



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' DAY OBSERVED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

International Workers Day, 1 May, was observed for the 35th time at the national level and for the 136th time at the international level.

The commemorative event was held at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers' premises under the theme "Workers' Organization: Motivator for Development." It was attended by ministers, senior government and PFDJ officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and invited guests.

Mr. Kibreab Kidane, Deputy Secretary General of the

confederation, said that the May Day commemoration serves as a reminder of the value of work, the industriousness of workers, and their struggle for equality and a conducive working environment.

Noting that the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers has been making modest contributions in organizing workers, empowering women, recruiting young workers, and organizing educational, vocational, and technical training programs, Mr. Kibreab said that the confederation, as part of its objective to expand its activities,

is working to establish training centers in all regions of the country.

Presenting a statement on behalf of the employers' federation, Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet said that May Day is an occasion to commemorate and commend the overall contribution of workers, as well as to envision future programs. He also underlined that without committed, educated workers, no vision could be realized and called for the inclusive efforts of all workers.

Mr. Woldeyesus Elisa, Director General of Labor at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, on his part, said that this year's May Day is being observed by celebrating the achievements registered in creating a conducive working atmosphere, ensuring labor rights and the human values of workers, as well as enhancing the productivity and innovation of workers.

The event featured cultural and artistic programs depicting the significance of the day.

AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING COLLEGE OF SCIENCE STUDENTS



Awards have been handed out to 537 outstanding students of Mai Nefhi College of Science who scored a GPA of 3.25 or above in the first semester of the 2025/2026 academic year.

Noting that a strong work ethic, personal discipline, proper time management, commitment, and courage are among the characteristics of a successful student, Prof. Gebray Asgedom, Dean of the College, said that the objective of the program was to recognize the efforts and results of the students and to create a positive influence on their fellow students.

Prof. Gebray went on to say that out of the awardee students, 468 are first year students, and 104 scored a 4.0 GPA, which is outstanding

compared to the results registered over the past eight years.

Prof. Gebray also said that 59% of second- and third-year students are female, while 37.4% of first-year students are female. He added that the increase in female students attests to the growing participation and competitiveness of female college students.

Noting that their educational success is the result of their personal effort, coupled with the support of their parents, teachers, and the college community, the award-winning students called for the program's sustainability.

Currently, Mai Nefhi College of Science is providing instruction to 2,876 students.

WORLD DAY FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK OBSERVED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The World Day for Safety and Health at Work was observed in Asmara on 28 April, with the theme "Let's Ensure a Healthy Psychosocial Working Environment." The program was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers.

Mr. Yosief Tesfay, from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, said that the objective of the program was to create a

Workers, Mr. Haile Tesfamichael underscored that creating a conducive working atmosphere is the basis for economic development and emphasized the importance of providing modern, standard facilities to ensure workplace health.

He also said that although ensuring the health of workers at the workplace concerns employers, it also requires integrated efforts by workers and Government institutions.



common understanding among the Government, workers, and employers on the importance of safety and health at the workplace.

Noting the significance of developing a culture of safety, Mr. Yosief underlined the importance of strengthening administrative units' commitment, workers' active participation, and open communication, as well as organizing regular training and educational programs.

Delivering the message of the National Confederation of Eritrean

Mr. Biniyam Ahferom, a safety and health expert at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, also gave a briefing on the meaning and importance of workplace safety and health.

In the same vein, World Day for Safety and Health at Work was observed at Bidho Construction Company, in an event organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers, and Bidho Construction Company.

AFRICAN VACCINATION WEEK OBSERVED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

African Vaccination Week has been observed at the national level in Asmara on 30 April under the theme "Let Parents and the Community Work in Collaboration for Ensuring the Health of Our Children."

Mr. Amauel Girmatsion, head of communication and training at the Ministry of Health, said that the objective of the commemoration of African Vaccination Week is to review the vaccinations introduced to control the prevalence of diseases among children and mothers, in line with current information and the guidelines introduced, and to ensure their continuity.

Indicating that in Eritrea 14 types of vaccinations are being regularly

administered, Mr. Tedros Yihdego, coordinator of the National Vaccination Program, said that the pre-independence child death rate was 150 per 1,000, and that since vaccination coverage reached 98%, the death rate has declined to 35%.

Dr. Tsigereda Mehari, pediatrician, gave an extensive briefing on the policy,

administration and use of vaccinations, as well as on the importance of hepatitis B and cervical cancer vaccinations.

At the event, awards were presented to the winners of the general knowledge competition.

African Vaccination Week 2026 was observed from 24 to 30 April.





Sovereignty vs. Hegemonic Ambition: Ethiopia's Expansionist Quest for Outlet to the Sea

Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has once again, in his recent rhetoric, aired via Ethiopian state media earlier this month, attempted to frame sovereign sea access as an “existential” and “irreversible national objective.”

This narrative rests on the flawed premise that a large country/population, Ethiopia in this case, can inherently rationalize territorial expansion at the expense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring countries as well as the security and stability of both the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea.

Globally, landlocked states – from Botswana to Switzerland to Kazakhstan – secure and conduct their trade and commercial transactions through normative agreements with the relevant transit coastal States. As it happens, Eritrea has consistently shown, since its de-jure independence in 1993, unreserved willingness to open its ports for commercial use and has subsequently allowed Ethiopia to use its ports under generous terms.

PM Abiy's deliberate conflation of commercial needs with territorial expansion – shifting from commercial “access” to claims of “ownership” to challenging “the very legitimacy of Eritrean statehood,” is not a

matter of economic necessity and/or securing digital privacy. It is, rather, an obsolete hegemonic aspiration deeply woven into the very nature of the current Ethiopian regime. Such a stance represents a flagrant violation of international law and the African Union's core principle on the sanctity of colonial-era borders.

