023, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, conducted media briefings at the Hager Media Hall within the Ministry of Information. The focus of these briefings encompassed several crucial health-related topics, including the current status of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Eritrea, breastfeeding practices, the introduction of complementary feeding after six months, as well as the prevalence, control, and treatment of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. This comprehensive approach reflects Eritrea's commitment to fostering a healthy society.

The global impact of HIV/AIDS since its identification in the early 1980s has been profound, leading to millions of deaths worldwide. Particularly rampant in developing countries, this pandemic has taken a significant toll on public health. According to UNAIDS' 2021 facts sheet, approximately 84.2 million people have contracted HIV, with nearly 40 million succumbing to AIDS. In 2021 alone, 1.5 million new infections were reported, resulting in around 650,000 AIDS-related deaths.



These statistics underscore the persistent global threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

Eritrea detected its first case of AIDS in 1988, originating in the port city of Assab and gradually spreading across the nation. Since

vulnerable populations, aiming to curb further infection. Eritrea offers HIV counseling and testing services nationwide, including mandatory testing for couples intending to marry. Prenatal visits include blood tests for syphilis, Hepatitis, and HIV, while

rare due to expanded ART services. The introduction of ART has substantially increased life expectancy for those living with HIV/AIDS, underscoring its transformative impact.

In line with Eritrea's holistic approach, plans include syphilis and hepatitis testing for pregnant women. Over 60 healthcare facilities currently offer ART services, with future initiatives focusing on expanding HBV and HCV testing among pregnant women and introducing vaccines for viral hepatitis and healthcare workers.

A noteworthy development in early detection is the HIV Self-Screening Pilot Study, launched in 2021 in the central region. This initiative aims to expedite infection detection for those who don't visit counseling and testing centers, with a larger rollout anticipated in 2024. Furthermore,

Eritrea has introduced WHO-pre-qualified rapid HIV testing equipment to enhance early detection.

The introduction of ART globally has been transformative, reducing daily medication regimens from 35 pills to just one. Eritrea has also introduced Post Exposure Prophylaxis within 72 hours to prevent infection among healthcare providers, rape victims, and other vulnerable groups.

Eritrea's comprehensive approach extends to breastfeeding practices. With over 80% coverage of breastfeeding, the country encourages positive practices and awareness. Collaboration among various ministries, including Agriculture, Marine Resources, Education, and Information, has contributed to positive outcomes. Health facilities provide education, while women promoters encourage attendance at baby clinics.

Promotional activities on nutrition have been held throughout August, showcasing the government's commitment to improving public health. Initiatives encompass media briefings, Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns, and artistic demonstrations to raise awareness about supplementary feeding.

Eritrea's achievements in addressing HIV/AIDS, HBV, HCV, and promoting breastfeeding highlight its commitment to public health. The nation's efforts, driven by effective strategies and comprehensive initiatives, are contributing to the betterment of the Eritrean society.



gaining independence, Eritrea has relentlessly striven to minimize HIV prevalence and achieve zero new infections. These efforts have yielded significant results, with the country's current HIV/AIDS prevalence below 1%.

HIV/AIDS has had far-reaching societal impacts, causing illness and contributing to discrimination. Misconceptions and controversies surrounding the disease were particularly prominent during the 1980s, a period of initial identification in Eritrea. The nation has therefore consistently conducted awareness campaigns to dispel myths and educate the public about HIV infection and AIDS.

pregnant mothers are required to bring their partners for HIV and syphilis testing during the first parental visit.

Antiretroviral treatment (ART) is provided for HIV-positive mothers, ensuring comprehensive care. The country's commitment to awareness and prevention has yielded positive results, with comprehensive testing contributing to a greater understanding of prevalence rates in different demographics.

