

ERITREAN DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF AU ASSEMBLY



An Eritrean delegation led by Mr. Saleh Omar, Eritrea's Ambassador to South Africa and the Southern African region, participated in the African Union Extraordinary Summit held in Luanda, Angola, on 29 and 30 August under the theme "Strengthening of Mechanisms

for Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa."

Noting that the existing mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts have not been sufficiently effective, the Eritrean delegation called on the summit to adopt practical initiatives.

The Eritrean delegation noted that the principal causes of conflicts in Africa include ethnic and religious tensions, weak systems of governance, corruption, divisive and disruptive politics, and external interference. It underlined the importance of adopting inclusive and strategic measures to address these causes, stressing that priority should be given to the role and responsibility of African countries in ensuring their internal security and stability.

The Eritrean delegation recalled that safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Member States is among the fundamental objectives and principles of the African Union and called on the Union to maintain a consistent position in upholding these principles.

The summit reached a consensus on taking practical measures to strengthen the African Union's peace and security architecture and its capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts. It also called for greater coordination between Member States and the African Union, the strengthening of preventive diplomacy, and a strategic shift from responding to conflicts to preventing them. *(Full text of the speech delivered by the delegation is on page 2)*

IMPROVED POTATO SEEDS DISTRIBUTED TO EXEMPLARY FARMERS SHOW GOOD RESULTS

Mr. Medhanie Okbai, from the Agriculture Office in Dubarwa sub-zone, reported that the improved potato seeds distributed to exemplary farmers are showing good results.

He indicated that 160 quintals of improved potato seeds were distributed to farmers in June and cultivated on five hectares of land.

Mr. Medhanie said that the improved potato variety distributed to farmers produces abundant yields, is resistant to pests and diseases, and has gained wide acceptance among farmers.

Noting that they have been able to produce abundant quantities of potatoes and supply them to the market, the exemplary farmers said that, with the training being provided to them, they expect to increase their production further.



NATIONALS IN SAUDI ARABIA COMMEMORATE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF BAHTI MESKEREM

Eritrean nationals residing in the Saudi Arabian cities of Riyadh, Jeddah, and Al-Namas commemorated the 65th anniversary of the beginning of Eritrea's armed struggle for independence with patriotic zeal on 27 August.

At the commemorative event in Riyadh, Mr. Tesfay Tekle, chairman of the Eritrean community in Riyadh and its environs, provided a briefing on the historical background of the day. He said that preserving and developing the independence achieved through 30 years of arduous struggle and immense sacrifice is the responsibility of generations.

Ms. Weini Gerezgihier, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, noted that the armed struggle

launched at Mount Adal 65 years ago, in 1961, marked a new stage in the Eritrean people's peaceful political struggle for independence. She also congratulated the Eritrean people and the its heroic Defense Forces.

At the commemorative event in Jeddah, Mr. Abdurahman Osman, Eritrea's Consul General, delivered a briefing on the profound significance of the day to the Eritrean people. He also called on the nationals to strengthen their contributions to the National Martyrs Trust Fund and support for the families of martyrs.

A similar program was also organized in the city of Al-Namas.

The events featured cultural and artistic performances depicting the historical significance of the day.



CULTURAL SHOW IN CONNECTION WITH BAHTI MESKEREM



A cultural show in connection with the 65th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for independence of Eritrea was organized on Thursday evening, 31 August, at Cinema Roma.

The program, organized in collaboration with the Commission of Culture and Sports and the National Holidays Coordinating Committee, featured cultural and artistic performances reflecting the profound significance of the day to the Eritrean people, the immense

sacrifices paid for independence, and the victory achieved. It also featured songs, poems, and dramas depicting the unity and harmony of the Eritrean people.

The program was broadcast live on Eritrean Television.

In the same vein, nationals residing in Chicago and its environs in the United States celebrated the 65th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for independence with patriotic zeal on 29 August.

The celebratory event was attended by a number of nationals of different ages and featured various programs reflecting Eritrean culture and values.

The participants said that the fact that the program was led by young people born outside their country added color to the event. They also said that national holidays are significantly contributing to the transmission of national history and identity to the younger generation, as well as giving impetus to national resilience.

Statement by the Delegation of the State of Eritrea at the 21st Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union on the Strengthening of Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Mr. Chairperson,

Allow me, at the outset, to express my heartfelt gratitude to the people and Government of the Republic of Angola for the warm hospitality accorded to me and my delegation since our arrival in the beautiful city of Luanda.

