

EASTER HOLIDAY CELEBRATED NATIONWIDE



He also called on the faithful to lend support to disadvantaged fellow nationals.

His Holiness Abune Basilios wished peace and prosperity to the Eritrean people, as well as peace and stability to the world.

Likewise, a public holiday program in connection with Easter was conducted in Keren city, Anseba Region. The program was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the Anseba Region administration, and was broadcast live on Eritrean Television.

Easter Holiday was colorfully celebrated nationwide on Sunday.

abroad in general, and to the faithful and the Eritrean Defence Forces in particular.

The midnight prayer service at St. Mary Church in Asmara, led by His Holiness Abune Basilios, 6th Patriarch of the Orthodox Tewahdo Church of Eritrea, was attended by President Isaias Afwerki and a large number of faithful.

In his Easter message, His Holiness Abune Basilios provided a comprehensive briefing on the spiritual meaning of the holiday and extended Easter greetings to the Eritrean people both at home and



ERITREAN DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

On invitation, a senior Eritrean delegation composed of Mr. Hagos Ghebrehiwet, Head of Economic Affairs of the PFDJ, and Mr. Nesredin Saleh, Minister of Trade and Industry, is conducting an official three-day visit to Egypt.

On the evening of 13 April, the delegation met with Mr. Badr Abdelatty, Egypt's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Mohamed Farid Saleh, Minister of Investment and Foreign Trade. The discussions focused extensively on enhancing bilateral economic

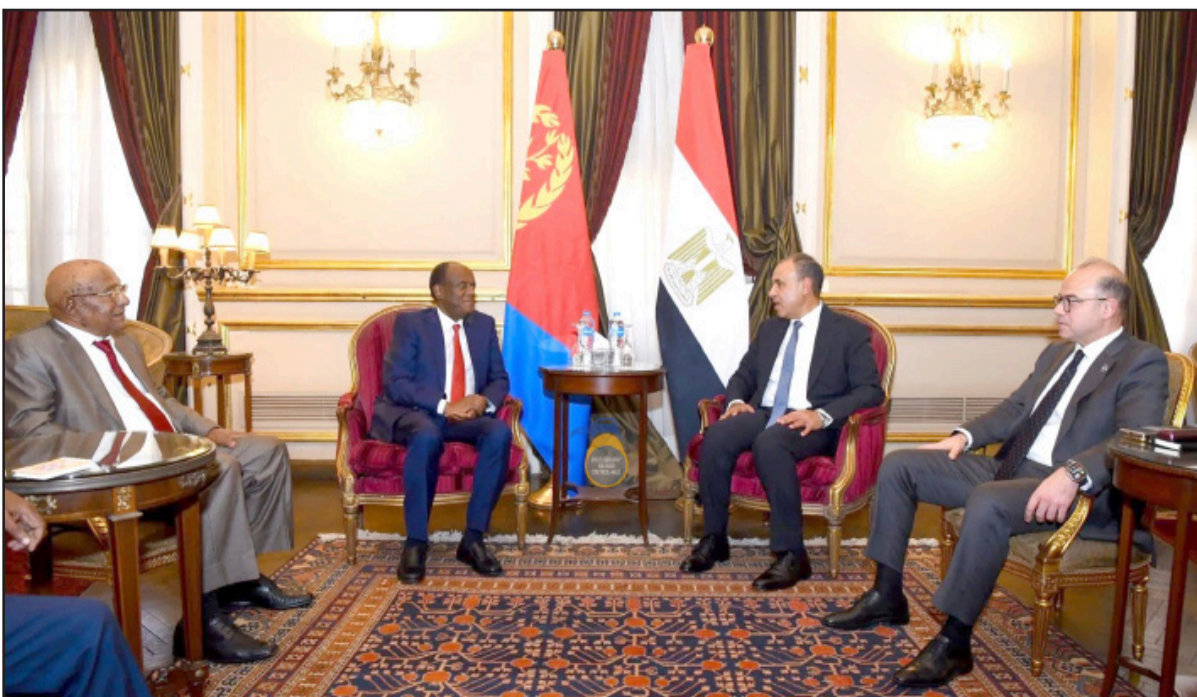
ties.

Continuing their meetings yesterday, the Eritrean officials held a series of fruitful talks with various Egyptian ministers and institutions. In a meeting with Minister of Industry Mr. Khaled Hashem, the conversation centered on industrial best practices and the development of robust sectoral ties between the two countries.

The delegation also met with the heads of the Central Bank of Egypt and the National Bank of Egypt to discuss cooperation on banking

facilities. Further talks were held with the Egyptian Commercial Services (ECS) on boosting bilateral trade in commodities produced in both nations, as well as with senior officials of "The Future of Egypt Government Authority," which focuses on industrial and other developmental tasks at home and abroad.

The Eritrean delegation is scheduled to meet today with Egypt's Ministers of Transport, Electricity, and Agriculture, as well as the Egyptian Drug Authority.



