

VARIOUS PROGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH 1 SEPTEMBER



Various programs commemorating the 64th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for Eritrean independence were held both within the country and abroad.

A cultural program organized by the National Holidays Committee was held on 31 August at Cinema Roma and broadcast live on Eritrean Television. The event featured performances highlighting the aspirations and sacrifices of the Eritrean people in their struggle for independence. It also reflected the strong resilience of the Eritrean people, the significance of the day, and the responsibilities that successive generations must shoulder.

The People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) also stated in connection with the 64th anniversary, calling for the preservation of the gains of the revolution,

the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty, and continued commitment to national development.

Eritrean nationals in the US cities of Chicago and Raleigh, as well as in Al-Namas, Saudi Arabia, and Austria, also marked the occasion with commemorative events.

Meanwhile, a cultural presentation and experience-sharing program was organized in connection with the anniversary. Members of the cooperative association of the 61st Division conducted a history transfer program on 28 August at the 'Kiarta' Recreation Center in Edaga Hamus under the theme "It's Everyone's Responsibility to Document Our History."

At the event, veteran fighters shared their experiences and recounted the daily lives of the

liberation fighters. Ms. Saliha Mohammed-Ali, Chairperson of the Association, underlined the heroic feats demonstrated during the 30 years of armed struggle and called for the continuation of such programs to ensure that Eritrea's gallant history is passed on to future generations.

In the same vein, a musical performance was staged at Cinema Roma by the cultural troupe of the visually impaired. The program, organized by the National Association of the Visually Impaired of Eritrea, was also dedicated to the commemoration of the 64th anniversary.

SEMINAR FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF WARSAI-YIKEALO SCHOOL

Maj. Gen. Romodan Osman Aweliay, Commander of the Eritrean Defense Forces Training Center, conducted a seminar for members of the 38th round of Warsai-Yikealo students and staff in connection with the 64th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for Eritrean independence.

At the seminar, Maj. Gen. Romodan explained that unlike other African countries that were colonized, Eritrea was denied its right to independence by global powers seeking to secure their own interests. He noted that the Eritrean people were therefore compelled to take up arms and, after 30 years of bitter struggle, finally achieved independence.

Highlighting the heavy sacrifices paid for independence and national sovereignty, Maj. Gen. Romodan called on the students to make full use of the educational opportunities being provided, to become competent, and to develop a far-sighted vision. He also urged the teachers and staff of the center to uphold their professional responsibilities in nurturing capable students who can contribute to the nation-building process.

Similarly, the 64th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for independence was colorfully observed in the port city of Assab at the regional level.

The occasion was attended by Brig. Gen. Abraham Andom, Commander of the Eastern Command of the Eritrean Defense Forces; Mr. Rezene Michael, Secretary of the PFDJ in the region; other senior officials; as well as numerous residents of the port city.

SPORTS COMPETITIONS OF THE ERITREAN DEFENSE FORCES

The 16th sports competition of the Eritrean Defense Forces commenced in Keren on 1 September.

The opening event was attended by General Flipos Woldeyohannes, Chief of Staff of the Eritrean Defense Forces; Maj. Gen. Asmerom Gerezeghier, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics; as well as other government and PFDJ officials, along with a large number of sports fans.

The competition is a continuation of the tournament conducted in Asmara from 1 to 25 August and will include six types of sports, such as football, basketball, volleyball, and athletics, among others. The games will run until 4 November and will feature both male and female participants.

The opening ceremony also featured cultural and artistic performances by the Walta cultural troupe.



ANNUAL ERITREAN COMMUNITY FESTIVAL IN CANADA

Eritrean nationals residing in Toronto and its surrounding areas enthusiastically commenced their 51st annual festival on 30 August under the theme "Our Cohesion—Our

numerous nationals.

Speaking at the opening event, Ms. Amaresh highlighted the significance of the festival in nurturing national identity, consolidating unity,

transmitting national culture and values, strengthening public diplomacy, and reflecting the actual image of Eritrea.

Ambassador Sophia Tesfamariam also conducted a seminar for participants, focusing on the objective situation in the homeland, regional and global developments, the significance of national unity in the successful implementation of development programs, and the role of parents in raising competent Eritrean youth.

The festival, which will continue until 2 September, features cultural performances, traditional food and cuisine, exhibitions, awards recognizing outstanding students and contributors, as well as sports competitions.