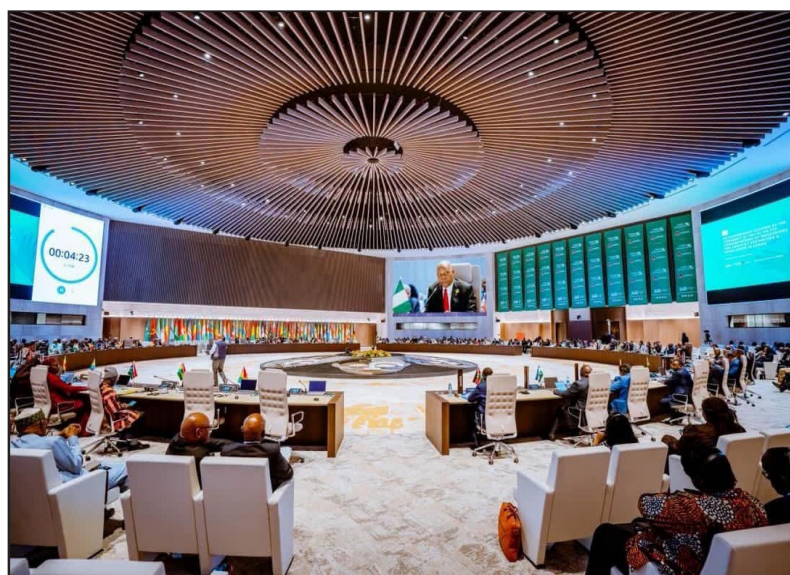
Mr. Chairperson,

Africa continues to suffer from violent conflicts arising from both internal and external factors. At the same time, the mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution that the continent has developed over the years have not proven sufficiently effective in addressing the conflicts confronting Africa. African agency is further undermined when non-African countries and organizations pursue competing, overlapping and externally driven initiatives on the continent.

Against this backdrop, the theme of this Extraordinary Summit—Strengthening of Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa—is both timely and highly relevant.

Mr. Chairperson,

The root causes of conflicts in Africa vary from one situation to another. Nevertheless, ethnic and religious polarization, state fragility, corruption, exclusionary and divisive politics, and external interference are among the factors that frequently cause or exacerbate conflicts.



There must therefore be deliberate, sustained and comprehensive efforts to address these challenges in a coherent and strategic manner.

Effective conflict prevention begins at the national level. Hence, the primary responsibility of African States for the promotion and maintenance of peace and security must be accorded utmost importance. Strong and effective national institutions and mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts are prerequisites for building robust sub-regional and continental peace and security architectures.

In order to curb and reverse the worrying regression in state-building processes, there is an urgent need to move away from identity-based and divisive politics towards citizenship-based politics as a foundation for building cohesive, resilient, inclusive and stable states.

The concentration of national resources in the hands of a few must give way to equitable utilization of national resources for the benefit of all citizens.

Mr. Chairperson,

At the sub-regional and continental levels, it is imperative to undertake a thorough evaluation of the existing peace, security and governance architectures, with a view to identifying their shortcomings, building on their strengths, and improving their effectiveness.

Such an effort must go hand in hand with addressing the current unsustainable level of the African Union's dependence on external funding. Strengthening domestic resource mobilization, together with prudent, transparent and accountable utilization of available resources, is essential for safeguarding the independence and sustainability of the Union's peace and security

agenda.

Mr. Chairperson,

External interference—whether directly through the deployment or support of mercenaries, or indirectly through financial, political and military support to actors in African conflicts—is inflicting enormous damage on the continent and prolonging conflicts. Africa can truly be the master of its own destiny only when it asserts and safeguards its ownership of the solutions to its challenges and rejects external meddling in its affairs.

Peace, security and development are intrinsically interconnected. Conflict prevention and resolution must therefore be complemented by sustainable development programs founded on inclusivity, social justice, national reconciliation and the restoration of institutions and livelihoods.

It goes without saying that, in all its activities, the African Union must maintain an unwavering commitment to the defense of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of its Member States. These are fundamental and inviolable principles of the African Union.

Mr. Chairperson,

Having identified and diagnosed these challenges, the next step must be to chart clear, realistic and time-bound plans of action, accompanied by firm political commitment to their effective implementation.

Africa possesses the resources, institutions and human capacity to chart a different course. What is required is political commitment, African ownership, collective responsibility and determined action.

Thank you!
30 August 2026

Luanda, Republic of Angola

News

CONTRIBUTION OF ENCOURAGING OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

Encouraging outstanding students provides significant impetus for them to become competitive in their education and motivates their fellow students to improve their academic performance.