NEWS BRIEF

WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITY IN HADISH ADI

The residents of Hadish Adi administrative area in Elaberet sub-zone are conducting extensive water and soil conservation activities with a view to stabilizing their land and boosting agricultural production.

The objective of the popular campaign, led by agricultural experts, is to construct terraces with a view to enriching underground water resources.

Noting that they have achieved encouraging results through the water and soil conservation, afforestation, and construction of water reservoirs they previously conducted, the residents said that they have been able to ensure potable water supply for both humans and livestock, as well as engage in vegetable farming and supply produce to the markets.

Indicating that qualitatively improving the livelihoods of citizens through boosting agricultural production and developing land resources is one of the main missions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Girmay Teklehaimanot, water and soil conservation expert at the Elaberet agriculture office, said that the water and soil conservation program is a priority task of the office.

EFFORTS TO EXPAND HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Efforts, in collaboration with the community and Government institutions, are being made to expand basic health care services to the public in Kerkebet sub-zone, Gash Barka Region.

Nurse Tesfazgi Yohannes, head of health facilities in the sub-zone, said that there is one health center in Amalait and health stations in the administrative areas of Himbol-Kechech, Hamesh-Diba, Lokaib, Atai, and Agmnait, and that strong effort is being made to provide health care services in the remote areas of the sub-zone through barefoot doctors.

Nurse Tesfazgi went on to say that commendable progress is being registered in pre- and post-natal treatment, children's vaccination programs, and delivery services. He also said that, with the increasing number of health practitioners, the introduction of laboratory and diagnostic instruments, and health care services in remote areas through barefoot doctors and village health representatives, a conducive environment has been created for most of the public to receive health care services in their localities.

The beneficiaries, on their part, said that with improvements to health facilities over time, they have been able to receive better health care services and called for greater effort to achieve better outcomes.

SPORTS AND EDUCATIONAL WEEK IN ASSAB SUB-ZONE

The sports and educational competitions that had been underway in connection with Schools' Week in Assab sub-zone concluded at a ceremony conducted on 11 April.

The Schools' Week, which lasted for a month, was attended by students from pre-school to high school from 14 schools.

The competitions, in which about 4,000 students took part, included debating, general knowledge competitions, as well as various sports competitions.

Mr. Kahese Mogos, head of the education office in the sub-zone, said that the program, beyond nurturing unity and harmony among the students, has made a significant contribution in enabling them to identify and develop their talents, as well as in creating self-confidence and preserving the noble culture of their society.

At the event, awards were handed out to winners of the various competitions.

Development

Exemplary Farmer: The Resilience of Hassan Hussein

Merina Paulos

Hassan Hussein has been engaged in irrigation development and raising dairy cattle, chickens, and eggs for the past twenty years. Born to a farming family, what was Hassan involved in before turning to irrigation? What motivated him to invest in irrigation development? What challenges did he face at each stage, and how did he solve them? What cattle and chickens does he have, how much irrigated land does he own, and what is the current level of his irrigation development? We will explore these questions in the following interview.

As mentioned, Hassan's family depended on rural agriculture,

so he was naturally influenced by farming. While Hassan was living this life, his brother moved from their village to Mendefera, where he found good work in his own shop—not only in Mendefera but also later in Asmara. Hassan followed in his elder brother's footsteps and began working with his cousin, Saleh Mohammed. Mendefera did not harm Hassan; instead, it became his sustenance and his livelihood. He made good progress in business and, in time, acquired two ovens.

Meanwhile, he built an animal feed processing plant on an industrial site in Tsetser, on the way to Areza. The plant produced 1,000 quintals daily and distributed feed across the entire country. One of

for its milk supply and distribution to consumers. Hassan turned his strength to milk production, which started well and continued for many years. He had 105 cows, some of which were dairy cattle, and he sent 200 to 300 liters of milk daily—sometimes to Mendefera, sometimes to Adi-Kula. The milk produced daily by Hassan and his fellow members of the Mendefera Dairy Producers Association satisfied the needs of Mendefera and its surroundings, and also supplied milk to Azeb Agro Industry.

Additionally, 8,000 liters of milk were sent daily to Asmara. Later, as Azeb's milk and dairy products grew, the remaining milk that had satisfied Mendefera and its



Hassan Hussein

pressure of not having to work. The initiative also helped him. Although support was soon discontinued, the Board provided grain, cabbage, and other raw materials for poultry feed at reasonable prices, and Hassan began egg production.

Hassan removed the first batch of chickens because their laying period had expired. Next, the government again gave him 5,000 chickens so he could continue egg production. He bought 15,000 chickens for himself and continues breeding them and producing eggs.

Alongside this work, Hassan grows teff, dagussa, and alfalfa fodder on his farmland. He says the government has distributed chickens three times in the past three years, and Hassan has benefited from this opportunity. Of the 15,000 chickens he later imported, 8,000 were males.

