

PANEL DISCUSSION IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED NATIONS DAY

A panel discussion in connection with United Nations Day 2025 was organized at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers Hall in Asmara on 22 October under the theme “Self-Reliance: The Eritrean Experience and Its Global Relevance.”

The event was attended by representatives of ministries, national associations, heads and representatives of UN offices, and members of the diplomatic community.

The objective of the panel

discussion was to enhance understanding of Eritrea’s philosophy of self-reliance in relation to nation-building and development; to strengthen linkages between Eritrea’s approach and the UN’s founding principles of sovereign equality, multilateralism, and partnership; and to identify lessons from Eritrea that may inform development pathways in other countries, highlighting the global relevance of self-reliance.

Ms. Nahla Valji, Coordinator of UN Offices in Eritrea, said that



Eritrea’s approach to self-reliance offers a valuable lesson on how cooperation can be made more sustainable, equitable, and rooted

in national ownership. From its inception, Eritrea has embraced a philosophy of self-reliance, not as isolation, but as empowerment.

Ms. Nahla further noted that Eritrea’s experience provides an important reference point, illustrating how self-reliance and partnership can coexist to deliver lasting results. “This is indeed a compelling model for renewed multilateralism and effective cooperation,” Ms. Nahla underlined.

At the panel discussion, which Ms. Naomi Andeberhan moderated, panelists included Mr. Redae

Tesfalul, Director of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hatem Elatawy, Ambassador of Egypt to Eritrea; Dr. Caroline Mwongera, Country Director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and Ms. Joanna Darmanin, Ambassador of the European Union. It was reported that the development programs in Eritrea guided by the principle of self-reliance are registering commendable progress.

The participants called for organizing similar programs, noting that such forums are important in reflecting the actual image of Eritrea.



NUEW BRANCHES MEET IN LONDON AND GERMANY TO PLAN FUTURE STRATEGY

Branches of the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) across Europe have held recent meetings to assess past achievements and chart future strategic goals for the Diaspora community.

Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy in the UK and Ireland, said that the National Union of Eritrean Women has played a leading role in raising awareness among Eritrean women, ensuring equality and participation in practice, and contributing to the successful implementation of organizational and national development programs.

Noting that the current strategic

objective is to enable Eritreans in the diaspora to preserve their identity and enhance their awareness; maintain their unity and strengthen their attachment to their homeland; contribute their part in nation-building and safeguarding national sovereignty; and become successful in education, skills, and socio-economic capacity, Mr. Tewolde called on the union branch to play its due part toward that end.

He also called for a thorough review of activities over the past two years and the design of a roadmap for the coming two years.

Ms. Senait Haile, Head of the Union Branch in the United

Kingdom, gave a briefing on the activities implemented to date and the union branch’s future programs.

Mr. Ahmed Mohammed, Chairman of the Eritrean Committee, and Mr. Hadgu Okbamicael, Chairman of the PFDJ London branch, delivered messages of solidarity.

Similarly, the German branch of the National Union of Eritrean Women held a meeting to review the implementation of activities during the past six months and to discuss programs for the next six months.

At the meeting, Ms. Leul Tewolde, Chairperson of the Union Branch, gave an extensive briefing on the current situation in the homeland in the context of global diplomatic developments. She also urged members to conduct sustained promotional activities to strengthen organizational capacity and expand, as well as to enhance contributions to the implementation of the Afambo Boarding School Project.



SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ADULT AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION



A seminar focusing on the implementation of adult and pre-school education was conducted in the port city of Assab on 21 October. The seminar was attended by heads of departments, PFDJ representatives, sub-zonal administrators, heads of education offices, and other concerned institutions.

Ambassador Mohammed-Seid Mantai, Governor of the Southern Red Sea Region, emphasized that the development of educational activities is the responsibility of all concerned institutions and the public, and he called for strengthened roles and contributions.

Mr. Fesehaye Kidane, head of the Education Office in the region,

said that priority is being given to ensuring access to education for every school-aged child and enabling all citizens to read and write.

Mr. Kelil Osman, head of Basic Education, provided a detailed briefing on the activities carried out in the areas of adult and pre-school education, highlighting the achievements registered and challenges encountered.

Mr. Kelil indicated that there are currently 76 pre-schools providing active services to about 2,200 children.

The participants conducted extensive discussions on the report presented and adopted various recommendations.

OPINION

Ms. Nahla Valji, UN Resident Coordinator in Eritrea

As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary this month, the world faces some of the greatest challenges in human history: widening inequality, the existential threat of a climate emergency, a weakening multilateral system, and an international financial system unfit to deliver on the shared roadmap of the Sustainable Development Goals. Many are understandably asking how the UN can uphold the values of the Charter and fulfil its purpose in such a complex era.