Eritrea's aspirations align with global targets to expand ART coverage to 95% and reduce new infections to zero. Most HIV transmission occurs through unprotected sex, with mother-to-child transmission becoming

The campaigns extend to



### ERITREA PROFILE

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## SpotLight



*Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion*

Certain days stand out as particularly important on the Eritrean calendar. 24 May, celebrating Eritrea's hard-earned independence, of course, is one. 20 June, reserved to remember the monumental sacrifices of those who fell to win and defend the country's independence and sovereignty, is definitely another. 8 March and 1 May, which are set aside to observe the huge contributions and importance of women and workers, respectively, are also special days for Eritreans.

Joining these distinguished days is 1 September, locally referred to as Bahti Meskerem, which represents the anniversary of the beginning of Eritrea's long and bitter armed struggle for independence. The occasion, a national holiday filled with deep patriotism and utmost pride, offers an important opportunity to reflect upon and remember the immense sacrifices and brave, heroic exploits of so many who fought to turn into reality what to many for so long seemed an impossibility: the defeat of Africa's largest, best-equipped army and the achievement of independence.

On 1 September 1961, now 62 years ago, the Eritrean independence movement transitioned from street demonstrations, non-violence, and peaceful protest, to active, armed resistance. Years before, on 20 September 1949, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) decided to send a second commission of inquiry into Eritrea to explore a potential "solution [to] the problem of Eritrea." In the delegation's subsequent report about their visit to the country, Sir Zafrulla, the Pakistani representative, presciently observed, "An independent Eritrea would obviously be better able to contribute to the maintenance of peace (and security) than an Eritrea federated with Ethiopia against the true wishes of the people. To deny the people of Eritrea their elementary right to independence would be to sow the seeds of

discord and create a threat in that sensitive area of the Middle East."

After a lengthy international process seeking to develop a solution to the Eritrea question, on 2 December 1950, United Nations Resolution 390 (V), was passed by the UNGA. Resolution 390(V), which was backed and sponsored by the United States, extinguished Eritreans' hopes for independence, federating Eritrea with Ethiopia as "an autonomous unit ... under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown." Seemingly echoing Sir Zafrulla's prophetic statement, G.K.N. Trevaskis, a former British official in Eritrea, ended his book, *Eritrea: A Colony in Transition*, by warning Ethiopia that it would be in its (and Eritrea's) interest for the federal arrangement to survive in accordance with Resolution 390 (V). Yet he acknowledged: "[For Ethiopia], the temptation to subject Eritrea firmly under her own control will always be great. Should she try to do so, she will risk Eritrean discontent and eventual revolt, which, with foreign sympathy and support, might well disrupt both Eritrea and Ethiopia herself."

Although the Eritrean people's inviolable and inalienable right to self-determination was denied, contrary to principles recognized by the United Nations, and unlike the other Italian colonies that received independence at the end of World War II, Eritreans were nevertheless relieved that the country was not dismembered. They also generally sought to make the best of the federal structure. The terms of the international resolution stipulating that Eritrea was to be autonomous unit meant that Eritrea was to possess legislative, executive, and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs, while the jurisdiction of Ethiopia was to extend to defense, foreign affairs, and international trade.

However, Ethiopia, an absolute monarchy ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie, viewed the federal structure with disdain and contempt. Almost immediately, the Emperor began to violate the terms of the federal arrangement; just nineteen days after the federal arrangement was officially ratified and came into force, the imperial regime committed its first violation, through Proclamation 130. The Emperor's views of the arrangement calling for Eritrea's autonomy were made unmistakably clear in a speech delivered to the Eritrean Assembly on 22 March 1955: "There are no internal or external affairs as far as the office of his Imperial Majesty's representative is concerned, and there will be none in the future. The affairs of Eritrea concern Ethiopia as a whole and the Emperor."