When the Ministry distributes chicks to farmers, they are one day old and sold at 42 Nakfa per chick. After six months, they begin laying eggs. The benefits for the farmers themselves are not huge. In this regard, Hassan sees the benefit not in what they receive directly, but in the fact that when their products reach the market, consumers can buy them at a reasonable price.

It is clear what and how much a chicken eats each day. Farmer Hassan currently has about 20,000 chickens, which consume 20 quintals of feed daily. All this feed is bought from the market. He plans to request the import of 15,000 to 20,000 more chickens through the Ministry of Agriculture. Farmer Hassan has a well-established relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture, extending from the sub-zone level up to the regional and national levels.

Regarding the health of livestock and plants, from the sub-region to the national level, Hassan receives strong support from the Ministry of Agriculture, aside from occasional shortages of medicines. He suggests that to mitigate this, no animal should die due to a lack of medicine supply. To ensure this, he believes farmers should be allowed to import medicines themselves if possible, since these medicines are not available locally.



the factors that led to the closure of Hassan's feed plant was a shortage of certain raw materials. He had no problem obtaining other inputs—the government could supply most of them, and when supplies fell short, he supplemented from the market. However, fructose was not available. He needed an administrative permit to bring it in from Gash Barka. Hassan hopes to restart the animal feed processing plant and find a way to make cabbage (a key feed ingredient) more readily available.

Around that time, the government began focusing on water development. Hassan then planned to return home to develop irrigation and raise dairy cattle. He requested agricultural land from his village, and the village welcomed him warmly—not only granting him the land but also supporting him in digging wells and other activities. This act of goodwill from his country remains one of the most memorable and sacred moments in his life.

The Southern Region is known

surroundings was directed to the company through the Mendefera Dairy Producers Association.

He asked himself: "Apart from raising dairy cattle, what would be better to do?" As he became determined, he thought he should get into raising chickens. Farmer Hassan understood the gap in support. Two years ago, a friend living abroad—a parent in the same field, farmer Kahsay—helped him with 3 million Nakfa, which became the starting point for this farm's development. With the money he received from his friend's son, Hassan was about to buy 10,000 chickens from the government when the Ministry of Agriculture unexpectedly allowed him and his friend Kahsay to import 35,000 chickens. As the saying goes, "Get what you don't expect—don't curse it, don't bless it." Hassan set to work. They divided the chickens equally, but 10,000 of the 35,000 died before reaching them while still in the hatchery zone. From then on, Hassan gradually began to ease the



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SpotLight

A Legacy of Youth, Unity, and Commitment

Bana Negusse

The Young People’s Front for Democracy and Justice (YFPDJ) in Europe just concluded its 20th conference in Switzerland, held under the theme, “20 Years Journey for Nurturing Conscious, Committed, and Capable Youth.”

Rights Council, emphasized the importance of youth who take pride in their culture and heritage. He described the conference as a valuable platform for nurturing capable youth, strengthening participation in national affairs, and deepening organizational commitment.

activism, civic engagement, and national advocacy. Even before the armed struggle, Eritrean youth and students were active in defending their people’s rights and resisting annexation. Subsequently, during the liberation era, young Eritreans played a decisive role in advancing the independence

energy in organizing, fundraising, and raising awareness, becoming an essential extension of the struggle beyond the battlefield.

within a broader pattern of pressure directed at Eritrean communities worldwide. At its core, such campaigns have sought to weaken the organizational fabric of diaspora institutions and disrupt the connections between younger generations abroad and their country of origin, thereby challenging the continuity of engagement between diaspora communities and the homeland. However, despite being on the receiving end of such misinformation and disinformation efforts, Eritrean youth abroad have, in many cases, continued to maintain – and in some instances even strengthen – their ties with Eritrea. This persistence has, in turn, been reflected in sustained participation and engagement, underscoring the depth of attachment many young diaspora members continue to hold toward their country of origin.

Another closely related aspect of YFPDJ’s work is its emphasis on cultural continuity among younger generations in the diaspora. In many settings far from Eritrea, questions of language, identity, and heritage become central to how communities remain connected over time. Within this context, YFPDJ places importance on the preservation of Eritrea’s languages, the transmission of historical memory, and the reinforcement of cultural practices that help anchor younger generations to their roots. Through structured activities such as history lessons, language instruction, and music and dance sessions, it creates spaces where cultural expression is both taught and actively practiced.

Beyond cultural preservation, YFPDJ chapters also function as broader support spaces for youth development and integration in their host communities. Alongside cultural programming, they often provide informal guidance and support in areas such as academic development, professional networking, and

Finally, one should note how the strength of the Eritrean diaspora’s sustained connection to the homeland remains unique. Unlike many diaspora communities, where engagement is often limited to cultural preservation or occasional advocacy, Eritrean diaspora networks have been characterized by a more continuous



The conference, which ran over several days last week, brought together more than 600 youth representatives from 10 European countries: Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark.

