



## CHAIRMAN OF NUEYS CONDUCTS SEMINAR FOR TEACHERS IN MASSAWA

Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, Chairman of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), held a seminar on 21 October for heads of education offices in the sub-zones, school directors, and supervisors in Massawa. The seminar was conducted under the theme "Nation Building by Nurturing Competent Youth through Integrated Effort."

During the seminar, Mr. Saleh provided an extensive briefing on the mission and objectives of the union in the political, organizational, health, cultural, social, educational, and sports sectors, as well as on expanding the union's presence in educational and health facilities.

Mr. Saleh emphasized that educational institutions are at the forefront of producing nationalist youth equipped with knowledge and skills, noting that this responsibility lies primarily with teachers and school communities. He also called for strengthened cooperation with the national union in all its activities.

The participants engaged in extensive discussions on the issues raised during the seminar, adopting various recommendations. These included organizing sustainable training programs to enhance youth understanding, establishing forums for youth to exchange experiences, arranging visits to historical sites, preparing materials to develop the youth's political awareness, and organizing ongoing cultural and sports events.

## REGIONAL TRAINING ON MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION OF VETERINARY LABORATORIES

The Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, organized a training session focused on the maintenance and calibration of the national animal and plant health laboratory. The goal is to combat livestock and crop diseases effectively.

The training, conducted in Asmara from 14 to 25 October, was attended by laboratory experts from Eritrea, Benin, Central African Republic, Eswatini, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and Seychelles.

This training is expected to significantly contribute to combating animal and crop diseases, in partnership with other countries, enhancing production, and facilitating the exchange of experiences.

Mr. Amanuel Negasi, adviser to the Minister of Agriculture and

chairman of the National Board of Livestock and Plant Laboratory, emphasized that a coordinated initiative is essential to address the worldwide spread of emerging livestock and plant diseases. He highlighted the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international community's call for coordinated efforts to improve the scientific capabilities of laboratories in developing countries.

The training covered theoretical and practical aspects, including the importance of maintaining laboratory devices, challenges encountered, network line maintenance, solar energy, electrical safety, and the control of electric energy flow on laboratory devices, as well as the use and maintenance of cooling devices.

Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, speaking at the event, stated that enhancing Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory,

Biosafety, Biosecurity capacities, and maintenance and calibration of veterinary laboratory equipment are crucial to combat the spread of emerging animal and plant diseases.

## PEDIATRIC CARDIAC SURGERY UNDERWAY AT OROTTA REFERRAL HOSPITAL

Cardiac surgeries for children are being performed at Orotta National Referral Hospital through a collaborative effort between Eritrean doctors and Italian medical experts from 'Med-Action Bambini.' The program, which began on 23 October, will continue until 31 October, addressing patients from across the country who have been on the waiting list for surgery.

Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, manager of the hospital, stated that from 22 September to 5 October, cardiac surgeries were conducted on 79 children in collaboration with German medical experts. Earlier in the year, from 6 to 19 February, surgeries were performed on 24

October.

children in partnership with Italian medical specialists.

Coordinators of the 'Med-Action Bambini' program, Mr. Alem Demoz and Mr. Silvio Liyoni, noted that surgeries on six children were successfully performed by Eritrean medics. They added that efforts are underway to enable Eritrean medical experts to independently perform these surgeries in the future.

In related news, successful cataract surgeries were carried out on 177 patients in the Habero sub-zone, Anseba Region, from 16 to 22

Mr. Kahsai Seium, head of the eye treatment unit at Keren Hospital, reported that screenings were conducted across all administrative areas of the sub-zone to identify patients requiring surgery.

The medical experts who performed the surgeries commended the public's growing awareness, as evidenced by the increasing number of people visiting health facilities for eye treatment.

It is worth noting that cataract surgeries were also recently performed on 252 patients from the sub-zones of Keren, Elaberet, and Hagaz at Keren Hospital.

## MEETING TO REVIEW TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

The Ministry of Education's branch in the Northern Red Sea Region conducted a meeting to review the progress of the 2023/2024 academic year's teaching-learning process. Attendees included sub-zonal administrators, school directors, supervisors, and heads of education offices.

Mr. Reshid Mohammed-Osman, head of the education office in the region, noted that commendable efforts have been made to provide equitable education services, including renovations of schools in collaboration with the public and stakeholders.

The meeting included a report on efforts from kindergarten to high school, community contributions to the teaching-learning process,

and administrative, occupational, cultural, and sports activities. Participants engaged in extensive discussions on the report presented.

Mr. Petros Hailemariam, a representative of the Ministry of Education, commended the progress in pre-education and called for increased efforts to ensure equitable distribution of educational facilities and school enrollment of school-aged female students.

Mr. Kibrom Andemicael, managing director in the region, emphasized the importance of community involvement, particularly parents, in the development of the teaching-learning process and called for a reinforced role of administrators at all levels.



# Development

## Looking Forward to a Bountiful Harvest

*Simon Weldemikael*

The intensity and geographic coverage of the rain in the summer was so good that bountiful harvest is expected. June to September is the main growing season for farmers in the highland and Western lowland Eritrea.

