

## MEETING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hiruy, Governor of the Gash Barka Region, conducted a meeting with administrative organs, heads of line ministries, and representatives of farmers in the Forto-Sawa sub-zone focusing on the implementation of development programs and administrative issues.

At the meeting, Ambassador Mahmud gave an extensive briefing on development programs, preparation of land for cultivation, as well as the role and participation of the sub-zone in the implementation



of the set-out development programs and the timely provision of administrative services to the public.

Ambassador Mahmud called for strengthened efforts in the regrouping of villages, timely preparation of land for cultivation, proper water management with a view to ensuring the sustainability of water projects put in place in the sub-zone, reinforced efforts in irrigation farming to boost production, and effective control of deforestation, among others.

He also called on administrators at all levels to motivate and encourage the public to strengthen their participation and contribution in the implementation of development programs, especially in water and soil conservation.

Mr. Aregay Mebrahtu, acting administrator of the sub-zone, said that efforts are being exerted to implement the set-out development programs in collaboration with area administrators, village coordinators, as well as other Government institutions.

## EYE SURGERY ON OVER 100 CITIZENS IN AREZA SUB-ZONE

Cataract and eyelid surgery has been performed on 109 patients in Areza sub-zone.

Dr. Asrat Woldgergis, coordinator of the program, said that during the week long program, eye diagnosis has been carried out on 500 citizens and called on the public to properly treat their eyes and come to health facilities

in case they feel eye complication.

Dr. Asrat also said that the objective of the program was to enable citizens in remote areas have access to health care services and that the program was very successful to that regard. He also called on the patients to properly apply the prescribed medicines.

Nurse Zerom Zemo, head of the

Areza community hospital, said that the eye surgery is being performed for the second time after 2022 and that has created satisfaction for the public in the sub-zone.

The beneficiary patients expressed gratitude for the opportunity they were provided and called for the sustainability of the program.

## SPORTS COMPETITION OF THE ERITREAN NAVAL FORCE



The sports competition of the Eritrean Naval Force, which had been underway for about two months, colorfully concluded. The concluding event has been attended by Mr. Kibrom Andemichael, managing director at the Northern Red Sea Region administration, as well as senior Army Commanders and PFDJ officials.

The sports competitions held from 26 March to 18 April featured 11 sports.

Noting the program's significance in nurturing the physical and psychological fitness of youth, Lt. Col. Teame Tiku'e, head of promotion and information for the Eritrean Navy, said that

strong competitiveness has been demonstrated in the program.

At the event, awards were presented to winners of the various sports competitions, and certificates of recognition were given to those who contributed to the program's successful implementation.

Speaking at the occasion, Colonel Ahmed Mohammed-Ali, Acting Chief of Staff of the Eritrean Naval Force, said that the program will make a significant contribution to the preparation for sports competitions to be organized at the Eritrean Defense Forces level, and commended those who contributed to the successful implementation of the program.

A cultural and artistic performance by Awkan Cultural Troupe of the Eritrean Navy highlighted the event.

## NEWS BRIEF

### TRAINING FOR PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SHEIB SUB-ZONE

Training for pre-school teachers has been organized in the Sheib sub-zone. The theoretical and practical training was attended by pre-school teachers from all administrative areas in the sub-zone.

The training covered teaching methodology, lesson planning, as well as pedagogy and psychology.

Ms. Miriam Osman, pre-school supervisor, said that the objective of the training provided to newly assigned teachers is to upgrade their capacity and enable them to play their due part in the development of pre-school education, which is the foundation for the future

educational career of children.

Noting that substantial investment is being made in pre-schools at the regional level during the 2025/2026 academic year, Ms. Jemila Hassan, head of pre-schools in the Northern Red Sea Region, said that the training will make a significant contribution to upgrading the capacity of the teachers.

Reporting on the overall situation of pre-schools in the sub-zone, Mr. Jeme'e Salah, head of the education office in the sub-zone, said that pre-school enrollment has reached 100% and that the training will make a significant contribution to preserving the achievements already registered.

### MEETING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. Ahmed Mohammednur Rejib, administrator of Afabet sub-zone, conducted a meeting from 14 to 17 April with residents of the sub-zone focusing on the implementation and progress of development programs in the first quarter of 2026.

At the meeting, Mr. Mohammednur said that research had been carried out to address the potable water problem as well as to introduce mobile telephone service to the administrative areas of Nor-Anes, Gadim-Halib, and Kubkub.

Noting that extensive water and soil conservation activities are being carried out, Mr. Mohammednur called for reinforced participation to finalize the program before the arrival of the rainfall season.

The participants, on their part, called for priority to be given to addressing potable water shortages in Kelhamet,

resolving the shortage of teachers, constructing a high school in Kelhamet to address female students' school dropout due to the long distance between schools and their residential areas, strengthening relations among students, parents, and teachers aimed at improving students' results, as well as finalizing the master plan of Afabet town.

At the event, Ms. Fatna Afa, member of the Northern Red Sea Region Assembly, provided a briefing on the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the regional Assembly, as well as on the role of the public and members of the Defense Forces in the implementation of development programs.

Similarly, Mr. Idris Osman, head of economic development in Afabet sub-zone, conducted a similar seminar for residents of the Aiethal administrative area in Afabet sub-zone.

# OPINION

## Eritrea: A Nation Forged and Rebuilt Against All Odds

By: *Yemane Abselom*  
(Red Sea Beacon)

The Eritrean struggle for independence was, from its very inception, a fight against overwhelming odds. Its roots, however, reach back well before the outbreak of armed resistance. As early as the 1940s and 1950s, Eritrean patriots in Asmara and across the country organized, protested, and advocated for self-determination through political movements, labor unions, student groups, and civic associations. These early efforts laid a strong national foundation for independence, even as they were met with increasing repression.