A range of other speakers, many of whom are leaders in different fields, highlighted the conference’s role in promoting unity, sharing experiences, and passing important societal values to younger generations. Michael Haile, chairman of YFPDJ, presented an overview of the organization’s 20-year journey and expressed readiness to further strengthen participation, unity, and organizational capacity. The National Union of Eritrean Women Europe branch also delivered a message of solidarity.

movement – whether through political organizing, community support, or by leaving their studies to join the EPLF directly. The EPLF also recognized the central role of youth by establishing schools and organizations such as the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students to educate, mobilize, and sustain the struggle. Beyond Eritrea’s borders, student associations across North America, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East also emerged as vital centers of solidarity, helping raise awareness, build international support, and connect Eritrea’s cause with broader movements for justice and self-determination worldwide.

At the opening session on 3 April, Fesehatsion Petros, Eritrea’s Ambassador to Italy and coordinator of Eritrean embassies in Europe, stated that YFPDJ has played an important role in strengthening organizational capacity, expanding participation in national affairs, and countering external pressures against Eritrea. Stressing the historic role of youth in Eritrea’s development, he urged young people to equip themselves with education, skills, and awareness while preserving the values of their society.

As YFPDJ marks this milestone anniversary, the successful conclusion of the conference provides a useful opportunity to reflect on both the organization and several other important points.

Of course, the Eritrean diaspora also played a significant role in supporting the liberation struggle itself. Many Eritreans abroad, despite limited financial means, contributed a substantial portion of their income to support the independence movement. Alongside financial contributions, they also invested their time and

Meanwhile, Habtom Zeray, the Charge d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Switzerland and Eritrea’s Permanent Representative to the UN Human

To begin, one of the first things to note in any discussion of YFPDJ is the proud lineage from which it emerges. While it was formally established two decades ago, its roots extend far deeper into Eritrea’s long tradition of youth



access to job-related connections. At the same time, they encourage positive engagement within host societies, supporting young people in building stable lives and contributing constructively to the wider communities in which they reside. In this way, their role extends beyond cultural maintenance to encompass practical support that links identity formation to broader social and economic participation.

and structured engagement with developments in the country of origin. In this respect, both the diaspora more broadly and youth organizations such as YFPDJ stand out for the depth and consistency of their linkages and forms of participation.

Among the clearest expressions of the significance attributed to YFPDJ is the sustained attention it has received over the years from various actors opposed to Eritrea. This has often taken the form of disinformation and distorted narratives, situated

Overall, YFPDJ reflects a broader continuum of Eritrean youth engagement that spans from early student movements, through the liberation struggle, to today’s diaspora experience. Across these phases, youth have remained central to sustaining identity, organization, and connection across borders. As YFPDJ turns 20, may it continue to move forward with purpose and build strong youth.





Preserving Cultural Heritage through Food Documentation

Kidane Shimendi

Documenting traditional cuisine is the vital process of recording, preserving, and analyzing the cooking traditions of diverse cultures. Through this practice, communities showcase their collective identity and safeguard the intangible cultural heritage embedded within their recipes. Furthermore, documentation serves as a profound tool for community members to connect, fostering unity and a shared sense of belonging.

Anthropologically, food has served as an essential medium for cultural expression for centuries. It reflects a community's unique methods of preparation and consumption, often dictated by local ingredients and environmental factors. Beyond nutrition, food marks historical, geographic, and social milestones. Dishes prepared for religious holidays, weddings, harvest festivals, or coming-of-age ceremonies carry deep symbolic meaning, acting as a bridge between the past and the present.

Historically, the practice of food documentation dates back to the ancient Roman and Mesopotamian civilizations. Archaeological findings have provided invaluable insights into the agricultural production, dietary habits, and social values of these early societies.

In many cultures, culinary knowledge is preserved through



embodied in the dishes. This intergenerational exchange allows researchers to explore the civilizational characteristics of a community across different time periods and locations.

In the digital age, this process has expanded into social media, food blogs, and online videos. These platforms allow traditional cuisines to reach a global audience, ensuring they are celebrated and integrated into the broader narrative of human history. For diaspora communities, food documentation is particularly essential, providing a vivid connection to their national identity and cherished memories of the homeland.

Eritrea: A Tapestry of Culinary Traditions

Eritrea, a nation with a rich and diverse cultural heritage, stands as a prime candidate for an extensive food documentation campaign. The country's traditional cuisines remain understudied, yet they are essential for safeguarding national identity and well-being. Across Eritrea's various ethnic groups, dishes offer both breathtaking

of heritage.

Afar – Tobno: Made from meat, dates, and sorghum or barley, Tobno reflects the resilience of the Afar people. Traditionally, pilgrims traveling to Mecca would pack it in animal skins. Just two servings provide enough calories for a full day of travel, and it is renowned for helping the sick regain their strength.