The comment was made at ceremonies conducted from 27 to 30 August to recognize 157 outstanding students from Embahara, Halai and Barka high schools in the Central Region who attained GPAs ranging from 3.0 to 4.0 in the 2025/2026 national school-leaving examination. The awardees were members of the 38th round of national service.

The awardees included 46 students from Embahara High School and 32 from Halai High School. Barka High School also recognized 49 students who attained a GPA of 4.0 and 79 students who scored above 3.6.

The schools directors said that the objective of the awards was to encourage the outstanding students to work hard in their

college education and motivate their fellow students to strive for academic excellence and become competitive.

Noting that educational quality can be achieved through the coordinated efforts of teachers, students and parents, the directors said that the increasing number of awardees from year to year attests to this cooperation. They also called on the awardees to work hard and excel in their college education.

Congratulating the awardees, their teachers and parents, the heads of the education offices in the sub-zones called on parents to regularly follow up on their children's academic performance and urged students to strive for educational excellence.

Of the 1,392 students from the three high schools who sat for the national school-leaving examination, 421 attained scores qualifying them for degree programs, while 294 qualified for diploma programs.

From Social Media

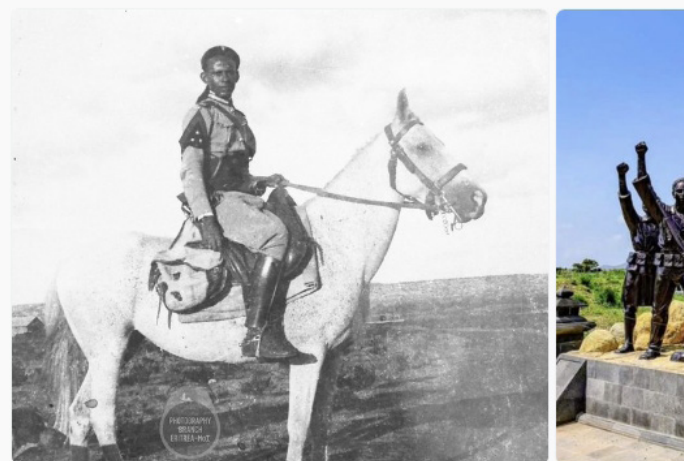


Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · 7h

#Eritrea is solemnly commemorating today the 65th Anniversary of the beginning of the Armed Struggle for national liberation and human dignity.

As it will be recalled, a small people and nation had to suffer the ordeals of Africa's longest war of liberation, (1961-1991), simply because their inalienable right to decolonization, the pronounced provisions of international law, were brazenly compromised and subordinated to mollify the geopolitical interests of global powers and their regional surrogate.

In this respect, September 1st, 1961, epitomizes the noble determination, as well as history of resilience and heroism, of a small people who chose not to succumb to injustices and the logic of crude force or military power!



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**ERITREA
PROFILE**

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SpotLight

Literacy: Critical for Building a Peaceful, Just, Sustainable Society

Bana Negusse

International Literacy Day, observed annually on September 8, is a global occasion to recognize literacy as a fundamental human right and a foundation for equity, opportunity, and social justice. Established by UNESCO in 1966 during the organization's fourteenth General Conference and first observed in 1967, the day has become an important reminder of both the progress made and the challenges that remain. This year, as the world marks the

skills has declined considerably. In 1970, nearly one-quarter of the world's youth were unable to read or write, while by 2016 the figure had fallen to less than ten percent. Despite these gains, illiteracy remains a major global challenge. UNESCO estimates that approximately 739 million youth and adults still lack basic literacy skills. Illiteracy continues to disproportionately affect women and girls, as well as poor and marginalized communities. In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where educational resources

and rural populations. Educational opportunities were limited, schools were scarce, and resources were inadequate. From the earliest years of independence, however, the government identified education as a national priority and recognized it as essential to building the country's human capital. The 1994 National Charter, which articulated Eritrea's vision for national development, placed the eradication of illiteracy among its key priorities.

Since then, Eritrea has made notable strides in expanding literacy. According to UNESCO data, adult literacy rose from 52 percent in 2002 to 76.6 percent in 2018, while youth literacy increased from 77.9 percent to 93.3 percent over the same period. UNESCO has also highlighted Eritrea's progress in youth literacy as one of the most significant achievements recorded globally over the past five decades. These improvements were not accidental. Rather, they resulted from a sustained and comprehensive approach aimed at expanding access to education, improving quality, and ensuring that underserved communities were not left behind.

