

ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



The Ministry of Education conducted an activity assessment meeting for 2025 and discussed its action plan for 2026.

At the meeting, which was attended by heads of departments and units, representatives of Eritrean schools in Sudan, and representatives of the UNESCO office, a detailed report was presented on activities implemented in 2025 and the action plan for 2026.

According to the reports presented, over 35,000 adults, including 89% females, were registered for adult education, of whom 76% successfully completed their education; out of the 70,349 students who sat for the

eight-grade national examination, 68.8% scored passing marks; over 700 students graduated from technical, agricultural, and music schools with certificate programs; and a five-year strategic plan was designed. The reports also indicated that shortages of human resources and facilities were among the main challenges encountered.

The participants held extensive discussions on the reports presented and adopted various recommendations, including preparing research papers and strengthening cultural, historical, and language training programs for students, among others.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Halima Mohammed, Minister of



Education, said that the assessment meeting would make a significant contribution to identifying strengths and challenges, thereby preserving the achievements registered and addressing shortcomings.

Minister Halima further stated that the education sector is a priority development program of the Government of Eritrea. She added that enhancing teachers' capacity, strengthening relations with government institutions and stakeholders, and aligning resources to develop the teaching-learning process are among the Ministry's priority tasks.

MICRO-CREDIT AND SAVING PROGRAM IN ANSEBA REGION

At an activity assessment meeting conducted in Keren on 31 January to review the activities of the micro-credit and saving program in Anseba Region, a call was made to enhance awareness-raising activities with a view to encouraging individuals to benefit from the program in groups.

Mr. Goitom Habtetsion, head of the program in the region, reported that in 2025 there were 2,552 customers, including over 55% females, and that over 32 million Nakfa had been distributed. He also said that the rate of loan repayment increased by 8%, while loan distribution increased by 1.3%.

Regarding the program for 2026, Mr. Goitom said that loan distribution and collection, as well as organizing awareness-raising activities down to the level of administrative areas, are among the priority activities.

The participants, on their part, called for the active participation of administrators at all levels in encouraging customers to repay their loans on time, organizing training programs for new customers, working diligently to ensure the public has a proper understanding of the program, and ensuring customers are identified by their respective administrative areas.

Noting that the main concern of the program is the development of its customers, Mr. Tafla Asmerom, acting head of the program, called on the public and partners to play their due role in the development of the program.

Commending the efforts that the micro-credit and saving program is exerting to enable citizens to become beneficiaries of the program and improve their livelihoods, Ambassador Abdella Musa, Governor of Anseba Region, called on citizens to take advantage of the program.

In the Anseba Region, there are 133 village banks with over 10 thousand customers in the sub-zones of Hagaz, Keren, Elaberet, and Hamelmalo.

TRAINING ON ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

Training on administration and leadership has been provided to 175 secondary school students, including 64 female students, in the Gash Barka Region. The training, which was conducted in Barentu, was attended by students from 16 sub-zones and 33 secondary schools across the region.

The training covered the significance and role of organization, the influence of peers, basic concepts of administration, psychological victory, basic religious philosophy, as well as teamwork and collective work.

Mr. Tekle Zer'e, head of Political and Organizational Affairs at the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students in the region, said that the objective of the training was to enhance students' awareness, recruit influential students, and promote experience sharing.

Noting that the program was part of the five-year strategic plan of the Union, Mr. Markos Girmatsion, acting head of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students in the region, said that the objective is to strengthen youth organization in remote areas of the region and enable them to play a due role in the implementation of development programs.

At the event, Ambassador Mahmud Ali Jabra, secretary of the PFDJ in the region, provided an extensive briefing on the significance of enhancing the role of youth in the implementation of development programs.

In related news, training on administration and leadership has been provided to 250 students, including 137 female students, in the Central Region.

Speaking at the conclusion of the training on 31 January, Mr. Salah Ahmedin, chairman of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, urged the trainees to play a due role in implementing the Union's programs using the knowledge they gained from the training and to become role models for their peers.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ERITREAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Eritrean Medical Association conducted its 27th Annual Conference on 31 January at the Asmara Palace Hotel.

In his opening speech, the President of the association, Dr. Mismay Gebrehiwet, said that the occasion would make a significant contribution by sharing experiences and knowledge, discussing future programs, and creating a conducive environment for conducting research on the association's activities.

Dr. Mismay stated that the launch of a website, the well-attended and highly appreciated medical education sessions, and educational and promotional

programs on public health have been the main activities carried out by the association.