Concerned with just this question, the UN Secretary-General launched a sweeping reform agenda eight years ago to make the Organization more coherent, responsive, and closely aligned with the priorities of each country. Today, these reforms are being furthered through the UN@80 initiative, which is designed to ensure that the UN's resources are optimally efficient, and targeted where they can make the greatest difference.

For decades, despite the real

Eritrea and the UN at 80: An Example of Effective Partnership



and life-saving achievements of the international development community, efforts have faced some common challenges: fragmentation, overlapping initiatives, limited resources, and misalignment between national priorities and global or partner objectives. The UN reforms seek to reverse that pattern: uniting efforts, strengthening national ownership, and achieving greater impact in people's lives.

That principle defines Eritrea's engagement with the UN. The partnership on development is guided by a Cooperation Framework, a jointly agreed plan that reflects national priorities and serves as the main instrument for planning and implementing efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. All UN-supported work derives from this framework, ensuring alignment and national ownership.

In operational terms, the partnership is coordinated through well-defined arrangements on both sides. On the Government side, the Ministry of Finance and National Development coordinates the UN development interface, ensuring support is effective and transparent. On the UN side, the Resident Coordinator's Office serves as the entry point, ensuring coherence and accountability across agencies while leveraging the full UN system, including entities not present in country.

This approach embodies the intention of the UN's reforms. It compels the multilateral system and its partners to deliver better through coordinated support and keeps Eritrea's priorities at the center of development efforts. By working in this way, the UN Country Team has aligned with the country's vision for progress in food security, health, education, climate resilience, data systems, and renewable energy.

Tangible Progress for Eritrean Communities

Despite a small in-country

presence, the UN team is leveraging regional expertise, global resources, catalytic funding, and community partnerships behind the Government's vision. And the results are visible.

The UN Country Team's 2024 Annual Report highlighted that facility births rose from 71 percent in 2023 to 81 percent in 2024, reaching more than 61,000 women. Fourteen subzobas, almost a quarter of the country, have declared themselves FGM-free, with eleven more on track by end of 2025. Girls' retention in primary school now equals that of boys. Fish production has grown by two-thirds in a single year, thanks to new ice-production infrastructure and support for local markets. Community-led initiatives have improved water access, land management, and climate resilience, enhancing livelihoods and environmental sustainability. And social protection systems have been strengthened with a focus on the most vulnerable.

Such outcomes are not accidental. They demonstrate how a coherent framework and coordinated delivery, informed and led by local priorities, translate the principles of reform into real impact on the ground.

Reform Requires Resources and Resolve

Eritrea's experience shows what can be achieved when national ownership meets an integrated UN system. Yet broader systemic constraints remain. Globally, funding for development is shrinking, and what remains is often tied to short-term projects or conditions that limit flexibility. Efficiency alone cannot replace investment. Real reform will require political will, sufficient and predictable financing, and fair access to resources so every country can lead its own path to development. It will also depend on renewed solidarity, partners that trust national leadership, and a multilateral system that rewards collaboration over fragmentation.

Looking Ahead

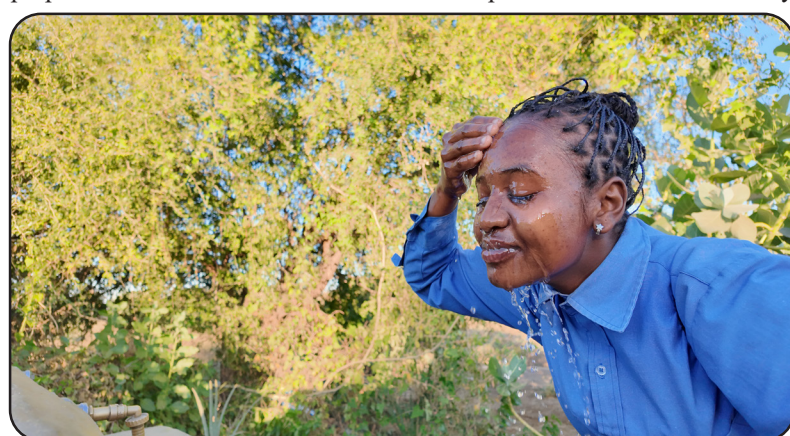
As the UN enters its ninth decade, global cooperation for local solutions has never been more urgent and necessary. Eritrea's experience shows that when genuine partnership guide our efforts, real progress can result. The challenge is how we reflect these lessons into our broader multilateral system, and put people and a sense of shared purpose at the center. If we do, the next chapter of the UN's story will undoubtedly be one that sees the values of the UN Charter and the ambition of leaving no one behind come fully to fruition.

A Partnership Rooted in Eritrean



Values

Eritrea offers a distinctive example of reform in action. The country's history of struggle and its philosophy of self-reliance have shaped a model of cooperation founded on mutual respect and shared responsibility. As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently emphasized, "Eritrea's commitment to self-reliance does not mean isolation. It is a foundation for genuine cooperation—based on mutual respect, shared responsibility, and a common purpose."