Armour."

The opening ceremony was presided over by Ambassador Sophia Tesfamariam, Eritrea's Permanent Representative to the United Nations; Ms. Amaresh Mebrahtu, head of Eritrea's Mission in Canada; other dignitaries; as well as heads of national organizations, religious leaders, friends of Eritrea, and



LOCAL NEWS

AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING STUDENTS IN BARENTU



Bisha Junior and High School in Barentu sub-zone has awarded outstanding students who scored high marks in the national school leaving examination. The awardees are members of the 37th round of the national service.

At the event, which was organized on August 30, Mr. Kahsu Fikre, director of the school, stated that the awards for outstanding students will make a significant contribution to motivating fellow students to strive for educational excellence. He also congratulated the awardees, their parents, the parents' committee, and the school community.

Highlighting that the award will enhance competitiveness

among students, Mr. Hagos Gebremariam, chairman of the parents' committee, called on the awardees to work hard to become competitive in their education and serve as examples to others.

Mr. Hibtizgi Girmatsion, head of the education office in the sub-zone, noted that the educational process requires patience, hard work, and commitment. He called for coordinated efforts from all stakeholders to develop the

teaching and learning process.

At the event, Mr. Franco Kubaba, Director General of Social Services, and Ambassador Mahmud Ali Jabra, secretary of the PFDJ in the region, expressed the readiness of the regional administration and the PFDJ to play their part in improving the teaching-learning process. They also stressed the importance of sustaining initiatives that encourage outstanding students.

WORKSHOP ON REVISING THE NATIONAL LIST OF VETERINARY MEDICINES



The Ministry of Agriculture conducted a consensus-building workshop aimed at validating the comprehensive revision of the National List of Veterinary Medicines. The workshop was held on 30 August at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers Hall.

The workshop focused on prioritizing essential medicines, outlining methodologies for revision, and fostering collaborative discussions among experts and stakeholders.

Mr. Tekleab Misgina, Director General of Regulatory Services at the Ministry of Agriculture, explained that the process of revising the National List of Veterinary

Medicines commenced in 2024 to address national and global realities, as well as the evolving dynamics of the sector. He also commended the committees, composed of senior experts from the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, as well as the National Higher Education Institution and Research, for revising this critical and timely list.

The process involved detailed analysis of disease threats, scientific data, and veterinary recommendations to ensure a robust and effective veterinary healthcare system for livestock in Eritrea.

The workshop concluded with commitments to address challenges and build consensus on key recommendations.

NEW DAM INAUGURATED IN SOUTHERN DANKALIA SUB-ZONE

A new dam constructed at a cost of over nine million Nakfa was inaugurated on 30 August in the Afambo administrative area, Southern Dankalia sub-zone.

Eng. Merhawi Isak, coordinator of the project, indicated that the dam has the capacity to hold about 300 thousand cubic meters of water.

Mr. Adm Abdella, managing director of the sub-zone, said that since independence, the Government has been earnestly working to alleviate potable water shortages by constructing dams, micro-dams, and reservoirs. He added that the new dam will provide a lasting solution to ensure a potable water supply for the public.

Eng. Omar Mahmud, head of

land and agriculture, said that the dam will make a significant contribution in providing potable water for the public and livestock, enriching underground water reserves, and enhancing irrigation farming in the area. He also commended all those who participated in the construction, particularly members of the Defense Forces.

Noting that Eritrea's strategic development gives priority to public participation and internal capacity, Ambassador Mohammed-Seid Mantai, Governor of the region, called for sustainable follow-up to ensure the dam's sustainability.

At the event, certificates of recognition were awarded to those who contributed to the construction effort.



TRAINING ON ADMINISTRATION FOR POLICE MEMBERS

The Police and Security Forces Training Center has provided a one-month training program on administration to 25 members of the Eritrean Police Force.

Maj. Andom Mehari, head of police professional education, indicated that the training covered administration, law, public relations, and reporting. He also expressed appreciation to the trainees for the intense interest they demonstrated during the program.

Col. Habtemariam Tesfamariam, head of administration and finance at the Eritrean Police, urged the trainees to apply the skills they had acquired practically in their respective workplaces.