The timing of these claims, especially the comparison and weaponization of population size to imply that smaller states are incapable of ensuring the security and safety of the Red Sea reveals, the current Ethiopian regime's sinister purposes. As of early 2026, Ethiopia continues to face staggering inflation, pervasive poverty, and persistent armed conflicts in regions such as Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray. Thus, the regime in Addis-Ababa is using the fabrication of existential necessity and security as a rally-round-the-flag tactic to distract the people from its maladministration as well as Ethiopia's mounting internal crises. In so doing, the Prosperity Party seeks to unify

a deeply fractured domestic political landscape and regionalize Ethiopia's internal contradictions. This pattern mirrors the policies of past Ethiopian regimes that used “external actors and white elephant projects” to mask their domestic administrative failures.

Perhaps the most outlandish of PM Abiy's justification is the claim that a landlocked Ethiopia must safeguard the Red Sea from threats such as the potential blockade the Bab el-Mendeb or tensions in the Strait of Hormuz. First off, it is a geopolitical irony for a government that cannot stabilize its own land borders to propose itself as the primary guarantor of a vital global shipping lane. This line of thinking invokes a common Tigrigna saying, ‘ጽንብላላ ስጦት ነብሳ ዘይክደነት፡ መሬት ክደነት,’ which roughly translates to: ‘a butterfly, though it cannot cover itself, seeks to cover the earth’.

Secondly, Ethiopia's claim that small countries lack the capacity for security is historically and practically disingenuous.

Eritrea's successful struggle for independence “against all odds”, including against a far larger Ethiopian military supported by the most powerful states from both Western and Eastern blocs proves that size does not dictate power or defensive capability.

Third, under international law, a landlocked state cannot unilaterally deploy military assets into its neighbour's territorial waters without a host-nation agreement. More importantly, regardless of whether one country is big or small, close or far, and strong or weak, maritime security is the exclusive purview of the littoral States.

Meanwhile, it is worth noting that Ethiopia has frequently leveraged regional organizations, particularly the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to influence agenda-setting in pursuit of outlet to the sea. Such actions risk establishing a dangerous precedent among member states.

Needless to emphasize, Eritrea's sovereignty and territorial integrity is non-negotiable and sacrosanct. In the event, Eritrea views Ethiopia's continuous aggressive rhetoric, its recent military maneuvers and associated regional diplomatic schemes – such as the 2024 Somaliland MOU – as dangerous provocations fraught with igniting regional havoc.

The path to stability and prosperity in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region lies in mutual respect; not in reckless, expansionist ambitions of a neighbor clearly at odds with itself. Eritrea reaffirms its commitment to regional economic integration but maintains that lasting peace requires Ethiopian leaders to reassess their strategies and respect the irrevocable reality of Eritrean Statehood.

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Research and Documentation
Division
29 April 2026*

Mischaracterizations Surrounding Prospects for Eritrea-United States Rapprochement

The Embassy of the State of Eritrea in Washington, D.C. takes note of the recent article published by The Wall Street Journal on prospects for resetting relations between Eritrea and the United States.

While the article acknowledges Eritrea's strategic importance in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea corridor, it advances selective narratives with the evident intention of undermining the timely opportunity for constructive engagement. Indeed, and in the same vein, certain self-styled pundits have subsequently reverted to alarmist interpretations across media and social platforms, recycling discredited claims and attempting to cast unwarranted doubt on any positive trajectory in Eritrea-U.S. relations. Such commentaries are neither objective nor constructive; essentially, they represent hired lobbyist advocacies disguised as “independent” analysis.

A fundamental reality must be recognized. Decades of pressure,

sanctions, and isolation have not produced positive outcomes for U.S. policy objectives or regional stability. There is now increasing acknowledgment, even within U.S. policy circles, that a shift towards engagement, rather than misplaced and unwarranted coercion, is both necessary and overdue. Attempts by some commentators to portray this shift as dangerous reveal more about entrenched biases than about actual conditions on the ground. The persistence of such narratives, often repeated loudly on social media without evidence, reflects a deliberate effort to obstruct progress rather than inform public understanding.

Eritrea's position has been consistent and principled. Since independence, it has pursued a policy anchored in sovereignty, non-interference, and an independent development policy that eschews structural and perpetual dependency. Eritrea does not subscribe to dependency-based models. Instead, it promotes mutually beneficial partnerships

rooted in trade, investment, and respect for national ownership of development priorities; an approach aligned with evolving global trends. Attempts by certain analysts to caricature this policy orientation only expose a lack of seriousness and analytical rigor.

Assertions that improved relations would embolden instability lack credibility. Eritrea has consistently upheld territorial integrity, international law, and peaceful coexistence. Its regional policy has been guided by, and is anchored on, legitimate security considerations and a clear commitment to stability in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea basin. The repeated efforts by some voices to suggest otherwise, often in inflammatory tones, amount to little more than noise intended to distract from substantive policy discussions.

Equally flawed is the narrative that lifting unilateral U.S. sanctions would have negative consequences. These measures were unwarranted, selectively

applied, and counterproductive. They neither advanced peace nor served strategic interests. Their continued defense by a narrow circle of commentators, despite clear evidence of their legality and utility, raises questions about the motivation behind such positions.

As pronounced on several occasions, Eritrea has always been keen to cultivate a respectful, forward-looking, and constructive engagement based on mutual respect, non-coercion, and sovereign equality. The path forward requires moving beyond ineffective policies and dismissing unproductive narratives, particularly those amplified by the whimsical intent of certain individuals bent on derailing progress. A balanced, fact-based, approach will better serve both nations and contribute to lasting peace and stability in the region.