At the conference, research papers were presented focusing on risk factors associated with male infertility; the indications and frequency of evisceration at Berhan Ayni Ophthalmic Referral Hospital; clinical and radiographic features of neonatal osteogenesis imperfecta with intrauterine fractures; bronchoscopy first experience at Orotta National Referral Hospital and Teaching Hospital; assessment of parents' awareness about cleft lip and palate risk factors among patients visiting the ONRH Maxillofacial Department;

and unusual presentation of Plasmodium falciparum infection of erythroblasts and its diagnostic challenges.

The participants held extensive discussions on the presented research papers and adopted various recommendations, including strengthening member participation and enhancing relations and cooperation with related associations. The participants also discussed the 2026 action plan and elected a new executive committee, including presidents and advisors.

The Eritrean Medical Association was established in 1983 during the armed struggle for national independence.



Development

Transformation in Talata-Asher and Fanko

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

In Eritrea, development is achieved patiently, step by step, through the combined efforts of communities and the Government, with a strong sense of ownership and responsibility. This reality is reflected in the western lowlands of the Gash-Barka region, where steady transformation has been taking place across multiple sectors. Among the administrative areas that best illustrate this progress are Talata-Asher and Fanko—two localities that, despite environmental challenges, are steadily improving livelihoods through agriculture, water development, education, healthcare, and social cohesion.

Talata-Asher administrative area borders Sudan and is widely recognized as one of Eritrea's



Mr. Abdelkadir Alamin Hassen

fertile agricultural zones. It benefits from the water resources of the Gash River, which has long supported farming and pastoral activities. Most residents earn their living as farmers and pastoralists, growing fruits and vegetables throughout the year and crops during the rainy season, and raising cattle, camels, sheep, and goats. Banana, papaya and onion are among the most prominent fruits and vegetables grown in the area.

Abdelkadir Alamin Hassen, administrator of Talata-Asher, says that development in the area is rooted in both tradition and modernization. "Our people have always depended on farming and livestock," he says. "What is changing is that today these activities are supported by irrigation, mechanization, and organized planning, which help farmers improve production and sustainability."

Talata-Asher is administered under five zones, and special emphasis has been placed on ensuring fair and balanced distribution of social services across all of them. This approach has helped strengthen social equity and trust in local administration. At present, 90 farmers engage in mechanized and irrigation-assisted farming, an important step toward increasing productivity and reducing vulnerability to erratic rainfall.

Healthcare services in Talata-Asher are given through facilities in Setimo, while foot medics deliver essential care to residents in remote and hard-to-reach areas. The mobile health services play a crucial role in ensuring that no community is left without basic healthcare. Education has also expanded steadily. Primary school and junior high school education is available in all localities, while

secondary school education is largely offered in nearby Tesenai, allowing students to continue their studies without disruption. Community kindergartens have been flourishing in the area, reflecting the growing awareness about the importance of early childhood education.

Farmers' associations are working in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture to assist in efforts geared toward agricultural development, particularly in awareness-raising and skills development initiatives.

Talata-Asher is home to eight ethnic groups, all living in



harmony and mutual respect. According to Mr. Abdelkadir, this social cohesion is its key strength. "Our diversity is a source of unity. People cooperate in development activities and support one another in daily life," he notes.

The progress in Talata-Asher reflects a broader trend across the Gash-Barka region. Over the years, subzones and administrative areas throughout the region have undergone steady transformation in education, healthcare services, potable water supply, agriculture, and water infrastructure. The construction of dams and micro-dams has played a vital role

in managing water resources, supporting irrigation, and improving resilience to drought.

Fanko administrative area provides another example of how targeted water projects and community participation can change both livelihoods and the environment. Fanko-Tsumu'e, once widely known as "Fanko arid," has been transformed into a wetland following the construction of the Fanko Dam. This development has brought about visible changes to the local ecosystem, improving soil moisture, vegetation, and agricultural potential.

"Fanko used to be known for its dry conditions," Ali Afa, administrator of Fanko, says. "With the construction of the Fanko Dam, the environment has changed, and new opportunities for farming and livestock have emerged."

Educational infrastructure in Fanko has also expanded. The administrative area now has one secondary school in addition to two junior schools and several elementary schools, serving both local residents and communities in surrounding villages. A healthcare station provides basic medical services, ensuring that residents no longer need to travel long distances for primary care. Road construction has further improved access to markets, schools, and health facilities, strengthening economic and social integration.