**ERITREA
PROFILE**

**Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday**

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SpotLight

International Literacy Day: Progress, Challenges, and Eritrea's Journey

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. It was established by UNESCO in 1966 during the organization's fourteenth General Conference and has been marked each year since 1967. The day serves not only as a celebration of progress but also as a reminder of the persistent challenges that continue to deny millions of people around the world the ability to read and write. It calls on policymakers, educators, and communities everywhere to renew their commitment to achieving universal literacy.

Literacy, defined simply as the ability to read and write, has far-reaching implications that extend far beyond the classroom. It enables individuals to access information, communicate effectively, and make informed decisions. A substantial body of empirical research demonstrates that it is a driver of economic growth, a catalyst for sustainable development, and a tool for social empowerment. Literate people are better able to participate in civic life, improve their livelihoods, and contribute to the development of their communities. At the same time, literacy fosters respect, responsibility, and the



ability to engage in dialogue, which are essential for building cohesive and peaceful societies. In this way, literacy is not merely a technical skill but a pathway to realizing a range of human rights and opportunities.

Globally, progress has been undeniable. Over the past fifty years, the number of young people without basic literacy skills has declined dramatically. In 1970, nearly one-quarter of the world's youth were unable to read or write, whereas by 2016 that figure had fallen to less than ten percent. Despite this improvement, illiteracy remains a stubborn challenge. Today, UNESCO estimates that approximately 739 million people are unable to read and write, representing about one in five adults worldwide. Illiteracy disproportionately affects women and girls, as well as poor and

marginalized communities. In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where educational resources

placed the eradication of illiteracy at its core.

In the years since then, Eritrea has made impressive strides. According to UNESCO data, adult literacy rose from 52 percent in 2002 to 76.6 percent in 2018, while youth literacy jumped from 77.9 percent to 93.3 percent in the same period. Notably, UNESCO has acknowledged Eritrea's progress in youth literacy as among the most significant achievements worldwide over the past five decades. These gains were not the result of chance, but of a sustained and holistic approach

development programs supported by international partners, including the Global Partnership for Education. Over one million textbooks and teaching guides have been distributed in nine languages, helping the country's innovative mother tongue policy. This approach, which allows children to begin their education in their native languages, not only preserves Eritrea's rich cultural and linguistic heritage but also enhances comprehension, retention, and equitable access to education for all ethnic groups.

Importantly, the country has made a concerted effort to reach



are often limited and access remains uneven, the problem is particularly acute. Moreover, global crises such as poverty, conflict, and the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have deepened educational inequalities and threatened recent gains. Millions of children either attend school irregularly or drop out of the system altogether, weakening the fight against illiteracy.

Against this backdrop, Eritrea offers a valuable example of how determination and inclusive policies can drive positive change. When the country gained independence in 1993, literacy rates were low, especially among girls, women, and rural populations. Education was accessible to only a fraction of the population, and schools were scarce and under-resourced. However, from the earliest days of independence, the government identified education as a national priority and as the key to building human capital. The 1994 National Charter, which laid out the vision for the country's development,

that expanded access, improved quality, and prioritized inclusivity.

For instance, across the country, thousands of new schools have been constructed, raising the number of educational institutions from just over 500 at independence to more than 2,350 today. Roads have been built or upgraded, public transportation has been expanded, and bicycles have been distributed to students to reduce barriers for children in remote or rural areas. Free and compulsory education, from pre-primary to higher levels, has helped ensure that every child, regardless of their background or circumstances, has the opportunity to learn. Legislation prohibiting child marriage has also contributed to reducing gender disparities in education, keeping more girls in school, and giving them the chance to realize their potential.

Eritrea has also invested heavily in improving the quality of teaching. More than 20,000 teachers are now employed across the country, and many have benefited from training and professional

groups that are often left behind. Mobile and boarding schools have been established for nomadic populations and children living in hard-to-reach areas, with 65 such schools currently in operation. Adult literacy programs, enrolling thousands of learners each year, provide second chances for those who may have missed out on formal education. Many participants are women, and their involvement in these programs has helped address gender inequality while fostering intergenerational learning, as literate parents are better able to support their children's education.

Eritrea's literacy journey demonstrates that progress is possible even under difficult circumstances. By treating literacy as a universal right rather than a privilege, the country has expanded opportunities for its citizens, reduced disparities, and laid the foundation for long-term national development. Its achievements show how political will, community engagement, and inclusive policies can converge to create transformative change.





Sun, Abba Jigo and Gogo: Tales from an Eritrean Summer

Natnael Yebio W.