Last week my colleagues and I went on a tour to some villages in the Southern region to look at the farms and preparations of farmers for harvest. We were welcomed by PFDJ Head of the Southern region, Mrs. Amete Nigusse, Head of the region's branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and heads of various departments in the administration of Dibarwa and Mendefera subzones. They gave us a briefing on the general conditions of the farms in the region.

We talked to farmers in some villages who expressed their delight at the conditions of their crops. The administrator of Shiketi, a village in Dibarwa subzone, said, "We, farmers, have unshakable belief in God, in our diligence and in the instructions of our government. Our village was given 21 quintals of chickpea seed, and our crops are now in very good condition, safe from worm infestation and ready for harvest." We saw some farmers hustling in their farms to protect their mature crops from birds and stray animals. Their faces were radiating with hopes of good harvest. For a farmer, there is nothing more pleasing and rewarding than to see a good harvest.

Local authorities and agronomists from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) are advising



rest."

Our next destination was Adi Mengonti, five kilometers northwest of Mendefera. The village is known for its fertile soil, and vast swathe of its land is cultivated all year round. When

to promote agriculture and productivity by creating conditions for subsistence farmers to play a central role in food security. One such initiative is the Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package that was introduced and implemented by the MoA in 2013. The program is designed to ensure self-sufficiency in small farm households. A lot of dams and other water harvesting infrastructures have also been constructed in different parts of the country. This will be crucial in transforming agriculture. The nation-wide soil and water conservation works, the introduction of hybrid seeds and agricultural machineries, the provision of veterinary services are all making contribution toward efforts to empower farmers and

transform agriculture.

The crucial role of agriculture for the development of Eritrea has long been recognized as demonstrated in the macro policy of Eritrea that was drafted in 1994. According to the macro policy "the agricultural sector is by far the most important provider of livelihood to the majority of the population." Eritrean agriculture has shown some promising signs of progress with increases in productivity in crops, vegetables, fruits, poultry and dairy farms. However, the contribution of agriculture to the GDP still remains small. If agriculture is to be the economic backbone of the country, the traditional, rain-fed, and subsistence farming needs to be transformed.



farmers to gather their ripened crops in time to avoid the effects of off-seasonal rain. The farmers grow crops such as sorghum, wheat and taff, which are common to grow in the highlands, and take, on average, three months to ripen. They also grow legumes such as chickpeas.

In Adi Geda, a village around 40 KM south of Asmara, we looked around the farms and talked with the farmers about the challenges they encounter and how they deal with them. The farmers told us they engaged in rigorous soil and water conservation work before the rainy season to improve the quality of their soil. The village elders told us that they did a lot of terracing and labeling to ensure that no water is wasted. They called on the authorities to construct a dam for their village for better and more sustainable results. Mr. Habtom Belay, administrator of Adi Geda, said: "We have peace and stability, and farmers need peace to produce. We have everything we need and with diligence we will own the

we arrived at the village, we were surprised not to see farmers in the field. Later on, though, we found out that the farmers were attending a training given by extension workers from the MoA in the subzone. The training focussed on growing sweet potatoes and their benefits. An exemplary farmer would be brought to the school and, through a participatory method, demonstrate to the farmers how to grow sweet potatoes. The farmers learn by doing and the role of the extension worker is limited to that of a facilitator.

As in many other African countries, agriculture in Eritrea is dominated by subsistence farmers who largely depend on rainfall. These farmers are constrained by limited access to quality inputs, low use of appropriate production technologies and climate change, among others. Shortage and irregularity of rainfall pose serious challenges to the agricultural sector and, hence, to the wellbeing of farmers. To alleviate the problem, the government has taken initiatives



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# Unilateral Sanctions and Coercive Measures: Illegal and an Obstacle to Development, Rights, and Cooperation

*Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion*

The use of sanctions and unilateral coercive measures (UCMs) as a central instrument of foreign policy has become increasingly common and widespread in recent years, especially among a number of wealthy and powerful nations in the West. Today, dozens of countries around the world, including Eritrea, are targeted by UCMs of some form or type. It is widely recognized that UCMs are fraught with an array of significant issues. Not only do they run completely counter to international law, they have serious humanitarian effects.

In an earlier article, I detailed how these measures, by definition lacking due process and applied without the explicit authorization or consensus of the international community (and the United Nations Security Council specifically), constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international humanitarian law, the United Nations Charter, and the basic norms and principles governing peaceful, diplomatic relations among states, as well as violate and gravely impede the realization of all human rights. This piece continues the discussion by shining a spotlight on how UCMs negatively impact development, both broadly and for Eritrea specifically.

## A violation of and a deleterious impact on the right to development

Notwithstanding their particular type, target, intensity, or scope of application, UCMs, which are essentially the modern equivalent of a medieval siege and represent a surrogate of warfare, flagrantly violate and have an adverse impact on the right to development – for Eritrea and other targeted countries.

For instance, consider the Declaration on the Right to Development (DRD), which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1986. (Although not legally binding, declarations carry considerable moral force and serve as a clear indication of the commitments of the international community.) The DRD recognizes development as “a comprehensive economic,

social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom.”

UCMs fundamentally violate



these entitlements and greatly impede the possibility of people in targeted countries, such as Eritrea, to self-determine their development priorities, actively, freely and meaningfully participate in their own development, contribute to the process, and benefit from it. Additionally, UCMs contravene the obligations set out for states detailed in Articles 3, 4, and 6, revolving around promoting cooperation, especially in order to eliminate obstacles to the realization of the right to development.