When Hamid Idris Awate and six of his comrades launched the armed struggle on September 1, 1961, they did so not in isolation, but as a continuation of this broader national movement. They were fully aware that they were confronting one of Africa's most powerful armies. At the time, Emperor Haile Selassie enjoyed the backing of the United States, having secured a strategic base in Asmara in exchange for military support and political cover. This backing enabled him to dismantle the Eritrea-Ethiopia Federation and forcibly annex Eritrea in direct violation of international agreements.

Following the Emperor's fall, Mengistu Haile Mariam inherited a weakened Ethiopia that had already lost much of Eritrea to the liberation forces. Mengistu aligned Ethiopia with the Soviet Union and declared a Marxist-Leninist state. What

followed was a massive influx of military and logistical support from the Eastern Bloc. Yet even in the face of superpower-backed opposition, the Eritrean struggle endured. The Eritrean armed struggle was powered not by foreign patrons but by the relentless resilience and unity of its people.

When independence was finally achieved in 1991, Eritreans at home and abroad celebrated a historic victory and the promise of rebuilding a nation devastated by decades of war. Mindful of the failures plaguing many post-independence states, the new government adopted a disciplined, deliberate approach. Eritrea prioritized rebuilding the nation based on the principles of self-reliance, rejecting dependency-driven aid models and insisting that any assistance align strictly with the national development goals, transparency, and long-term sovereignty.

Eritrea's principled stance quickly placed the nation at odds with powerful international actors, including the US, the EU, and the UN. Aid agencies and governments, accustomed to exerting influence through dependency, resisted the new model. The country's insistence on absolute sovereignty over its development path was frequently mischaracterized and vilified. Critics even labeled Eritrea a "beggar with an attitude" simply for refusing aid that compromised its independence.

In 2005, Eritrea took the unprecedented step of asking USAID to leave the country, becoming the only African nation to do so. Consequently, foreign development assistance rapidly declined. Yet Eritrea persisted, turning inward to rely on its citizens and internal resources to rebuild.

Compounding these political challenges, Eritrea faced recurring droughts in a region highly prone to famine. The government responded by making food security a supreme national priority. Through domestic capacity and mass mobilization, the nation constructed nearly 1,000 dams to conserve water and sustain agriculture.

Just seven years after independence, Eritrea's rebuilding efforts were violently disrupted. In May 1998, Ethiopian forces killed eight members of an Eritrean patrol unit near Badme, triggering a devastating full-scale war. Despite mediation attempts, Ethiopia formally declared war and pursued broader objectives, including regime change in Eritrea. External powers uneasy with Eritrea's fiercely independent principles supported Ethiopia's ambition to reverse Eritrea's independence, or at least weaken it.

The conflict temporarily halted development as Eritrea mobilized its entire population for national

defense. By 2000, Ethiopia had failed to achieve its objectives and agreed to binding international arbitration in The Hague, with guarantees from major global institutions. Eritreans naturally anticipated a return to peace and reconstruction.

That hope proved short-lived. Ethiopia later refused to fully implement the ruling, despite signing a legally "final and binding" agreement. The guarantors, including the United States and the European Union, failed to enforce compliance. Instead, a new "no war, no peace" agenda was implemented, deliberately designed to stall Eritrea's progress. Ethiopian officials openly admitted their strategy of weakening Eritrea through economic instability for regime change.

Refusing to be paralyzed, Eritrea launched the Warsai-Yikeaalo Development Campaign in 2002. This ambitious national effort sought to rebuild infrastructure, strengthen the economy, and advance nation-building under extremely constrained conditions. Citizens constructed roads, schools, dams, bridges, hospitals, and health centers while the mining sector began attracting critical international investment.

Still, the challenges mounted. Ethiopia repeatedly mobilized troops and conducted border incursions, forcing Eritrea to divert scarce resources back to national defense. The nation had to constantly balance its ambitious rebuilding efforts with the absolute necessity of maintaining security.

Internationally, Eritrea faced an intense media campaign seeking to delegitimize its leadership and policies. President Isaias Afwerki and the Eritrean leadership became the most vilified figures in global media narratives, often without substantiated evidence, creating an environment ripe for further political pressure.

In 2009, the United Nations imposed sanctions on Eritrea. The sanctions were largely driven by false claims that the nation supported armed groups in Somalia. Although UN monitoring reports later contradicted these allegations, the sanctions remained in place for nearly a decade, severely constraining economic development. While the sanctions specifically targeted the purchase of weapons, international banks refused to deal with a country under any form of UN mandate. The removal of Eritrea from SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication, the main messaging network for international banking transactions) severely limited Eritrea's ability to finance development projects and expand its mining sector.

Simultaneously, Eritrea faced a

sustained and systematic drain of its youth and skilled workforce. Liberal asylum policies in Europe and the United States created powerful pull factors by offering automatic acceptance to Eritreans who reached their shores. Despite these compounded pressures stemming from external incentives to leave and internal constraints imposed by sanctions, Eritrea continued to thrive in domestic development.

In 2018, the United Nations Security Council finally lifted the sanctions without explanation or acknowledgment of their devastating impact. However, unilateral restrictions, particularly by the United States, continued to limit Eritrea's access to global financial systems. To this day, Eritrea remains excluded from the SWIFT network, largely cut off from international banking due to unilateral US sanctions and the refusal of global correspondent banks to process its transactions.