In Eritrea, rain is more a spiritual experience, a meteorological miracle, and a long-running joke between nature and everyone trying to plan a wedding in July and August than just weather. Every year, as the land bakes under a sun that seems slightly too enthusiastic, Eritreans enter their favorite season, not summer, but the hope for rain. For most of the world, a clear blue sky means vacation weather. For us, it's just depressing. The sun is lovely when it's 6 a.m. in January. After that, we'd like our clouds back, please. In fact, the only people disappointed by our beloved rains are tourists, who came seeking Sahara vibes and left with soggy sneakers. Tough luck, Olaf.

In Eritrea, rain is often associated with favorable weather conditions. The sun? That's when we get suspicious.

When our fathers were children, they didn't watch the weather forecast. They became the forecast. Forget meteorologists with their maps and satellites; they had rituals. They danced for rain, not casually but with the vigor of Sufi dervishes on a sugar rush, spinning in circles until dizzy while chanting with theological precision:

"Abba Jigo, eater of gogo, send down the rain, and pour it everywhere!"

Abba Jigo, a name whispered with reverence (and mild confusion), was their childhood rain god. His qualifications? Unknown. His origin? Unclear. His track record? Surprisingly effective. Nobody knows precisely who or what Abba Jigo was. Was he a local deity? A misunderstood farmer with uncanny forecasting skills? A carbohydrate enthusiast who just wanted more bread with his lentils? Even the village priest, holder of all theological mysteries, once shrugged and said, "Honestly, no idea."

The mystery only deepened with time. Some say Abba Jigo may be a relic of Eritrea's pre-Christian past, perhaps a local deity who gave way to Egziabher, the Lord of All Things Moist and Otherwise. But the tradition

of praying for rain never left. If June rolls around and the ground is still bone dry, the response is simple: pray harder. Our forebears didn't separate the sacred from the seasonal. When Christianity came knocking, Eritreans answered politely, but left the back door open for their old beliefs. Hence, goats are still sacrificed, titiko still hurled out of pots to please various saints, and many people still carry two names, one for church, one for village-level witchcraft.

Back in the day, when June comes and the land is drier than a diplomat's small talk, our forefathers did what any rational society would do: panic quietly, stare at the sky, and begin the countdown to N'Mahlel, the national forgiveness-through-rain initiative. In some neighborhoods, that means gathering the faithful, slaughtering an ox, and calling out to the heavens in biblical proportions. And yes, it rains—sometimes for only five minutes, just long enough to wash away the blood and remind them who's really in charge. The sun, meanwhile, lurks like it's plotting something, daring them to forget that it always comes back.

Our ancestors even warned us about its dangers, treating it less like a warm friend and more like a malevolent neighbor. They warned us not to walk outside during peak sunlight hours. Between noon and 2 p.m., they

said, evil spirits roamed, hunting for the sweaty and unsuspecting. If you passed a garbage heap or a smelly alley at the wrong time, you risked shukushuka. This heat-induced trance led children to wander like sun-dazed zombies until rescued by a concerned adult or an unusually observant goat. Modern science might refer to it as a hallucination. Our forefathers called it a Tuesday. And if you've ever tried dancing for rain under that midday sun, you'll understand why half the village thought they'd seen Abba Jigo himself.

Even today, elderly Eritreans prefer their traditional methods of predicting the weather. Forget satellite imagery; instead, they read the skies like a centuries-old manuscript. If the wind blows from the north, there could be rain if there's a halo around the moon, better dust off your umbrella. If the sunset is blood red and the chickens won't shut up, it's a sure sign of divine plumbing problems. Sometimes the sky darkens dramatically, only to reveal nothing. Somewhere in the world, countries are firing missiles of dry ice into the clouds to make it rain. Try that here, and someone will accuse you of witchcraft, angering the saints, or, worst of all, offending Abba Jigo.

But when you've given up, the winds rise, the sky bruises into a gorgeous brownish-

blue, and even the livestock start acting poetic. Birds sing in minor chords. Donkeys look contemplative. Children begin quoting their grandmothers. And then—yes!—the heavens break open and pour glorious rain on our cracked soil and cracked souls. It's a national moment. You'd think we just won an international sporting event. Even the frogs join in: croak, croak. Somewhere in the distance, you can almost hear Abba Jigo chewing his gogo in satisfaction.