Furthermore, the United Nations General Assembly, the main policymaking organ of the organization, has adopted numerous resolutions condemning or objecting to the application of UCMs and recognizing their harmful impacts. (While it is accepted that General Assembly resolutions cannot create binding legal obligations, they help to underscore existing

## (Part II)

customary international law or contribute to its emergence.) One example is Resolution 77/214, adopted in 2022 and which declared UCMs to be a major obstacle to the realization of the right to development

targeted countries. And although the detrimental impacts of sanctions extend to reach all segments of the population, they disproportionately and indiscriminately harm the most vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons living with disabilities, the elderly, the sick, and the poor.

existing inequalities, and undermining the realization of the right to development.

Additionally, there have been unceasing efforts to prevent legitimate remittance transactions by Eritreans living abroad. Rooted in the country’s deeply-rooted values of solidarity and community, remittances represent a vital lifeline for many households (especially the poorest). More broadly, numerous studies by international organizations and leading scholars have consistently demonstrated that remittances are often a critical stabilizer, help recipient households build resilience, can promote sustainable development, and should be “welcomed, encouraged, and facilitated.”

Over the years, considerable pressure and coercion have been directed at third parties and potential partners aiming to thwart Eritrea’s receipt of valuable investments or requests for lines of credit, while frequent efforts have been exerted to force the closure of Eritrea’s diplomatic missions. With regard to investment, foreign investment in the considerable mining sector has been actively deterred and access to international markets curtailed, with the hopes of “choking off” a valuable revenue stream for the nation.

These streams are critical for financing the broad arrays of Eritrea’s health, education, and other developmental programs and initiatives. Diplomatic missions, meanwhile, are critical not only for their political relations dimensions, but also in fostering trade, mobilizing partners, and promoting economic interaction (such as foreign capital or investment flows and tourism) – all of which can play a positive role in driving socioeconomic growth and development. (This is true not just for Eritrea, but other countries.)

## Conclusion

UCMs on Eritrea (and other targeted nations) have no legal foundation and lead to an array of negative humanitarian or developmental impacts. It is only right and just that they are lifted immediately.

and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (The 2030 Agenda, a global roadmap to achieve sustainable development by 2030, was agreed to by all member states of the United Nations in 2015.) Resolution 77/214 went on to call upon all states to avoid the unilateral imposition of coercive measures and the extraterritorial application of national laws that ran counter to the principles of free trade and hampered the development of developing countries.

Notably, alongside the General Assembly, numerous global bodies, an array of renowned scholars, international and regional organizations, various civil society groups, and many others have also called attention to the illegality of UCMs and highlighted their negative impact on things like mortality, poverty, and the well-being and full enjoyment of human rights by populations in

For Eritrea, alongside all of the above, UCMs have had a range of impacts. For instance, they have raised formidable obstacles in acquiring authorizations and licenses for procurement and delivery of certain essential goods.

Due to “over-compliance” and the vast complexities of sanctions regimes, including the fear of secondary sanctions on companies that do business with sanctioned countries, Eritrea has had to navigate immense hurdles, many of which have led extremely long, extended delays and substantially increased costs, to access capital goods, spare parts, and technologies essential for maintaining and growing manufacturing industries or development of infrastructure. Frequently, the country’s access to certain technological and knowledge systems has been impeded or made far more challenging, thus creating barriers to scientific and technological advancement, exacerbating



# The Chronicles of Heritage

Sona Berhane

Delving into Eritrean customs, Bereket Amare's insightful book "ኅዳር ሰዓት ሰዓት" offers a captivating exploration of Tigrigna society across the twelve months of the year. Published in 2022, the book meticulously records the various traditions and customs that shape Eritrean life. To illuminate the cultural significance of October, the following excerpt is drawn and translated from the chapter dedicated to this specific month.

October in Eritrea occupies a unique position, embodying a duality captured in the local proverb describing it as "half bad, half good." This transitional month marks the entrance into autumn, a period of intense agricultural activity. Farmers embark on the crucial task of harvesting their crops, now fully matured.

Barley, a highly revered grain, takes center stage in this process. Prized for its rapid drying, it necessitates a swift harvesting effort. Songs of praise throughout Eritrean history highlight its significance as the first grain to offer its bounty to the farmer, reflecting its vital role in agricultural sustenance. Beyond its symbolic importance, barley is a remarkably versatile grain. In Tigrigna culinary traditions, it is roasted and enjoyed as a savory snack, ground into flour for nourishing porridge and thick flatbreads, and even consumed sprouted for added nutritional value. Furthermore, barley serves as the base for both common beer and the traditional S'wa a beverage that plays a role in social gatherings and cultural celebrations. These are but a few examples of the countless culinary applications that elevate barley to the status of the most bountiful and valuable crop. Notably, historical records document that Ras Weldemichael Solomon of Hazega, after being deceived and captured by Ras Alula, specifically requested barley as his sustenance during his imprisonment upon Mount Selama.