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#Eritrea's core development precepts and strategies are indeed crystal-clear and anchored, from the outset, on the following key pillars:

*To foster symmetric and diversified trade and investment ties of cooperation with all its prospective international partners (public and private) that are not encumbered by debilitating and structural dependency for cogent reasons of sustainability and national dignity;

*To ensure ownership of its development policies and programmes both at the formulation/design levels as well as in all their implementation phases;

*In this perspective, self-reliance is not perceived as tantamount, or equivalent to, self-sufficiency. Indeed, it presumes and is predicated on nurturing and pursuing vibrant trade and investment networks in all its sectors of comparative and competitive advantage for optimal value-addition and fair share of the revenues that are generated.

*Rich and diversified as its latent natural endowments are - blue economy; the extractive industry; strategic locational advantages etc.; the development of Human Capital occupies a central role in this holistic development matrix to ensure and guarantee both sustainability as well as operational efficiency and effectiveness.

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SpotLight

Bana Negusse

Nurturing artistic expression and strengthening cultural engagement

Just under two weeks ago, the Department of Culture and Sports in Eritrea's Northern Red Sea Region concluded an extended training program for 50 young people in the fields of drama, dance, and poetry. The initiative, held in the historic port city of Massawa, sought to nurture artistic expression and strengthen cultural engagement among the region's youth.

According to Ms. Zeineb Omar, Director General of Culture and Sports in the region, the trainees – selected from the Ministries of Marine Resources and Education, the regional administration, and the Defense Forces – were chosen for their passion and promise in the arts. One of the trainers, Mr. Mohammed-Seid Osman, highlighted the enthusiasm participants showed throughout the program, emphasizing its value



Eritrea's identity and resilience. This article briefly examines the enduring role of art in Eritrean society, from past and present to the future, while recognizing both

grants art its significance. Rather, its value lies in a constellation of roles: art serves as a repository of collective memory, a source of identity, and a bridge between individuals and communities. It cultivates empathy, strengthens social cohesion, and offers a shared language through which people can communicate across differences. As scholars Aleksandra Sherman and Clair Morrissey have observed, "Scientists, humanists, and art lovers alike value art not just for its beauty, but also for its social and epistemic importance – that is, for its communicative nature, its capacity to increase self-knowledge and encourage

Within Eritrea, art has long been woven into the fabric of social, cultural, and spiritual life. From the rock paintings of ancient communities to the intricate designs of traditional crafts, artistic expression has been both personal and communal, often rooted in daily experience and enriched by cultural exchange. During the long struggle for national liberation, art assumed a renewed and transformative role. Painters, musicians, poets, and photographers became chroniclers of courage and resilience. Through stirring songs, vivid imagery, and evocative verse, they captured the pain, determination, and dreams of the Eritrean people. Their works carried the message of freedom and revolution to the world, strengthening morale and uniting a nation in pursuit of self-determination. In those challenging years, art was more than expression. Instead, it was sustenance, offering hope in hardship, celebrating endurance, and serving as a powerful means of communication between fighters and civilians alike.

Today, art continues to flourish across Eritrea. It is visible in national festivals, community centers, schools, and the growing

creative networks that connect artists across the country and the diaspora. Painters, sculptors, poets, musicians, filmmakers, and dancers all contribute to an evolving national culture that is both proudly rooted and dynamically modern. While young creators play a significant role in energizing the scene, Eritrea's artistic strength lies in its intergenerational continuity, where established masters and emerging talents engage in mutual learning and inspiration. Together, they expand the frontiers of Eritrean creativity, merging tradition with innovation and local experience with global awareness.

Eritrean art today does more than celebrate beauty. It speaks to the lived realities of a people, addressing social change, environment, culture, and belonging. It remains a vital part of national life, shaping perspectives and deepening a sense of unity and pride.

In every brushstroke, melody, stanza, or photograph, art tells the story of a nation, expressing its struggles, triumphs, and enduring spirit. In Eritrea, art has stood as a symbol of resistance, a celebration of heritage, and a vessel for hope. Today's artists, whether seasoned professionals or emerging voices, are not only preserving this legacy but also reimagining it for a new era. Their work bridges generations, invites dialogue, and continues to define what it means to be Eritrean in a changing world.

As a society, our role is clear: to value, support, and invest in our artists. Not only for what they create, but for what their creations make possible. Through art, Eritrea continues to express its identity, renew its resilience, and envision its future.



in developing the region's artistic work. Reflecting the department's growing investment in cultural development, Mr. Kibrom Andemicael, Managing Director of the region, underscored the vital role of the arts in nation-building and in shaping Eritrea's collective identity. He urged the trainees to continue refining their skills through active practice and collaboration.