When the rains come, the transformation is instant. The air smells of promise. Neighbors shout across the street, "I told you so!" Parents finally stop blaming each other for the dry season. Teenagers pretend they never doubted the process. Somewhere, an ox breathes a sigh of relief. The first drops hit tin roofs like a drumbeat of salvation. Children burst into the streets barefoot, splashing in puddles that grow into lakes. Grandmothers mutter blessings under their breath, their rosaries rattling faster than the raindrops. Farmers smile with the rare satisfaction of people who have just watched hope turn into mud. It's a spiritual refresh, a national rebirth, and a socially sanctioned reason to stop working and start watching raindrops race down windows. Radios blare songs that suddenly feel written for this exact moment. Even shukushuka seems to retreat until next summer, conceding defeat to

the cool embrace of falling water.

There is, too, a deep poetry in the way Eritreans talk about rain. It isn't simply water; it's forgiveness, it's cleansing, it's abundance. The farmer, whose fields were cracked by the hot weather, stands in the doorway, watching his soil drink greedily, and whispers, "Egziabher is merciful." The child with mud up to his knees grins as if he himself had summoned the clouds. The shopkeeper who lost a day's sales shrugs and says, "At least Abba Jigo was listening." Rain unites complaint and gratitude in the same breath—a rare feat in human affairs.

And so, here's to Abba Jigo, mysterious eater of gogo, and to every barefoot child who dances for clouds. In Eritrea, when it rains, we don't just stay indoors. We give thanks. We give stories. We sing. We splash. We laugh at the tourists who pack up early, and we forgive the sun for its long, arrogant reign, at least for a few weeks. Because in the end, the rains may come late, but the hope for rain? That is eternal.

And should you hear chanting in the street, don't worry, it's not mass shukushuka, it's just the neighbors doing their part for the nation's weather. Now excuse us while we go spin around and call on Abba Jigo like lunatics in our front yards. August is already over, and we need more rain. Gogo optional, joy guaranteed.



OPINION

Homecoming in Summer- A ritual of the Eritrean Diaspora

Simon Weldemikael

For many Eritreans living abroad, summer isn't just a time for vacation. It's a sacred season of return to the homeland and renewal of connection. Thousands of Eritreans come back to Eritrea, reconnecting with their family, culture, and the land that shaped them. The summer visits of the Eritrean diaspora carry profound emotional and practical significance for the individuals returning and for Eritrea itself. These journeys are acts of reconnection, cultural preservation, and quiet resistance to displacement.

For Eritrea, the visits by the Eritrean diaspora boost its economy, culture, and global image. The diaspora visitors inject money into the local economy, and many give service during their stay in areas of their specialization -- including medicine, engineering, and education -- that are highly needed in Eritrea. Culturally, the diaspora help sustain Eritrea's vibrant heritage. Artists, musicians, and scholars contribute to local events, enriching the national dialogue with global perspectives. Their presence at festivals and public gatherings reinforces a shared identity that transcends geography.

Returning home has far reaching symbolic meaning. At its core, it is a declaration that says, "we may live abroad, but Eritrea lives in us." It's a ritual of remembrance, respect, and renewal. The summer visit is one way of affirming that the Eritrean identity cannot be erased by distance. For the Eritrean diaspora the seasonal migration is an occasion for the demonstration of belonging, a reconnection with roots, and a quiet affirmation that identity endures across borders.

Summer is the season of return to reconnect with family, culture, and community. Weddings, reunions, and national celebrations become touchstones of identity, especially for second-generation youth born and raised abroad.

The summer visit has become a

cherished tradition among diaspora families. Parents use these trips to pass down Eritrean values and history to their children. They go to festivals, ancestral villages, and historical places along with their children. And the children born abroad get to experience the land their parents speak of with reverence. They walk the streets of Asmara and participate in traditions of the society.

Beyond the economic and cultural impact, the summer return of Eritreans underscores the enduring emotional bond between the diaspora and their homeland. The act of returning affirms a shared sense of belonging that transcends time and distance. This persistent bond is what makes the diaspora not just a community abroad, but an extension of Eritrea itself.

The Eritrean diaspora have played a pivotal role in shaping the nation's trajectory both during its long struggle for independence and in the years that followed. They have consistently mobilized resources and voices to support their homeland. They helped sustain the Eritrean liberation war through fundraising and advocacy. And during the post-independence war of resistance, they demonstrated Eritrea's valor by organizing rallies, sending remittances, and raising awareness about the conflict.