One of the main challenges in Fanko has been water salinity in certain areas, which limited access to safe drinking water. This problem has been alleviated through the contribution of the Adi-Halo project. Water distribution tankers installed under the project



Mr. Ali Afa

now supply potable water to residents, significantly improving living conditions. "Access to clean drinking water has made a real difference," Ali Afa says. "It has reduced health risks and eased the daily burden on families."

Cattle herding remains the backbone of livelihoods in Fanko, while both seasonal and permanent farming are widely practiced. Millet, sorghum, and sesame are among the main crops cultivated in the area, contributing to household food security and local markets. Despite ongoing challenges, progress across multiple sectors has been encouraging.

"Although all challenges have not been fully addressed," Ali Afa says, "there have been remarkable achievements in adult literacy, education, agriculture, and healthcare. These gains show what can be achieved when communities and the Government work together."

The experiences of Talata-Asher and Fanko demonstrate a development approach based on partnership, self-reliance, and long-term planning. Communities contribute labor, knowledge, and commitment, while the Government provides policy direction, technical support, and infrastructure. This collaboration has ensured that development initiatives are not only implemented but also sustained.

From fertile riverbanks to once-arid-landscapes-turned-productive, the transformation of Talata-Asher and Fanko reflects a broader national effort to improve living standards while preserving social harmony. Through steady work, shared responsibility, and national commitment, these administrative areas stand as practical examples of how local development can take root and grow quietly, consistently, and with lasting impact.



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**Editor-In-Chief
Amanuel Mesfun**

**Asst. Editor-In-Chief
Sirak Habtemichael**

P.O.Box: 247
Tel: 11-41-14
Fax: 12-77-49
E-mail:
eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com
Advertisement: 12-50-13

**Layout
Azmera Berhane
Betelhiem Tadesse**

Youth at the Forefront of Environmental Stewardship in Eritrea

Bana Negusse

A conference aimed at enhancing students' role in environmental preservation was held on 26 January in the port city of Assab, in collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment and the Ministry of Education. The conference focused on establishing environmental clubs in junior and secondary schools and on enabling students to play an active role in safeguarding their environment. Officials at the event highlighted significant ecological challenges facing the country, including plastic pollution, climate change, deforestation, soil erosion, biodiversity degradation, and the depletion of natural resources.

Beyond its immediate outcomes, the conference offered an opportunity to reflect on the broader role of youth in environmental protection and the importance of early awareness in shaping sustainable attitudes. It also drew attention to Eritrea's ongoing efforts to address plastic pollution, promote conservation, and encourage public participation in environmental stewardship. In this context, student engagement emerges not only as an educational priority but also as a practical response to the ecological challenges facing the country.

Today, young people are widely recognized as key agents of change, not only because of their numbers, but because of their energy, idealism, and openness to new ideas. Their willingness to engage, volunteer, and challenge established practices makes them especially well-positioned to address complex issues such as environmental degradation, food insecurity, and climate change. When provided with guidance and opportunity, youth can translate awareness into action, combining physical effort with a strong sense of purpose. In Eritrea, this potential has long been acknowledged, with youth participation viewed not as supplementary but as central to national development and social transformation.

This role is clearly reflected in the active involvement of Eritrean youth in agriculture, environmental conservation, and community development. Through programs such as students' summer work initiatives and youth-led campaigns,



young Eritreans are contributing directly to reforestation, soil and water conservation, terracing, and the expansion of agricultural productivity. Their engagement in planting seedlings, conserving water resources, and rehabilitating degraded land not only supports

behaviour, reinforcing national policies and community-based environmental initiatives.

Another critical dimension highlighted during the conference was plastic pollution, an area in which Eritrea's long-standing



environmental sustainability but also strengthens food security and rural livelihoods. At the same time, these activities help instil values of responsibility, cooperation, and stewardship, ensuring that conservation efforts are sustained across generations and anchored in community ownership.

In parallel with these practical initiatives, environmental awareness in Eritrea is being reinforced through schools, youth organizations, and community programs. Eritrean students are introduced to the importance of environmental protection, sustainable resource use, and conservation through classroom lessons, ecological clubs, seminars, and extracurricular activities. These efforts help ensure that knowledge gained at an early age translates into responsible

policies have been reinforced through public awareness and youth engagement. Notably, Eritrea has taken pioneering steps in this area by banning plastic

bags early. In 2002, plastic bags were banned in Asmara, following similar measures in other major urban centres, including Keren and Dekemhare. In 2004, the government issued a national legal notice extending the ban nationwide. The regulation, which took effect in January 2005, banned the import, manufacture, sale, and distribution of plastic bags and imposed strict penalties, particularly on producers and distributors. This move made Eritrea one of the first countries in Africa, and, in fact, among the few globally at the time, to implement such a comprehensive ban.