Art remains one of humanity's oldest and most powerful forms of expression. Across continents and throughout millennia, people have turned to art to capture emotions, document history, inspire movements, and define culture. This universal value of art is especially evident in the Eritrean context. Here, art has not only been a cultural tradition but also a political force and a symbol of national pride. From ancient expressions rooted in daily life and spirituality to the revolutionary creativity that fuelled the liberation struggle, and into today's vibrant cultural scene, art continues to shape



seasoned and emerging artists who sustain this living tradition.

Art, broadly defined as a visual object or experience consciously created through skill or imagination, is a multifaceted phenomenon that mirrors the human spirit. Across civilizations, it has reflected our deepest emotions and collective experiences. Scholars widely regard art as one of the defining characteristics of humanity, positioning it as an essential means by which we make sense of ourselves and the world around us. There is no single feature that

personal growth, and its ability to challenge our schemas and preconceptions."



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Development

Kesete Gebrehiwet

Golij Subzone on the Move: Growth Rooted in Hard Work

Located in western Eritrea, Golij subzone is rich in natural resources and has great potential for development in agriculture and livestock. It borders Tesenai subzone, Ethiopia and Sudan, which makes it an important area for both domestic and cross-border relations. It has 16 administrative areas and a population of over 120,000.

Golij subzone is known for its fertile land, vast grazing fields, and the hard-working spirit of its people. It is home to farmers, herders, and small traders. The subzone has made steady progress in social and economic development, thanks to the government's continued effort to expand basic services such as education, healthcare, and water supply.

Education is one of the key priorities in the subzone, with around 40 schools, ranging from pre-schools to secondary schools, serving children and the youth.

In the past, many children had to travel long distances to attend school, which often caused them to drop out early. But with new schools built in many administrative areas, most students can now go to schools close to home. Teachers, school administrators,



said that access to schools has become easier, and the learning environment continues to improve through the concerted efforts of the government, teachers, and community members.

Access to healthcare has also improved in Golij subzone. The health centers and clinics built in several administrative areas have enabled community members to enjoy better healthcare services, including maternal care, vaccination, disease prevention, and health education.

Health workers have been trained to assist mothers during childbirth, treat common illnesses, and educate families on the benefits of hygiene, which has helped reduce preventable

been boosted, a very important decision considering that many families in the subzone depend on livestock to earn a living. The veterinary services provided include vaccinations, treatments, and advice to animal owners to keep their livestock healthy and productive. The assistance given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Eritrea Crop and Livestock Corporation has been commendable in addressing health matters of livestock.

There are 18 water conservation structures, including two major dams, in the subzone. The structures have been built to store rainwater for human and animal consumption as well as



irrigation farming.

Before the structures were built, communities relied on seasonal rivers and wells that would dry up during the dry season, leading to severe water shortages. But now, with dams, water is available

Agriculture remains the primary source of income in Golij subzone, where almost every household has about 2 hectares to farm. The most commonly grown plants are sorghum, millet, sesame, and vegetables.

The government and agronomists are encouraging farmers to use improved seeds and sustainable farming techniques to increase yields. Soil and water conservation programs are being introduced to maintain land fertility and protect it from erosion. Training sessions on modern agricultural methods are also given to help



farmers adopt more productive and environment-friendly practices.

Golij subzone has rich livestock resource and vast grazing areas, making it suitable for both traditional and modern livestock farming. The animals that are commonly raised in the subzone are cattle, goats, sheep, and camels.

The veterinary department in Golij subzone plays a significant role in maintaining the health of the animals. Vaccination is given regularly to prevent animal diseases and to give treatment to sick animals. Veterinary workers also teach livestock owners how to manage their herds, improve breeding, and ensure animals have access to clean water and adequate feed.

Many families are now able to produce milk, meat, and other animal products for home use and for sale in local markets. This has improved household incomes and contributed to food security in the area.

Development in Golij subzone is not limited to agriculture and livestock. The general living standard of the people has improved through the provision of basic social services. Access to clean water, healthcare, and education has strengthened the foundation for a better life.

Community organizations and local administrative units play an important role in mobilizing people for collective development activities such as soil conservation, tree planting, and maintenance of public infrastructure. These efforts have helped strengthen social unity and shared responsibility.

Although Golij subzone has made visible progress, challenges remain. Some remote areas, such as Mongula and Emgulate, have limited access to clean water, and more efforts are being made to make clean water accessible at every household. Farmers also need continued support to cope with the



effects of drought and climate change, which sometimes affect crop yield.

Mr. Dese acknowledged that much remains to be done, but he expressed optimism that with ongoing government support and the community's hard work, the subzone will continue to develop. He highlighted that community members are already enjoying the fruits of progress in all areas of life and that the future looks promising as long as people remain united and committed to collective growth.