Despite decades of war, unjustified sanctions, and diplomatic isolation,

Eritrea has endured and made progress, demonstrating unwavering perseverance and resilience.

Its survival alone is remarkable. Its continued rebuilding is extraordinary.

Eritrea's achievements over the past three decades are not the product of favorable conditions, foreign aid, or geopolitical support. They are the direct result of iron discipline, fierce self-reliance, and the unwavering commitment and unity of its people. This resilience has enabled Eritrea to withstand external pressures and continue its development journey.

From constructing vital infrastructure under heavy sanctions to advancing food security in a harsh climate, Eritrea's story is a masterclass in resilience and perseverance. Eritrea serves as a powerful reminder that true independence is not merely declared. Independence is defended, sustained, and built over time, frequently in the face of relentless global opposition.

Eritrea did not just survive against all odds. It continues to rebuild, and increasingly, to thrive because of them.

### From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti

#Eritrea's 35th Independence Anniversary will be celebrated under the fitting theme: "Our Resilience: Our Guarantee".

The mantra is indeed a perfect epitome for the odyssey/historical trajectory of two Eritrean generations - the Yikeaalo and Warsai generations - who had to summon and display unparalleled heroism and resilience and who were compelled to pay, in the process, precious sacrifices to ascertain and later protect their inviolable rights of decolonization and nationhood.

Indeed, the small nation had to endure and suffer under stifling and over-arching geopolitical calculus of major powers in the 1940s to be entangled in a bogus "Federal Arrangement" that soon degenerated into blatant annexation; conduct Africa's longest armed struggle for liberation after all its legal and peaceful pleas for redress were utterly ignored; face, in the aftermath of independence, imposed wars of destabilization against its sovereignty and territorial integrity; and, grapple with associated hostilities including unwarranted sanctions as well as subtle subterfuges of "strategic depopulation", unremitting defamation, etc. ርክነት ናጽነትና አምባላር ብዙላልዬ ከቢድን መዘና-አልዩን ጉዕዞ'ዩ ዝጉመን!



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# Eritrea: Challenging Assumptions

*Bana Negusse*

For many years, Eritrea has been the subject of misinformation, dismissive narratives, and sweeping criticism from abroad, particularly from parts of the Western mainstream media. The obvious explanation is often ignorance or unfamiliarity with the country's history, politics, and social realities. But that alone does not fully explain the persistence or intensity of these narratives. Scratch beneath the surface and you will find a deeper problem: the continued presence of racial bias and a paternalistic arrogance that struggles to accept the independence, competence, and agency of African nations.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, one might expect the world to have moved beyond such thinking. Greater access to information, increased global interconnectedness, and decades of robust scholarship should have challenged these assumptions long ago. Yet in many political, media, and academic spaces, outdated attitudes remain, sometimes prevalent. There is often an unspoken belief that countries in the Global South, and especially those in Africa, cannot achieve meaningful progress without external, and specifically Western, guidance, management, or approval. According to this worldview, progress and development are only considered credible when they are designed elsewhere, financed elsewhere, or validated by outside powers.

Of course, such thinking is not a modern misunderstanding but part of a much older historical pattern. For centuries, racist ideas about Africans were used to justify conquest, enslavement, and colonial domination. During the Enlightenment era, for instance, several celebrated European

thinkers openly promoted demeaning views of African peoples. Figures such as Immanuel Kant, Voltaire, and David Hume argued that Africans were intellectually inferior or incapable of creating advanced civilizations. These claims were not harmless opinions. They helped provide moral cover for systems of exploitation that enriched empires while dehumanizing millions.

Even while the language of superiority may have softened



over time, the assumptions behind it have not entirely disappeared. Today, they often reappear in more subtle forms: through selective reporting, double standards, and the tendency to treat African countries as perpetual failures in need of rescue. Problems are magnified, while progress is overlooked. Local initiatives are ignored, while foreign prescriptions are celebrated. African voices are frequently spoken about rather than listened to.

The dynamic traced above is especially visible in the case of Eritrea, a country whose modern history has been shaped by sacrifice, resistance, and a determined defense of sovereignty. After a long

struggle for independence, Eritrea emerged with a strong commitment to charting its own course. That commitment has not always been understood by outsiders, particularly those accustomed to viewing development through the lens of dependency and donor influence.

Despite facing serious challenges and even external aggression, Eritrea has consistently pursued a path centered on self-reliance,

national ownership, and internal resilience. Rather than defining progress solely through foreign aid flows or external approval, it has emphasized building domestic capacity, mobilizing local resources, and prioritizing long-term independence. Eritreans have worked to establish international partnerships based on mutual respect and equality rather than patron-client relationships or paternalistic directives.

Notably, that approach has become increasingly relevant today. As the traditional global aid model undergoes rapid change, many countries that became heavily dependent on external assistance are being forced

to reassess their development strategies. Funding priorities are shifting, donor fatigue is growing, and geopolitical interests continue to shape where assistance goes and where it does not. In that changing environment, Eritrea's long-standing emphasis on relying on its own people and resources appears less like an exception and more like an early recognition of an unavoidable reality.

The country's model and approach challenge a deeply rooted

assumption: that African nations are incapable of solving their own problems without outside control. It also challenges the idea that sovereignty must be traded for support, or that development must follow a template written elsewhere. Eritrea's experience suggests that while cooperation with international partners can be valuable, it is strongest when built on an equal footing rather than on a basis of dependency.