Across the country, thousands of schools have been constructed, increasing the number of educational institutions from just over 500 at independence to more than 2,350 at present. Roads have been built and upgraded, public transportation expanded, and bicycles distributed to students to help reduce some of the barriers faced by children in remote and rural areas. Free and compulsory education from pre-primary to higher levels has helped expand opportunities for children from different backgrounds and circumstances. Measures aimed at addressing harmful practices such as child marriage have also

supported efforts to reduce gender disparities in education, enabling more girls to remain in school and pursue their potential.

Eritrea has also placed considerable emphasis on improving the quality of teaching. More than 20,000 teachers are employed across the country, with many benefiting from training and professional development programmes. International cooperation has been an important complement to Eritrea's national efforts, with partnerships involving the GPE and UN agencies contributing technical expertise, capacity building, educational planning, and support for underserved communities. Continued collaboration with development partners remains important as Eritrea works to consolidate its gains and address the remaining literacy challenges. In recent years, more than one million textbooks and teaching guides have been distributed in nine languages, supporting the country's mother-tongue education policy. By allowing children to begin their education in their own languages, this approach helps preserve Eritrea's rich cultural and linguistic heritage while also supporting comprehension, retention, and more equitable access to education among the country's diverse communities.

Importantly, efforts have also focused on reaching populations that are often difficult to serve through conventional education systems. Mobile and boarding schools have been established for nomadic communities and children living in hard-to-reach areas, with 65 such schools currently in operation. Adult literacy programmes, which enroll thousands of learners each year,



provide opportunities for those who may have missed out on formal education. Many participants are women, helping to address gender disparities while also promoting intergenerational learning. Literate parents are better able to support their children's education and create an environment in which learning is valued within the household.

Eritrea is now seeking to build on these efforts with an even more ambitious objective: the complete eradication of illiteracy. At a national conference held in Keren from 18 to 20 August 2026 to review progress in the campaign against illiteracy over the past decade, the Ministry of Education developed a five-year strategic plan extending through 2030. The plan seeks to enable every citizen to become literate and to continue learning through adult education programmes, evening classes, and the establishment of community libraries. The conference also emphasized the importance of integrated efforts by government institutions, teachers, communities, and partners, particularly in extending literacy opportunities to people living in remote areas. The new plan represents a significant next step in Eritrea's long-term literacy campaign, shifting the focus from expanding literacy to the ultimate goal of ensuring that no citizen is left behind.

Overall, Eritrea's literacy journey demonstrates that meaningful progress is possible even under challenging circumstances. By treating literacy and education as essential to national development and as rights that should be accessible to all, the country has expanded opportunities, reduced disparities, and strengthened the foundation for long-term development. Its experience illustrates how sustained political commitment, community participation, international cooperation, and inclusive educational policies can work together to produce lasting change.



60th International Literacy Day, the global theme is "Literacy for people, the planet and prosperity." The theme underscores the enduring importance of literacy not only to individual well-being and opportunity, but also to sustainable development and the future of our planet. The observance calls on policymakers, educators, and communities around the world to renew their commitment to advancing literacy for all.

Literacy, simply understood as the ability to read and write, has implications that extend far beyond the classroom. It enables people to access information, communicate effectively, make informed decisions, and participate more fully in society. Extensive research has shown that literacy contributes to economic growth, supports sustainable development, and serves as a powerful tool for social empowerment. Literate individuals are better positioned to participate in civic life, improve their livelihoods, and contribute to the development of their communities. Literacy also encourages greater awareness, responsibility, and engagement with others, all of which are qualities that are essential to building cohesive and peaceful societies. It is therefore not merely a technical skill, but a pathway to realizing a wide range of human rights and opportunities.

Globally, progress in literacy has been significant. Over the past several decades, the proportion of young people without basic literacy

are often limited and access remains uneven, the challenge is particularly pronounced. Global crises, including poverty, conflict, and the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic a few years ago, have further deepened educational inequalities and placed hard-won gains at risk. Millions of children continue to attend school irregularly or leave the education system altogether, making the fight against illiteracy an ongoing priority.

Against this backdrop, Eritrea provides an important example of how sustained commitment and inclusive policies can contribute to progress in literacy. When the country gained independence in 1993, literacy levels were low, particularly among girls, women,



OPINION

September 1: A Demonstration of Resilience, Unity, and Determination

Hasebela Kafil

On 1 September 1961, Eritrea entered a new and decisive chapter in its history. At the mountains in Gash Barka, Hamid Idris Awate and a small group of determined fighters took up arms, firing the first shots of what would become one of Africa's longest and most arduous armed struggles for liberation. The armed struggle started when Eritreans' persistent peaceful protests, civil resistance and diplomatic appeals were repeatedly ignored, suppressed, and violently silenced.