The story of Golij subzone is one of gradual but steady progress. From the expansion of schools and clinics to the construction of dams and the growth of modern farms, the area is moving forward on a solid path of development. The cooperation between the people, local administration, and government ministries has been the main force behind these achievements.

As the community members continue to work together and make use of their rich natural resources, Golij subzone is expected to become one of the most productive and vibrant subzones in Gash-Barka region. The progress made thus far gives every reason to believe that the subzone's best days are yet to come.



and community members work together to ensure that children attend classes regularly and that parents understand the importance of sending their children—boys and girls—to school.

In addition, adult education programs are helping adults who could not go to school earlier in their lives to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. This has improved literacy levels within the community, empowering people to manage their farms, businesses, and household affairs better.

Mr. Dese Gebremichael, administrator of the subzone, said that while there is still more to be done, significant progress has been made in education. He

diseases and improve the general well-being of the community.

Mr. Dese emphasized that the government's investment in rural health services is making a real difference in people's lives, especially for mothers, children, and the elderly.



The veterinary service has also

for more extended periods for household use and farming.

Farmers are using the water effectively for small-scale irrigation, which has made it possible for families to grow vegetables, fruits, and cereals even during dry seasons. The irrigation systems have also encouraged the growth of commercial farming, providing employment for the youth and boosting local food supply.

Development

Safe Medicines: Safe Community National Medicines Safety Week 2025

Heaven Yohannes

This week, the Ministry of Health, through its National Medicines and Food Administration (NMFA), is conducting a crucial nationwide campaign entitled 'National Medicines Safety Week' that begs for a profound and powerful call to action for every citizen.

The campaign's guiding theme is "We Can All Help Make Medicines Safer". This motto underscores the fundamental truth that safety is a collective responsibility, demanding vigilant cooperation from healthcare professionals, regulators, and the public. To

treat. Patients must also pay close attention to the timing of food intake, as this factor directly affects drug absorption and overall safety.

A cornerstone of the campaign is the warning against self-medication: taking medicines without professional advice. Self-medication carries significant risks. It may delay correct care by treating the wrong illness, or an unprescribed drug can interact dangerously with other medicines patients are taking or with an existing medical condition. Furthermore, choosing an incorrect dosage could be ineffective or, worse, toxic. The simple rule is to

poisoning. To preserve the drug's quality, store medicines in a cool, dry place away from heat, light, and moisture. The steam and heat in a bathroom cabinet, for instance, can damage medications. You must also regularly check the expiry date, as expired medicines may be ineffective or actively harmful. The campaign also emphasizes environmentally sound disposal mechanisms. Medicines are never to be disposed of with household garbage, flushed down the toilet/sink, or buried in soil, as these practices pose significant health and environmental risks. The public is advised to return unused and expired medicines to community pharmacies or health



ensure this message reaches every citizen, the NMFA is deploying a massive public awareness drive that utilizes health facilities alongside traditional and social media. This national effort focuses on two core objectives: actively promoting the safe and rational use of medicines and, crucially, emphasizing that all side effects must be reported to healthcare providers immediately.

The Essential Pillars of Safe Medicines Use

Safe medicine use begins with strict adherence to instructions. Every patient must follow the directions given by a doctor or pharmacist, never modifying the dose or timing of their medicine. It is crucial always to complete the full course of treatment, even if symptoms disappear. Stopping early, especially with antibiotics, is dangerous as it can cause the disease to return and, critically, contributes to Antibiotic Resistance, making future infections difficult to

always consult a healthcare provider before starting any new medicine.

The safety journey does not end when one leaves the pharmacy. Proper handling at home is essential. Medicines must be stored out of the sight and reach of children to prevent accidental

facilities for safe disposal.

There is also a growing trend of using medicines for cosmetic purposes, primarily as skin-lightening agents and body enhancers. These products, often misused or sold illegally without a prescription, represent a profound danger. Many



unauthorized skin-lightening agents contain potent steroids or toxic chemicals such as mercury and hydroquinone. Prolonged use of these can cause irreversible harm, including severe skin thinning, permanent dark patches, serious infections, and increased risk of cancer. When absorbed by the body, these substances can also damage vital organs, such as the liver and kidneys. Similarly, unprescribed body enhancers pose severe internal risks, often containing potent, uncontrolled doses of hormones that may lead to complications. The message here is unmistakable: Do not use prescription medicines for cosmetic alteration.

Medicine Adverse Effects: What to do when you encounter one?

The second primary goal of the campaign is to educate the public about Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs), commonly called 'Side Effects.' An ADR is any unexpected, unwanted, or harmful response that happens when a medicine is taken at a regular dose. These reactions can be minor, such as a rash or

headache, or severe, such as anaphylaxis.

