

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES BY DIASPORA NATIONALS



German, Egyptian, Saudi Arabian, New Zealand, and United States nationals have conducted various public diplomacy activities.

According to reports, the national committee of Eritreans in Germany held its 4th Congress on 15 April in Frankfurt, attended by representatives from 26 cities across Germany.

Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Germany, noted that national associations have reached a new stage by strengthening their organizational capacity. He commended the national

committee for its relentless efforts in organizing activities for the national associations.

Mr. Yohannes Mebrahtu, chairman of the national committee, presented an activity report outlining the achievements registered, challenges encountered, and measures taken to address those challenges.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Eritrea's Consul General in Frankfurt, conducted a seminar for Nuremberg nationals focusing on the homeland's current situation. Mr. Kibreab stated that the Eritrean people, while safeguarding their country's

sovereignty, are actively involved in the national construction process and development. He also called on nationals to strengthen their resilience against forces attempting to reverse the country's progress.

Mr. Teame Haile, head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, called on nationals to support constructing a boarding school in Afambo, Southern Red Sea Region.

Similar seminars were held in Frankfurt, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Mannheim.

In related news, Eritrean nationals in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, held a meeting to elect a new committee for

the International Community School. Mr. Abdurahman Osman, Eritrea's Consul in Jeddah, attended the meeting, which resulted in the election of a new committee for a five-year term.

In Egypt, the National Union of Eritrean Women branch conducted a seminar for members on 12 April in Cairo. At the event, Ms. Sa'adia Ibrahim, head of the National Union of Eritrean Women in the Southern Red Sea Region, and Ms. Kaltum Adm, head of the union branch in Egypt, gave extensive briefings on the current situation of Eritrean women in Egypt. Mr. Aman Abdulwasi'e, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Egypt, was also in attendance.

Likewise, the Eritrean community in Auckland, New Zealand, participated in the International Cultural Festival held on 6 April. The community showcased various materials promoting Eritrea's culture and heritage during the event.

The National Council of Eritrean Americans in the Southwest conducted its 12th Congress in Santiago, California. The national committee of Eritreans in Lancaster, California, also held a public meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, urged nationals, especially the youth, to strengthen their organizational capacity and actively participate in national affairs.

NEONATAL ICU AT THE OROTTA NATIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL RENOVATED

The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at the Orotta National Referral Hospital has been renovated and upgraded with modern equipment as part of the long-standing cooperation between the Ministry of Health and the German Archemede Medical Association. This laudable project will contribute further to the significant achievements already registered in reducing the overall infant mortality rate.

Prof. Tsigereda Gebrehiwet, Head of Pediatrics at Orotta

National Referral Hospital, stated that the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit is providing commendable healthcare services and is equipped with modern facilities.

Highlighting that the unit will serve infants from across the country, Dr. Zemichael Okbu, pediatric specialist, and Sister Elsa Zomo, head nurse, said that the project will play a vital role in their daily efforts to save the lives of infants brought to the hospital for treatment.



TRAINING ON ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) branch in the Massawa sub-zone organized a two-month training program on administration and leadership for 47 outstanding female students.

Mr. Dawit Teklom, head of the union branch in the sub-zone, stated that, in addition to training on administration and leadership, sessions were also delivered on the importance of improving female students' educational performance, gender equality, and the negative consequences of female genital mutilation and underage marriages. He also commended those who contributed to the successful implementation of the program.

Mr. Haile Asfaha, administrator of the sub-zone, noted that the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students branch has been

making commendable efforts to develop the overall capacity of youth in the area. He called for intensified efforts further to enhance the empowerment and development of female students.

In related news, the Ministry of Agriculture's branch in the Northern Red Sea Region trained 42 staff members from all sub-zones of the region on documentation, financial and material management, and other relevant topics.

Mr. Michael Tekie, Director General of Agriculture and Land in the region, urged the trainees to develop the knowledge they gained by applying it to facilitate daily operations in their workplaces.

A trainee's representative expressed appreciation for the training opportunity and conveyed their commitment to implement the knowledge acquired to deliver efficient and timely public services.



Development

Bird's Eye View – The Land of Palm Trees

By Yishak Yared

“Akordet Teseney meriet arkobkobay akatka belieka enteseteka may,” which translates as ‘Akordet Teseney, the land of palm trees – have palm fruit washed down with water, and get satisfied. These words are taken from the lyrics of one of the most popular

major rivers, the Gash and the Barka, which serve as essential water resources for both human and animal consumption. The rivers also sustain the irrigated fruit and vegetable farms.