On September 1, Eritreans commemorate Hamid Idris Awate, the martyrs who followed him, and the generations that endured the long armed struggle. Eritrea's armed struggle is a testament to the triumph of a small but united, resilient and determined force in the face of a lot more larger and armed force.

In order to understand the significance of 1 September 1961, it is necessary to go back to the years immediately following the Second World War, when Eritrea's future became entangled in the geopolitical calculations of the emerging Cold War.

On 20 September 1949, the United Nations General Assembly dispatched a second commission of inquiry to Eritrea to examine a possible "solution [to] the problem of Eritrea." The commission found substantial support of Eritreans for independence, but its report was undermined by the overriding interests of global superpowers.

Eritreans' aspirations were ultimately subordinated to geopolitical considerations when on 2 December 1950, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 390 (V), establishing a federation between Eritrea and Ethiopia and placing Eritrea under "the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown." The resolution passed with strong US backing. Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan's representative, issued a warning that would prove remarkably prescient:

"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."

In the strategic calculations of Washington, the importance of Ethiopia as an ally and of the Red Sea region outweighed Eritrea's rightful demand for independence. The US Secretary of State at the time, John Foster Dulles, later expressed that calculation with unusual bluntness before the UN Security Council in 1952:

Addis Ababa. Over the following decade, the erosion continued. Eritrea's flag was replaced by Ethiopia's, Amharic was imposed as the official language, political parties and trade unions were prohibited, and press freedoms were curtailed. Eritrean political leaders were pressured or forced out from office while the country's industrial and economic resources were increasingly placed under Ethiopian control.

Against this backdrop, Eritreans' resistance intensified. Student demonstrations in 1957

and formally annexed Eritrea as Ethiopia's "14th province." Eritreans refused to lend legitimacy to the annexation.

It was within this climate of repression, political betrayal, and the systematic dismantling of Eritrean autonomy that Hamid Idris Awate and his companions took up arms on 1 September 1961. Their first engagement in the Gash Barka region did not occur in isolation. Awate had a long history of resistance to foreign domination, having served and fought under

about the consequences of Ethiopia's policies had appeared even before the federation was dismantled. Writing in his 1960 book *Eritrea: A Colony in Transition, 1941–1952*, British official G.K.N. Trevaskis cautioned that undermining the federal arrangement could produce "Eritrean discontent and eventual revolt, which, with foreign sympathy and support, might well disrupt both Eritrea and Ethiopia herself." The prediction proved accurate.

The war that followed would last thirty years and place Eritrean fighters against forces that had enormous military and political advantages. Ethiopia received substantial assistance from both Cold War superpowers at different stages as well as other countries. Eritrean forces, by contrast, operated for much of the struggle with no or limited external support and under severe material constraints.

Yet the liberation movement endured. Through years of warfare, political upheaval, displacement, and immense human suffering, the struggle developed into one of Africa's most consequential liberation movements. Tens of thousands of Eritreans lost their lives, many more were wounded or displaced, and the country suffered extensive destruction. In 1991, the liberation forces entered Asmara and brought the war to its decisive conclusion. Eritrea's independence was subsequently affirmed through the 1993 referendum.

The significance of the struggle extends beyond the military victory itself. Its history offers enduring lessons about resilience, unity, and political determination. A movement that began with a small number of poorly equipped fighters was able to survive and grow, beating a much larger and army.

That history also produced a powerful sense of confidence: the conviction that apparently overwhelming odds do not necessarily determine the outcome of a struggle. The achievement of independence came at an extraordinary human cost, but it demonstrated what sustained determination and collective purpose can accomplish.



"From the point of justice, the opinions of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic interest of the United States in the Red Sea basin and considerations of security and world peace make it necessary that the country be linked with our ally, Ethiopia."

For Eritreans, the statement came to embody a painful lesson: in the international politics of the time, strategic interests could take precedence over the rights and wishes of a people.

The federation itself provided Eritrea with legislative, executive, and judicial autonomy in domestic matters, but the arrangement was steadily dismantled by Emperor Haile Selassie's government. Within weeks of its implementation, Ethiopia violated the federal framework by bringing Eritrea's judiciary under the authority of

and 1962 and the nationwide strike of 1958 were met with brutal force. Protesters were killed, arrested, or driven into exile. Nationalist figures, including Woldeab Woldemariam, Ibrahim Sultan, and Idris Mohammed Adem, faced aggression and assassination, fled their country and carried on their political struggle in exile.