*Embassy of The State of
Eritrea
Washington DC
April 29th 2026*

**ERITREA
PROFILE**

**Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday**

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NCEW: Safeguarding Workers' Rights and Advancing Their Well-Being

Bana Negusse

May Day, which is widely recognized as International Workers' Day, is much more than just a date on the calendar. Observed every May 1st across the world, it stands as both a commemoration of the historic struggles that shaped modern labor rights and a powerful reminder that the pursuit of dignity, equality, and fair working conditions remains unfinished. It is also a day that honors the achievements of workers across all sectors, while renewing a shared commitment to solidarity, collective action, and social justice.

In Eritrea, the occasion was marked in communities nationwide with public celebrations and organized events. Under the banner of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW), the country's principal labor body, workers and communities came together in gatherings that blended recognition with resolve. These events highlighted the rights and dignity of workers while also emphasizing renewed commitments to strengthening capacity, enhancing productivity, and embracing shared responsibility in national development.

Against this backdrop, the present article examines NCEW more closely, highlighting its role and enduring significance in Eritrea.

Eritrea's labor movement emerged alongside the country's early industrialization under Italy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By 1948, factory-based trade unions had taken root, marking the first organized expressions of worker solidarity. This momentum led to the formation of the National Union of Eritrean Workers for Independence (NUEWI) on February 4, 1952.

Quickly, the body began extending its influence beyond labor advocacy, with activities intensifying as Eritrea's autonomy was eroded by imperial Ethiopia in the 1950s. Trade unions evolved into a leading force within the nationalist movement, placing workers at the center of resistance. The response from the Ethiopian imperial regime, under Haile Selassie, was swift and repressive: trade union rights were revoked in 1957, strikes were suppressed,

and union leaders were jailed.

At the same time, Eritrea faced deepening economic and political marginalization. Industries were relocated from Asmara to Addis Ababa, revenues were redirected, and unions and political parties were dismantled. Many workers went into exile, joining students abroad to sustain the liberation struggle.

Tensions culminated in March 1958, when Eritrea's trade unions organized a nationwide general strike. The peaceful protest, lasting four days, was met with lethal force as troops opened fire on unarmed demonstrators. The crackdown marked a turning point, cementing the labor movement's role as both a defender of workers' rights and a driving force in Eritrea's fight for independence.

Subsequently, throughout the three decades of armed struggle for independence, Eritrean workers remained a vital force, both on the front lines and behind them. Rather than receding, organized labor adapted to the demands of the liberation movement. In 1979, the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW), under the banner of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, was established amid the struggle. It had a dual purpose: to mobilize workers into the independence movement and to provide essential financial and logistical support beyond the battlefield. Its subsequent congresses (held in 1983 and 1988 within liberated territories controlled by the EPLF) further consolidated its role, reinforcing the integration of labor into the political and organizational framework of the independence movement.

Importantly, mobilization had



begun to take shape in the diaspora as well. As early as 1970, Eritrean workers in Germany convened to form an organization known as "Eritreans for Liberation."

From there, they expanded their networks across multiple countries under the banner of the Eritrean Workers Union, aligning their efforts with the broader national cause.

Following independence in May 1991, Eritrea's labor movement



entered a new phase, shifting from liberation to institution-building. Leaders and members of the Eritrean labor movement, including those from the diaspora, returned home and merged with workers from the liberated areas and with unions that had operated under the occupying military regime. This convergence laid the foundation for a unified national structure under the NCEW.

In June 1992, the movement was reorganized on a provisional basis, paving the way for a formal and independent national confederation. That transition culminated in September 1994, when a national congress officially established the NCEW under new statutes. The congress marked a decisive shift: membership was

limited to workers residing within Eritrea, distinguishing the NCEW from earlier diaspora-linked formations.

Each federation developed its own constitution, convened congresses, elected leadership, and implemented sector-specific

programs. Together, these federations encompass 164 base unions across key sectors of the economy. Today, the NCEW represents close to 30,000 workers, with women accounting for over 40 percent of its membership, reflecting its broad base.

In the post-independence period, the NCEW has reoriented its priorities toward safeguarding workers' rights and advancing their well-being. Its role is anchored in the Labor Proclamation of Eritrea No. 118/2001, which provides the legal framework for labor relations in the country. This proclamation designates the NCEW as the sole national trade union confederation authorized to represent workers and engage in collective bargaining, while affirming fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to organize.

Today, the NCEW continues to serve as the central platform for organized labor in Eritrea. A core part of its mission is to build a strong and representative trade union movement that not only protects workers' rights and safety but also advances them. Through ongoing social dialogue with employers and government, the NCEW works to address issues of economic and social policy, viewing such engagement as essential to balancing economic development with social equity.

The NCEW extends its role beyond representation to actively strengthening the capacity of the Eritrean workforce. It supports skills development through training programs, workshops, and collaborative initiatives to improve productivity and professional growth. At the same time, it leads

public awareness campaigns – targeting workers, employers, and the broader public – to promote a clearer understanding of rights, responsibilities, and key labor issues.

Alongside the above, the NCEW's engagement also reaches into community life. Through initiatives such as blood donation drives, tree planting, and other social programs, it reinforces its commitment to collective well-being. These efforts highlight the confederation's broader social role, underscoring its close ties with communities and its emphasis on solidarity beyond the workplace. Notably, it also continues to engage with other trade movements and unions worldwide, in the process sharing experiences and strengthening solidarity.

From its origins in colonial-era factories to its central role in the independence struggle and its institutional presence today, the NCEW reflects the enduring link between labor and nation-building in Eritrea. Much more than a representative body, it stands as a vehicle for rights, responsibility, and collective progress. As International Workers' Day reminds us each year, the strength of any society rests on the dignity and contribution of its workers – an ideal the NCEW continues to advance in both principle and practice.