Gash Barka is home to large and small dams such as Gerset, Fanko Tsimu, Rawi, Kerkebet, and many others scattered

and continued toward Gogni. Situated midway between Barentu and Teseney, Gogni is home to the Nara, Tigrigna, and Tigre ethnic groups, who live together in harmony. A Mosque and a church built just a few meters apart symbolize this coexistence. Unity in diversity is a defining characteristic of the Eritrean people, evident not only in Gogni but across the entire Gash Barka region and the country at large.

Between Gogni and Barentu, you see numerous young cyclists training on the road. This growing enthusiasm for cycling is inspired by Eritrea's professional riders like Daniel Teklehaimanot and Biniam Girmay, whose international success have motivated many young Eritreans to follow in

their footsteps and carry the national flag onto global stages.

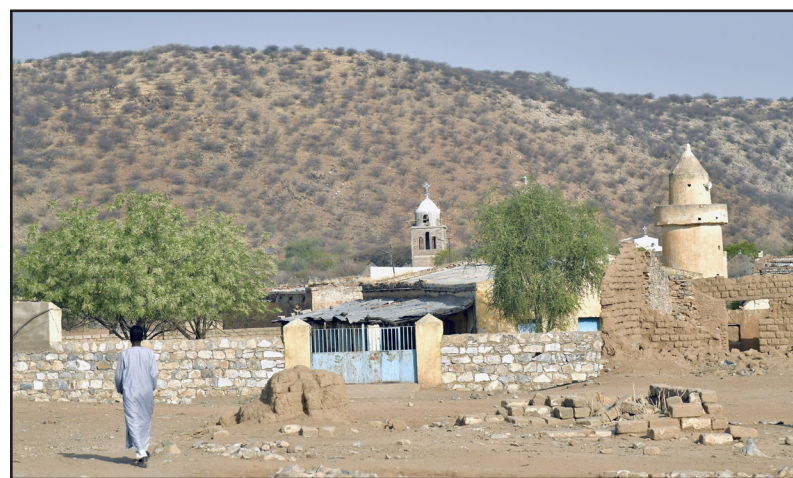
The next town on our route was Haikota, best known as the birthplace of Mohammed Idris Awate, the pioneer of Eritrea's armed struggle for independence. Awate and his comrades launched the armed struggle from Adal Mountain, located about 50 kilometers north of Gogni. The first shot fired in 1961 led to a 30-year liberation struggle that culminated in Eritrea's independence in 1991. The Haikota area is inhabited by various clans, including Elit, Betama, and Sebrerat, who live on agriculture, pastoralism, and trade. Nearby, a striking geological feature – a mountain formed entirely of stones – adds to the region's natural wonder.

Barentu, Akordet and Teseney are the region's major urban centers, bustling with people that come from all corners of the country. Of these, Teseney – a key border town – is the most vibrant, serving as a commercial hub where people trade everything from household goods and clothing to livestock.

Traveling south toward Teseney brings you to Golij, a

flat expanse ideal as grazeland. The sight of thousands of grazing animals reflects just how rich Gash Barka is in animals. The area is home to four large and strategically important dams: Gerset, Fanko Tsimu, Fanko Rawi, and Bademit. These dams, I believe, will significantly contribute to the future development of agro-industry. Particularly noteworthy was the 13-kilometer water diversion scheme under construction to enhance Gerset Dam. Young members of the Bidho Construction Company were working tirelessly from 5:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., with little time or space for rest. These young operators of heavy machinery are truly admirable. Their dedication and work ethic are beyond words. Seeing their efforts firsthand made me wish that institutions like the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students would organize visits for urban youth to witness the remarkable progress being made by their peers. Golij also has vast arable land, and during our visit, we saw numerous tractors lined up, ready to cultivate the fertile plains.

Our final destination was Badma, where heroic feats have been demonstrated by the gallant Eritrean Defense Forces to safeguard their country's sovereignty. Visiting Badma is a kind of charging ones memory on what has been paid to safeguard national sovereignty. Badma, Dieda Laelay and Tahetay, Ad-Hakin, Shilalo and others are areas where dear human and material sacrifices have been made. It was in this area that the forces demonstrated their immense bravery.



songs by the veteran singer, song writer Bereket Mengisteab released decades ago. Moved by its abundance of natural resources, that is also how Eritreans describe the region. And many refer to the region as the breadbasket of the country.