Patient vigilance becomes indispensable in this process. The Ministry of Health relies on public reports to maintain drug safety nationwide. When a patient reports an ADR, it serves as a crucial safety alert. This allows healthcare providers to quickly change treatment or dose (if deemed necessary) and prevent further harm. Furthermore, these collective patient reports empower the NMFA to detect previously unknown safety risks. This critical information leads to updated warnings, new prescribing rules, or even the removal of unsafe products from the Eritrean market.

The success and sustainability of this Medicines Safety Week, therefore, hinges on one principle: collective responsibility. Medicines safety is not solely the domain of the Ministry of Health; it is a vital partnership between every healthcare professional and every patient.

By actively adopting safe use of medicines — i.e., avoiding self-medication, adhering strictly to instructions, storing and disposing of medicines properly, avoiding using medicines for cosmetic purposes, and promptly reporting any medicine-related side effects to a healthcare provider — every citizen becomes a frontline advocate for medicine safety.

In conclusion, the importance of this campaign transcends the current week's events. It must catalyze a long-term, continuous commitment to vigilance. By sustaining this partnership, we secure the promise that medicines in the market will always remain a safe and trusted means of wellbeing that benefits all Eritreans equally.





ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
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Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position.
HDPE WELDER
Number required – (04)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- As an HDPE Pipe Welder, your daily tasks often include preparing pipe sections, aligning and joining them by using fusion welding techniques, conducting inspections for weld quality, and troubleshooting any alignment issues or defects and reporting any other issues.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- HDPE Welding & Fabrication: Perform Butt fusion, electrofusion, extrusion, and socket fusion welding of HDPE pipes and fittings.
- Read and interpret drawings, isometrics, and specifications for accurate fabrication and installation. · Ensure all welding and fabrication work meets specifications and industry standards.
- Install HDPE pipelines, fittings, and manifolds as per project requirements. ·
- Conduct pressure testing, joint integrity checks, and system commissioning with site teams.
- Ensure proper handling, storage, and preparation of HDPE materials.
- Ensure the Quality Control & Documentation are maintained.
- Maintain welding logs, pressure test records, and ensure compliance with Inspection Test Plans and quality requirements
- Pre-task risk assessments and always use safe work practices. At all times.
- Ensure correct PPE is worn and that equipment is maintained in good working conditions.
- Teamwork & Coordination, work closely with civils, mechanical, dewatering and site teams to ensure seamless installation.
- Guidance and support to HDPE welding assistant where required.
- Proper housekeeping should be always maintained.
- Daily and weekly report to your Supervisor and planning department.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent	Basic education level
Working Experience – Nature & Length	Five years above (3)
Technical Skills	AS a Leading hand two years and above
Other Skills and Abilities	Basic English speaking, Reading and writing

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



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Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Dispatcher
Number required – (02)
Type of contract –Indefinite
Major Duties and responsibilities

- Planning
- Dispatching
- Reporting & data control
- Supervise the team

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

Planning

- To compile and coordinate all mining statistics.
- Recording mining machinery data into Access database.
- Record keeping of all previous mining information.

Dispatching

- Hand over properly from previous shift and create new start of the shift in data base.
- Maintain an accurate record of all activities and status of mining machinery and report accordingly.
- Receive machine usage information from Operators and Mining Supervisor.
- Communicate with Operators and Mining Supervisor continuously on status of Machines
- Use 2 –way radio communication.
- Control all communication by phone, email, and service eclipse.
- Adhere to all appropriate procedures relating to SOP.
- Follow up on Maintenance progress.
- Enter Index End at end of shift.
- Hand over to next shift.

Reporting and Data Control

- Report daily two hourly load, LV status, drill holes and if report request or needed to report.
- Report maintenance request to HME planners
- Generate Cumulative Report daily

Supervise the team

- Collaborate with other departments
- Cover for senior Dispatcher Enigeener

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent	Diploma or Certificate in computer science / data base administration / mining
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Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Laboratory Maintenance Technician

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- The laboratory maintenance technician candidate is responsible for the maintenance and repair of laboratory equipment and instruments.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS SHEC

- Promote safety, health & environmental awareness and involvement in order to prevent injuries and/or damage
- Ensure appropriate action is taken to remove/manage hazards/risks identified in your work areas and activities
- Fulfill responsibilities including reporting of incidents via the appropriate processes
- Maintain a safe, healthy & environmentally fair and friendly work environment
- Ensure all daily technical group toolbox and safety meetings are attended
- Ensure any faults or downtime is reported to the area supervisor

Planning

- Develop and implement a preventive maintenance schedule to minimize equipment downtime.
- Implementation
- Perform routine maintenance and repairs on laboratory equipment and instruments.
- Troubleshoot equipment malfunctions and perform repairs as needed.
- Collaborate with laboratory staff to identify and address maintenance needs.
- Maintain accurate records of maintenance and repairs.
- Order and maintain inventory of spare parts and supplies.
- Ensure compliance with laboratory safety protocols and procedures.
- Provide training and support to laboratory staff on equipment operation and maintenance.
- Other duties assigned by the Laboratory Superintendent.