The Assembly quickly descended into little more than a rubber stamp for imperial demands and it rapidly lost any credibility among Eritreans. Eventually, the entire Eritrean constitution would be replaced, while the Eritrean flag was replaced by that of Ethiopia. Eritreans were also banned from speaking or using indigenous languages (such as Arabic and Tigrinya), with Amharic, the dominant language of Ethiopia, being made the official language. Press freedoms were abolished, Eritreans were forced to dissolve their political parties and trade unions, and whole industries were relocated from Asmara to Addis Ababa. The economic basis of autonomy was also eroded, as Eritrea's highly lucrative shares of customs and excise were expropriated by the Ethiopian government, while foreign investors were pressured to invest in Ethiopia rather than Eritrea. Furthermore, tax funds from Eritrea were used for imperial rather than local interests.

Eritreans were also subjected to

state repression, severe violence, and persecution, while all forms of civil disobedience, opposition, dissent, and resistance, which had largely been peaceful and involved broad segments of the Eritrean population, were forcefully crushed. On 10 March 1958, the trade unions launched a general strike in Asmara and other major centers, lasting for four days. In response, Ethiopian troops fired on unarmed protestors killing and wounding many. Assassination attempts against nationalists also became common and routine, forcing some of the most prominent targets, such as Woldeab Woldemariam, Ibrahim Sultan, and Idris Mohammed Adem, into exile. From abroad they continued their opposition to Ethiopia's expansionism and helped establish resistance groups.

of old rifles, fired the first shots of the armed struggle in the Gash Barka region of Eritrea. Awate was a talented marksman who had earlier served as a soldier in the colonial army. There his military bravery and skills earned him the respect of his superiors and a variety of medals. A few months following Awate's launch of the armed struggle, Abdu Mohamed Fayed became its first martyr when he was killed at Adal, near Sawa. (Abdu Mohamed Fayed's grave is now located in Sawa, while Hamid Idris Awate himself passed away about 10 months after the beginning of the armed struggle. He had succumbed to food poisoning.)

For the peace-loving Eritrean people, the launch of the armed revolution was "the expression of the indignation of a people



It is worth noting that Eritrea had been guaranteed a review of its case by the United Nations if Ethiopia violated the international resolution. Despite the guarantee, and even though many Eritrean political leaders and activists, on numerous occasions, appealed and petitioned to the United Nations in protest of Ethiopia's steady dismantling of the federal arrangement, the United Nations and the international community remained silent and failed to muster a response. Finally, in November 1962, the imperial regime dissolved the Eritrean parliament under force of arms and annexed Eritrea, proclaiming it as the empire's fourteenth province. Again, the United Nations and the international community voiced no objections and failed to act in response to this flagrant breach of international law.

It was within this historical context that on 1 September 1961, harbenya (patriot) Hamid Idris Awate, a daring soldier regarded as a renegade by the Italians, British, and Ethiopians, and a small band of fighters, armed with only a handful

whose rights [were] flagrantly and ruthlessly suppressed." From those first shots fired by Awate and subsequent hit-and-run skirmishes, Eritrea's independence struggle grew into a wide-scale war of liberation encompassing the entire population – much like a small spark that ignites a blazing wildfire engulfing everything before it.

During the decades-long independence struggle, Eritrea received no substantive international economic, political, or military support, and it was confronted by one of the continent's largest and best-equipped militaries. Throughout the duration of the protracted conflict, Ethiopia was heavily backed by the Cold War superpowers, the US and USSR (sometimes simultaneously), as well as many other countries, including, among others, Israel, East Germany, Cuba, and Yemen. Eventually, in 1991, after one of the longest national wars for liberation in modern African history and following tens of thousands of deaths, numerous more injuries, and much devastation and destruction, Eritrea finally won its independence.