Eritrean representatives repeatedly appealed to the United Nations over Ethiopia's violations of the federal arrangement. However, those appeals produced no protection. As the federation became little more than a shell, confidence in the ability of international institutions to safeguard Eritrea's rights steadily disappeared.

The final rupture came in November 1962 when Emperor Haile Selassie's government dissolved the Eritrean parliament

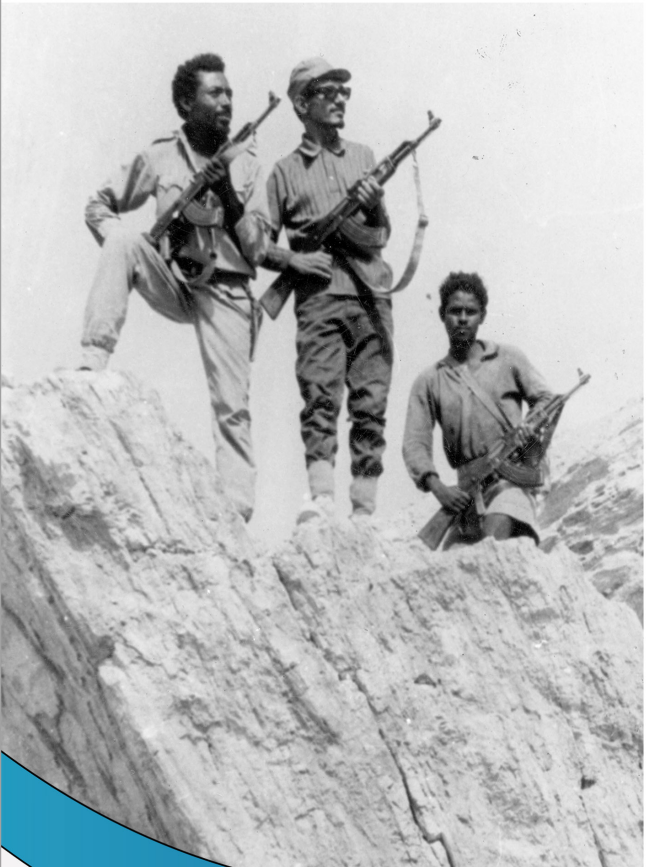
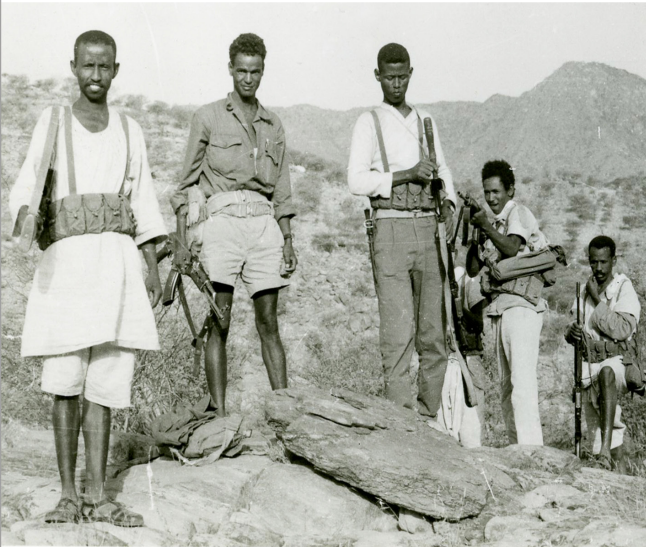
successive administrations. His decision to launch armed resistance reflected the growing conviction among Eritreans that peaceful avenues for securing their political rights had been exhausted.

Months later, Abdu Mohamed Fayed became the movement's first martyr, falling at a battle near Adal. His death became an early symbol of the sacrifices the struggle would demand. Awate himself died less than a year after the onset of the armed struggle, but the movement he helped ignite survived and expanded. What began with a small band of fighters gradually developed into a nationwide liberation struggle that would go on for three decades.

Eritreans' resort to armed resistance came as a consequence of rights denied rather than as an initial choice. Indeed, warnings



**September 1, 1961: The beginning of
the armed struggle of Eritrea**



*Photo: Taezaz Abraha
Fremmatos Estifanos
MOI Archives
Design: Taezaz Abraha*



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P.O. Box 4276
Asmara
Eritrea

Tel: (+291) 1124941
Fax: (+291) 1124941
www.bishamining.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

Position: Electrical & instrumentation Trainer

Department: Employee Services

Section: Training & Development

Number Required: One (01)

Primary purpose

- The Electrical & Instrumentation Trainer is responsible for effectively delivering competency-based training, assessment, and workplace coaching for Electrical, Instrumentation, Control, and Air Conditioning personnel to develop competent artisans capable of safely and effectively performing maintenance activities in accordance with BMSC standards, OEM requirements, procedures, and operational needs. The role supports national workforce capability development through effective training delivery and continuous improvement of technical training programs...