Beyond legislation, various ministries and organizations in Eritrea have collaborated to raise public awareness of environmental protection and the harm caused by plastic waste. Early community discussions highlighted the harm plastic bags caused to livestock, as goats, cows, and sheep often consumed them, leading to illness and death. These efforts

helped build strong support for the ban, particularly among rural communities and farmers. In addition, national radio, television, and print media have consistently promoted positive environmental practices, while young Eritreans continue to be educated on sustainable consumption and recycling.

Although plastic bags were once widespread nationwide, public response to the ban has been largely positive. Local authorities conduct periodic inspections of shops and businesses to ensure compliance and to minimize violations. Today, Eritreans commonly use cloth, nylon, or straw bags, many of which are locally produced, thereby supporting the domestic economy. As a result, problems previously associated with plastic bags – such as blocked drainage systems, environmental pollution, harm to livestock and marine life, and the degradation of the visual landscape – have been significantly reduced.

Overall, the Assab conference and related initiatives highlight the importance of investing in youth as partners in environmental protection. By combining awareness, practical engagement, and supportive policies, Eritrea continues to demonstrate that sustainable environmental stewardship depends on informed and active participation at all levels of society. As young people take on increasing responsibility in conservation, agriculture, and environmental advocacy, their involvement remains a vital foundation for protecting the country's natural resources for future generations.





Mahzel: Eritrea's Traditional Item used to Carry Babies

Historically, baby slings and similar devices were simply adapted from existing gadgets used to carry heavy loads. These items were made from available local resources to ensure that both the baby and the person carrying the baby feel secure and comfortable. In the past, animal skin was widely used for multiple purposes, such as carrying water, packing things, and making cloth. This must have inspired the Eritrean people to use animal skin to make mahzel.

Mahzel is a traditional item used by mothers to carry babies on their backs while doing household chores or travelling. Its ownership signifies the establishment of a new family and the arrival of the first baby. A married woman often goes to her parents' home to give birth to her first child. She is accompanied by her husband on this very important trip. When the woman gives birth, her parents send the good news to her in-laws. In response, her father-in-law sends her a gift of a goat and butter, delivered by her husband, who arrives with his friends.

After slaughtering the goat, the new mother's husband gives the skin to her father to make a mahzel. And her father starts the process by immersing the skin in a pot filled with cattle's urine and castor bean, where it stays for three days. Three days later, he scratches the skin to remove hair and other debris, keeping it clean. Then, he stretches it on the ground and covers its surface with yoghurt. Once the yoghurt has fully absorbed into the skin, he massages it with his hands or feet. He later polishes it with pounded castor bean and cassia, and puts it on a high and safe place out of animals' reach. After a few days, when the skin turns red, the man applies it to the skin for the final massage. After the long process, he gives the skin to his wife to have it decorated.

To have the skin decorated, the woman's mother, who has given birth to her first child, buys cowrie shells and colorful beads and gives them, along with the unfinished mahzel, to a skilled craftswoman. After she receives

the decorated mahzel from the craftswoman, the mother gives it to her daughter, the new mother. Finally, the new mother returns to her husband with their baby, having a piggyback ride in the new mahzel.

Different kinds of slings are designed to carry babies in various positions, including vertical, kangaroo, front, hip, and back carries. Mahzel is used to carry babies on the back.

Like other baby carriers, a mahzel offers health benefits for both the child and the person carrying the baby. Obviously, safety comes first. When a mother carries her baby in a mahzel, her primary task is to ensure the baby is securely tied to the mahzel.

This is particularly important when travelling long distances on foot. Mahzel also makes a baby warm, protecting it from illnesses associated with cold weather. Most significantly, mahzel strengthens the love between a mother and her child. When a mother and her children see the mahzel, they all remember the love they had shared because of it. Usually, when parents stop having children, they hang their mahzel on the wall as a souvenir

and decoration.

In addition to its use to carry a child, mahzel demonstrates the creativity of those who made it. It reflects people's creativity in making life easier with locally available resources. In decorating mahzel, women are the masters of the art, and this gives them a means of economic independence.

Mahzel helps a mother to perform her daily activities effectively, including fetching water, working on the farm, grinding grains, and visiting families. Traditionally, men don't carry babies using a mahzel.