The Eritrean diaspora did not come into being by design or choice. That came as a result of the 30-year war of Independence (1961–1991), which displaced a lot of Eritreans. In a world where displacement often leads to disconnection, the Eritrean diaspora's summer return stands as a powerful counter-narrative. It is a ritual of belonging and a testament to the enduring pulling power of home. The enduring emotional bond of Eritrean diaspora with their homeland has passed the test of time.

The Eritrean diaspora have been dubbed ambassadors without portfolios because they represent their homeland's interests in their host countries. They defend Eritrea's

sovereignty and policy positions in foreign land to promote its national interests. They are increasingly seen as a national resource in their performance in public diplomacy. For instance, the Eritrean community in the USA have created a National Public Diplomacy Group that aims to inform and connect the Eritrean diaspora with their homeland. They have initiated social media campaigns and opened various media outlets such as Denden Media, Voice of Eritrea, KFAI Eritrean Community Radio, EriXpress, and KNON radio community Dallas.

The Eritrean diaspora community is part and parcel of the "imagined community" of Eritrea with a strong sense of belonging across different spaces. They have been able to bridge gaps through networks, making it easier even for Eritreans born and raised in foreign countries to identify with Eritrea. These children of Eritrea born and raised abroad are part of the Eritrean community and committed to the maintenance and restoration of their home country.





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Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Purchasing Officer
Number required – (1)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Sourcing of materials, spares and equipment to ensure on time delivery of the right quality to end users at the best possible total cost of ownership to the company.
- Undertake sourcing activities in a manner which ensures that controls are followed to mitigate key supply chain related risks.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

• Procure goods and materials in accordance with customer and operational requirements in line with policies, procedures, safety standards and code of ethics.
• Ensure good quality products are purchased and delivered to site within the required time frame with lowest possible total cost of ownership.
• Process service orders
• Adhere to all regulatory requirements for environmental performance.
• Adhere to procurement control procedures and guidelines using the company’s enterprise resource planning (ERP) system and software systems.
• Utilize methods of managing the procurement of highly critical items to ensure that supply chain and operational related risks are minimized.
• Obtain materials and consumption forecasts from end user departments and manage procurement accordingly. This will include consumables, spare parts and major shut down requirements.
• Encourage and utilize the standardization of materials with the end user departments.
• Competitively bid and award materials and equipment requirements based on total cost of ownership and strategic decisions.
• Prepare request for proposal and request for quotes (RFP/ RFQ) evaluations and contract award recommendations where applicable.
• Develop fixed price agreements for inventory items within a designated category.
• Utilize and develop supply sources with a focus on identifying and developing local suppliers.
• Assist in the tracking of all requisitions and purchase orders from placement to delivery and receipt.
• Work with Expediting Officers to ensure timely deliveries.
• Assist in the updating all orders within the Company’s ERP system.
• Resolve over, shortage and discrepancy (OSD) issues relating to purchase order that were created or allocated to/by yourself.
• Utilize the Company’s application for new stock item (ANSI) system and catalogue.
• Attend training in procurement practices and procedures or other courses as directed
• Ensure that invoices are processed in accordance with procedure. • Track the payments in line with operating procedures.
• Generate Daily and month end reporting to the Purchasing Supervisor, Supply Superintendent and Supply Manager and other reports as required.

- Maintain and file records of purchase requisitions and orders.
- Meet with end user departments on a weekly basis to understand current and future sourcing requirements and issues.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications, or Equivalents	• Diploma in Materials Management or related field.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• 1-2 Years Purchasing experience – preferably in a mining environment • Knowledge of Eritrea laws and customs • Supply Chain knowledge
skills and abilities–Technical Skills	• Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate, Excel.) • Planning, Analysis and Problem Solving • Business Writing skills • Verbal & Written Communication • Demonstrated skill in Supply Computing Software • Knowledge of freight forwarding is advantages • Business Acumen skills
Other skills and abilities - Behavioral Skills	• Communication (English and Local language) • Assertiveness • Interpersonal Relations • Ability to meet deadlines • Accuracy • Confidentiality • Integrity/Business Ethics • Ability to work under pressure

General Information and other requirements:

- ☐ **Place of Work:**
- AMSC
- ☐ **Type of contract:**
- Indefinite
- ☐ **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