Eritrea: Legacy of Research on Evolution

Tsegai Medin

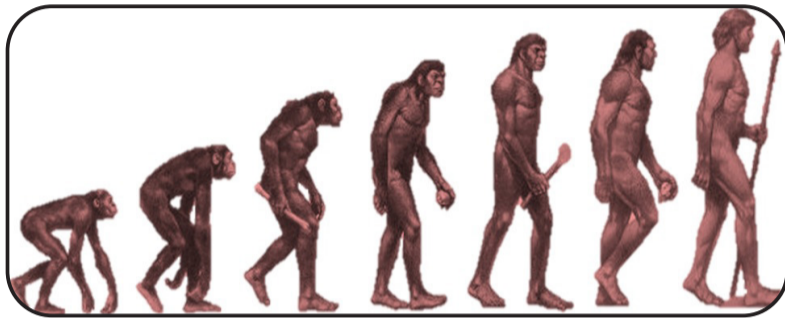
Scientists are often preoccupied with the profound mysteries

and behavioral traits shared by all modern people evolved over approximately six million years. These traits did not emerge

The Eritrean portion of the Rift Valley has provided unparalleled evidence of our ancestors. The now-harsh Danakil Depression was a hospitable home to our predecessors roughly 1 million years ago.

Eritrea's ancient history is remarkably complex, shaped by its geostrategy, diverse landscapes, and favorable habitats within the Horn of Africa. With over 1,200 kilometers of Red Sea coastline, the country spans arid lowlands and fertile highland escarpments. This region has been a magnet for life for millions of years; for instance, the area attracted large mammals from the Arabian Peninsula nearly 27 million years ago — a period of evolutionary history that remains largely mysterious to science.

The Eritrean Danakil Depression Located within the Afar Triangle, the Danakil Depression is a geological 'V-shaped' basin. It is one of the hottest places on



The Evolution of Humane Race

of evolution. Among these is a fundamental question that remains baffling to many: What does it truly mean to be human?

simultaneously; rather, they developed through several key milestones:

Whether through a lack of knowledge or a lack of effort, many people—regardless of their academic background — tend to avoid this inquiry. If the experts struggle for an immediate answer, it raises further questions: Does

Early humans first migrated out of Africa into Asia approximately 2 million years ago, reaching Europe between 1.5 and 1 million years ago. Modern humans (Homo sapiens) populated the rest of the world much later — reaching Australia roughly 60,000

Milestone	Evolution Period
Bipedalism	Early humans began walking upright before they developed tools.
Encephalization	A rapid increase in brain size occurred before the use of symbols.
Communication	Complex communication and symbolic thought predated agriculture
Domestication	The taming of plants and animals occurred only within the last 12,000 years

the rest of the world care? And what grants us the unique capacity to reflect on our past while planning for our future? By examining concrete scientific evidence, we can begin to uncover who we are as a species and where we originated.

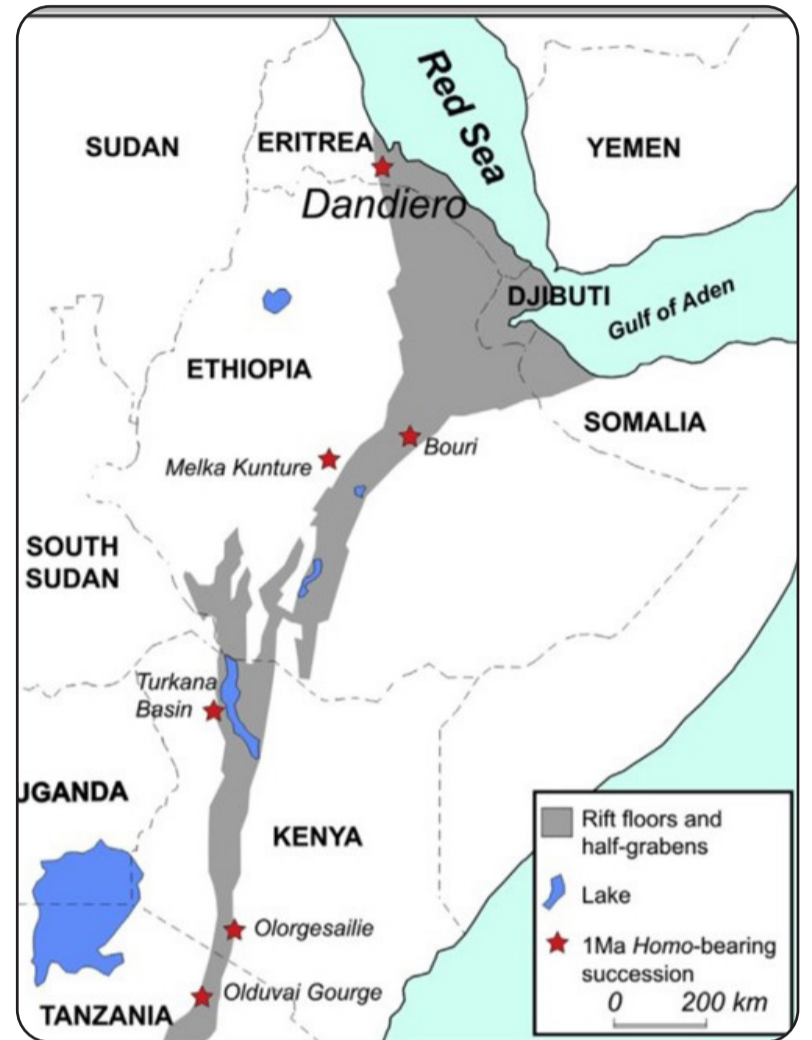
years ago and the Americas approximately 30,000 years ago. Because evidence of human origins older than 2 million years is found exclusively in Africa, the continent is rightly celebrated as the 'Cradle of Humanity.'

Earth, with temperatures often reaching 125°F (50°C). Despite its current desert scrubland biome, it hosts a resilient wildlife population, including the last viable population of the African wild ass.

Current scientific consensus defines human evolution as a lengthy process of change, during which humans originated from apelike ancestors. Physical

Most evidence regarding human evolution is found along the East African Rift Valley, a massive geological trench formed by the separation of the Nubian and Somalian tectonic plates.