However, and rather unfortunately, for some critics, this independence itself has become the problem. Any signs of progress in Eritrea can be seen as inconvenient because they disrupt an established narrative in which African states are cast primarily as passive recipients of aid rather than active agents of development. When a country insists on determining its own priorities, it inevitably creates tension with those who believe they should define them instead.

As a result, when Eritrea achieves positive developments, whether through infrastructure expansion, improvements in education, renewable energy initiatives, or public health programs, such achievements often receive little recognition. As per Twain, mistruths and negative stories

travel quickly, while truth and practical successes are dismissed, minimized, or ignored altogether. Ironically, many commentators who speak supremely confidently about Eritrea have never seriously engaged with the country beyond second-hand assumptions or outdated frameworks.

One pertinent example is Eritrea's extensive dam and water infrastructure projects. Built largely through domestic effort and local expertise, these initiatives have improved water access, supported agriculture, and strengthened rural communities' resilience. They have transformed lives and brought positive change to communities. Yet instead of being examined on their merits, they are often reduced to cynical talking points or waved away by observers unwilling to acknowledge that effective solutions can emerge from within African societies themselves.

Another illustrative example is the country's substantial progress across key health indicators, most clearly reflected in its rise in life expectancy. Once ranked among the lowest in the world, Eritrea has made significant gains and now stands among the stronger performers in Africa and much of the developing world. This progress, again overlooked or dismissed, points to the impact of sustained public health efforts, preventive care, and long-term national investment in human well-being.

The broader issue is not that Eritrea should be placed beyond criticism. No country is without flaws, challenges, or legitimate areas for debate. Serious discussion is both necessary and healthy. But criticism should be fair, informed, and consistent, rather than being shaped by assumptions that deny Africans the same complexity, dignity, and political agency afforded to others.

Overall, instead of repeating paternalistic narratives rooted in old prejudices, it is time for a more honest and balanced conversation. Eritrea's progress, however imperfect or incomplete, reflects the indefatigability, creativity, and determination of its resilient people. Its story challenges inherited assumptions about Africa's place in the world and reminds us that development is not something handed down from above.



# Eritrea's Honeymoon Traditions: Where Love Meets Cultural Legacy

Kidane Shimendi

These times of the year, the streets of Asmara are usually overwhelmed with wedding ceremonies. Well-decorated vehicles cheered, parents walked to parks or ceremony venues accompanied by relatives and children, and hotels or tents erected chanted congratulatory messages to newlywed couples, adding more beauty to the city.

Marriage has been humanity's essential social institution for centuries. Through it, communities ensure their survival and continuity after the official recognition of a union between two individuals ready to establish their own family. It is a legally, socially, and religiously approved union in which couples demonstrate readiness to share their lives, foster intimacy, and raise a family.

Across diverse cultures, societies celebrate the formal recognition process in different ways, reflecting their traditions and best wishes for newlyweds. Following a wedding ceremony comes the honeymoon – a transitional period during which couples spend ample time both together and with their community, aimed at strengthening their bond by sharing memorable moments. Particularly in arranged marriages, the honeymoon plays a profound role in bringing couples together to know one another.

Although honeymoon protocols vary across cultures and have gradually been shaped by globalization, the essence remains much the same. In communal societies, couples often spend their honeymoons with their communities, whereas in other social patterns, couples spend most of their time alone.



Etymologically, “honeymoon” comprises both “honey” and “moon”, derived from a honey based fermented drink that European couples consumed for a lunar month (a “moon”) to wish for good fortune and fertility.

According to several Eritrean ethnic groups, the honeymoon is known by various names. For example: Tigrinya (Htsnot), Tigre (Htsnot, similar to Tigrinya), Nara (Mariyoot), Blien (sirgunnar or hichin), Rashaida (Shaar al asel), and Saho (xitsinot).

During the honeymoon period, friends use various forms of entertainment – such

as games or dancing – to foster intimacy among the newlyweds and between them and their community. Playing games is widely recognized across different cultures. Honeymoon games typically include conversation, card, board, and physical games. All these games offer significant benefits: they foster strong bonds and connections, preserve cultural heritage, reconnect couples with societal norms and values, and help couples enjoy their union and relax.

## 1. Tigrinya (Htsnot)

In the Tigrinya ethnic group, the honeymoon is called Htsnot and lasts from one to two months. During the traditional honeymoon, different games are played in the groom's house with guests and friends to foster love.

**Sheded:** A dare or truth game. Players flip to catch six or more prepared sticks, counting to reach a called number. If a player fails to catch the required number of sticks, others enforce a dare or a truth question.

**Gebeta:** An ancient African Mancala board game with holes filled with stones or seeds. The winner, who captures more of the opponent's stones, punishes the loser in funny ways.

**Weddi Mən:** An oral, social game meaning “whose son is he...” Participants, often in rural areas, engage in clever, competitive discourse about the bride and groom.

**Swinging:** Played by girls and women on a traditional swing made from animal skin.

**Aderaras:** One player kneels with their head to the ground while others tap their back with their hands. If the kneeling player correctly identifies which hand tapped them, that person takes the turn to kneel.

**Handay:** A game played by girls or women with collected stones. They throw some stones into the air while collecting the remaining ones on the ground. If they fail to catch the thrown stones or miss those on the ground, another player takes a turn.

All these games make the honeymoon period memorable for both the couple and the community.

## 2. Saho (Xitsinot)

A special name for the honeymoon period in this culture is Adi Are. The newlyweds and their friends stay together for only seven days. There are no traditional games, but every

**La'ele:** A dance style much like Shadah, dominantly performed by the youth of the community.

**Cayanta:** A dance style where youths dance even higher than in the Kiekie style.

All these dance styles embody the community's rich poetry, songs, oral traditions, and entertaining games, showcasing the diverse cultural heritage.