Nowadays, mahzel is on the verge of extinction and is used only for decoration. It is being rapidly replaced with modern versions. One way to preserve it is perhaps by adopting modern designs in making mahzel. Our fashion designers and traditional craftswomen may need to collaborate to generate ideas. Ensuring that mahzel endures means succeeding in preserving the memory, love, beauty, and creativity associated with it. Therefore, let's all take responsibility for preserving mahzel and our national heritage.

Kidane Shimendi



Notice

Notice hereby given to the public that "Menqorios Trading Private Limited Company" has been formed among the following members.

A. Members

Name	Nationality	Address	Shares
1. Abrham Weldemariam Woldegabir	Eritrean	Asmara	70
2. Nebay Abrham Weldemariam	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			
a. To engage in the of Import and Export activities.			
b. To engage in Whole Sale and Retail trade activities.			
c. To engage in the Manufacturing activities.			
d. To engage in the Clearing and Forwarding activities.			
e. To engage in Travel Agent and tour operator activities.			
f. To engage in whole sale and retail grains and red pepper.			
g. To engage in tourism activities.			
h. To engage in grain grinding, grain and pepper mill.			
D. The company has share capital of 1,000,000.00 Nkf (One million Nakfa) divided into 100 nominative shares all subscribed and fully paid up in cash. The par value of each share is 1000.00 Nkf).			
E. Abrham Weldemariam Woldegabir and Nebay Abrham Weldemariam are appointed as manager of the company for unlimited period of time.			
F. The company is established for unlimited period of time.			

Menqorios Trading Private Limited Company.

Development

The Evolution of Wina Technical School: From the Trenches of Sahel to the Town of Nakfa

Habtom Tesfamichael

Up in the fog-shrouded peaks of Nakfa stands an institution that is as much a monument to history as it is a blueprint for the future. Wina Technical School, an institution forged in the clandestine underground workshops of the 1980s, has emerged as the training ground for the next generation of Eritrean builders. In an exclusive interview, the school's long-standing director, Mr. Kaleab Zeru, gives detailed information about how this historic institution continues to bridge the gap between Eritrea's revolutionary past and its industrial future.

The roots of Wina Technical School are deeply embedded in the soil of the Sahel. Founded in 1985 (and formally organized in 1995) in the liberated area of Arag, the school was a strategic necessity for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

"The school was founded during the armed struggle mainly to feed the different workshops that sprang up in the field," Mr. Kaleab Zeru explained. During those years, the workshops were a clandestine network of underground factories, garages, and laboratories, and Wina was the center that provided the mechanics, metalworkers, and experts who maintained military vehicles, made essential spare parts, and assisted in the installation and operation of pharmaceutical and agricultural projects.

Those that made the founding of Wina Technical School a reality were visionaries who looked beyond the war. They saw Wina as the groundwork for schools in a future sovereign state. The school was intended to produce an indigenous class of experts who would eventually replace the departing Ethiopian workforce and lead the monumental task of rebuilding a shattered nation.

Following independence, the school underwent a significant transformation. In 1997, it was relocated to Nakfa—the town that symbolizes Eritrean resistance—and began its modern chapter with upgraded infrastructure and a nationwide mandate.

Wina Technical School operates a hybrid model that integrates senior secondary education with



Mr. Kaleab Zeru

intensive vocational training. The school enrolls students who have completed 10th grade from every corner of the country, and it gives them training for two years.

Students are taught not just to work with their hands but are required to study Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry, and Computer Science. Mr. Kaleab Zeru said the aim is to create a well-rounded professional.

On the vocational side, the school provides specialization in six core disciplines: Auto-mechanics, Electricity, Building Construction, Woodwork, General Metalwork, and Machine Shop (Metalwork).

The school maintains a strict quality-control policy. To ensure practical training is effective, workshops are supposed to limit enrollment to 20 students per instructor. "If the number exceeds the limit, the practical training becomes unsatisfactory," the director noted.

In terms of physical plant, the campus of Wina has seen three phases of development. The first phase was completed in 1997 upon relocation while the second one ended in 2000. The third and major phase lasted for three years, 2019 to 2022. This third phase addressed long-standing shortages of rooms, providing much-needed dormitories, offices, and sanitation facilities.

The momentum has continued into the current decade. The general metalwork and construction wings were the latest to get comprehensive upgrading. Mr. Kaleab Zeru noted that the scope of upgrading relates to the provision of high-precision instruments, heavy machinery, and tools that are essential for hands-on learning as well as buildings. Beyond physical infrastructure,

priority has been given to the "Training of Trainers." To bring the teaching staff abreast of technological advancements, Wina's instructors partake in specialized training programs. Upon completion, these teachers receive professional certification, a testimony that the quality of instruction at Wina is validated.