Gash Barka region, home to eight of the nine Eritrea's ethnic groups, is endowed with vast farms, a large livestock population, a variety of mineral resources, forests, and wildlife – notably elephants.



across the region. Together, these water reservoirs make Gash Barka rich in fruits, vegetables and dairy products. The large dams, in particular, have the potential to trigger the development of agro-industries that can not only meet the needs of local markets but also generate hard currency through export.

The people of Gash Barka are known for their hospitality. A visitor at a restaurant or tea shop is received with a broad smile and a glass of cold water, even before placing an order. This may be a common cultural trait across Eritrea, but it is especially prominent in the hotter regions of the country.

Along with four colleagues from the Ministry of Information, I had the opportunity to tour parts of Gash Barka region from 8 to 14 April, visiting Barentu, Teseney, Gogni, Ali-Gidir, Golij, and Badma, to name a few.

Our tour began in Barentu



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SpotLight

Laying the Groundwork for a More Just, Prosperous Society

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

A catalyst for development

Education is universally recognized as a fundamental human right and serves as a cornerstone for the realization of many other rights. Beyond its intrinsic value, education is among the most powerful tools for reducing poverty and inequality. It lays the foundation for inclusive development and sustained socio-economic growth. As the United Nations aptly states, Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals... to be achieved. When people are able to get quality education they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality."

Despite its transformative potential, profound inequalities in access to education persist across the globe, both within and between nations. While many countries have made notable progress, hundreds of millions of children remain out of school, and millions of adults continue living without basic literacy.

When individuals and communities are deprived of educational opportunities, it significantly stifles their potential and undermines national capacity and social well-being – particularly harming a country's most valuable asset: its children and youth. The ripple effects of educational exclusion are felt across society.

This article highlights Eritrea's sustained efforts and encouraging progress in expanding equitable access to education and ensuring broad participation at all levels.

A commitment to equalizing access and participation

In Eritrea, education is regarded not only as a human right but as a pillar of national development. The National Charter, adopted in Nakfa in 1994, states that, Education is the foundation of development. To provide equal educational opportunity means to provide equal opportunity for development. We must widely expand education so that our people can be free from ignorance, acquire knowledge and skills through various means, and enhance their productive capacity to build their country. Education is a fundamental right to which every



Eritrean is entitled. Therefore, we must expand education to the rural areas, of the country where educational opportunity has so far been scant. We must build an advanced educational system which serves national unity and development, and equips people with knowledge and skills."

Importantly, the country's education policy guarantees free access to education from primary through tertiary levels, with compulsory basic education (up to grade eight) mandated by law for all children – boys and girls alike.

Since gaining independence over 30 years ago, Eritrea has made significant strides in promoting education, particularly for girls. These efforts include the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting child, early, and forced marriage—traditional, harmful practices that have historically hindered girls' access to education. The government has also built gender-segregated sanitation facilities, introduced community-based awareness programs, and established boarding schools to support girls' education, especially in rural areas.



Recognizing the unique challenges women and girls face, Eritrea has introduced a range of progressive, gender-responsive, and affirmative action policies. These are designed to boost enrollment, strengthen retention, promote completion, and improve overall academic outcomes. Supporting these initiatives, national organizations, such as the National Union of Eritrean Women and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, have launched free tutorial and academic support programs to enhance girls' performance, especially in middle and secondary schools.

As a result of these efforts, female enrollment has been rising steadily. The gender gap in education is narrowing across all levels. Notably, gender parity has been achieved in middle school education and is nearly realized in pre-primary and secondary levels. Although boys continue to outnumber girls at the primary and tertiary levels, the gap is closing at a promising rate.

Inclusion and community engagement

To further promote equity and inclusion, Eritrea has implemented a wide range of supportive policies and programs. These include the distribution of free or highly subsidized textbooks and learning materials, financial assistance to vulnerable families, adult literacy and extension programs, and education initiatives for incarcerated individuals.

A particularly impactful



measure has been the Ministry of Education's mother tongue education policy, which mandates instruction in students' native languages from pre-primary through elementary levels. This policy has not only helped preserve cultural and linguistic heritage but also improved access and comprehension across ethnolinguistic groups – resulting in higher enrollment, retention, and achievement.

Eritrea has also addressed broader barriers to education. In some regions, schools provide daily meals, which is an essential form of social protection known to

enhance both health and academic performance. The continued expansion of the national road network and improved public transportation have made schools more accessible. Additionally, in remote and mountainous areas, the government has even provided donkeys to students with disabilities and bicycles to children who face long commutes to class.