As autumn progresses, a dramatic transformation sweeps across the landscape. The vibrant greenery of summer yields to a stark "White Autumn," as it is referred to by the farming villages, characterized by the brittle whiteness of dried

leaves and stalks. This visual shift coincides with the official commencement of autumnal labor. Farmers diligently work their fields, harvesting and storing their yields in silos. October can thus be understood in two distinct phases: the initial period marked by intensive exertion, followed by the latter weeks characterized by the overflowing fullness of silos. This seasonal progression, with its blend of hardship and reward, is precisely what underpins the epithet "half bad, half good."

Eritrean society, known for preserving its wisdom through proverbs, offers an insightful perspective on October. One such proverb deems it an auspicious month for childbirth, linking the abundance of the harvest with the well-being of the mother and the newborn.

Beyond agricultural activities, October also witnesses a unique cultural tradition – the game of Aba Hani (or Aba Yowuhani, as it was originally known). Played exclusively by unmarried young



men and women from the 5th of October to the 5th of November (Geez calendar), this evening pastime represents a significant aspect of autumnal social life.

The annual commemoration of Aba Hani is a deeply rooted tradition with a rich and complex history. Its origins trace back centuries, with the central narrative embedded in local folklore and found in the old parchments of sacred texts. This tale, passed down through generations, forms the basis for many of the traditional



games played during the October evenings.

A striking feature of the commemoration is the exclusion of married individuals from participating in the games. This restriction highlights a key part

spiritual renewal. The harvested crops are kept piled in stacks throughout the village. It is customary for the young men to sneak around the village and take a handful of crops from each one of the haystacks. The men then take their bounty to the plains

different villages, the underlying themes remain consistent. These songs, which are often called the lamentations of Aba Hani, often express sorrow, longing, and hope, reflecting the emotional depth of the narrative.

As the month draws to a close, participants exchange blessings and make promises for the future. These promises, which must be upheld on the next Aba Hani commemoration, are made in the context of the shared experience of the commemoration, serve to strengthen social bonds and reinforce a sense of community. The ritual concludes with a sense of anticipation and a shared commitment to uphold the traditions of Aba Hani in the years to come.

The commemoration of Aba Hani offers a glimpse into the cultural heritage of the region, revealing the intricate interplay of myth, ritual, and social practice. It highlights the power of tradition to shape community identity and foster a sense of belonging. By preserving and perpetuating this tradition, communities continue to honor their ancestors and strengthen their connection to the past.

October being a month where two seasons meet, farmers continue hard at work harvesting and threshing their crops, hurrying to avoid the ruinous rains that may fall once or twice out of season. Bent and laboring industriously, farmers welcome the month of November.

of the story of Aba Hani. The games themselves are largely reenactments of the story with some competitive game fights among the men. In this competition, only one son may represent one family and so two brothers from the same household are not allowed to participate. These traditions serve as a form of communal bonding, fostering a sense of camaraderie and shared identity among the young participants.

The month of Aba Hani is a period of communal activity and

some distance from the village and thresh the crops. They collect the separated grain and present it to the young women. The women in turn grind it into flour, knead it, and prepare the necessary provisions for the nightly games.

The performance of songs and music is a central element of the commemoration. These songs, believed to have originated with Aba Hani's mother, are passed down orally and performed every year. While the specific melodies and lyrics may vary slightly across

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ENFI-MCCT Mining Engineering P.L.C

## Vacancy Announcement

ENFI-MCCT Mining Engineering PLC (ETME) is inviting applicants for the following positions for Asmara Copper-Gold Polymetallic Project site.

### Position-01: Construction Manager

Department: Processing Plant and Tailings Storage Facility

Number Required: 01

Contract Type: Definite

#### Major Duties and Responsibilities

The Construction Manager is responsible for the complete administration of construction and field personnel, and directs the field effort through the activities of his staff. He reports directly to the Project Manager. Specific responsibilities of the Construction Manager include:

- ❖ Leading the management of HSE in the field;
- ❖ Assisting in developing the construction schedule.
- ❖ Supporting the design process through constructability reviews, risk and opportunity reviews;
- ❖ Participating in development of the contracting plan;
- ❖ Developing site resourcing plan and selecting/mobilizing the construction management team;
- ❖ Establishment of the project site facilities;
- ❖ Managing and administering of the site activities to achieve safety, quality, budget and schedule objectives;
- ❖ Managing interfaces on site including between contractors, and between Construction and Operations;
- ❖ Testing & Completion of construction, and handover to Commissioning and/or Operations;
- ❖ Managing relations with the Owner and Subcontractor;
- ❖ Liaison with the project team in the Beijing's headquarter.

#### Qualification Requirement

##### Education:

- ❖ Bachelor's degree or above in Project Management

##### Work experience:

- ❖ Over 8 years of working experience in related fields;
- ❖ Relevant certificate is preferred;
- ❖ Speak and reading ability in English will be required;
- ❖ Working Experience in EPC projects is required for this position.

##### Additional skills and abilities:

- ❖ Excellent language skills in English;
- ❖ Proficient in operating engineering and office software;
- ❖ Have team-leading skills;
- ❖ Knowledge of project management, construction technology, cost control and personnel management.