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- General understanding of process instrumentation and electronics. Perform calibration and maintenance tasks.
- Fault finding, troubleshooting techniques and diagnosing of problems that arise when equipment fails.
- Report to the Instrumentation Supervisor. Basic PLC and SCADA principles or good electronic skills.
- The successful candidate will be legally appointed and found competent to do all instrumentation and electronic work.
- Perform Control Loop tuning and configuration and maintenance.
- This position is responsible for installing and maintaining all BMSCs business critical radio transmission equipment and systems.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Conduct training impact assessment and training auditing
- Good verbal and written communication skills in English
- Ability to work in multicultural work environment
- Produce and maintain effective training results
- Conducting training evaluation & effectiveness assessment
- Coaching and mentoring skills
- Assessment and moderation skills
- Understanding of instruction design system.

Qualifications:	
Degree Electric or instrumentation Engineering	
Knowledge and Experience:	
3 – 5 years of practical experience in Electrical, Instrumentation, Control, or Air Conditioning maintenance in mining or industrial environments	
2 – 3 Training & Assessment experience	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Advanced)	Communication (English and local language)
Management skills	Assertiveness
Attention to detail	Interpersonal Relations
Analytical skill	Integrity
Accounting Principles	Conflict resolution
Problem solving skill	Ability to work towards strict deadlines
Relevant trade skills	High level of accuracy
Business and Finance Acumen	Discretion
Coaching and Mentoring skills	Multicultural awareness
Creativity	Ability to work towards strict deadlines
Verbal and Written reporting skills	Positive and Professional mannerisms
Delegation skills	Friendly and respectful
	Discretion
	Organizational skills
	Driven/ Active

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provided evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- 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 Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

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

2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
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.
Senior Process Plant Maintenance Supervisor
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite (2years)
Major Duties and responsibilities

- The Senior Supervisor must understand all the functions and maintenance procedures in a copper and zink and gold plant.
- He / she must be conversant and have the experience of working with OEMs and familiar with the process plant environment in terms of equipment and operational process.
- He / she must also be to assist the supervisors with support and advice.
- Must have a good understanding of Pronto and must be able to communicate with all levels of the workforce and help build a positive team spirit.
-

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Team Leadership & Management training, mentoring, and supervising maintenance technicians and Supervisors, including scheduling shifts and delegating tasks.
- Preventive & Predictive Maintenance, Developing and executing schedules for inspections and repairs of machinery, electrical, and HVAC systems to minimize downtime.
- Safety Compliance, ensuring all maintenance work adheres to OSHA and other health and safety regulations, including conducting regular inspections.
- Strategic Planning by analyzing performance metrics (e.g., equipment uptime) to drive continuous improvement and implement long-term asset management plans.
- Technical Support by Providing expertise on complex mechanical or issues

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	• Certification in mechanical Trade as fitter with Machining will be an advantage • Safety certification will be an advantage
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• Min of 8 years’ experience in processing plants preferably Zink & Copper and Gold. • Willingness to work in a diverse environment
Technical Skills	• Proven Experience as Fitter with machining in process plants. • Proficiency in managing people and equipment • Attention to detail and quality. • Good people skills. • Must be willing to do skills transfer to uplift workforce • Must be able to build a team spirit and create a positive workplace • Quality control and inspection. • Safety awareness and compliance.
Behavioral Skills	• Work well under pressure. • Work well with diverse teams. • Ability to accept new ideas and embrace change. • Work in confined spaces or heights where movement may be restricted. • Manual lifting of heavy objects may be required for maintenance tasks. • Work long hours during shutdown periods.

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** AMSC Sites
- **Type of contract:** definite Period (2 years)
- **Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- **Address: Please mail your applications to:**
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- **Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:**
Mineral Resources Management

- **P.O. Box – 272
Asmara**
Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



A Model Teacher: Dedication to Students and the Environment

By: Merina Paulos

Could you please introduce yourself to our readers?

I was born in 1978 in Geza Gobo. Like most students, my educational journey progressed in stages: I attended elementary school at Shekawedibsrat, went to Tera Emni for junior high school, and completed my high school education at Ahwat Capuchino in Mendefera. As part of the 16th round of National Service, I went to Warsay Yekalo (Sawa) to complete my matriculation examinations. I then joined Asmara University, graduating from the Department of Biology—the study of living organisms. Upon completing my university education, I officially began my career as a teacher.