Leaving no one behind

Eritrea's nomadic and hard-to-reach populations, which enrich the nation's cultural tapestry, have historically been underserved in education. In response, the government has introduced mobile schools and established boarding facilities in remote areas. Nationwide, dozens of schools, including 10 boarding institutions, serve nomadic communities. Through close collaboration with respected elders and community leaders, the Ministry of Education has adapted academic calendars to align with migratory patterns and traditional lifestyles.

Eritrea is also expanding inclusive education for children with disabilities. Dedicated programs support children with

visual and hearing impairments, while special classrooms in mainstream schools are being developed to accommodate those with developmental challenges.

Laying the groundwork for a more just, prosperous society

Eritrea's continued investments in education are bearing fruit. By prioritizing equity, inclusion, and quality, the country is expanding human capital and equipping its people with the knowledge and skills to drive national progress. The commitment to education is not only transforming lives, but also laying the groundwork for a more just and prosperous society.



Sona Berhane

The Chronicles of Heritage

Delving into Eritrean customs, Bereket Amare's insightful book "ክብ ጥሪ ናብ ጥሪ" offers a captivating exploration of Tigrigna society across the twelve months of the year. Published in 2022, the book meticulously records the various traditions and customs that shape Eritrean rural life. To illuminate the cultural significance of April, the following excerpt is drawn and translated from the chapter dedicated to this specific month.

April marks the beginning of the spring rains in many parts of the Eritrean highlands. This climatic change signals the start of sowing activities, particularly for crops such as maize and sorghum. Farmers, having preserved seeds throughout the dry winter months, begin to till and sow their land following the early spring drizzles. These agricultural practices, however, are specific to the highland regions. In contrast, farmers in the lowlands operate according to a different seasonal rhythm, sowing primarily during the summer months of July and August, in alignment with their environment's climatic patterns and soil conditions.

As documented in the chronicles of the previous months, the agrarian lifestyle is characterized by persistent and labor-intensive engagement with the land. During the winter months, farmers dedicate their efforts to land preparation, which includes applying compost, fertilizing the soil, and constructing terraces along hillsides to expand the cultivable area, retain moisture, and prevent soil erosion. The onset of April shifts their focus to seed sowing, marking the first planting season of the year.



Maize, in particular, is sown during the latter half of April, in accordance with the traditional agronomic knowledge passed down through generations. This indigenous knowledge posits that maize sown during this window reaches harvest maturity by early September, thus ensuring food availability during a critical period. Although the maize cobs produced from this April planting are moderate in size and contain fewer kernels, they are suitable for consumption in roasted form when harvested. In contrast, maize sown in May benefits from more consistent rainfall in June, resulting in taller, more robust stalks and



fuller, heavier cobs. However, this later planting delays maturity beyond the early September harvest window, leading to a trade-off between early food availability and

whereas May seedlings benefit from more abundant and timely precipitation.

April also brings a heightened sense of food and resource management within rural households, particularly concerning the storage and allocation of grain. Mothers, in particular, exercise great caution in balancing household consumption with the need to reserve sufficient seed stock for planting. This dynamics is captured in the Tigrigna proverb, "ሚያዝያ፡ ተጠንቂቕካ ምሓዝ'ያ," which roughly translates to "In April, handle your grain with much care."

April is significant spiritually as it coincides with the conclusion of the fifty-five-day Lenten fast observed by Christians. The final week of Lent, known as Holy

Week, is a time of profound devotion characterized by prolonged fasting and intensive acts of prayer, including repeated prostrations. By the end of each day, practitioners are physically and spiritually exhausted.

Midway through Lent, a traditional celebration known as "ደብረ-ዘይቲ" takes place. On this occasion, a game-like event called "ራብሶ-ራብሶ" is performed by groups of unmarried young women. Dressed in their finest attire, often borrowing dresses, jewelry, and cosmetics from recently married sisters or friends, the young women line their eyes with kohl, beautify themselves with floral adornments, and make themselves fragrant with spritzes of perfume. They gather at the home of a newlywed woman, each girl bringing a handful of peas from her respective household. They then boil the

peas into a delicious and hearty stew shared among the group as a communal meal.

Following this meal, the young women traverse their village, singing praise songs at doorsteps and collecting small donations of grain or money from households and passersby. Their aim is to gather enough resources to prepare a modest feast in honor of their fathers, to be served on Good Friday after a long day of fasting and prolonged prayer. With the money collected, they purchase necessary ingredients for cooking and brew S'wa for the occasion. Upon returning from church, the fathers partake in the meal. In response, they bestow blessings and benedictions upon the young women, praying for their well-being, future marriages, and continued virtue.