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Shift Operator Power House
Number required – (5)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- The Shift Operator is responsible for the safe, efficient and uninterrupted operation of the HFO/Diesel power station by monitoring equipment, performing routine checks and responding to plant operational changes.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Complies with AMSC’s quality, health and safety rules, guidelines, and regulations.
- Knowledge of safety practices and procedures to be observed within the power or process plant environment.
- Attends and participates in daily Toolbox meetings.
- Monitors equipment in the Powerhouse via the available control system for generators as well as the associated auxiliary equipment.
- Detects evidence of operating problems and communicates with the shift supervisor and control room operator.
- Records powerhouse critical data at the set intervals.
- Opens/closes valves and switches in sequence to start or shut down equipment whenever required as per available SOPs.
- Reads meters, gauges for recording and controls devices for purposes of process control.
- Maintains accurate logs for operational data.
- Prepares shift reports as required by Shift Supervisor.
- Ability to carry out oral and written instructions given by the Shift Supervisor and Control room supervisor.
- Conducts risk assessments and hazard identification before carrying out any task.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- Minimum Technical College Diploma in Electrical/Mechanical trade - Or Certificate in Plant Operations
Working Experience – Nature & Length	- Min of 2 years’ experience as a Shift Operator within a power plant, process plant or similar environment. - Knowledge of HFO/diesel engine or similar operations is an added advantage. - Shift work experience in 24/7 operational environment - Proven ability to manage multiple tasks and prioritise effectively under pressure. - Functional communication in English is mandatory.
Technical Skills	- Basic knowledge of HFO/Diesel power plant gensets and related auxiliary equipment or similar plant. - Proficiency in using plant monitoring tools, such as gauges, meters, general indications and HMIs. - Basic understanding of industrial systems and processes. - Analytical skills and proactive mindset - Decision making and Problem-solving skills - Ability to generate accurate logs and shift handover reports - Balances routine checks with urgent responses to alarms

Behavioral Skills	- Effective communication skills (written and verbal) - Attention to detail to ensure compliance with operational protocols. - Ability to interact with team members - Physically fit and able to climb ladders - Ability to maintain focus and performance during long shifts or repetitive tasks. - Strong commitment to Health and Safety regulations - Prioritizes safety and compliance over shortcuts - Adjusts to rotating shifts, changing environments and harsh working conditions
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General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- Address: Please mail your applications to; Asmara Mining Share Company, P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to: Mineral Resources Management P.O. Box – 272 Asmara
- Note to Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs, P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

Notice

Notice is hereby given to the public that **New Horizons Computer Center PLC** convened an extra-ordinary meeting of its shareholders on June 1 ,2025 resolved to withdraw Mr. Mohammed Mahmud Ibrahim from the company by selling all his 45 shares of value Nakfa 450,000 as par 10,000 nakfa to **Mrs. Setel Ibrahim Osman, and Mr. Karrar Hidad Karrar** appointed to be the manager of the company for unlimited period of time.

Thus , the new structure of shareholders and shares reads as follows:

No.	Name	No. Of Shares	Values/Nakfa
1	Mr. Karrar Hidar Karar	45	450,000
2	Ms. Sitel Ibrahim Osman	45	450,000
	Total	90	900,000

New Horizons Computer Center PLC



Omer Mahmud Zeynu: The Psychology of Identity

Abir Ali

Please tell us about yourself, where you were born, and how you experienced your childhood?

First, I would like to thank you for your concern. I was born and raised in Jeddah, where I attended school from elementary through high school. There was no difference in the way

Omer Mahmud Zeynu, a young Eritrean author and psychology student, is a testament to the power of identity forged in the diaspora. Born and raised in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Omer's journey is one of self-discovery, fueled by his parents' unwavering commitment to teaching him about his Eritrean heritage. From an early age, he was instilled with a deep sense of national pride, a feeling that would later guide his academic and creative pursuits. (This is a translation from an article by Abraham Zere from the August 1 edition of Hadas Eritra newspaper)



you write it, and why?

Since childhood, I have had a strong desire to write a book. My father raised me to be a reader, and books were my loyal companions. I especially loved history. But I always noticed the lack of writers of color. In many books written by white authors, the hero is often described as having light skin, blue eyes, and fine hair, while black characters are frequently portrayed as victims or villains. This motivated me to write stories that represent us.

I began by writing short stories and sharing them on social media. The positive feedback from readers encouraged me to go further.