# OPINION

## September 1<sup>st</sup>: Pathway to Freedom and Honor

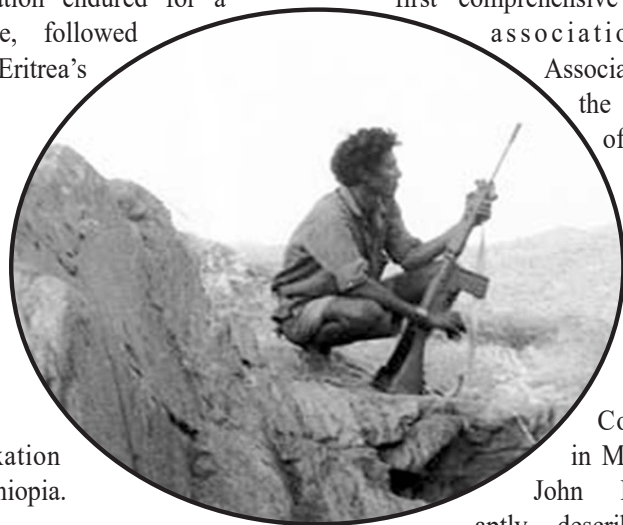
Hasebela Kafil

On Friday, September 1, 2023, the 62nd commemoration of the commencement of the armed struggle for independence will be celebrated.

When European colonialism came to an end in Eritrea, against the aspirations of the Eritrean populace, the nation was enmeshed in a federal arrangement with Ethiopia and subsequently plunged into the obscurity of Ethiopian feudal rule after the United Nations endorsed the federal resolution on December 2, 1950. This federation endured for a decade, followed by Eritrea's

and private institutions have been named after Awate, and a monument stands in his honor in Haikota, Gash Barka region.

Before embarking on the armed struggle, the Eritrean populace had previously engaged in legal and political battles against Ethiopian oppression and international machinations. From 1941 to 1961, they sought self-determination through lawful and peaceful means, all in vain. Eritreans explored various avenues to regain justice, dignity, and the right to self-determination. Their unity led to the establishment of the first comprehensive societal association—the Association for the Love of the



annexation by Ethiopia.

Ethiopia's disregard for the federal agreement and the international community's silence left the Eritrean people with no recourse but to initiate an armed fight for independence. After enduring 71 years of indignity, on September 1st, 1961, Hamid Idris Awate declared the commencement of the liberation struggle. Hamid Idris Awate, revered by Eritreans as the pioneering figure of the movement, is celebrated for his deeds. Numerous governmental

Country—in May 1941. John Markakis aptly described the exceptional mobilization and intensity of Eritrea's struggle, stating, "The political mobilization in Eritrea involved a larger proportion of the population ... to a degree not experienced by their counterparts elsewhere in the Horn at this time" (1990, 57-58).

When the United Nations passed the federal resolution in December 1950, the interests of Ethiopia and its allies took precedence over those of the Eritrean people. It

became clear from the outset that the Eritrean people's right to self-determination was sacrificed for the sake of the United Nations' agenda, aimed at safeguarding Ethiopia's and its allies' interests. The U.S. Secretary of State at the time, John Foster Dulles, candidly expressed this interest, stating, "From the point of view of justice, the opinions of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic interest of the US in the Red Sea basin and considerations of security and world peace make it necessary that the country has to be linked with our ally, Ethiopia." The aspiration for an independent and sovereign Eritrean state was thwarted to serve others' interests. Ruth Eyob succinctly captured this in her book 'Eritrean Struggle for Independence': "The demands for

justice and self-determination of the Eritrean people were subordinated to the imperatives of maintaining the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. From 1961 until 1991, Eritrean aspiration to nationhood was manifested through armed struggle" (1995, 5).

The Eritrean people's historical entitlement to self-determination was ignored, resulting in their transition from European colonial dominance to Ethiopian colonization as other African countries moved from colonial subjugation to liberation. Once the United Nations resolution was enforced, Ethiopia employed every means to undermine the federal agreement. The pillars of the federation were systematically eroded, freedoms curtailed, and Eritrean symbols and identities suppressed.