Nara – Takosham: This unique bread is made from sorghum or pearl millet mixed with salt and chili, then baked in a traditional mud oven. Unlike most dishes, Takosham can stay fresh for up to a month. Locals fondly recall the armed struggle, during which many batches of Takosham were sent to support the revolution.

Saho – Giezzim: A delicacy

served to honor special guests, or during weddings, Giezzim consists of chopped meat stuffed into large intestines and roasted over a stone fire. It is celebrated across different ethnic groups for its rich, savory flavor.

Tigrinya – Hsho: Deeply connected to the farming community, Hsho is traditionally eaten on the threshing floor. Made from local cereals like finger millet, barley, or teff, the flour is baked into a soft flatbread. Flax seeds and red chili are added, and the warm bread is squeezed together into portions the size of a wrist. Its high nutritional content provides farmers with the sustained energy needed for demanding labor.

Rashaida – Abuda: Reflecting a nomadic lifestyle, Abuda is prepared from available grains mixed with water and baked on

a steel plate. The bread is then crumbled and mixed with camel milk, salt, and butter. Often served with dates to honor guests, Abuda remains a celebrated staple due to the health benefits of camel milk and fresh butter.

In a contemporary era where foreign ingredients and global fast-food trends increasingly overshadow traditional dishes, documentation remains the benchmark for cultural preservation. For the younger generation, who are most exposed to global influences, the threat of losing these culinary roots is critical.

Eritrea's food culture symbolizes "unity in diversity." By documenting these valuable traditions amid global cultural erosion, we ensure that Eritrean history, culture, and identity continue to glow brightly for generations to come.



the oral histories of elder women. As the primary keepers of tradition, these elders share recipes and techniques alongside the stories and cultural nuances

stories and significant nutritional rewards. While ingredients may vary slightly by region of production, the methods and names remain consistent markers

LOCAL NEWS

SEMINAR ON TREATMENT OF CITIZENS WITH INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

A seminar focusing on the treatment of citizens with intellectual and developmental disabilities was conducted in Southern Dankalia, Southern Red Sea Region.

The objective of the seminar, which was conducted for parents and foster families of citizens with intellectual and developmental disabilities in Harsile and Wade, was to enhance their understanding of the disability and enable them to provide proper care for citizens with disabilities.

Ms. Hayat Abdella, chairperson of the National Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disability in the Southern

Red Sea Region, said that the objective of the association is to enhance the understanding of parents and the community about the disability and strengthen their role and contribution in supporting those affected. She also said that the association is exerting strong effort to improve the livelihoods of citizens with intellectual and developmental disabilities and enable them to receive services taking into account their condition.

Nurse Yasin Mohammed, head of health facilities in the sub-zone, noted the significant role of parents in enhancing the understanding of disabled citizens in controlling communicable diseases, especially TB and HIV/

AIDS.

Commending the effort being exerted to improve the lives of citizens with intellectual and developmental disabilities, Mr. Musa Haj, administrator of the sub-zone, urged area administrators to encourage parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities to enrol their children in the association and enable them to become beneficiaries of the opportunities the association provides.

In the same vein, the National Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disability in the Southern Red Sea Region conducted an activity assessment meeting for 2025.

Development

Forged in the Rock: A Journey to the Heart of Eritrea's Invincible Rear Base

Habtom Tesfamichael

To travel to the Sahel is to leave the modern world behind and enter a cathedral of granite and grit. It is a place where the mountains do not merely stand—they guard, acting as silent sentinels over a history written in sacrifice and an unshakeable belief in self-determination. Recently, I embarked on a journey through the rugged northern highlands of Eritrea, stretching from the defiant heights of Nakfa to the historic valleys of Adobha. This was more than a work trip; it was a pilgrimage to the “invincible rear base” of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). Here, amidst the thorns and the heat, a nation was forged not only through ideology but also through an extraordinary feat of engineering, subterranean living, and an iron will that transformed these desolate canyons into a functioning, invisible state.

Our journey began in Nakfa, a name so synonymous with Eritrean resilience that it eventually became the name of our national currency. Approaching the town, the sheer verticality of the landscape explains why the Ethiopian Derg regime, despite its Soviet-backed arsenal, could never reclaim this ground. Nakfa today is a quiet witness to that defiance. We stood by the historic mosque, its lone minaret still standing—a famous landmark that served as a reference point for fighter pilots who dropped thousands of tons of explosives on this small patch of earth. Yet the town never broke. Walking toward Mount Denden, the “anchor” of the Nakfa front, one can see the labyrinthine network of trenches that still scar the earth. These were not just ditches; they were the frontline



homes of thousands for over a decade. Looking out from the peak, one realizes that for the fighters, this wasn't merely a battlefield—it was the high ground of a destiny they refused to surrender.