In addition to the feasting and songs, "ደብረ-ዘይቲ" is also marked by a symbolic ritual involving the selection of two young women who assume sacred roles for the duration of the Holy Week. One is designated as the "Bride of the Almighty" (ሰበይቲ፡ እባ-ጵግ), and the other as the "Daughter of God" (ጌላ እባ-ጵግ). These titles, though metaphorical, carry significant weight. From the time of their selection until the beginning of Holy Week (ሐግማት), the chosen girls are dressed in colorful garments and adorned with elaborate beadwork, necklaces, and other ornaments. Their appearance during this period reflects joy, vitality, and a celebratory anticipation of the religious significance to come. However, once Palm Sunday arrives, they shed their festive attire and enter a state of symbolic mourning, reflecting the somber tone of the week commemorating the Passion of Christ. Their transformation, from ornamented figures of beauty to pious symbols of grief, embodies the emotional and spiritual shifts that define the Lenten journey.

Preparations for "ደብረ-ዘይቲ" begin weeks in advance, with some villages extending the celebration into the following day – Saturday, known in Christian liturgy as Holy Saturday, the day between Good Friday and Easter Sunday. Thus concludes the observance of this unique cultural and religious celebration.



OPINION

Tackling Road Traffic Accidents in Eritrea

Simon Weldemikael

Road traffic accidents are a very serious challenge globally, often leading to loss of life, economic setbacks, and social challenges. According to reports of Eritrea's traffic police, in Eritrea, on average 3-4 people die in a week due to road traffic accidents.

In the first week of April, 69 road traffic accidents were reported in Eritrea's six regions. The accidents killed 3 people and injured 43 with major and minor injuries, and property damage was estimated at 178,005 Nakfa. The highest number of accidents occurred in the Central region, where cars are the most congested in the country.

Road traffic accidents affect individuals and communities. Many people lose their lives and many more suffer from permanent disabilities, placing immense strain on families. The economic burden is equally great. The costs related to medical treatment, compensation to victims, vehicle repairs, and loss of productive work force can set back national economies considerably. Road traffic accidents also deprive families of their breadwinners, causing children to be vulnerable and parents to live in anguish.

The main causes of road traffic accidents in Eritrea are negligence, driving under the influence of alcohol, speeding, failure to give way to pedestrians and bicycles, and infringement of traffic laws. Tackling traffic road accidents is not easy and requires the strict enforcement of traffic rules, investment in safer roads

and public awareness campaigns.

As part of the efforts to prevent road accidents, the traffic police have introduced a range of preventive measures. One of the most notable initiatives is the 'Accident-Free Week' that is held every three-months. During the 'Accident-Free Week' the traffic police assume full control of the roads, and all road users are cautious of their movements. The strict enforcement reduces the incidence of violation of traffic rules to a minimum level. This initiative has been praised for its effectiveness.

The traffic police also conduct awareness raising campaigns targeting drivers, students, and the public at large with a view to fostering responsible behavior in using roads. And through its monthly magazine and weekly television and radio programs, the police inform the public about crimes and traffic accidents across the country, emphasizing the need for effective and sustainable preventive measures.

In 1995, the government facilitated the establishment of the Eritrean Road Traffic Safety Association (ERTSA) to address challenges associated with road safety in the country. The association focuses on raising public awareness that is crucial for reducing accidents.

The government has also taken initiatives to expand and renovate roads to make them safe for users of roads. And to help prevent accidents due to mechanical failures, the vitality of every car is inspected annually by technicians from the Ministry of Transport. The mandatory



periodic vehicle checkup is a reminder to car owners to take the service and maintenance of their cars seriously.

Road traffic accidents are a significant global issue and have been addressed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The reduction of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents is an important component of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 because it directly affects the health and well-being of the people. Target 3.6 of the SDGs aims to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2030. According to Eritrea's Voluntary National Review of Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (July 2022), deaths due to road traffic injuries is declining. In 2021, the death rate due to road traffic injuries recorded in health facilities was approximately 2.8 per 100,000 population, a considerable drop from 3.95 in 2015.

Sustainable Development Goal target 11.2 focuses on providing

access to safe, affordable and sustainable transport system for all, which includes enhancing road safety. In line with the global target and national priority, the government is undertaking renovations programs aimed to expand and upgrade the road infrastructure of the country that would help reduce accidents caused by inconvenience of roads.