Of the school's specialized facilities, only one workshop remains on the renovation list. The school is working aggressively to ensure 100% modernization across the campus.

Since its inception, the school has graduated approximately 4,000 students. Notably, around 800 of these graduates are women, reflecting a national effort to integrate women into technical and engineering sectors.

The impact of these graduates is visible across the country. They are working as technicians installing renewable energy systems in remote locations, electricians maintaining the national grid, and engineers building water systems in the most isolated areas. "Their contribution is quite important," Mr. Kaleab Zeru emphasized, noting that the school maintains contact with the government institutions that receive these graduates to ensure the training remains relevant to the nation's needs.

Wina Technical School does not exist in isolation; it functions as the technical heartbeat of the Nakfa sub-zone where it is located. Over the years, the school has cultivated a symbiotic relationship with residents and administrative institutions, transforming its workshops into vital service centers for the community.

Mr. Kaleab Zeru emphasizes that the school's contribution to Nakfa is something to be proud of. "The primary challenge we deal with is how to maintain a balance between the work we do for organizations that seek our assistance and our core mission of providing education and training," he explained. "We ensure that every community project we undertake serves as a practical learning opportunity for our students."

To maintain this balance, the school has adopted a cooperative



service model. If residents or government offices provide the necessary raw materials, the school provides the skilled labor and technical expertise free of charge or at a nominal cost. This "bring-your-own-materials" policy allows students to work

essential services, the school reinforces its motto that technical vocation is a pillar of both personal dignity and national stability.

As Wina Technical School looks to the future, it is not standing still. While the Surveying and



on real-world projects—ranging from repairing metal to making furniture—without straining the school's budget of education.

The school's impact is

Drafting workshop was recently paused to align with current labor market assessments, the school is aggressively moving forward with plans to open new departments in



particularly felt within Nakfa's educational ecosystem. Wina serves as the primary technical support unit for all local boarding schools. Whenever a technical issue arises—whether it be a plumbing failure, electrical fault, or the need for infrastructure repair—Wina's students and instructors are the first responders. By maintaining the subzone's

Plumbing and Electronics.

"We can only increase our student intake if we increase the number of workshops," the director said. With a current enrollment of 245 students and a faculty with qualifications ranging from certificate to Bachelor of Science, the school remains committed to its founding vision.



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.

Mining Supervisor

Number required – (02)

Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Establish the mining operations shift team and manage them to safely deliver the daily, weekly and monthly plans to the required quality.
- Report against performance targets and take corrective actions for negative variances to plan.
- Ensure staff are trained and mentored so that they have the required competencies to undertake their work assignments.
- Work harmoniously with other departments to ensure good relationships are developed and maintained.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

Manage Mine Operations Teams

- Co-ordinate shift operation and instruct staff as required to Deliver Mine shift/daily plan
- Ensure safe operations are executed and that SOP's are adopted.
- Ensure all mining crew are trained and authorized to operate mining equipment.
- Ensure training and mentoring plan is implemented to standard.
- Mentor and train Junior Production supervisors and staff to deliver a productive outcome.
- Manage Shift HR issues for the Operational teams with the Production Superintendent and HR as required.
- Ensure the mining staff compliance to procedures.
- Manage the work performance of the team.
- Implement the ongoing training and development of staff to deliver successful succession planning.
- Training and mentoring national workforce.
- Conduct team based Risk assessments and field level risk assessments in the field with team as required.
- Liaise with other departments continually for positive outcomes.

Manage Mining Crew, Structure and systems

- Provide input with Mine Superintendent and D&B Superintendent to develop weekly and daily mine plan.
- Participate in the daily Production meeting.
- Participate in the daily planning meeting and review production statistics against mining plan.
- Identify safety hazards to be addressed.
- Mine Planning Engineer reviews weekly plans against actual production.
- Review Drill & Blast plan
- Discuss survey requirements
- Discuss Geology requirements
- Ensure ongoing optimization of the mining operation through application of best practice.
- Provide effective leadership to all crew members and drive a high performance culture.
- Ensure pit floors are maintained.
- Ensure pit dewatering is kept in place to enable mining to be carried out.
- Ensure the pit is mined to the design.
- Ensure wall controls are in place.
- Ensure all dump locations are to the correct floor and levels.
- Deliver and exceed production targets on a daily basis.
- Support the Maintenance Department in carrying out the daily/weekly maintenance plan.
- Deputize for Mining Superintendent as required.
- Support the drill and blast section when the D&B Superintendent is on break.
- Support in ICAM investigation and flash reports.
- Undertake safety investigations and take corrective actions as required.
- Ensure all compliance to Geotechnical issues is ongoing.