The Engel Ela-Ramud basin (launched in 2012 as part of a joint Eritrean-Spanish research initiative) is located at the northernmost end of the Eastern African Rift Valley. It is crucial for understanding the Pliocene and Pleistocene eras. Located less than 500 km from where the famous "Lucy" (Australopithecus afarensis) fossil was found in Ethiopia, this site contains stone tools from the Oldowan and Acheulian periods. Discoveries of fossilized pigs, tree trunks, and other artifacts suggest that the site may contain records dating back much earlier than the Buia site, a critical window for human evolution.



Map shows, the extension of Eastern African Rift-valley

The Buia Project and 'Mis Buia' Launched in 1994 as a joint Eritrean-Italian venture, the Buia Project achieved a massive scientific breakthrough in 1995 with the discovery of a nearly complete human cranium near Mountain Aalad. The 'Buia Lady' (nicknamed Mis Buia or

Survival on the Red Sea Coast Around 125,000 years ago, modern humans (Homo sapiens) began adapting to the maritime environments of the Red Sea. Sites such as Abdur and the sites within the Buri Peninsula show evidence of Middle and Late Stone Age tools found in association with marine shells. This transition proves that



Landscape of the Eritrean Danakil Depression - Samoti Plains

Hawa/Eve) is approximately 1 million years old. This human fossil is exceptionally significant because it fills a 'morphological gap' in the fossil record between Homo erectus (1.4 million years ago) and Homo heidelbergensis (0.65 million years ago). The site revealed that humans lived alongside diverse wildlife in a lush, savannah-like environment, despite the era's unstable climate.

our ancestors moved from inland savannahs to the coast, incorporating seafood into their diets. These coastal habitats were likely instrumental in the survival, sedentary transition, and eventual global dispersal of the human race. Today, Eritrea's landscape stands as a well-documented archive of the journey our ancestors took millions of years ago.



The 1.0 million years old Cranium of Mis Buia Hawa from Eritrea

OPINION

Resilience Woven in Fabric and Rubber

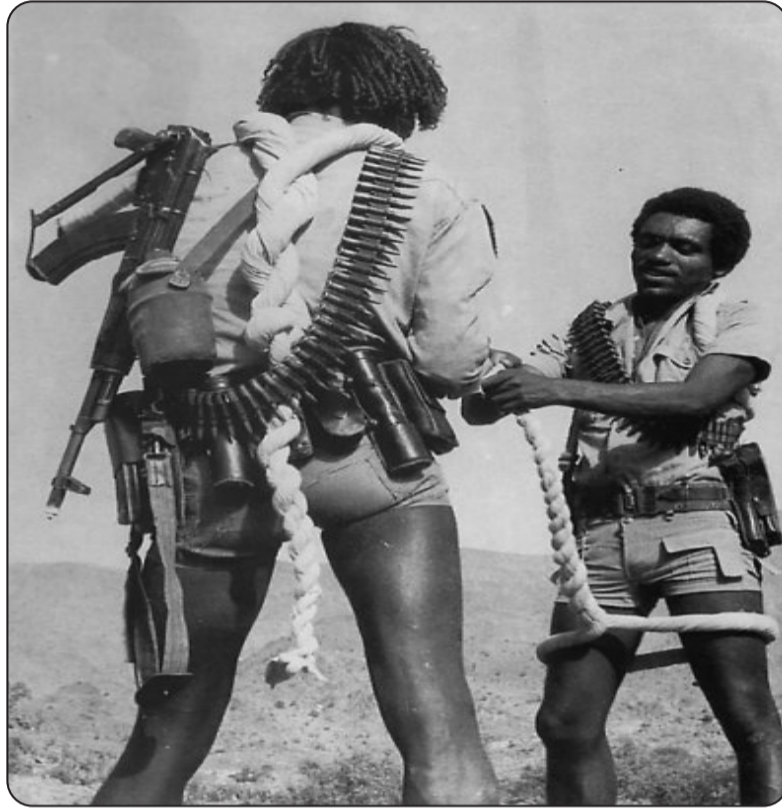
Kidane Shimendi

Resilience has been the Eritrean people's iconic symbol of national identity for generations. Through it, Eritrean history can be correctly navigated across centuries. Apart from resilience, Eritrean national identity remains difficult to comprehend. This resilience comprises the people's robust unity in diversity, self reliance, determination, creativity, love of nation, hard work, and other national values that constitute the national identity. Therefore, resilience is a binocular through which Eritrean history, identity, and great vision can be explored.

Resilience, as an essential principle of survival and progress, involves behaviors, thoughts, and practical actions gradually cultivated to overcome diverse natural and artificial challenges and grow stronger. As a critical human skill, it embodies adaptability and mental flexibility. Resilience is not an innate trait one is born with, but a skill or attitude cultivated over time through connection, practical action, and a long term, realistic vision.

The Eritrean people became resilient because they culturally adapt to difficult situations, holding a bright vision and faith as their great armor to reach the final destination, where peace and prosperity prevail beyond national borders. Consequently, the Eritrean people have stood resilient, united, hopeful, visionary, sovereign, and conscious, despite several intensive external challenges.

Resilience as Eritrean identity is widely recognized in the history and culture of the people. Most significantly, during the armed struggle, when the enemy, alongside



its allies, strove to extinguish the torch of freedom, resilience, accompanied by other national values, kept glowing brighter, as it does to the present day. Songs, poetry, clothing, names of unbreakable defense trenches, freedom fighters' nicknames, and more clearly define resilience.

When anyone navigates through the freedom fighters' livelihood, they can extensively spot resilience all over their resilient bodies. Resilience that goes beyond memories of battles, far into the wisdom of survival inscribed in their wounded bodies and the materials they carried. Each material a freedom fighter is equipped with signifies resilience. Rolled sheet, rubber sandals, carried weapons, and short trousers were among the materials freedom fighters used during the armed struggle.