Where have you taught throughout your career?

When I started my teaching career, my first assignment was at Warsay Yekalo Secondary School in Sawa, where I taught biology for four years. I then moved to Saint George (Adi Ugri) Secondary School in Mendefera, where I taught for fourteen years. Currently, I am in my first year at Orrota Junior School, teaching eighth-grade general science. I truly enjoy my profession. My primary duty and goal is to see my students succeed, which is why my first published work was an academic study guide tailored directly to my subject.

Where was your book published, and how was it received?

My book, titled Concepts in Biology, was published in 2014 for high school students. As a biology teacher, I always wanted to create a helpful resource for my students. I compiled the essential contents of the high school biology curriculum into a clear question-and-answer format to help students master the material easily and succeed in their matriculation exams. The feedback from students has been overwhelmingly positive—they appreciate its practical approach. The first edition is currently out of print.

What are your future publishing plans?

Eritrea is rich not only in natural resources, but also in its dedicated citizens—professionals across various fields who work tirelessly to build their country and serve their communities. Teacher Efrem Yohannes is an inspiring example of such dedication.

Teacher Efrem has made significant contributions to his local environment and to the empowerment of his students. Through his exceptional work ethic, he has become a role model for fellow educators and students alike. Below is his story, highlighting his career, his academic publications, and his environmental contributions.



Writing academic material requires immense care and precision, because a single error can compromise an entire lesson or lead students to doubt the content. Publishing also requires financial investment, but I am determined to keep going. I have always had a passion for writing and plan to publish several more titles. Currently, I am working on the second edition of Concepts in Biology and am also translating another book, which I hope to distribute to the public soon.

We understand you have also planted a significant number of trees. Could you tell us about that effort?

Because of my background

in biology, I have a deep appreciation for nature and living things. Between 2019 and 2025, I focused on planting indigenous Eritrean trees. In total, I have planted 900 trees across twenty different native species.

During my time at Saint George Secondary School, I planted 833 trees, including species such as Weyba, Awhi, Neam Keren, Tahses, Hans, Sagla, Ala, Awli, Xehdi, Gerawa, Berbere Xelim, Chegona, Gaba, Oba, Aye, Meqi, Chea, Gonacho, and Xada Kentb.

Over the past year at Orrota Junior School, I have planted another 80 trees and plants, including Awli (22), Bottle Brush (10), Tokomata (7), Guava (7), Weyba (5), Aye (5), Papaya (4), Humer (4), Qetwb (3), Meqi (2), Chegona (2), Siye (2), Duma (2), Tahses (2), Oba (2), and Mqmote (1).

What is the main goal behind your tree-planting initiative?

The primary objective is to conserve Eritrea's indigenous plant species, which are resilient and less vulnerable to pests. Native trees protect our natural ecosystem and preserve local biodiversity. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release

oxygen, playing a vital role in combatting global warming. Plant conservation directly impacts human well-being, which is why I am so passionate about this work.

How has the local community supported your initiative?

Our community has a very positive attitude toward environmental conservation. For example, the Mendefera Tree Nursery (Medber Felsi Mendefera) consistently



encourages us by providing free seedlings whenever I initiate school planting projects. Furthermore, government environmental policies actively support forest and soil conservation, creating a cooperative environment where everyone works together to plant and protect trees.

How has this project impacted your students?

It has had a wonderful effect. I give students the opportunity to voluntarily “adopt” and care for a specific tree on the school grounds. Taking personal responsibility for a living tree motivates them to plant trees at home and in their neighborhoods. Seeing their school campus grow green and beautiful helps them appreciate the true value of nature.

What inspired you to take up this environmental work?

I grew up in a farming family, so I developed a foundational knowledge of agriculture and plant care from a young age. Alongside my teaching profession, I practice farming on

my land in our village. I believe in raising my children on pure, naturally grown food, so I avoid chemical pesticides and rely entirely on traditional weeding methods. Combining my practical farming background with my formal knowledge of biology made planting trees in the schools where I teach a natural choice.

Is there anyone you would like to acknowledge or thank?

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my colleagues, who have played a major role in nurturing these trees by helping with watering and daily care—specifically Teacher Fanus Gedam, Berhane Frezgi, and Teacher Paulos Tesfamaryam. I am especially grateful to our school director, Teacher Tahir Yehiya, who constantly encourages hardworking teachers and students. Finally, my deepest thanks go to my wife, Xega Yohannes, my children—Meskrem, Reti, Rahaset, and Tesfaldet—and my extended family for their unwavering support.