Quality

- None
- Reporting
- Summary of maintenance tasks performed, including routine checks, repairs, and calibrations.
- Updates on equipment condition, including any issues, breakdowns, or scheduled maintenance.
- Notification of low stock levels or need for replenishment of critical spare parts or consumables.

Management

- None

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Diploma or degree in a relevant field (e.g., electrical or mechanical engineering).

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- At least 3 years of experience in laboratory equipment maintenance.
- Experience working in a mining environment
- Certification in equipment maintenance or a related field.

Technical Skills • Strong knowledge of laboratory equipment and instruments.

- Ability to maintain accurate records and reports.
- Familiarity with laboratory safety protocols and procedures.
- Oral and written English/Tigrinya is required
- Computer literate (MS office)

Behavioral Skills

- Strong communication and interpersonal skills
- Willingness to work in a fast-paced, dynamic environment
- Ability to work independently and as part of a team
- Excellent problem-solving and analytical skills.
- Self-motivation
- Very high sense of urgency
- High level of personal integrity
- Attention to detail

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- ☐ Address: Please mail your applications to:
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- ☐ Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

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

Continued from page 6

Working Experience – Nature & Length	• 2-3 years previous experience or related experience • Thorough Knowledge and experience of MS Access, Word and Excel • 2-year data base administration
Technical Skills	• Computer Literacy (MS Office – Access, Word, Excel) Good database operations • Analytical Skill • Attention to detail • Problem solving skill • Plan, Organize & Execution skills • Ability to work long shifts both day and night shift. • Able to understand English & local language • Use 2 –way radio communication • Risk management & assessment • Report writing
Other Skills and Abilities	• Communication (English & local language) • Interpersonal skills • Accuracy • Ability to work under pressure • Ability to work toward strict deadlines • Assertiveness • Results oriented • Initiative • Ability to multitask • Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment

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.).
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SpotLight

Ethiopia's Assab Port Obsession: Beyond the Realm of Rationality

By: Woldu Ghebresellase

In its latest move against Eritrea, Horn Review has published a bewildering article based on an interview with a self-proclaimed “former high-ranking member of the Ethiopian Navy.” The piece merely recycles old historical distortions about Ethiopia’s claim to sovereign sea access. The officer dwells on what the host himself describes as a “historical, professional, and emotionally charged reflection on reclaiming the Port of Assab.”

The officer’s first unfounded claim laments that Massawa was “effectively granted to Eritrea, while Assab was envisioned as an access point for the Tigrayan faction, TPLF.” He further alleges that an agreement between the EPLF and the TPLF allowed Tigray to secede and seize Assab, while the EPLF would take Massawa and pursue independence. The officer even attributes the defeat of the Ethiopian Navy—mischaracterized by him as a “political choice and withdrawal”—to this alleged “agreement.”

Instead of acknowledging the Navy’s humiliating defeat at the hands of the gallant EPLF fighters, the officer makes a futile attempt to conceal its collapse in 1991. During the decisive battle to liberate Massawa (Operation Fenqil), more than 40,000 Ethiopian soldiers were killed, captured, or wounded; 80 tanks were seized, 30 destroyed, and the Ethiopian naval force was annihilated.

The second false claim argues that Ethiopia alone invested heavily in Assab—an argument often used to justify its supposed ownership. This reasoning is shallow and ahistorical. European colonial powers also invested heavily in Africa to extract resources, yet no one suggests that modern European states can now reclaim their former colonies. Far from reclaiming former colonies, they are instead obliged to pay reparations and issue apologies for gross human rights violations and for the billions looted in precious resources.

The third outrageous lie

the officer peddles is that the “historical allegiance” of Assab and its surroundings “lay outside the current Eritrean boundary.” This betrays a shallow understanding of the region’s history. The territorial integrity of modern African nations is based on the sanctity of colonial borders, as enshrined in the charters of both the United Nations and the African Union—not on supposed “allegiances” or “belongingness.” The claim also distorts the demographic reality of the Afar people, who inhabit areas across Djibouti, Eritrea, and Ethiopia—just as the Tigrigna, Saho, and Kunama ethnic groups live in both Eritrea and Ethiopia. Other major transboundary ethnic groups in Africa include the Issa in Djibouti and Somalia; the Somalis in the Ogaden (Ethiopia), Somalia, and Kenya; the Oromos in Kenya and Ethiopia; the Nuer in South Sudan and Ethiopia; and the Hutu and Tutsi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Tanzania. To allege that the Eritrean Afar have stronger allegiance to Ethiopia is tantamount to acknowledging that the Ethiopian Somalis, the Ethiopian Oromos, and the Ethiopian Nuer feel the same towards Somalia, Kenya, and South Sudan, respectively.