To explore the timeless resilience deeply in some of the popular materials freedom fighters carried,

we can consider the following:

• **Twoyo Netsela / Rolled sheet** – A simple two meter rolled sheet of fabric stands as an iconic symbol of Eritrean resilience. It had diverse critical functions in the armed struggle. Medically, it served as an emergency bandage, slowing bleeding and easing pain until a wounded fighter could reach a clinic. For minor injuries, a fighter could tie the wound with the sheet and continue fighting. It also doubled as a stretcher, tied to two pieces of wood, to transport the severely wounded. Beyond its medical use, the Netsela was a lifesaver in the harsh Eritrean climate. Fighters would set up sheets with branches to create makeshift shelters against rain and sun. During long marches, it protected their shoulders from the pain of carrying heavy loads, such as the wood needed to build trenches.

• **Hatsir Sre / Shorts** – The shorts freedom fighters wore highlight comradeship and resilience. In the revolution, private property was the revolution's property. Collected materials were distributed wisely, primarily to people in need. A shortage of trousers led fighters to adapt long trousers into short ones to meet demand. The Eritrean revolution was popular for transforming challenges into opportunities. When freedom fighters walked through dense forests or difficult terrain, their limbs were scratched, a sign of resilience. Besides, during challenging weather or climate conditions, freedom fighters were resilient, enduring the pain. When newly made or captured trousers or clothes were found, they were given to those most in need. Thus, short trousers showcase the resilience and comradeship of freedom fighters.

• **Carried Weapon** – The weapons freedom fighters hold mark the principle of “defeating the enemy with his own weapons.” Freedom fighters self reliantly achieved freedom by equipping themselves with weapons captured from the enemy. Seeing any weapon carried by a freedom fighter literally means resilience: resilience against external power intervention, strong self confidence, and sacrifice for the revolution. When other world armed revolutions hinged their victories on the will of external powers at the expense of their people's wishes, the Eritrean revolution fought for its self-independence, capturing the weapons supplied by great powers.

• **Brasho / canteen**– Water, as one of the earth's critical resources, is often marked as life. Freedom fighters miraculously managed very little water for an entire unit. On long marches where water was hard to find, fighters would only wet their lips, measuring by bottle caps, to resume the march. Usually, water was saved for the worst moments or war situations to care for wounded comrades immediately.

• **Shida / Rubber sandal** – This is a well celebrated Eritrean rubber sandal that freedom fighters wore during the armed struggle. Its comfort and flexibility in mountainous and sandy terrain, coupled with its ease of wear and cleaning, made it the revolution's basic

fighters' enduring resilience and self-reliance, and cementing it in the Shida as a monument to Eritrean national values and history.

All these materials, along with others, carry the history of Eritrean resilience embedded deep in the national identity. Beyond historical materials, introducing them in the fashion industry as an expression of resilience can have a wider impact.

In the contemporary era, when fashion trends swiftly transform as an essential tool of expression, narrating the past through fashion design remains a critical means of preserving national identity. Fashion design involves vital cultural, economic, and personal values, shaping people's identity through non verbal expression. Through this nonverbal means of expression, a people's history, culture, and collective identity can be preserved and subtly passed on to younger generations.

Finally, blending the freedom fighters' dressing style with modern fashion trends remains significant. It marks the Eritrean people's robust resilience built upon unity in diversity, comradeship, self reliance, nationalism, creativity, and other values. Even after independence, some materials, such as Shida (rubber sandal), continue to prevail as living monuments. However,



provision. The EPLF established a shoe factory to fulfill the fighters' expanding demand. During difficult war situations, such as the sixth military offensive, freedom fighters repeatedly repaired their Shida to keep moving. The endless repair was almost completely altering its original form, reflecting the freedom

other materials also require careful preservation and promotion through fashion design to highlight Eritrean resilience. Following such a fashion promotion, the coming generation will easily uncover Eritrean history's endless resilience, embodied in the historical materials designated as a living national museum.





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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Position: Instrumentation Technician
 Department: Processing and UG Operations
 Section: Processing Maintenance
 Number Required: One (01)

ROLE PURPOSE

- The Instrument Artisan is responsible for assisting the Instrumentation Supervisor in establishment of preventative and responsive Instrumentation maintenance and development within the process area and across the site, to ensure maximum operational performance is achieved in a safe and cost-effective manner while ensuring compliance with relevant procedures, policies, legal requirements and consent conditions. Ensure training and coaching is provided to all employees, with specific attention to National and Local employees as part of the Company's Training and nationalization program.

Primary purpose

- General understanding of process instrumentation and electronics. Perform calibration and maintenance tasks.
- Fault finding, troubleshooting techniques and diagnosing of problems that arise when equipment fails.
- Report to the Instrumentation Supervisor. Basic PLC and SCADA principles or good electronic skills.
- The successful candidate will be legally appointed and found competent to do all instrumentation and electronic work.
- Perform Control Loop tuning and configuration and maintenance.
- This position is responsible for installing and maintaining all BMSCs business critical radio transmission equipment and systems.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Ability to work in multicultural work environment, produce and maintain effective training results.
- Conducting training evaluation, effectiveness assessment, coaching and mentoring skills. Good verbal and written communication skills in English.
- Understanding instruction design, assessment, moderation skills and facilitation skills. Candidate must be physically and medically fit.