Generate reports

- Compile shift and daily production reports
- Assist with the preparation of weekly reports.

- Analyse daily production data to help improve productivity outcome.
- Utilizing production data to determine root causes of where production is not meeting requirement.

- Deliver on Short Term Plans.
- Overview QA/QC process to ensure all documents necessary are in order.
- Undertake Pit Audits and weekly inspections with key stakeholders and report as required.

Planning

- Assist Mine Planning staff and generate safe, practical and executable mine plans.
- Review, critique and risk assess the mine plans for practical execution.
- Offer practical solutions to deliver short, medium and long term operational plans.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- 10+ years of Heavy Equipment experience of which 5 years Supervisory experience

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 10+ years experience in large open-pit mining of which 5 years supervisor experience
- Ability to lead and co-ordinate a multi-disciplinary team
- Loading, hauling and auxiliary operational experience and able to show delivery of performance.

- Drilling and Blasting experience desirable

Technical Skills • **Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment.**

- Analytical skills
- Proficient in reading, writing and communicating in English
- Able to read maps and plans
- Report Writing skills
- Decision making skills
- Plan, organise and execution skills
- Understand Machine capabilities and deliverables
- Problem solving skill
- Breakdown Monthly/Weekly plans to deliver daily targets.
- Valid Drivers License
- Deliver quality performance (bench, floor, water control)

Behavioral Skills • **Strong Supervisory skills. Get things done attitude.**

- Safety leadership by example
- Interpersonal skills
- Ability to work under pressure
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines
- Commitment to deliver on agreed targets
- Results oriented
- Ability to multitask
- Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills

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



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.
Planner: LV's and AUX Equipment
Number required – (02)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- To Plan and Schedule maintenance work, ensuring resources, materials and work instructions are prepared to allow safe, efficient and reliable execution HME maintenance activities.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

Work Planning Excellence

- Develop job plans covering labor, materials, tools, permits, risk controls
- Maintain accurate job libraries.

Scheduling and coordination

- Build weekly and long-term schedules
- Coordinate with supervisor and operation teams

Material and Supply chain interface

- Identify spare parts, verify specifications, ensure availability.
- Maintain BOM accuracy.

Reliability Support

- Analyze work history, repeat failures and planning gaps.
- Support strategy improvements and shutdown preparation.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Mechanical or electrical trade qualification
- Planning or CMMS training (desirable)

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 4+ years maintenance experience
- 1-2+ years planning experience fixed plant.

Technical Skills • Strong SAP/CMMS skills

- Knowledge of maintenance strategies for HME assets
- Ability to read drawings and manuals

Behavioral Skills • Good communication

- Excellent attention to details
- Strong communication and coordination
- Ability to manage priorities an deadlines

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
 - Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
 - Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
 - Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
 - Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
 - All applications should be sent through the post office.
 - Deadline for application: 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
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Tel. ++291-1-153986 Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position.
Planner: Fixed Plant
Number required – (03)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- To Plan and Schedule maintenance work, ensuring resources, materials and work instructions are prepared to allow safe, efficient and reliable execution HME maintenance activities.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

Work Planning Excellence

- Develop job plans covering labor, materials, tools, permits, risk controls
- Maintain accurate job libraries.

Scheduling and coordination

- Build weekly and long-term schedules
- Coordinate with supervisor and operation teams

Material and Supply chain interface

- Identify spare parts, verify specifications, ensure availability.
- Maintain BOM accuracy.

Reliability Support

- Analyze work history, repeat failures and planning gaps.
- Support strategy improvements and shutdown preparation.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Mechanical or electrical trade qualification
- Planning or CMMS training (desirable)

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 4+ years maintenance experience
- 1-2+ years planning experience fixed plant.

Technical Skills • Strong SAP/CMMS skills

- Knowledge of maintenance strategies for HME assets
- Ability to read drawings and manuals

Behavioral Skills • Good communication

- Excellent attention to details
- Strong communication and coordination
- Ability to manage priorities an deadlines

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
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Q and A

“I will continue to Narrate the Eritrea History Through Singing and Writing to my Last Breath.” Ibrahim Salm Osman (Wedi-Salm)

Kidane Shimendi

Wedi Salm, tell us about your childhood.