The Eritrean people's response was inevitable: they declared "Enough is enough." Thus, the Eritrean armed struggle began a year prior to Ethiopia's unilateral dissolution of the federation in November 1962 and three years after the inception of a covert movement, the Eritrean Liberation Movement, in November 1958. Hamid Idris Awate illuminated the path for the populace in general and the revolutionaries in particular, raising their awareness of the struggle's nature and their strength. The call for all Eritreans to unite in the struggle reverberated across the nation, rattling the feudal establishment in Addis Ababa. This audacious and intelligent initiation of armed resistance injected hope

into freedom-seeking hearts, illuminating the path ahead.

The battle against the heavily armed Ethiopian forces, initially backed by the USA and later by the USSR, was a contest against superior adversaries aligned with Ethiopian colonization. Throughout the arduous fight for independence, Eritrea confronted Africa's most formidable army.

The Eritrean revolution engendered a transformation across society, acting as a catalyst for Eritrea's political and intellectual emancipation. A mass social revolution ensued, with its direct influence extending into Ethiopia. The Eritrean revolution significantly reshaped the trajectories of history for both Eritrea and Ethiopia. Its impact extended beyond Eritrea's liberation. The Eritrean uprising against Emperor Haile Selassie and Mengistu's regime emancipated both nations from tyranny's grip, paving the way for a shared foundation of peace and stability.

The Eritrean people's endurance throughout the protracted and challenging struggle for independence forged a communal memory, shared glory, and societal cohesion. These elements now underpin the collective commitment to harmonious coexistence. United by the weight of their past sacrifices, the Eritrean people, as Ernest Renan would express, possess a "common will in the present," enabling them to accomplish remarkable feats together.





# Eritrean History: Important events in the month of August

Simon Weldemichael

Here are some memorable events in Eritrean history that happened in the month of August.

**2<sup>nd</sup> August 1889** -- the occupation of Asmara by Italy: The Italians set foot on Eritrean land for the first time in 1869 in Assab. In 1885, they extended their control from Assab to Massawa, and it took them another four years to reach Asmara. During the Italians’ march to Asmara, Eritreans

Adobha Conference. The conference was one of the earliest major attempts of unification and rectification by Eritrean freedom fighters. Due to lack of effective and revolutionary leadership, the Eritrean revolution was embroiled by divisive and reactionary sentiments. The democratic forces within the ELF (Eritrean Liberation Front) had endeavored to rectify the political and organizational deficiencies of the organization but to no avail. Although at the Adobha conference, a 38-member body, known as the General Command, was



were hard hit by famine that lasted from 1888 well up to 1892.

**3 August 1961** -- establishment of Asmara Theater Association. Asmara Theater Association was the most successful cultural association in Eritrea that left an indelible mark on the Eritrean society. The association was made up of well-known singers, writers, musicians, and actors. The creative and sophisticated works of art produced by the association have played a great role in the social, cultural and political transformation of the Eritrean society. The timeless songs of the 1960s, with their double-entendres, are still popular in Eritrea.

Asmara Theater Association was so popular it went on a tour across Eritrean towns and in Ethiopia. Its popularity can be gleaned from the writing of Mengistu Gedamu, an Ethiopian journalist, regarding the association’s 1973 tour in Addis Ababa. Mengistru wrote: “There were thousands of people crowded around the entrance to the hall... Women who had paid 25 Birr to their hairdressers found their hair ruined in the crowd. The entrance fee was 5 Birr but many people were willing to pay 25 Birr to enter the hall... Even though I could not understand the language (Tigrinya) or the message, I enjoyed the performance on the stage and the music enormously. In fact, it was the best I’ve ever seen. Alemayo Kahsay performed the Italian Toto and Teberah Tesfahuney sang like Doris Day (an American artist).”

**10 - 25 August 1969** – holding the

established, it only worsened the situation. Left with no option, the change-seeking fighters had to leave the organization and found their own, which eventually led to the formation of the EPLF.