Knowledge, Experience and Skills

Qualifications:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical school certificate 	
Knowledge and Experience:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 - 5 years relevant experience 	
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer Literacy (MS Office, CAD programs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication (English and local language)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical skill and relevant trade skills or prior experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpersonal Relations and conflict resolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geometric development and advanced computer skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discretion and capable of working independently
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Radio Frequency design and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Safety attitude, Integrity and leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project planning and implementation and attention to detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assertiveness, self-motivation, driven, Prioritizing and reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Electronics Repairs – Soldering etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to work towards strict deadlines

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem solving skills and 2nd grade Driving License 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high level of accuracy
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Position: Data Administrator
Department: Processing and Underground Operations
Section: Processing Maintenance
Number Required: Two (02)
Primary Purpose

- Responsible for managing administrative tasks and functioning Processing Maintenance.
- Maintaining database and filing system, with all relevant department records and information.
- Handle all travel needs, timesheets, attendance, and leave.
- Manage Purchase requisition and orders. & assists with necessary "secretarial duties."

Unique Requirements / Other Information

- Able to be accommodated in camp and work on a rotational roster, 4 weeks on 1 week off.
- Candidate must be physically and medically fit.

Qualifications:	
High School Diploma (12th Grade Completed) A Certificate or Diploma in Secretarial Science will be an advantage	
Knowledge and Experience:	
2-3 years relevant experience in office administration & deep knowledge of human and data Management	
2 nd grade driving License (Optional)	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Office management systems	Communication (English and local language)
Proficient in MS Office	Prioritizing skills and multi-skilling
Attention to detail	High level of accuracy
Data management skills	Ability to work toward strict deadlines.
Problem solving skill and excellent time management	Assertiveness and strong sense of responsibility and team player
Planning, organising and execution skills	Self-motivation and ability to work independently in a fast-paced environment
	Strong Interpersonal communication
	Reliability and excellent timekeeping

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provided evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- 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:

- Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
 P. O. Box 7940
 Asmara, Eritrea.
- Mineral Resources Management
 P. O. Box 272
 Asmara, Eritrea




ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position.
Senior Trainer Fixed- Plant Electrical and Instrumentation Training Officer
Number required – (01)
Type of contract –definite (02 Years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- To develop, coordinate and monitor training in process maintenance for both experienced fixed plant electrical personnel and electrical trainees.
- Close supervision and on the job guidance and monitoring of skills development of trainees to develop sufficient skills to maintain independently.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

Health and Safety

- Maintain all necessary processes and procedures as outlined in the Training Management System.
- Model and promote expected behaviors, with emphasis on desired values, safe work practice, punctuality, efficiency and quality of work.

Accreditations

- Impart required process electrical and instrumentation skills and knowledge in accordance with prescribed curriculum, programs and standards.
- Conduct training needs analysis and develop training plans for process maintenance electrical and instrumentation personnel and contribute towards production of teaching schedules and other training associated administration
- Conduct assessment and testing as required and maintain accurate records of all training and assessment activities

Training and Assessment

- Coordinate training in process electrical and instrumentation maintenance for both experienced plant electricians and trainees.
- Develop and modify process training and assessment material where directed.
- Contribute towards production of teaching schedules and other training associated administration.
- Conduct assessment and testing as detailed in curriculum.
- Maintain accurate records of all training and assessment activities.
- Engage with departments to ascertain their needs.
- Develop training content, research, pull together material and seek approval on said content from the coordinator.

Staff Leadership

- Supervise and provide on-the-job guidance to the trainees.
- Conduct assessments to establish current competencies and report on same in areas where competency gaps are identified.
- Monitor progress of process trainees and provide coaching and instruction as required.
- Apply vocational guidance and counselling as needed

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

- Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents
- Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering.
- Workplace Trainer and Assessor IV
- Working Experience – Nature & Length
 - Minimum of 5 years' generalized experience in Process Plant maintenance with previous facilitation experience, of which 2 years should be in a supervisory capacity.
- Previous training experience in the mining industry is essential.
- Technical Skills • Extensive theoretical and practical experience knowledge and understanding of fixed plant electrical & instrumentation
 - Excellent teaching and facilitation skills.
 - Possess a knowledge of competency-based curriculum.
 - Effective interpersonal and communication skills.
 - English language ability (spoken and written).
 - Advanced computer skills.
 - Experience preferred in Gold Processing environment
 - Extensive experience in High Voltage, PLC, Instrumentation
 - Valid Driver's License
- Behavioral Skills • Approachable | Assertive | Continuous Learning

Dedicated | Goal Oriented | Influential | Initiative | Leadership | Pro-Active | Reliable | Results Driven | Safety Conscious | Technically Inclined | Organized

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

Strong ability to train, mentor and build a competent electrical maintenance team.

- General Information and other requirements:
- Place of Work: AMSC Site
- Type of contract: definite 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**

LEVEL 5, ROOM 503
SA BUILDING
COLONNADE MINING GROUP
ERITREA LIMITED
WASRSAY STREET
ASMARA, ERITREA
PH: + 291 1 112210

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Position RC Drillers

Number Required: 2

Type of contract Permanent

Colonnade Mining Group (Eritrea) Limited is seeking to hire Drillers,

Duties and responsibilities:

- Set up/pack up drill site
- Operating, maintaining and monitoring drilling rigs and machinery for projects
- Managing crew safety
- Control drilling speed and pressure
- Managing drilling fluid
- And maintain detailed technical logs & Preparing daily reports
- General support including handling rods and tools, mixing drill fluids, basic maintenance, completing pre-start and general safety checks, refueling vehicles and equipment, housekeeping, supplies count
- Operating non-drilling auxiliary equipment such as light vehicles, generators etc
- Communication and cohesion with others in the workplace

Qualification and experience

This role requires an individual who is detail oriented, professional, and responsible and who can work autonomously when required

- Five years of experience in a similar role preferred
- 12th grade complete
- Good Written and spoken English skills
- And computer literacy would be a significant advantage.
- Excellent communication skills
- 3rd grade driving license will be an advantage

Salary: As per the company salary scale

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 form current/ last employer
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials a copy of a national identity card etc).
- Application documents will not be returned.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of published in the news paper

Please note applications will be received up to 10 days after the date of advertisement and only short listed candidates will be contacted.