### Position-02: Deputy Site Manager

Department: Processing Plant and Tailings Storage Facility

Number Required: 01

Contract Type: Definite

#### Major Duties and Responsibilities

- ❖ Assisting with the project management, implementing project contract and achieve the project management objectives;
- ❖ Responsible for the project contract management, participating in negotiation, review, signing and amendment of contract;
- ❖ Responsible for contract change and variation, processing work and cost adjustment as per contract procedures;
- ❖ Responsible for project payment issues including advancement, interim payment and final settlement;
- ❖ Responsible for project claim management, handling claims and counter-claims for breach of contract events in the process of project execution;
- ❖ Responsible for legal affairs of the project, give legal advises and the proper implementation.
- ❖ Other tasks assigned by the project manager or the company.

#### Qualification and Other Skills

##### Education:

- ❖ Bachelor's degree in Project Management

##### Work experience:

- ❖ Over 10 years of working experience at least in project management field;
- ❖ International EPC project, overseas project management experience is preferred;
- ❖ Relevant certificate is required;
- ❖ Working experience in Chinese companies and capability in speaking Chinese is preferred;
- ❖ Working experience in project cost control is required for this position.

##### Additional skills and abilities:

- ❖ Speaking ability in English;
- ❖ Excellent communication, coordination and project management skills;
- ❖ Knowledge of Eritrean and Chinese related laws & policies.

### Position-03: Deputy Site Construction Manager

Department: Processing Plant and Tailings Storage Facility

Number Required: 01

Contract Type: Definite

#### Major Duties and Responsibilities

- ❖ Assist the construction manager in leading the management of HSE in the field;
- ❖ Assisting in developing the construction schedule for the project;
- ❖ Supporting the design process through constructability reviews, risk and opportunity reviews;
- ❖ Developing of the site resourcing plan and selecting/mobilising the construction management team;
- ❖ Management of the site activities to achieve safety, quality, budget and schedule objectives;
- ❖ Managing interfaces on site including between contractors, and between Construction and Operations;
- ❖ Testing & Completion of construction, and handover to Commissioning and/or Operations;
- ❖ Participating the relations with the Owner and subcontractor;
- ❖ Experience in construction & commissioning management.

#### Qualification Requirement

##### Education:

- ❖ Bachelor's degree in civil engineering

##### Work experience:

- ❖ Over 10 years of working experience in related fields.
- ❖ At least two overseas project management experience is required.
- ❖ Speak and reading ability in both English and Chinese will be required.

##### Additional skills and abilities:

- ❖ Excellent language skills.
- ❖ Proficient in operating the OFFICE software.
- ❖ Team-leading skills.
- ❖ Knowledge of project management and construction technology.

#### General Information and Other Requirement

- ❖ Place of Work: Asmara Project Sites
- ❖ Salary: As per Company salary scale
- ❖ Type of Contract: Definite

#### Additional Requirement for Nationals:

- ❖ Having fulfilled his/ her National Service Obligation and Provide evidence of Release Paper from Ministry of Defense.
- ❖ Present Clearance from current/ last employer or Unemployment card from Labor office.
- ❖ Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credential, 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 applicants.
- ❖ All application should be sent through the post office.
- ❖ Deadline for application: 07 days from the date of publication on the newspapers.

#### Address: Please mail your application to:

1. ENFI-MCCT Mining Engineering PLC (ETME)  
P.O. Box. 6547 Asmara, Eritrea; and

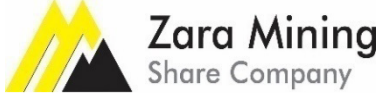
2. Mineral Resources Management,  
P.O.Box 272 Asmara, Eritrea.


#### Note to None-Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to

1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,  
P.O.Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea;



 <b>Zara Mining</b> Share Company		Vacancy Announcement
Position:	Mechanical Fitter	
Number required	03	
Location:	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Site)	
Reporting to:	Electrical Superintendent	
Primary Responsibility & Scope of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joins us as a Fitter Underground to maintain, install and commission engineering components of the machinery and equipment to an agreed standard around your designated area of responsibility.</li> </ul>	
Duties:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attend to Breakdowns and emergencies as required.</li> <li>- Ensure that material, spares, and equipment are available as required.</li> <li>- Ensure proper and adequate on the job training and coaching is provided to subordinates.</li> <li>- Comply with environmental requirements.</li> <li>- Exercise judgment with regard to replacement of components</li> <li>- Maintains a high quality of work.</li> <li>- Timely and accurate information.</li> <li>- Records results of all legal examinations in the appropriate format.</li> <li>- Works in a sequence that prioritizes work requirements.</li> <li>- Completing job cards and description of work and spares used.</li> <li>- Performing work to the required standards and specifications</li> <li>- Applying appropriate tools to complete tasks</li> </ul>	
Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A diploma or certificate in mechanical engineering</li> <li>- Degree in Mechanical Engineering</li> </ul>	
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimum of 1 year experience.</li> </ul>	
Leadership Experience - Nature & Length of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimum 2 Years of experience as a plant Mechanical Fitter for general duties.</li> <li>- Minimum 3 years for trade certificate</li> <li>- Previous working experience as Artisan Maintenance Mechanical Fitter</li> </ul>	
Other skills and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proven ability to analyses and solve problem. knowledge of theories and best practices in Fixed Plant Equipment Maintenance</li> <li>- Knowledge of preventive maintenance, maintenance planning, and reliability engineering processes.</li> <li>- Good in English is required.</li> <li>- Job relevant skills are appreciable</li> </ul>	
Salary: according to Company's salary scale.		
Place of work: Zara Mining Share Company Koka Gold Mine Zoba Gash Barka		
<p>Additional Requirement for nationals: - Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defence. Present Clearance paper from the current/last employer. Only short-listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned to the sender.</p>		
<p>Please mail your applications to Zara Mining Share Company P.O. Box 2393 Asmara Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs, P.O. Box 7940, Asmara, Eritrea, and to Mineral Resources Management, P.O. Box 213, Asmara.</p>		