The traffic police have consistently warned drivers and pedestrians to observe traffic

rules. Drivers are advised to adopt safe driving habits.

Combating road traffic accidents requires traffic rules and their strict enforcement, better road infrastructure, introduction of technologies that assist the traffic police, and nurturing a responsible public behavior. Although major strides have been made challenges remain, reminding us all to work in collaboration to make our roads safer to drive and to walk and prevent precious lives.

NEWS

STUDENTS' WEEKS IN ANSEBA AND NORTHERN RED SEA REGIONS

Students' cultural, educational, and sports weeks were organized in the Hamelmalo and Hagaz sub-zones in the Anseba Region, as well as in the Nakfa and Massawa sub-zones in the Northern Red Sea Region.

Thousands of students participated in the events, which included sports competitions, general knowledge contests, educational presentations, and innovation displays.

Administrators of the sub-zones stated that these events, which are part of the academic program, will make a significant

contribution by enabling students to demonstrate theoretical and practical knowledge while facilitating experience-sharing among peers. They also expressed their readiness to play their part in ensuring the program's sustainability.

School directors in the respective sub-zones emphasized that the program provided an excellent platform for students to discover and develop their talents. They further called on the public to enhance their participation and support to ensure the continuity of such initiatives.





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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Position: Trainer and Translator
Department: Employee Services
Section: Training and Development
Number required: One (01)
Contract Type: Indefinite
Place Of Work: Bisha

Primary Purpose:-

- The Trainer and Translator will be responsible for delivering training programs in the Local Language, English, and Chinese, as well as translating communication & documents between English, Chinese and local Language. This role requires a combination of instructional design, training delivery, and language translation skills.

Major Duties and responsibilities: -

- **Training Development and Delivery**
 - Design and develop training materials, including presentations and manuals.
 - Conduct training sessions for employees and contractors in the Local Language, English, and Chinese on various topics, such as induction, safety, and other areas
- **Translation Services**
 - Translate documents, presentations, and communications from and to English, Chinese and the local language.
 - Ensure translations are accurate and culturally appropriate, and maintain the original meaning and context.
 - Serve as a translator during meetings, training sessions, and other company events involving English, Local language and Chinese
- **Collaboration and Support**
 - Work closely with Senior management, and Departments to identify training and translation needs.
 - Provide support and guidance to employees on training-related matters.
 - Maintain records of training activities and translation projects
- **Evaluation and follow-up**
 - Evaluate the actual courses and contents.
 - Test delegates understanding using appropriate assessment tools
 - Assess delegate feedback forms in order to make necessary changes.
 - Ensure safety and health standards are followed during training
- **Reporting**
- Prepare periodic and ad hoc training reports

Unique requirements / other information

- Fluent in English, Chinese and local language

Knowledge, Experience and Skills

Qualifications:
Bachelor's degree

Knowledge and Experience:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 Years experience preferably as a trainer or translator• Fluent in English, Chinese and Local Language	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Computer Literacy (MS Office - Advanced)• Fluent in English, Chinese and Local Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication• High level of accuracy• Discretion• Ability to work towards strict deadlines• Conflict resolution• Assertiveness• Interpersonal Relations• Integrity

General Information and other requirements:

- Salary: As per Company salary scale.**
- Type of Contract: Indefinite**
- Additional requirement 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 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

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

Whereas, pursuant to the inheritance of 75 shares that, W/ro Roshan Beraki Tesfazion received from her late Mother Letensae Teklehaimanot Gufay ,have donated all to Nimrod Woldemicael Fessahazion.

Now therefore, on the ground of the above stated reason, it is hereby resolved that,

1. Ato Nimrod Woldemicael Fessahazion substituting the deceased Letensae Teklehaimanot.
2. It is also resolved that W/ro Roshan Beraki Tesfazion be appointed to continue as manager of My Shop P.L.Co.
3. Arts. 1 and 7 of the memorandum of association shall accordingly be amended.