To Eritrean Applicants: Our address is:

S.A. Building, 189 Warsay Avenue, Tiravolo,
Colonnade Mining Group (Eritrea) Limited, 5th Floor, room number 503

Note to none Eritrea Applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to

Aliens Employment Permit Affairs

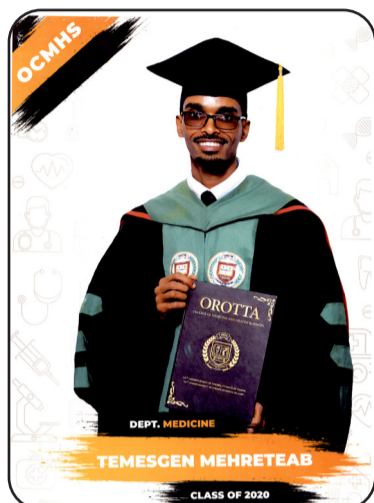
P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



Q and A

Hard Work, Patience, and Sacrifice: The Journey of a Young Surgeon

Merina Pawlos



Doctor Temsghen Mehretab was born in 1993 in the town of Mendfera, located in the southern region. Like all students, he progressed through several stages, starting from kindergarten and eventually reaching Orotta School of Medicine with high scores.

His vision and aim were ambitious. To prove this, he always worked hard on his studies, and as a result, he scored 3.8 on the national examination. His first choice was to become a doctor. To join Orotta School of Medicine, he took a two-year pre medicine course at Asmara College of Health Science. He ultimately completed nine years at Orotta School of Medicine, earning qualifications as a specialist in surgery and as a Medical Doctor.



What motivated you to become a doctor?

It is a long story, but in short, the person who inspired me to become a doctor is my elder brother, Dr. Amanuel Mehretab, who is a specialist in all kinds of deaths. He has been practicing medicine since 2011 and is now head of the southern region Ministry of Health branch. When he was a medical student in college, he had such large, attractive books and was always busy with his studies. Because of that, I always pretended to be like him. I focused on my own studies and read my older brother's books on medical school. Ultimately, following his example, I worked hard to become a doctor like my brother.

What role did your family play in supporting you during your studies?

The foundation of my success as a prize winner from kindergarten through the end of school was my family—my mother and father to be specific. Both of my parents are teachers, so they had a great influence on my study time. They always took great care of my education, providing effort, time, and financial support. It is not easy to spend so many years studying. I studied at the College of Health Sciences for about 9 years. You can realize how hard that is—it requires a lot of effort and patience. But my family has always encouraged me psychologically and morally, and they still do.

When did you start your official work, and how did you get your first position as a doctor?

After eight years of study at medical school, plus one year of internship, my official work began in 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, at Mendfera Referral Hospital. That moment was very special for me because I achieved my dream job in my own city, and I finally became like my role model, Doctor Amanuel. Glory be to God, everything went well from my first day at work. Dr. Habtaeb Haylemelekot and Dr. Dawit Serqe had a great influence on my confidence at work, which led to my success. I want to thank them for their encouragement.

was involved in numerous ward activities. I have participated in a total of 756 major obstetric fistula and gynecological operations. Among these, I have done 602 cases of cesarean section alone, 28 cases of ovarian operations (including ectopic pregnancy and ovarian cysts), 14 cases of ruptured uterus repair, 10 cases of abdominal hysterectomy (per partum hysterectomies and gynecological indications for hysterectomies), and 19 cases of cervical circlage (for cervical insufficiency). I have also been involved in and actively

and other minor gynecological procedures in the ward. Finally, I have concluded that I have been trained sufficiently to handle laboring mothers, including emergency obstetric care.

What is your plan now?

I have been working in my profession in Mendfera, and I have now moved to Asmara Orotta Hospital for postgraduate specialization in obstetrics and gynecology, which takes 4 years. I plan to develop my professional skills and provide higher level service. The main target of our aim is to reduce maternal deaths and improve the health of mothers and their children. So I plan to further my education and provide safe service for our people.

What is your contribution to the wider community?

Being a doctor does not mean only working in a hospital. We also work using our profession in different situations and places. Starting from our neighbors, we provide our service to people in different locations at no charge. By nature, all humans are affected by death for various reasons. Childbirth can happen at any time. For these reasons, we work outside our workplace and provide service in many places.

At this time, what is the status of maternal death rates?

The target of our work is to reduce maternal death across our entire nation. All of us doctors work hard for safe childbirth and healthy babies. Currently, the rate of maternal death has been reduced significantly. Many hospitals and clinics have been built in many remote areas, which is a good result for caring for pregnant women, allowing

them to have check ups at three, six, and seven months. Besides this, women's awareness has improved across all of Eritrea. As we see from information provided by hospitals and clinics, many women now give birth in hospitals.

What would you like to say about your work?

I want to say to all students who are working hard to achieve their dreams: it is good to keep going. Sometimes it seems hard to reach your goal, especially in medicine, because it can take many years. But it just requires patience and hard work, because you always need to make some sacrifices to find your true desire.

As doctors, it is our duty to provide free services to our people, since our government has provided free education for many years. So it is our duty to help poor people.

I also want to say to everyone: if you feel something is wrong, you should go to the hospital or your local clinic, because a small problem can become a serious one that leads to death. More than a doctor, you know how you feel. Your health is up to you. You should get a check up every six months at a hospital.

Do you have anything else you would like to add?

First, I want to thank our government for providing us with free education for so many years. Then, I thank my family for encouraging me to reach this stage. And now that I am studying at Asmara Orotta Hospital, I want to thank my wife, who stays with me in every activity of my work.



What was your contribution during your time of work?

I have been working in the maternity ward since 2020. During my three years there, I

participated in the management of 75 other operations, including 39 cases of transvaginal hysterectomy for prolapse, 29 cases of repair of obstetric fistula, 7 cases of myomectomy,