 <b>Zara Mining</b> Share Company		Vacancy Announcement
Position:	Loader operator	
Number required	02	
Location:	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Zara)	
Reporting to:	Mining supervisor	
Primary Responsibility & Scope of Work	To assist with the transportation of spare parts, housekeeping, & other maintenance activities.	
Duties:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Operating a Front-end Loader to clear brush, level ground, or move earth to prepare construction sites.</li> <li>✓ Unloading materials from trucks or trailers using forklifts or other equipment.</li> <li>✓ Loading and unloading materials using front-end loaders and forklifts.</li> <li>✓ Inspecting equipment for signs of wear and tear, malfunctions, or damage.</li> <li>✓ Ensure that front end loader is maintained according to set standards.</li> <li>✓ Identify any unexpected problems requiring higher-level technical support and advise the supervisor.</li> <li>✓ Use the Front-End Loader effectively and safely to ensure high productivity and appreciate the machine's maintenance and optimum working parameters.</li> <li>✓ Performing other tasks as instructed by supervisors, including maintaining equipment and facility safety, following health and safety procedures, and conducting machinery inspections.</li> </ul>	
Formal Education, Certifications, or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade 8 Numeracy &amp; literacy</li> <li>- Training Certificate on Front End Loader Operations</li> <li>- Training Certificate in Forklift and Excavator Operations would be an added advantage.</li> <li>- Driving Licence would be an added advantage.</li> </ul>	
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least one year of experience operating a Front-end Loader.</li> <li>- How to operate the loader,</li> <li>- How to load and unload the machine,</li> <li>- How to operate the loader in different environments, including rough terrain, hills, mud, gravel, and other complex surfaces.</li> <li>- Dashboard indicators</li> <li>- Maintaining the loader in good levels of cleanliness.</li> </ul>	
Leadership Experience - Nature & Length of Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent leadership and organizational skills.</li> </ul>	
Other skills and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must be familiar with risk assessment procedures.</li> <li>- Be prepared to do standby duties and work overtime.</li> <li>- Good Communication skills – Tigrigna and English.</li> <li>- Work outdoors and in varying weather conditions.</li> <li>- Physical stamina is essential for this job because it requires lifting and moving heavy materials for extended periods.</li> <li>- Problem-solving skills to address issues that arise during their work.</li> <li>- Need to be able to identify potential issues with their equipment and know how to fix them.</li> </ul>	
Communication skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must be able to communicate with their coworkers and supervisors.</li> </ul>	
Attention to detail:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must be able to pay attention to detail when operating their machines.</li> <li>- Must be able to follow safety protocols and procedures to ensure their safety and the safety of others</li> </ul>	
Salary: according to the Company's salary scale.		
<p>Additional Requirement for nationals: Must have fulfilled their National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defence. Must provide clearance from the current/last employer. Only short-listed applicants will be considered potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned.</p>		
<p>Please mail the application through the Post office to Zara Mining Share Company P.O.BOX 2393 &amp; Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940</p>		
Deadline for application: 07 days from the day of announcement.		



**Zara Mining**  
Share Company

## Vacancy Announcement

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<b>Position:</b>	<b>Belt Fitter/Rubber Liner</b>
<b>Number required</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Location:</b>	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Site)
<b>Reporting to:</b>	Maintenance Foreman
<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	Zara Operations runs a process plant comprising ore-carrying conveyors and other rubber-lined equipment. The belt fitter controls or tends conveyors or conveyor systems that move materials or products to and from stockpiles, processing stations, or departments. Routine maintenance tasks include inspecting conveyor belts and components for wear and tear, checking for proper alignment, and ensuring all moving parts are lubricated and functioning correctly.
<b>Duties:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct regular inspections and perform preventative maintenance to minimize the risk of unexpected breakdowns and costly downtime.</li> <li>- Use tools and equipment such as cranes and forklifts to position and secure belts.</li> <li>- Troubleshooting, identifying, and fixing belt misalignments, replacing worn or damaged belts, and repairing or addressing any other issues.</li> <li>- Diagnose and repair issues with the fabricated components of conveyor belts, splicing belts, and rubber lining.</li> <li>- Adhering to safety standards and regulations, conducting safety inspections, and implementing safety measures to protect workers from potential hazards.</li> <li>- Ensure all safety guards and emergency stops are functional and properly maintained.</li> <li>- Accurate documentation and reporting of essential components of the conveyor</li> <li>- Report any significant issues or incidents to supervisors and suggest improvements.</li> <li>- Working in unison with maintenance planners on spare inventory during normal operations, shutdowns, or projects.</li> <li>- Carrying out any other duties as assigned by the supervisor</li> <li>- Standing in for maintenance belt technician during the absence</li> </ul>
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimum of 11 years of education</li> <li>- A recognizable certificate in procurement, administration</li> <li>- Ability to read, write, and speak in English.</li> </ul>
<b>Working Experience-Nature &amp; length:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mechanical Understanding of mechanical systems and components.</li> <li>- Attention to identifying and addressing minor issues before they become significant problems.</li> <li>- Safety Awareness-knowledge of safety protocols and the ability to work safely in industrial environments.</li> <li>- Physical stamina- the ability to perform physically demanding tasks, including lifting and maneuvering heavy equipment.</li> <li>- A minimum of 5 years experience working with mechanical systems.</li> <li>- Demonstrable ability to organize and execute</li> </ul>
<b>Leadership Experience-Nature, Length of time</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liaise with internal and external stakeholders professionally and courteously and provide advice where required.</li> <li>- Familiarity with best practices in Workplace Health and Safety and Environmental procedures and legislation policies</li> </ul>