As we moved from the heights into the narrow valleys, the landscape revealed the EPLF's legendary industrial miracle. To the untrained eye, the “remnants” scattered through these canyons look like collections of scrap metal—rusted hulls of T-54 tanks, skeletal remains of transport trucks, and twisted armor plating. But as we walked through the former garages, the story changed. This wasn't junk; it was a resource. During the

struggle, these valleys housed sophisticated mechanical shops where captured enemy hardware was cannibalized to create new tools. We saw the foundations of what were once bustling factories, protected by the shadows of cliffs and camouflage nets. Further along, we visited the mill sites. It is one thing to fight a war; it is another to feed an army and a displaced population in a desert. These mills, often powered by engines salvaged from destroyed vehicles, ground grain into flour, providing the literal “bread of life” for the revolution. They stand as monuments to the Eritrean doctrine of self-reliance—the belief that everything you need to survive can be built from what you find, or what you take from your oppressor.

Leaving the industrial echoes of the valleys, we pushed further into the historical heart of Adobha. If Nakfa was the shield of the revolution, Adobha was its mind. We stood on the site of the historic 1969 Adobha Conference, where

the wind now whistles through the acacia trees, yet the historical weight remains palpable. It was here that the different military zones and factions of the early struggle faced their most difficult internal questions. The debates held under these trees were about more than military strategy; they were about the very definition of Eritrean unity. The conference at Adobha laid the groundwork for the transition from a fragmented resistance to a unified, disciplined front. Standing in that clearing, one realizes that the “steel of the Sahel” was forged not only in the tanks but also in the political maturity of those who gathered here to decide the future of a nation yet to be born.

The deeper we traveled, the more it became clear that the Sahel was a “subterranean republic.” Much of the EPLF's infrastructure was carved into the very bones of the earth. We saw weapon storage facilities—cool, dry chambers hewn into the mountain—and administrative offices where maps were drawn, and orders were typed while MiG bomber jets circled overhead. Perhaps the most awe-inspiring site was the area leading toward Orotta. It was

invisible from the air.

The discipline required to maintain this level of organization is staggering. In the former offices, one can still imagine the clatter of typewriters and the glow of oil lamps. It was here that the EPLF didn't just plan battles; they managed schools—the famous “Zero School”—ran printing presses, and conducted the logistics of a government-in-exile.

The Sahel was not a hideout; it was a laboratory for a new society. As our trip concluded and we began the long descent from the highlands, I looked back at the rusted silhouettes of the tanks against the setting sun. The Sahel is a difficult place; the sun is unforgiving, and the terrain is brutal. But it is precisely this harshness that defines the Eritrean character.

For the modern visitor, the Sahel offers a profound lesson. In an era of disposable goods and fleeting memories, the remnants of Nakfa and Adobha stand as a testament to what can be achieved with nothing but “the brain and the hand.” The scrap metal we saw is not trash; it is the physical evidence of people who



here that the EPLF maintained what is widely regarded as the most sophisticated and extensive underground medical network of any modern revolutionary movement. Stretching across a sprawling five-kilometer network along the valley floor, the Orotta Hospital was a “hidden city” of clinics, operating theaters, and even a pharmaceutical plant that manufactured its own tablets and intravenous fluids. It was a feat of clandestine ingenuity that saved countless lives while remaining

refused to accept the impossible. As the wind blows through the hollowed-out tanks and the empty conference sites, the message is clear: the freedom enjoyed today was manufactured right here, in the workshops and trenches of these defiant mountains. To understand Eritrea, one must walk the Sahel. Only then can you see that the nation was not just won on the battlefield—it was built, piece by piece, out of the very rock and recycled steel of these ancient hills.




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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Senior Mine Planning Engineer

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite (2 Years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Reporting to the Mine Planning Superintendent, the role will be responsible for providing short-term to long-term planning and carrying out improvement projects when required to assist with Open pit and Underground operations.
- The role will also work hand in hand with the operation team to ensure optimal performance of the mining fleet to achieve planned targets as outlined in the daily, weekly, monthly and yearly budget schedules by applying international best practice principles and ensure statutory compliance with all applicable rules and regulations, and to set and maintain high standards in safety and health.
- In Addition, the role will also focus on the training/coaching and mentoring to accelerate our Eritrean staff in their development.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

Main Functions

- Develop comprehensive short-term and long-term mine plans for Open and Underground operations
- Provide reports on actual production and conduct reconciliation on this. Highlighting variances and recommended actions to correct variances outside of tolerance
- Monitor actual and Open pit/ Underground designs to ensure achievement of design criteria
- Ensuring that the completion and timely of daily, weekly and monthly plans and schedules, detailed pit, dump and other infrastructure designs appropriate for construction
- Prepare weekly and monthly compliance reports ensuring they are submitted on time and to the required quality
- Ensure that the mine planning groups are providing the required level of service to the Open pit and Underground mine operations and projects
- Ensure Open pit and Underground designs are up to date and in advance of operations
- Ensure daily, weekly and monthly plans are followed and adhered too
- Promote and assist with business improvement projects
- Undertake safety investigations and take corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence.
- Develop the local Engineers competencies and establish safe systems of work through standard operating procedures.
- Contribute to the continuous development of mining operations systems and processes to meet short term mining requirements.
- Develop forecast and budget cost estimates for Mining department