## 3. Blien (Sirgunnar or Hichin)

Among several games in the Blien tradition is Eshkl'e.

**Eshkl'e:** A hand game played by two people. One prepares to hit the other's hands, while the other strives to make the first miss.

In the contemporary era, traditional honeymoon games are on the verge of extinction, replaced by modern global games like card games. Unlike in earlier times, when couples spent their honeymoons with their community, many couples today also spend their time alone on long vacations. Even though the honeymoon period remains well respected across diverse cultures, efforts to preserve traditional entertaining games and dance styles raise great concern.



night friends entertain couples with various enthusiastic dancing styles, such as:

**Kiekie:** A dance where youths jump high from the ground, energetically expressing their deep joy for the couple's respective parents and the whole community.

**Shadah:** A dance style where youths line up in two groups facing one another, moving in harmony inward and outward, creating a vibrant honeymoon atmosphere.

In conclusion, the Eritrean culture of entertainment during the honeymoon is part of the national cultural heritage. It embraces oral traditions, wisdom, songs, poetry, history, people's lifestyles, aspirations, language, and prospects. The honeymoon period serves as a platform where the community reflects and transmits culture to younger generations – an essential period for safeguarding national cultural heritage and magnifying the collective national identity.





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# VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

**Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position.**

**Process Plant Fitter**

**Number required – (10)**

**Type of contract – Indefinite**

**Major Duties and responsibilities**

- The Fitter is responsible for inspections and maintenance of machinery and equipment according to OEM specifications and company procedures.
- The scope of this role includes performing planned, preventive, and corrective maintenance as per schedule and according to the shutdown plans provided.

**TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA**

- Installing, maintaining, and repairing heavy machinery
- Focusing on diagnosing faults,
- Performing routine servicing (fluids, filters, lubrication),
- Replacing worn parts, and ensuring all operations meet strict health, safety, and environmental standards, often using hand/power tools.
- Read and understand manuals
- Ordering tools and equipment of advise the supervisor
- Always do good housekeeping
- Adhere to company safety standards
- Must be able to fill in the necessary documentation for the job
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**Profile: Qualifications and Experience**

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum Certificate in Engineering and/ equivalent</li> <li>• Any safety certification will be an added advantage</li> </ul>
Working Experience – Nature & Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4+ years' experience in the mining industry as a Fitter</li> <li>• Willingness to work in a diverse environment</li> </ul>
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarity with various tools to work safe with out injuries</li> <li>• Use various hand tools.</li> <li>• Knowledge of maintenance of crushers, BALL and SAG mills, floatation, pipes and mechanical components and their related auxiliaries and ancillaries.</li> <li>• Ability to read and write.</li> <li>• Ability to operate cell phone if required</li> </ul>
Behavioral Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work well under pressure.</li> <li>• Work well with diverse teams.</li> <li>• Ability to accept new ideas and embrace change.</li> <li>• Work in confined spaces or heights where movement may be restricted.</li> <li>• Manual lifting of heavy objects may be required for maintenance tasks.</li> <li>• Work long hours during shutdown periods.</li> </ul>

**General Information and other requirements:**

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

**Additional requirements for Nationals:**

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



## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

### China National Geological and Mining LTD

Jacaranda Street, No.1A299, House No. 24, Tsaserat ; Tel. +291-1-155651; Asmara, Eritrea.

China National Geological and Mining LTD (CGM) invites qualified applicants for the following posts:

#### 1, Position: Deputy Project Manager

**Place of Work:** Asmara  
**Starting Date:** May 01  
**Salary:** As per company scale  
**Contract type:** Indefinite period  
**Number required:** One(1)

#### Key Responsibilities

**Operational Oversight:** Assist the General Manager in managing day-to-day operations across all departments, ensuring smooth workflow and operational efficiency.

**Strategic Planning:** Develop and execute business strategies aligned with company goals, monitor key performance indicators, and provide updates to senior management.

**Team Leadership:** Lead, mentor, and motivate staff, fostering a high-performing culture and supporting professional development.

**Budget and Resource Management:** Oversee budgets, allocate resources efficiently, and monitor expenses to optimize financial performance.

**Compliance and Risk Management:** Ensure adherence to company policies, industry regulations, and legal requirements to mitigate risks.

**Cross-Functional Collaboration:** Coordinate with department heads to resolve operational issues, implement process improvements, and drive innovation.

**Stakeholder Engagement:** Represent the company in meetings, negotiations, and maintain strong relationships with clients, partners, and other external stakeholders.

#### Required Qualification

Education: Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Management, or a related field; an MBA or advanced degree is often preferred.

Experience: Typically 7–8 years of managerial experience, preferably in operations or corporate management, with a proven track record of leading teams and driving business growth.

Skills: Strong leadership, strategic thinking, problem-solving, financial acumen, communication, and interpersonal skills.

#### Additional Competencies

Ability to make strategic decisions and solve complex problems.

Proactive approach to adapting to changing business environments.

Expertise in project management, process optimization, and performance evaluation.

Familiarity with technical tools such as financial modeling software, CRM systems, and data

analysis platforms.