**4 - 9 August 1984** -- Eritrean festival at Bologna, Italy. The national festival of Eritrea began to be held in Bologna, Italy, during the struggle for independence. The festival signified the unity of Eritreans and their identification with the ongoing struggle for national liberation at home. The first Eritrean festival in Bologna was attended by thousands of Eritreans from all over the world and EPLF leaders from the Eritrean field.

The festival at Bologna, which has a symbolic value in the history of Eritrea, served as a vehicle of mobilization and construction of the Eritrean national identity. It was not a cultural event or celebration; it was rather a continuation of the struggle for independence at a diplomatic frontline. As a cultural event, it gives an opportunity to celebrate and appreciate the cultural diversity of Eritrea. After independence, the national festival has been held at the Expo grounds in Asmara.

**2 - 7 August 1986** – holding the biennial Eritrean Festival at Bologna, Italy. Like the first Eritrean festival at Bologna, the festival brought together large sections of the Eritrean diaspora. This particular festival was very important as it closely coincided with the commemoration of the silver jubilee of the armed struggle.

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



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

**Excavator Operator**  
**Number required – (06)**  
**Type of contract – Indefinite**

**Major Duties and responsibilities.**

- Load and Haul ore and waste from designated areas as instructed.

**Safety**

- To adhere to loading procedures
- Do proper pre- check on the excavator before operating
- Excavator in safe position for loading
- Report any dangers observed during operation
- Loading area clean to prevent tire damage

**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</li><li>•Secondary schooling</li></ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Mining experience in the sense of Load &amp; Haul<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Six months and longer experience on excavators</li></ul></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.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Able to identify and report damage to machine</li><li>• Able to read and understand the display panel in the cab</li></ul></li></ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communication - Local (English will be an advantage)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safety leadership by example</li><li>• Good Interpersonal skills</li><li>• Commitment to deliver on agreed targets</li><li>• Physical condition to climb heights</li></ul></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

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

**Position: PE Mechanic**  
**Department: Mining**  
**Number Required: 01 (one)**

**Primary Purpose**

- Responsible for mechanical activities to maintain and or repair HME Primary excavators (PE)

**TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS**

**Planning**

- Follows the daily work reports/job cards.

**Implementation of the Plan**

- Comply to set priority for each day and focus on completing relevant tasks in professional manner.
- Ensures good housekeeping continually
- Focus on solutions to improve KPI’S of HME Primary excavator fleet in an efficient and effective way in order to minimise downtime.
- Performs regular inspections to detect potential problems before they cause breakdowns.
- Minimises downtime by ensuring the best techniques are being used to repair breakdowns.
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the workplace, including leading Field Level Risk Assessment (FLRA) and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report any safety issues/incidents.
- Comply with mine’s cardinal rules and other safety, environmental or other rules and standards as directed. Identifies any hazards in the workplace.
- Conducts preventative maintenance on the HME by checking engines; motors; pneumatics; hydraulic systems by following diagrams, sketches, operation manuals, manufacturer’s instructions, and engineering specifications. Troubleshooting malfunctions.
- Carries out “Fault finding” by using precision measuring and testing instruments.
- Removes defective parts by using hoists, cranes and hand and power tools. Examines form and texture of parts to determine causes of failure.
- Determines changes in dimensional requirements of parts by using rulers; callipers; micrometres; and other measuring instruments.
- Understands and is familiar with basic hydraulic systems.
- Attends technical and other training as required by supervisor.

**Reporting**

- Compile daily; progress reports as requested (completing Job Cards).