SHEC

- Health, Safety and Environment
- Comply with all legal obligations, safety policies and procedures
- Creating and maintaining a safe work environment and ensure that all Company health, safety & security procedures and policies are being followed by staff and contractors.
- Practice courageous leadership at all times
- Ensure all operations are conducted with regard to the use of safe work practices and proper PPE
- Ensure all safety incidents are fully reported, investigated and corrective actions taken as required.
- Recognize and report all hazards at the project site
- Ensure Company environmental standards are met and adhered to
- Undertake risk assessments to reduce the operational risk profile where possible
- Encourage team members to have active participation in the EMR team.

Reporting

- Submit daily, weekly, monthly performance data for all mining operations.
- Assist geology and survey to undertake reconciliations to monitor performance.

Technical

- Reduce ore dilution through implementation of sound mining and planning practices for both open pit and underground operations
- Ensure timely communication for survey works in marking ramps and roadways, bunds, ground control, power, water, communications, work areas, personnel facilities etc before execution of planned works
- Apply best industry practice to all mine operational activities
- Develop productivity assessment tools and monitoring systems

Standards

- Implement sound mining engineering planning systems, standards and procedures into the mine
- Contribute to the development of Mining Standard Operating Procedures SOPs.

Administration

- Ensure daily, weekly and monthly report production figures are submitted on time and correct.

- Ensure the equipment maintenance schedule is followed and any deviation accounted for in the plan and discussed with the maintenance team
- Maintain good records and documentation of all mine safety activities and trainings in collaboration with safety and training team
- Ensure highest compliance of dumping compliance
- Ensure all mining production is reconciled against plan on a daily basis.
- Ensure they is timely communication of any changes to the plan to Operations
- Other
- Work harmoniously with other departments to ensure good relationships are developed and maintained.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Bachelor's degree in mining engineering at a recognized University

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 10 years' experience in metalliferous mining with 5 years open-pit and underground mine planning.
 - Demonstrate understanding of mining engineering theories and principles.
 - Mining technology and large-scale production experience.
 - Ability to conduct time motion studies on Cycle times and operational efficiencies of all mining fleets and processes.
 - Prior use and understanding of mine design and planning software i.e Datamine, NPVS & Studio OP Deswik etc.
 - Experience in Mine Planning, Design and Production Engineering.
 - Open pit drill and blast operational and planning experience.
 - Proficient spreadsheet, presentation, work processing and database skills.
- #### Technical Skills
- Leadership skills in multi-disciplinary environment.
 - Train and develop local staff.
 - Analytical skills.
 - Project management skills.
 - Attention to detail.
 - Report Writing skills.
 - Decision making skills.
 - Plan, organize and execution skills.
 - Understand Machine capabilities and productivities.
 - Problem solving skills.
 - Valid Driver's License.
- #### Behavioral Skills
- Safety leadership by example.
 - Ability to work in developing countries.
 - Good Interpersonal skills.
 - Ability to work under pressure with challenging targets.
 - Commitment to deliver on agreed targets - Results oriented.
 - High level of initiative.
 - Ability to multitask.
 - Demonstrated team building and mentoring skills.
 - Demonstrated training and people development skills.
 - Strong interpersonal relationship-building skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures.
 - Good interpersonal skills. Get things done attitude.

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** AMSC Sites
- Type of contract:** Definite Period(2 years)
- Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- Address: Please mail your applications to:**
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:**
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara
- Note to Eritrean applicants:**
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



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

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

3. Position: Senior Underground Geologist
Department: Processing and Underground Operations
Section: Harena Underground
Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Support geology for the Harena Underground project, a new greenfield shaft sinking and portal development, and support operational readiness. Provide resource and grade control, geological modelling, drilling support, and reconciliation. Support safe and efficient development through data analysis, sampling programs, and coordination across early works and operational phases.

Essential Functions

- Behavioral and Technical and Safety, Health & Environment
- Reliability practices and Operations & Service Delivery
- Technical and Financial Budgeting and Forecasting and People Management

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

Geological support during shaft sinking and portal excavation

- Provide face mapping, structural logging, and ground observations to support safe advances and confirm geological conditions against design.
- Support hazard identification such as faults, weak zones, and water inflows.
- Maintain geological records for sinking and development to support future mine planning.

Geological model development and data integration

- Compile drilling, mapping, and sampling data to refine geological interpretation during early works.
- Update geological models to support design decisions, sequencing, and risk management.
- Support definition of ore zones and key contacts ahead of development.