Fourth, citing the 11TH September, 1952 United Nations resolution that established the federation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the officer claims that Assab was “legally recognized as falling under Ethiopia’s federal jurisdiction and that maritime access was an internationally affirmed right.” In reality, no article in the federal arrangement singles out Assab as such. This misconception exposes the officer’s historical blindness. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia as an entity with its own defined territory—precisely the same borders that constitute the modern State of Eritrea. For the record, Article 2 of the Federal Act stipulates: “The territory of Eritrea, including the islands, is that of the former Italian colony of Eritrea.”

After World War II, the United States saw Ethiopia as a strategic ally in its Cold War struggle against the Soviet Union. Ethiopia, for its part,

was more interested in gaining control over Eritrea’s ports than in the financial benefits of hosting the U.S. communication base at Kagnaw Station, which facilitated communications with U.S. forces in Korea and monitored Soviet activities. The U.S. tacit endorsement of Ethiopia’s annexation of Eritrea—motivated by strategic interests in the Red Sea Basin—is best illustrated by the infamous 1952 statement of then-Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

“From the point of view of strict justice, the opinion of the Eritrean people must receive consideration. Nevertheless, the strategic interests of the United States in the Red Sea Basin and world peace make it necessary that the country be linked with our ally, Ethiopia.”

Fifth, the officer falsely asserts that “during Eritrea’s final secession, Assab was not fully secured or part of the territory claimed by the emerging Eritrean state.” Contrary to the officer’s tenuous argument, not only did the EPLF liberate the entirety of Eritrea on 24 May 1991—including Assab, which was liberated one day after the fall of Asmara—but its commando and mechanized units also fought alongside the TPLF-led EPRDF forces all the way to Addis Ababa, toppling the Derg regime on 28 May 1991.

Moreover, the officer’s argument that Ethiopia’s security vulnerability stems from its lack of a naval base or access to Assab is both shortsighted and misleading. It is a diversion from Ethiopia’s real problems—economic stagnation, political crisis, and persistent ethnic strife.

Finally, the former naval officer shamelessly suggests that “Ras Dumera, currently a conflict zone between Eritrea and Djibouti, could serve as a potential site for an Ethiopian naval base due to its strategic location.” This is factually incorrect. Ras Dumera is not a contested territory, and Ethiopia has absolutely no claim or relevance to sovereign Eritrean land.

As for “offering Eritrea

tangible economic benefits in exchange for joint management or Ethiopian sovereign access—such as electricity, fertile land, airline services, and telecom”—Eritrea will not compromise its sovereignty for any such bargain. It is worth noting that peaceful coexistence and regional economic cooperation have always been at the core of Eritrea’s national policy.

Final Note

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LOCAL NEWS

ENCOURAGING EFFORT TO ENHANCE EDUCATIONAL CAPACITY

At an activity assessment meeting conducted in Barentu on 21 and 22 October, the Ministry of Education branch in the Gash Barka Region reported that encouraging efforts are being exerted to enhance educational capacity.

Mr. Franco Kubaba, Director General of Social Services in the region, called for active public participation in ensuring the development of the teaching and learning process with a view to producing competent students.

The participants conducted extensive discussions on ensuring equitable access to education, identifying and addressing the causes of student dropouts, upgrading teachers’ training, the literacy program, students’ summer work program, boarding school administration, as well as cultural and sports activities.

Ms. Silas Asmelash, head of eighth-grade national examination follow-up, stated that out of the students who sat for the 2024/2025 eighth-grade national examination, 14,000 students, of whom 44% were female, achieved passing marks. She further noted that this represents a 26% increase compared to the previous year.

Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hirui, Governor of the region, noting that efforts to enhance educational capacity are yielding commendable results, called for reinforced initiatives to align the growing number of students attending regular education with the increasing number of educational facilities.

In the Gash Barka Region, there are 699 schools ranging from kindergartens to high schools, providing active educational services to about 211,000 students.

TRAINING ON SOCIAL SCIENCE TO YOUTH IN MASSAWA

As part of efforts to enhance the political awareness of youth, the Massawa branch of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students has provided social science training to 41 youth in the sub-zone.

Indicating that the objective of the program was to nurture competent and responsible youth, Mr. Dawit Teklom, head of the union branch, said that the program will continue in other sub-zones of the region.

Mr. Suleiman Yosuf, head of Political and Organizational

Affairs of the PFDJ in the Northern Red Sea Region, noted the significance of the training in enhancing the overall awareness of youth and called on the trainees to apply the knowledge gained in implementing the objectives of the union and to become exemplary to their peers in their respective areas.

Mr. Mokonnen Tesfamariam, administrator of the port city of Massawa, for his part, emphasized the importance of the training and expressed his readiness to stand alongside the union branch in all its endeavors.