**Unique Requirments/ Other Informations**

- Candidate must be physically fit.
- Candidate must be able to work under severe conditions such as heat, wind, and dusty environments.
- Candidate must be able to work at heights

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience:
Technician certificate in Diesel Mechanic Heavy mining equipment is essential Ideally, the successful candidate will have technical mechanical, hydraulic & electrical skill set of and/or experience working with the following: Cat 6018, Cat 6030, Cat 6040	5 - 10 years with HME Maintenance and repair in a mining environment with not less than 5 years in this role

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate), Attention to detail, Analytical skill, Mechanical, Hydraulic & Electrical experience, Problem solving / Fault finding skills, Cat SIS / Cat ET, Hydraulic pressure testing and adjusting & Operator certificate are preferred Hiab – Man basket – excavator – (LV is essential)	Communication (English), Assertiveness Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling, Ability to work towards strict deadlines, High level of accuracy, Self-motivation &Team player

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

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

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

# Vacancy Announcement

Fanco Mining Share Company is inviting qualified applicants for the following position.

- Position Title: Accountant
- Number required: 01
- Duty station: Asmara and Fanco
- Duties and Responsibilities
- \*Prepare financial statements and analyze financial information.
- \*Establish, maintain, and coordinate the implementation of accounting and accounting control procedures.
- \*Compile and analyze financial information to prepare entries to accounts, such as general ledger accounts, and document business transactions.
- \*Analyze expenditures for the project.
- \*Monitor and review accounting and related system reports for accuracy and completeness.
- \*Prepare and review, expense, payroll entries, invoices and other accounting documents.
- \*Analyze expenditure trends and ensure expenditure control.
- \*Explain billing invoices and accounting policies to staff, vendors and clients.
- \*Resolve accounting discrepancies.
- \*Recommend, develop and maintain financial data bases, computer software systems and manual filing systems.
- \*Interact with internal and external auditors in completing audits.
- \*Supervise the input and handling of financial data and reports for the company’s


automated financial systems.

- \*Other duties as assigned by supervisor or management.
- Education, Training and Qualification
- \*BA degree in Accounting
- Language Skills
- \*Good command of English and local languages, Arabic helpful.
- Work Experiences
- \*Minimum 5 years’ experience in public sector with preferential in mining sector.
- \*Strong written and spoken communication, problem solving skills, team work abilities. Able to manage a team, data analysis and computation skills.
- \*Team player and excellent interpersonal skills.
- Additional Requirements
- \*Provide evidence of completion or exemption from national service;
- \*Testimony documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, copy of national identity card and etc.);
- \*Present release paper from current or last employer;
- \*Application should be sent through post office;
- \*Application documents will not be returned to sender;
- \*Deadline for application is 7 days from the day of publication in the newspaper.

Please mail your application to  
Fanco Mining Share Company  
P.O.Box: 1038, Asmara, Eritrea  
Tele: 113994

Note to Eritrean applicants  
Please send a copy of your application to  
Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare  
Department of Labor  
P.O.Box: 5252, Asmara Eritrea





ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY

Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16

Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688

Tel. ++291-1-153986

Asmara, Eritrea

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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

- Control waste dump materials
- Control waste dump levels
- Construct road ways and ramps

**Safety**

- Operate the machine in a safe manner
- Pre check before operating
- Operate according mine operating procedures

**Reporting**

- To the production Supervisor

**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>Secondary schooling</li><li>Able to read and write</li></ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mining experience in the sense of ripping and dozing</li><li>Six months and longer dozer experience on a mine</li><li>Roadway and ramp construction</li><li>Loading pad clean up</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 by example</li><li>Good Interpersonal skills</li><li>Commitment to deliver on agreed targets</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



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;

**Dump Track Operator**  
**Number required – (16)**  
**Type of contract – Indefinite**  
**Major Duties and responsibilities.**

Load and Haul ore and waste to the designated areas as instructed.