2, Position: Translator

Place of Work: Asmara

Starting Date: May 01

Salary: As per company scale

Contract type: Indefinite period

Number required: One (2)

#### Main functions

- Translate local language and English to Chinese
- Assist the Chinese workers in translating
- Assist the Chinese employees in preparing reports
- Assist the management team
- Participate in daily pre-start safety meetings and monthly meetings

#### Knowledge experience and skills

##### Qualifications:

- Bsc in English

##### Skills:

- 1-3 years' experience as a Translator
- Flexible approach to working hours
- Sense of responsibility
- Excellent computer skills
- Good command of written and spoken English
- Excellent command of written and spoken Chinese

#### Additional Requirement for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service Obligation and provide evidence of release paper from Ministry of Defense
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, experience credentials, 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 sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- **Address: Please mail your applications to:**  
Mineral Resources Management  
P.O.Box- 272
- **Note to non-Eritrean applicants:**  
Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment permit Affairs  
P.O.Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.



Bisha Mining Share Company  
P.O. Box 4276  
Asmara  
Eritrea

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

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position

**Position: Underground HME Mechanic**

**Department: Processing & UG Operations**

**Section: Asheli Underground**

**Number required: Four (04)**

#### PRIMARY PURPOSE

- Responsible for executing both planned and unplanned maintenance work activities on a shift-by-shift basis safely and effectively. The Mechanic will perform maintenance activities safely and effectively to deliver results that meet quality standards and company expectations

#### Main Functions

##### Maintenance and repair on mobile machinery

- Carry out maintenance repairs on all mobile equipment to ensure the production of high-quality work.

##### Job planning and monitoring

- Organize requests/materials and labour
- Identify the highest priority for each day and focus on completing relevant tasks.
- Ensure good housekeeping at workplace
- Performs regular inspections to detect potential problems before they cause breakdowns. Understands and is familiar with basic hydraulic systems.
- Conducts preventative maintenance on the HME by checking engines; motors; pneumatics; hydraulic systems by following diagrams, sketches, operation manuals, manufacturer's instructions and engineering specifications.
- Minimises downtime by ensuring the best techniques are being used to repair breakdowns.

##### Training and development

- Willing to learn and absorb knowledge from the expert.

##### Health, Safety and Environment

- Drive the health, safety and environment standards/policy awareness and practice in the Department to ensure compliance.
- Complete FLRA, TBRA and hazard awareness training
- Comply with mine's cardinal rules and other safety, environmental or other rules and standards as directed. Identifies any hazards in the workplace.

##### Additional Duties

- Adhering to all other assignments that are given that are lawful and fair.

#### UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Able to work in narrow area – tunnel
- No phobia on confine space
- Candidates must be physically and medically fit for the role.

#### Qualifications:

- Grade 12 Certificate; Trade Certificate

#### Knowledge and Experience:

- 3 years working experience in Mining Equipment Maintenance

#### Technical Skills

- Computer Literacy
- MS Office-intermediate, excel-advanced
- Driving license
- Be able to utilize OEM technical tools, Plan, organize, & execution
- Risk Management & assessment, analytical and problem solving skill

#### Behavioural Skills

- Good communication skills and Teamwork
- Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment.
- Ability to conduct Maintenance matters to various levels
- Interpersonal skills
- Ability to work under pressure and achieve project milestones
- Analytical and Problem-solving..
- Good leadership skills
- Willing to learn