What is the basis of your book?

The book is based on a close friend of mine whom I met recently. His mother, who is blind, still lives back home. Despite having a good livelihood in Europe, he often appeared unhappy. He longed for his childhood in Eritrea—herding cows, fetching water, celebrating holidays, playing with peers, climbing trees, and hiking hills. He often recalled his aunt encouraging him as she handed him barley flour and milk when he was leaving for Sawa.

Though he had imagined Europe to be paradise, the reality was the opposite. He carried deep regret and stress. He also told me about his love story with a girlfriend back home, repeating, "Life stopped once we left. This isn't real life."

I recorded his stories as he spoke. He described his journey across the Sahara Desert, the injustices he endured in Libya, and the hardships he faced until he reached Europe. He often said, "I wish I had never left home."

My friend Sami's story became the foundation of my book. But it is not only about him—it reflects the experiences of many Eritrean youths in the diaspora.

Anything else you want to add?

Thank you for giving me this opportunity



a substantial contribution.

Until what age did you live in Saudi Arabia?

I lived there until I completed high school—until I was 20 years old. My plan was to attend a technical school and work there; however, studying at a university in Saudi Arabia proved to be very expensive. In fact, many

Whenever it was time to return to Saudi Arabia, I resisted.

Why was that?

Because I felt angry about having to return, I had so much love for my country, its people, and its culture that I didn't want to leave.

Did you continue your education in Switzerland? What did you do after arriving there?

Before continuing my education, I had been active in the Eritrean youth union in Saudi Arabia. So when I arrived in Switzerland, I soon joined the YPFDJ. By nature, I am attentive, ambitious, and inquisitive. My comrades encouraged me to continue my education.

The sacrifices of our combatants have always inspired

in the field for a short time. I often told my comrades that my work was a matter of conscience, not obligation, and it gave me satisfaction.

Later, with my comrades' encouragement, I sat for a university entrance exam in England and was admitted.

Why England? Why didn't you continue your education in Switzerland?

In Switzerland, education opportunities are minimal for people of color. It isn't easy to obtain a permit or support. Although I excelled in my entrance exam, the authorities offered me fields of study I did not want. I wrote five letters describing how I had been treated because of my skin color. Eventually, they allowed me to pursue my choice—psychology.

Why did you choose psychology?

I thought about my people living abroad like me, and how I could help them. When the university asked me the same question, I answered, "So I can help my people." Whether others accept it or not, my priority is my people.

Psychologists are, in a sense, doctors of the soul and mind. They help ease stress and encourage people to think in new ways through counseling. Psychology revitalizes people's thoughts. I recently took an exam before coming here; I am now in my final year, with two semesters already completed. Though commuting to England to study is challenging, nothing is impossible. I believe I am close to success now. With God's help and the encouragement of my comrades, I plan to pursue a master's degree and go further in my studies.

You wrote a book. When did

I was raised compared to any other Eritrean. It was my father who first made me aware of my nation and identity—even before teaching me about religion. I will never forget what he used to say repeatedly: "We are Eritreans; we are a people with a unique culture and history. We have a nation that belongs to us." My father instilled in me the value of national identity, and my mother, Sa'ada Said Kahsay, reinforced it.

I grew up among Eritrean neighbors, with whom I shared the love of our country, culture, and values. My father also explained to me how foreigners looked down upon immigrants. For example, immigrants were not allowed to attend the same schools as them. Looking back, it was challenging, but my father's goal was always to make me proud of my identity. Although my parents played a significant role in shaping my national consciousness, the efforts of the Eritrean community also made

Saudi themselves seek higher education abroad due to the high costs of tuition. In 2012, I moved to Switzerland.

By the way, I should add that my parents used to send me to Eritrea every summer. My relatives would welcome me at the airport, and I would spend a month visiting Asmara, Mendefera, Tsorona, and Keren. My parents encouraged me to know my country, and they asked my relatives to show me around.

me, and I enjoy helping people. For this reason, I enrolled in an assistant nursing program, where I learned how to care for patients and gained hands-on experience



I wish I never left home

Omer Zeynu

If you are not sure what refugees think and go through before they get here, this is a novel for you.

Omar is an Eritrean refugee. He wrote this book while he was in a refugee camp, waiting for the result of his asylum case in a small city called Baden, in Switzerland.

If you think they are happy to be here, think again.