<b>Other skill &amp; abilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Physically fit and healthy.</li> <li>▪ Strong communication and interpersonal skills.</li> <li>▪ Team player</li> <li>▪ Execute and deliver all work safely and to a high professional standard,</li> <li>▪ Must be able to work and perform under pressure.</li> <li>▪ Good verbal and written communication skills in English</li> <li>▪ Flexibility to work outside of regular business hours if required.</li> <li>▪ Must be able to work under minimum supervision.</li> <li>▪ Perform any other duties as requested by your supervisor.</li> </ul>
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<b>Key Performance Indicators:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Willing to undertake tasks requested by management outside the job description should the need arise</li> </ul>
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<b>Salary</b>	As per the Company scale
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Additional Requirement for nationals: - Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and providing evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Défense. Present Clearance paper from the current/last employer. Only short-listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned to the sender.

Please mail your applications to the ZARA MINING SHARE CO HR office. Asmara  
Address: Zara Mining Share Company P. O. Box 2393. Asmara,  
Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.

### Notice

Notice hereby given to the public that “**Agape Clearing and Forwarding Private Limited Company.**” has been formed among the following members.

**A. Members**

S/N	Full Name	Nationality	Address	Shares
1	Asefaw Zere Uqbagiorgis	Eritrean	Asmara	35
2	Senait Habtom Berh	Eritrean	Asmara	35
3	Tekle Adhanom Beraki	Eritrean	Asmara	30

**B.** The head office of the company is in Asmara and branch offices may be opened within the Eritrea and outside of Eritrea

**C.** The business purposes of the Company shall be

- 1) To engage in the Import and Export activities.
- 2) To engage in the General Trading activities.
- 3) To engage in the Manufacturing activities of different materials.
- 4) To engage in the of business of clearing and forwarding
- 5) To engage in the Travel agent and tour operator activities.
- 6) To engage commission agent activities.
- 7) To engage different Tourism activities.
- 8) To engage in cargo handling activities
- 9) To engage in the manufacturing of vinegar and oil production

**D.** The company has share capital of 500,000.00 Nkf (Five Hundred Thousand Nakfa) divided into 100 nominative shares. All shares are subscribed and fully paid up in cash. The par value of each share is 5,000.00 Nkf.

**E.** Mrs. Senait Habtom Berhe is appointed as manager of the company for unlimited period of time.

**F.** The company is established for unlimited period of time.  
**Agape Clearing and Forwarding Private Limited Company**

## Lighter Side

# The Art of Reading

Natnael Yebio W.

My uncle, Biniam, had been reading the Psalms (Dawit) in Ge'ez for the last forty years with tears in his eyes, but if you asked him the meaning of what he had just been reading, he would simply gawk at you and blink his eyes. He read because he had to. He did not read with understanding; no, not at all. He read just for the sake of reading, or maybe he thought that by reading the Scriptures day and night, he might assure himself of a soft landing in heaven.

A British poet once said that readers are divided into four classes. The first is like the hourglass. Their reading, just like the sand, runs in and runs out and leaves not a vestige behind. They only read for the sake of getting through time. The second is like the sponge, which imbibes everything and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. The third is like a Strain bag, allowing all that is pure to pass away and retaining only the refuse and dregs. And the fourth is like the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, retain only pure gems; these are the kind who profit from what they read and enable others to profit from it.

If you are reading without a purpose and don't understand what the book wants to tell you, you are not reading but simply scanning the pages without mental processing. You can compare yourself to Ge'ez software on a computer trying to read passages in English.

Reading should trigger the mind, causing readers to relate things and formulate ideas. It should light the 'candles' that remain unlit in one's brain. It should, by all means, effect some change in one's thinking and attitude to how one looks at things.

Unbeknown to us, as we live our daily lives, we are always reading signs, symbols, icons, people's faces, body language, reading between the lines, emotions, the skies, and the times we live in.

Once, this lady was invited to a jet-set dinner party along with her husband. It so happened that the group with whom her husband conversed and sipped red wine began to talk about the political development in China, Turkey, and Greece. The lady thought it was an easy subject to jump into and thus found herself throwing remarks now

and then during the high-flown and highbrow conversation.