#### General Information and other requirements:

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

#### Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

**Address: Please mail your applications to: -**

**Bisha Mining Share Company,  
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea**

#### Note to Eritrean applicants:

**Please send a copy of your application to:**

**1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,**

**P. O. Box 7940**

**Asmara, Eritrea.**

**2. Mineral Resources Management**

**P. O. Box 272 Asmara, Eritrea**



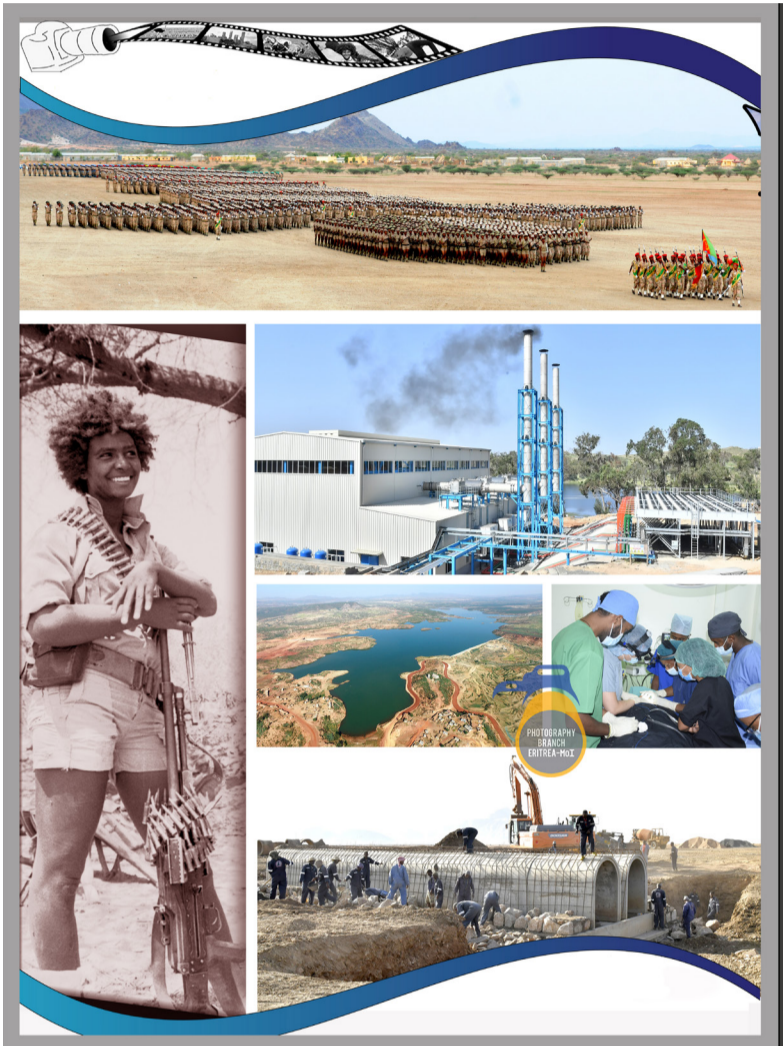
**Zara Mining**  
Share Company

## Vacancy Announcement

<b>Position:</b>	LV Mechanics
<b>Required</b>	01
<b>Location:</b>	Koka Gold Mine
<b>Employment status</b>	Indefinite.
<b>Reporting to:</b>	Maintenance supervisor
Well experienced in diagnosing and repairing mobile and stationary motor vehicles and Generators (Toyota Land Cruiser, Hilux, Coaster, Mitsubishi, Foton, Atlas Copco lighting Generators, Water pumps and others as required).	
<b>Duties:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect, test, and diagnose faulty operations and parts including electrical systems to identify issues or potential malfunctions.</li> <li>Perform regular vehicles' safety, maintenance inspections of all systems (Engine, Chassis, Transmission, Brake, Lubrication and cooling fluid level and quality checkups, tires rotation, Electrical systems etc.) and major and minor repairs including PM tasks as required</li> <li>Use Diagnose tools to test and repair malfunctioned systems (Engine, Brake, Transmission, electrical system and other components)</li> <li>Disassemble and reassemble Light vehicle components and installing new electrical parts and accessories</li> <li>Reading and interpreting technical manuals, diagnostic charts, electrical circuit diagrams and schematics to repair existing vehicle defects</li> <li>Identify and Order necessary parts and tools required to repair vehicles' faults</li> <li>Work and communicate effectively with vehicles' operators to identify reported faults, plan necessary repairs and provide estimated maintenance time</li> <li>Perform road test for repaired vehicles to ensure proper operational performance</li> <li>Keep logs of work and report any issues to respective supervisors</li> <li>Keep accurate and detail records of serviced vehicles to maintain a history of repairs and parts used for each piece of vehicle</li> <li>Comply with safety procedures to maintain a clean and safe work environment</li> </ul>
<b>Formal Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12<sup>th</sup> Grade Completion certificate (able to provide written reports to supervisors)</li> <li>Vocational Certificate in Auto Mechanic and/or Auto Electrician</li> <li>Valid driving license (Grade 3 and above is preferable)</li> </ul>
<b>Working Experience – Nature &amp; Length</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 5 years work experience as a Mechanic and Auto electrician, Mine related experience is an asset</li> <li>Good Knowledge of all Auto mobile Systems (Engine, mechanical and electrical systems of any mobile or stationary equipment)</li> <li>Willingness to observe all safety precautions for protections against accidents, dangerous fluids, electric lines, chemicals etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Leadership Experience</b>	No leadership experience is required but candidate must be self-motivated.
<b>Other skill &amp; abilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willing to learn and take direction</li> <li>Excellent physical condition and flexibility to work for long time in narrow places</li> <li>Ability to communicate well with co-workers</li> <li>Ability to work independently or as part of a team to complete repairs in a timely and efficient manner</li> <li>Able to meet all safety requirements and policies and apply accordingly in any working condition and place</li> <li>Knowledge of safety procedures to prevent accidents during repair and maintenance work</li> <li>Work extra time as required</li> <li>Must be capable to work and perform under pressure.</li> <li>Good communication and interpersonal skill (Spoken and written English is an asset).</li> <li>Job relevant skills are appreciable</li> </ul>
<b>Key Performance Indicators:</b>	Willing to undertake tasks requested by management outside the job description should the need arise
<b>Salary:</b>	<b>According to the Company's salary scale.</b>
<b>Place of work:</b>	Zara Mining Share Company Koka Gold Mine Zoba Gash Barka
<b>Additional Requirement for Nationals:</b> Having fulfilled their National Service obligations and providing evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defense—present Clearance paper from the current/last employer. Only short-listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned to the sender.	
<b>Note to Eritrean applicants:</b> - Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea. and Eritrea. Mineral Resources Management P. O. Box 272	
Please mail your applications to the <b>ZARA MINING SHARE CO. P. O. Box 2393</b> . Asmara, Eritrea	
Deadline for application: <b>10 days</b> from the day of announcement.	



# Our Resilience: Our Guarantee – Echoing the Past, Shaping the Future



By: Simon Weldemikael

Every nation has a heartbeat – a rhythm that carries its people through hardship and triumph. For Eritrea, that heartbeat is resilience. It is not merely a word but a lived experience, a philosophy, and a guarantee of survival.

As Eritrea prepares to celebrate 35 years of independence in May 2026 under the fitting theme “Our Resilience: Our Guarantee,” the revolutionary anthem “አገግነትና” (Our Resilience) rises once again as a timeless anthem. Its verses remind us that perseverance is both a shield and a weapon – a past victory and a future promise.