**Safety**

- To adhere to the Load & Haul traffic management rules
- Do proper pre- check on Truck and report any problems
- Report any dangers observed during operation

**Reporting**

- Report to mining supervisor

**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>Must have a license for a local truck</li><li>Able to read and write</li></ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mining experience in the sense of Load &amp; Haul</li><li>Six months and longer driving experience on mine trucks</li></ul>
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Able to identify any problem that will be a safetyrisk to machine and operator.</li><li>Understand pre – check before start up</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 by example</li><li>Good Interpersonal skills</li><li>Commitment to deliver on agreed targets</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





# “Let’s Harness Infinite Energy Instead of Suffering from Finite Energy Shortages” - Mr. Abraham’s Vision

Driven by his passion for energy conservation and environmental protection, Engineer Abraham Tekle has pioneered the development of a groundbreaking invention - the “Solar Oven.” The innovation taps on a readily available and abundant energy source, solar power, to address the pressing need of sustainable cooking solutions.

Luwam Kahsay H.

## Introduction and Background

I studied Mechanical Engineering in college and have had nearly 18 years of service at the Ministry of Public Works, specifically in the Civil Engineering Department, I have focused on sustainable practices. My academic journey led me to Japan, where I dedicated three years to studying Renewable Energy and Environmental Engineering.

## The Spark of Innovation:



The idea behind the Solar Oven was ignited by the immense

potential of solar energy. Solar power is not only environment-friendly, evenly distributed and inexhaustible, but it also aligns with existing technology. Having recognized its significance for both cooking and heating applications, I embarked on this journey in 2003 which culminated in the realization of the Solar Oven project in 2018.

## Addressing Core Challenges:

My role as an engineer centers around problem-solving, and the Solar Oven project embodies this principle. This invention is rooted in two fundamental elements crucial for our world’s survival - energy and water. Astonishingly, 66%-70% of our country’s energy consumption occurs within kitchens.

## Unveiling the Mechanism:

The Solar Oven comprises four essential components: a vacuum tube, frame, reflector, and food tray. The vacuum tube, a two-layered glass, facilitates cooking, while the frame holds the components together. The reflector captures solar irradiance, focusing it onto the



vacuum tube to generate sensible heat.

## Application and Versatility:

Through rigorous experimentation, I have demonstrated that you can make a diverse range of dishes on the Solar Oven. The Solar Oven’s utility extends to serving as an autoclave for sterilizing medical equipment, especially in rural hospitals. Its portability also makes it ideal for camping enthusiasts.

## Target Audience:

Presently, the Solar Oven project aims to benefit families with five members. This innovation lightens their cooking workload by harnessing the power of the sun, and it can be used to make various types of baked dishes. It is aligned with my goal of bridging the gap between urban and rural kitchens, replacing traditional cooking methods using firewood and fossil fuel.

## Advantages of the Invention:

Solar ovens present a compelling alternative to wood-fueled stoves in regions with scarce fuel resources and abundant sunlight. This approach contributes to mitigating deforestation and desertification. Remarkably, the project aligns with six Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, including poverty reduction, health improvements, enhanced education access, climate action, gender equality, and affordable clean energy.

## A Trailblazing Path:

The Solar Oven’s distinct

attributes, such as affordability, high efficiency, compactness, and adaptability to adverse conditions, position us as pioneers within our community.

## Operational Recommendations:

Users must note a critical operational aspect: avoiding abrupt temperature differentials that could fracture the glass. Matching the dish and glass temperatures is crucial to prevent damage. Fortunately, the glass is replaceable, ensuring long-term functionality.

## Public Reception and Future Prospects:

The public’s response at Festival Eritrea held at the Expo grounds was overwhelmingly positive. This experience reinforces the public’s enthusiasm for innovative solutions that positively impact their lives.

## Concluding Thoughts:

I firmly believe that the Solar Oven holds potential not only for Eritrea but also for sub-Saharan African countries. I urge stakeholders to give priority to this sector, leveraging the abundant solar resources available in equatorial regions. I’m open to collaborating with interested parties to enhance, develop, and expand the project, with my sights set on venturing into solar water distillation. Let’s harness infinite energy intelligently and liberate ourselves from finite energy constraints.

Thank you for your time, Mr. Abraham