Anyway, her husband, who knew better, advised her to stay out of the discussion and told her sternly to listen with a feigned interest. But to his horror and dismay, she insisted on joining the discussion and began to talk about where she had bought her beautiful set of china, how she used it to serve her well-cooked turkey, and how she took much care that the grease did not run over and stained her silk tablecloth..... It was her last attendance at similar receptions.

This lady could have kept quiet and listened to what the people had to say, learning simply by reading their minds. But foolish as she was, she found it too demeaning to learn from others. In fact, she could have learned a lot by moving around and analyzing people's attitudes in a reception where food and drink were plentiful and free of charge.

Before the invention of the alphabet and books, people read the language of birds, the imprints of wild animals left on the ground, the various smells emitted by plants, the threatening grimaces of the enemy, the threatening looks of clouds, the signs in the sky, an impending earthquake, the behavior of insects and fish, etc.

Ancient Egyptians read pictures that symbolized sounds or maybe ideas. The Incas or Aztecs read more or less similar symbols. Astrologers have always been reading about the shape of constellations and the movement of stars.

The American Red Indian read the smoke puffs that rose from the mountain yonder and knew that negotiation did not pay and that he had to be ready for war against the paleface. Geronimo, here I come!

Madam Olga, the fortune teller, read palms and told you that you would be laughing all the way to the bank, only to find out your assets have been frozen. The South African Bushmen read broken twigs and dried animal droppings to stalk their prey.

Reading is as much a habit as a cultivated skill that requires interest and insight. Some people trot around the world, and if you ask them to tell you something about the places they have visited or the people they have encountered, they remain dumb and unable to relate things. They could



have seen the Statue of Liberty, the Coliseum, or even the Moulin Rouge. But it is their outer eyes and not their inner eyes they used to see these historical monuments. Alas, they are unable to relate it to anything, not because they are illiterate or because they have not read anything in life to make connections between events they have experienced in the past. Still, they are not gifted with the capacity to see things intelligently, or maybe they are not inclined to do so.

However, reading should not be confined to books alone. It should include the reading and interpretation of everything around us.

Have you ever gone through a telephone directory lately? What about classified ads? Have you ever tried to read between the lines in government press releases? Can you learn anything from a restaurant menu? Magazine's anyone? Never! says the serious-looking company manager. Why not? If you don't see the lighter side of things, you will be condemned to see the dark side for the rest of your life.

If there is some habit that people should cultivate, it should be the habit of reading indiscriminately. Don't be led by other people's opinions about which book or magazine to read. Simply choose what interests you and begin to read. It may be the type of literature people call 'garbage', but read it as if you like it.

Some people say we should be cautious in what we read, but I have seen people who read 'garbage' in English with ease and relaxation because they liked it and finally showed significant change in their mastery of that language. By 'garbage,' I mean cheap fiction.

Strangely enough, I found out that those who read 'garbage' with ease and relaxation expressed themselves in English more fluently than those who read 'serious' books with much strain and effort.

Still, some wits have left us pithy aphorisms and maxims that might discourage those who want to go on reading books of their own choice. They say certain books emit light more if we burn them than read them. Again, they say some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. And again, someone had this to say: Thank you for sending me a copy of your book. I'll waste no time reading it. A bit cruel, isn't it?

I think it is better to read 'garbage' than never to read at all, for your mere reading of 'garbage' might induce some kind of habit in you and as you get bitten by the bug of reading, it will become a lifetime habit which is sure to bring untold joy to your otherwise humdrum life.

You may start with sick jokes or even comics, and once the reading habit is established, you might miraculously progress to reading heavy material such as contemporary literature and weighty dissertations.

I have developed the habit of reading cheap fiction. From such books, I learned hundreds of American idiomatic expressions. I gained the ability to understand everyday English, which simple people matter-of-factly speak. This helped me to express myself in English with ease when people older than me struggled with their Essential English Book One, Two, Three, etc., with the result that they continued to murder the Queen's English with impunity. Luckily, I developed such confidence in my

linguistic skills that I began writing simple essays in English while still young.

Reading should be likened to a mine rich in inestimable gems. It depends on the miner to get the finest of gems by hard work and patience. A miner comes over, looks around, begins to dig and sift for gold, and after an hour or two, packs up and leaves disappointed. Another prospector arrives with his mule, looks around, takes his spade, and begins digging. No luck. He starts again and digs all around. No luck. He persists and begins to dig, plow, shove, and sift with the utmost patience. Finally, he finds gold dust and specks of diamonds.

Looking carefully around you, you can find the most precious things in even the most unlikely places. There's no lousy book or literature but lousy brain or attitude. Of course, not all books are the same. Many ought to be tossed away if it were not for the respect well-bred people have for writers who try their best. On the other hand, even fools have something to say to us if we listen carefully. Go on reading books written even by birdbrains with an exceptional capacity to bore people to death; you can toss their books into the bottomless pit afterward.

How many books in this world have begun as blockbusters and ended up in gutters, and how many books have begun with shouts of boos and insults and ended up as the brightest stars in the firmament of learning. In this case, the first commandment should be: thou shalt not burn books!

Tired of books? Then read the world from which you came and with whose dust you will mingle one day.