Certified and true copy, this 24th March 2025

MY SHOP PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY



Zara Mining
Share Company

Vacancy Announcement

Position:	Ass. Catering Supervisor
Number required	01
Location:	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Site)
Reporting to:	Catering Supervisor
Primary Responsibility & Scope of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Run & instruct the kitchen when supervisor is on Roster/sick etc. all aspects.Be in full control of the staff, kitchen, store & mess Hall always.Manage all catering, 3X meal per day for the entire mine staff refeeding etc.Look after all safety & hygiene of all food, kitchens, store, staff etc.
Essential function	
Duties:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Be able to give instruction to Staff and the Staff to listen and respond accordingly.Must be able to keep good Housekeeping and Order in the Stores and Fridges and Freezers.Must be able to work closely with the Stores Co Ordinator and follow instruction she gives.Be able to ensure all Fridges and Stores, Kitchen and Dining Hall are all kept clean, tidy and in order.Ensure there is Stock for FOH and BOH to carry out their jobs correctly and Efficiently this whilst working with the Stores Co Ordinator.HSE is carried out and managed on a Daily Basis.All Staff to be Managed and assisted with any problems or issues they may encounter at their place of Work.Be presentable and professional at all times.Understanding the Environment, you are overseeing to ensure it runs smoothly and efficiently.Ensure stock is drawn from stores, Freezer and Fridges so that it coincides with the daily Menu.Menu may be changed if there is an issue with the Stock, and must be addressed with the Chef on Duty, for an alternative to be made .Ensure all processes during Service flow properly i.e. : Enough K/F/S and Plates, Glasses and Cups are sufficient to allow Service flow.No hitches in the Scullery during Service.Ensure of a Safe environment for all Workers.Manage Rosters in case of Staff issues i.e. : Injury, Late Coming, Sick and No Shows for work.
Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Must have a Grade Twelve and Above
Working Experience – Nature & Length	
Leadership Experience - Nature & Length of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to work under extreme pressure.Organization skillsTime management skillsAttention to details
Other skills and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Must be able to Speak and Read English.
Other Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical strength.Liveliness.Mental alternes.Willingness to listen.Ability to follow a lead.Commitment to organization

Salary: according to Company’s salary scale.

Place of work: Zara Mining Share Company
Koka Gold Mine
Zoba Gash Barka

Additional Requirement for nationals: Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defence. Provide a Clearance paper from office of the Eritrean Police, from the current/last employer and medical check-up report. only short-listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Deadline for application: 05 days from the day announced in the Newspaper. Application documents will not be returned.



“The Sheer Resilience of the Eritrean People Attracted me to Eritrea “: A Conversation with Dirk Volgesang, Chairman of the German-Eritrean Society

By Sabrina Solomon

Mr. Volgesang, what sparked your interest in Eritrea and its unique journey? How did your involvement with Eritrean issues begin?

My connection began in the late 1970s, around 1978, during my studies in West Berlin. Like many students at the time, I supported liberation movements globally. However, we soon recognized something distinct about the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean struggle. We learned they weren't solely engaged in armed conflict but were actively constructing a new society in their liberated territories. This was incredibly compelling. The EPLF's commitment extended far beyond military efforts to encompass healthcare, education programs, and campaigns against practices like Female Genital Mutilation – all while fighting for independence. This multifaceted approach was the initial draw for me and my peers.

Another significant aspect was the sheer resilience of the Eritrean struggle against formidable adversaries: first Haile Selassie, then Mengistu Haile Mariam,

The German-Eritrean Society (DEG) serves as a unifying platform for individuals, groups, and institutions in Germany with a shared interest in fostering positive relations with Eritrea and its people. Beyond mere goodwill, the DEG actively supports initiatives that promote understanding, provide factual context, and ultimately contribute to greater transparency, benefiting both Eritrea and its inhabitants. The DEG aims to raise public awareness and counter prevailing negative narratives by connecting and coordinating diverse activities focused on Eritrea. We spoke with Mr. Dirk Volgesang, the articulate chairman of the DEG, to delve into the society's origins and mission, and his insights on the ties between Germany and Eritrea.

each backed by major global powers, the US and the Soviet Union, respectively. It was a David-and-Goliath scenario that captivated us. How could the EPLF sustain this struggle, seemingly alone, with such capacity and determination? This question ignited our deep interest in Eritrea.

Can you share a specific moment or experience in Eritrea that left a lasting impression on you?

There are indeed many. On one visit to Keren, I witnessed a minor dispute between a farmer and a well-dressed businessman vying for a taxi. What struck me profoundly was their complete absence of anger or insults. Moreover, the bystanders, including the taxi driver, remained impartial. Eventually, one of them left, and the other took the cab. I turned to my friend, quite taken aback, and exclaimed, “Did you see that?” My friend replied, “Yes, but this is Eritrea.