I remember vividly the days when, as students, we chanted “አገግነትና” with excitement. We sang not for ourselves alone, but for our country, for the martyrs, and for the promise of freedom. The words carried us beyond the classroom into the spirit of the liberation struggle. The rhythm and repetition make the song easy to sing, but more importantly, the lyrics carry deep meaning. They remind us that perseverance is our inheritance. Even as young voices, we felt the weight of those lines:

አገግነትና መኾኑና  
አገግነትና እምቢታና  
አገግነትና ቅልጽምናቹ ብድህና  
አገግነትና ቀጸልነት ሀላፊና  
አገግነትና ኣይል መፍትሕ ናይ ሸቶና  
አገግነትናዩ ውሕሰትና።

ly translated, it goes as follows  
Our resilience is our shield,  
Our resilience is our defiance,  
Our resilience is our hardship,  
Our resilience is the continuity of our existence,

Our resilience is the powerful solution to our goals,

Our resilience is our guarantee.

This stanza taught us that resilience is the very foundation of existence. Defense was not only about arms but about the refusal to surrender. Endurance itself became the weapon, stronger than any material force. Perseverance was the lifeline that ensured Eritrea’s identity would endure.

What amazes me today is how the song has retained its popularity and relevance across time. Decades after independence, “አገግነትና” is still chanted with excitement by young students during Independence Day and Martyrs’ Day. When they sing it now, they are not simply repeating old lines. Instead, they are renewing the spirit of resilience that carried Eritrea through its hardest struggles.

Resilience was not born overnight. It was built through decades of struggle, tested against colonization, wars of aggression, natural calamities, displacement, indiscriminate bombing, gross human rights violations, and global opposition. The song acknowl-

edges this reality:  
አንጻርና ሰሚርም ናይ ጸላኤቲ ወገን  
ከሎም ተጸባኢቲ ናይ ውሸጥን ናይ ደገን  
ንጥፍኣትና ተበራርዖም ኣይሉላት ናይ ዓለም

ግንዲ አገግነትና ግን ዝንቅንቅ የለን።  
Against us, the enemy factions have gathered,

All have conspired, from within and from without,

For our destruction, the powerful of the world have allied,

But nothing shakes our pillar of resilience.

Here, endurance is portrayed as immovable, unshakable, and permanent – a pillar. Even when powerful nations allied against Eritrea, the people’s endurance stood firm. This resilience has passed the test of time, proving itself again and again. It carried Eritrea through the liberation struggle, sustained the nation through post independence challenges, and continues to safeguard sovereignty today. This continuity binds yesterday’s struggle to today’s pride and tomorrow’s promise. It reminds us that resilience, as a national and societal value, is a living force – a guarantee that Eritrea’s foundation will remain firm and that victory will always be within reach.

What makes Eritrea’s story extraordinary is the continuity of perseverance and resilience. These values are not confined to the past; they live in the present and must guide the future. Independence was won because the people endured hardship, refused to surrender, and relied on their inner strength. That same spirit is still alive today. Resilience is not only built through time but passed through time. Each generation inherits the responsibility to renew it, ensuring that the pillar of endurance remains un-

shaken. Just as perseverance carried Eritrea through 30 years of struggle, it must continue to carry the nation through the challenges of sovereignty, development, and progress.

The song “አገግነትና” has stood the test of time because it continues to inspire, binding yesterday’s struggle to today’s pride. Its closing lines declare:

ንና ቅጻሊዩ ቃልሰና ብኩብንት  
ሎሚ ከም ንማሊ ክሰብ ዓወት አገግነት

“Our struggle continues courageously.

Today, as yesterday, perseverance until victory.”

This is both a reminder and a promise. It reminds us that independence was achieved through unwavering courage, and it promises that the same perseverance will safeguard the future. Victory is not seen as chance but as the inevitable result of steadfast endurance. The phrase “today as yesterday” emphasizes continuity: the same spirit that sustained Eritreans in the past remains alive today.

The official Independence Day theme, “Our Resilience: Our Guarantee,” is almost a direct echo of the revolutionary song. It highlights the importance of internal factors and proclaims that Eritrea’s survival and sovereignty rest not on external promises but on the inner strength of its people. The song’s verses and the theme’s message align seamlessly, reinforcing the timeless truth that resilience is the nation’s safeguard. External forces may try to undermine Eritrea, but resilience is the guarantee of its continuity.

This theme is not merely a commemoration of past victories. It is a reminder that the same perseverance and resilience that carried Eritrea through 30 years of struggle must continue

to guide the nation today and tomorrow. Independence was achieved because the people endured hardship and refused to surrender. Sovereignty has been safeguarded because resilience remained firm against external pressures. But the journey does not end here. Resilience must now be applied to the challenges of nation building, economic development, and social progress. Therefore, “Our Resilience: Our Guarantee” is both a tribute and a challenge. It honors the sacrifices of the past while urging today’s citizens to uphold resilience as the safeguard of tomorrow.

When I hear “አገግነትና” sung today, I hear more than a melody. I hear the continuity of existence – the unbroken chain of perseverance that defines Eritrea. I hear the voices of martyrs who sacrificed everything, the determination of fighters who endured hardship, and the excitement of students who carry on the legacy. But above all, I also hear the agony and morale of the generations who lived under colonization. Their suffering, their endurance, and their refusal to surrender became the seed of resilience that later blossomed into independence. The pain they endured was transformed into a collective spirit that could withstand even the mightiest alliances.

Resilience is what Eritrea relies on. It is the pillar that holds the nation upright, the guarantee of sovereignty, and the continuity of existence. Built over time, tested by hardship, and passed down through generations, resilience remains the heartbeat of Eritrea. As we celebrate 35 years of independence in the coming month, the revolutionary song “አገግነትና” reminds us that perseverance is not only a memory of the past but a responsibility of the present. It is both a shield and a weapon, both a tribute and a call to action. For as long as endurance remains firm, nothing can shake Eritrea’s foundation, and victory will continue to be written in the nation’s story.