My childhood memories are shaped by the political turmoil in Eritrea during the 1960s. My father was a member of the British police force. My mother passed away when I was three, and although my father remarried, his second wife also



The Cultural group in Port Sudan

died in childbirth. These losses, compounded by the uncertain political climate, led my father to join the armed struggle in 1964. He left me in Massawa with his brothers, where I was raised among my cousins.

In Massawa, I remember playing football, visiting cinemas, and traveling with friends. I also recall people talking about my father, the replacement of national languages in schools, Ethiopian atrocities, the displacement of people, and the stories of Hamid Idris Awate—all of which awakened my national consciousness. One day, my uncle asked me what I knew about the revolution and my father. Until then, I knew little about my father, only snippets about the revolution. My uncle told me he was a freedom fighter, which made me curious to find him and join the struggle.

As the situation in Eritrea worsened, another uncle brought me from Massawa to Elabered to see my grandmother. There, I lived with relatives and worked in the fields. However, after Ethiopian forces committed atrocities in Ona, Besgedira, and other villages—in revenge for

Ibrahim Salm Osman (Wedi-Salm) is a former freedom fighter, singer, and writer. Born in 1956 near Elabered, he was influenced by the political turmoil of the 1960s and joined the armed struggle in 1970. Seriously injured in 1977 during the battle for Massawa, he recovered and remained in an EPLF clinic in Port Sudan until independence. Today, despite his disability, he publishes his memoirs and sings songs narrating Eritrean history. Eritrea Profile invites you to read his memories and his passion for storytelling.

the assassination of the Ethiopian General Teshome Irgetu by freedom fighters in 1970—I decided to travel to Akurdet.

How did you join the armed

revolution had liberated almost the entire country except for five areas: Asseb, part of Massawa, Asmara, Barentu, and Adi Keih. In 1977, during the battle for Massawa, I sustained a severe back injury and was paralyzed.

How did you continue your life with a disability?

In 1979, after years of hospitalization, I joined the EPLF's clinical center for disabled fighters in Port Sudan. The center had doctors, physiotherapists, a cultural group, and a workshop for artificial limbs. We played games and music, exercised, and attended academic and political classes. Self-reliance was our guiding principle in all daily activities.

We also formed a music band and created songs in various national languages. In 1989, we published an album, and I sang the Tigre songs. We organized concerts for the Eritrean community in Sudan to strengthen national consciousness.

How did you discover your passion for singing?

I don't remember singing before joining the group, though my old neighbors in Massawa now tell me they heard me sing as a child. What I do recall is that the cultural group asked me to try singing—a common practice in the revolution. I performed well and have remained passionate ever since.

How did the cultural troupe continue after independence?

After independence, the band toured the country, giving concerts until it disbanded in 2004. Personally, I continued singing and released an album in 2007. This encouraged me to keep going, and I have since sung about 22 songs.

What about your father?

After I joined the EPLF, we met a few times before and after my

injury. He was proud and happy to see me fight for freedom. After serving in various roles, he was assigned to work with the EPLF's branch in Port Sudan. He arrived there with his wife—whom he had married earlier in Sudan—and their daughter, who was born in the field.

At independence, he returned to Eritrea with his family. He was among the few freedom fighters who began the struggle and lived to see Eritrea free. He visited me at Denden Camp (the camp for disabled fighters) to reunite with his new family, and I met my half-siblings. He passed away due to illness in 1998.

What motivated you to write the book Red Torrential (Qeyh Ayhi)?

Keeping a diary has always been my hobby. I started one after joining the struggle, but it was lost in the battle where I was injured. In 1979, I began rewriting it. Last year, author Ermias Abreha helped turn it into a book titled Red Torrential, which reflects the heavy sacrifices made for national freedom.

What would you recommend to former freedom fighters regarding writing their memories?

Collective individual memories make up a people's history. Without memory, a person is unwell—the same is true for a people without history. Therefore, my comrades should record their personal experiences to safeguard our national history.

Wedi Salm, will you continue singing and writing?

I will continue to narrate Eritrea's history through song and writing until my last breath. This is an integral part of the national purpose for which we paid heavy sacrifices.

Wedi Salm, do you have children?

Yes, I have three children:



Ibrahim Salm

“Eritrean Independence,” my first album, and my first book, Red Torrential. Others, we will see in the future.

Do you have any final



Ibrahim Salm



Ibrahim Salm's Book

recommendations?

I want to advise the younger generation to preserve our national history, enhance their political awareness, and develop the knowledge and skills needed to help build our prosperous nation.

Wedi Salm, thank you for your time. We look forward to your future successes.