We are all equal here, regardless of ethnicity, wealth, clothing, or disability. Our fathers and mothers sacrificed their lives for equality above all.” This moment deeply resonated with me and solidified my understanding of Eritrean values.

Another unforgettable experience was during the May 24th independence celebrations. I kept urging my friend, “Let's go, we'll be late for the most important celebration!” He responded, “This isn't the most important day in Eritrea; that's June 20th, Martyrs' Day.” I later had the opportunity to witness the Martyrs' Day commemoration, and it moved me to tears. The atmosphere was so solemn and dignified. While I had felt a connection to Eritrea for a long time, moments like these deepened that bond immeasurably.

You are the chairman of the German-Eritrean Society (DEG). When was the DEG founded, and what was its original mission? How has the organization evolved?

Following Eritrea's liberation in 1991, significant support for the nascent nation-building process came from people in Germany, Europe, and the diaspora. This initial support was primarily focused on humanitarian aid. However, the border war in 1998 was a significant turning point. Before that, we had an eleven-year German-Eritrean Friendship Association, rooted in the spirit of solidarity. However, the conflict caused a split within the organization due to differing perspectives.

We had to regroup, and the result was the formation of the DEG. The German-Eritrean Society's focus shifted from primarily humanitarian aid to showcasing the genuine reality of Eritrea. Our core mission is to actively counter Eritrea's distorted and negative portrayals. With our limited resources, we strive to challenge

these false narratives often perpetuated through unverified information. Many simply copy and paste existing negative stories about Eritrea without conducting their research. We aim to provide support, even in a small way, to those who seek to isolate and contain Eritrea.

This negative portrayal will eventually change as statistics and objective evaluations reveal a different picture. People are beginning to notice inconsistencies. How can a country consistently labeled as lagging behind have some of the highest life expectancy rates in Africa, along with impressive birth rates and low infant and maternal mortality rates? Across various sectors, Eritrea often ranks at the top or among the leaders. This is the reality the DEG seeks to highlight, often in collaboration with other like-minded individuals and organizations. We believe this work is crucial.

How does the DEG engage with Eritrean diaspora communities and Germans interested in Eritrea?

The DEG's membership comprises both Germans and Eritreans. We strongly understand the diaspora's structure across Europe and globally. We share many objectives, and we collaborate on various initiatives, including lobbying for Eritrea, fostering dialogue, networking, holding informational meetings, and providing platforms for people to learn about Eritrea firsthand. We work closely with existing Eritrean organizations within the diaspora.

Our engagement extends beyond Eritrea to address the specific challenges faced by the diaspora, as their situations can vary significantly. As the DEG, we actively participate in festivals and cultural events, focusing on in-depth analysis and providing



informative content. Our primary focus is the youth. We share Eritrea's belief that young people are the future, and we utilize diverse platforms to reach them. We have promising and active young members.

Has the DEG faced any challenges or resistance from German or EU institutions in its advocacy work?

The primary challenge we face is a deliberate attempt to ignore our existence. While they are careful not to provide any legal grounds to ban us, they often act as if we are not there. The main tactic is to try to discredit us by portraying the DEG as a mere front for the Eritrean government, a “fifth front.” However, we are making it increasingly difficult for them to maintain this stance. We have cultivated a small network of scientists and former diplomats who protect us against efforts to undermine us. So, we are navigating this resistance and continuing to find our way.

What would it be if you had one message to share with the broader public about Eritrea?

As I said before, please, come and see Eritrea for yourselves. Don't rely solely on what politicians or journalists tell you. Use your own eyes and ears instead of blindly believing what you hear. Remain skeptical until you have experienced it firsthand.

Thank you for your insightful perspectives, Mr. Volgesang.

NEWS

NEW CLASSROOMS BOOST LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IN ASSAB

Ahmed Hilal Junior School in Assab has significantly expanded its capacity by building new classrooms and renovating existing ones, totaling an investment of approximately 700,000 Nakfa. This initiative addresses the growing student population and aims to enhance the learning environment.

Reports indicate that the project delivered three newly built classrooms alongside the complete renovation of three existing ones.

Mr. Berhane Kidane, the Acting Administrator of the Assab Subzone, lauded the proactive

efforts of Assab residents in tackling challenges that impact the quality of education. He emphasized the importance of increased public involvement in implementing planned development programs within the subzone.

Ambassador Mohammed-Seid Mantai, Governor of the Southern Red Sea Region, underscored the need for concerted efforts to improve the teaching-learning process and students' academic competence. He also called for dedicated attention to addressing the various challenges currently faced by regional schools.