Drilling and sampling programs

- Plan and supervise underground drilling to support geological confidence and operational readiness.
- Establish sampling procedures for development headings and stockpiles.
- Ensure QA and QC protocols and database integrity.

Resource definition and reconciliation

- Support resource updates using new data from drilling and mapping.
- Track geological assumptions and risks as the project moves toward production.
- Support reconciliation between models and observed conditions during development.

Operational readiness and systems setup

- Develop procedures for grade control, sampling, and geological logging for future stoping.
- Support setup of geology workflows, reporting systems, and data management.
- Prepare handover documentation to support transition from project to operations.

Team leadership and coordination

- Lead and guide geologists and technicians during startup activities.
- Coordinate with mining, geotechnical, planning, and construction teams to support safe advance.

Reporting

- Provide regular updates on geological conditions, risks, and implications for schedule and design.
- Maintain clear records to support project reviews and decision making.

Health, Safety and Environment

- Promote safe practices during mapping, sampling, and underground work.
- Support compliance with site safety standards during early works and construction.

Additional Duties

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

Unique requirements/other information

- Previous working experience in reactive ground conditions.
- Requisite attributes necessary to perform the role in terms of BMSC core Values.
- He always be organized, competent, dependable and responsible
- Candidate must be physically medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor's degree or diploma in University degree in Geology is essential. Expert working knowledge of the mining and minerals industry. Proficient in using various types of computer software (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, AutoCAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software including: Deswik, Leapfrog, ACQ and Microsoft Office. At least 10 years practical mining experience. At least 5 years Geology experience in Underground mining.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precious and base metal geology, assay methods, sampling, check assays Resource modelling and evaluation QA and QC systems for drilling and sampling Geological database management and data validation Cut off grade, dilution, and reconciliation concepts Geological modelling for shaft and development Underground drilling methods and core logging Underground mapping and structural interpretation Grade control for development and startup Interpretation of drilling and face data Ground hazard recognition including faults and water Startup workflows and operational readiness. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Management Attention to detail Effective communication Skills Interpersonal Skills Creative & Innovative Leadership Team Player Decisive Ability to train subordinates |
|---|---|

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

Address: Please mail your applications to:-
 Bisha Mining Share Company,
 P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

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

NOTICE

In accordance with the decision passed by majority of share holders of **Semmel Enterprises Sh.Co.** in an Extra Ordinary Meeting held on 25/01/2026 in Asmara notice is hereby given to the public that the company shall be managed by board of directors :

Dr. Bemnet Abraha G.Selasse (chairman of the board)

Eng. Ermias Solomun Yosief (member of the board)

Eng.Tsegai Elias Habtezghi (member of the board)

The board appointed eng. Ermias Solomun Yosief to serve as manager of the Company .

Semmel Enterprises Sh.Co,



Q and A

Leaving no one behind: An Interview with Uli Vullmer, Chairman of ERA Germany (Eritrea Relief Association)

Sabrina Solomon

Introduce our readers to your organization and the work you have been doing so far, Mr. Vullmer.

We founded our association in 1976 for humanitarian reasons. It has now been 50 years. At the beginning, we focused on emergency relief: we collected funds for ERA and supported the liberated areas of the country—specifically, refugee camps, with food for children (DMK), farming tools, and other essential equipment.

In the mid-1980s, we were allowed to visit Eritrea. My colleagues and I first went in 1986. The journey was completely different from today—Eritrea was not yet liberated, and we had to travel through very difficult terrain. It was a hard and challenging time for the people. Before and during liberation, we collected funds on the streets of various German cities, especially during the Christmas holidays. We raised a lot of money back then, with Eritrean diaspora groups working alongside us. Christmas was our peak activity, and we collected around half a million German marks—a significant sum at the time.

After liberation, however, priorities changed. We no longer



worked as closely with the diaspora; they had other priorities in Eritrea. So as an organization, we shifted toward supporting modern development projects by raising funds from large donors. Some of those projects included dam construction, clinic construction, and support for orphanage group



Uli Vullmer, Chairman of ERA Germany, recently returned from another trip to Eritrea, where he visited Nakfa and celebrated the organization's 50th anniversary. To offer insight into ERA's work, here is our conversation with Mr. Vullmer.

homes in partnership with various organizations.

Our slogan is “capacity building.” We provide the funds, and our partners carry out the projects. We



don't dictate what to do; we work with partners who submit strong proposals. After reviewing and discussing them, we raise funds to support the projects.

Did the organization remain the same after liberation?

There was a time when German government organizations were willing to help us by providing

substantial funding. But then that support stopped—for political reasons, I believe. To this day, they have not been willing to give us any support. Occasionally, we receive help sending materials via shipping containers, but that's all they finance.

So we had to change. We discussed

how to make a smaller budget work and decided to support the most vulnerable people in Eritrea. One good example is our partnership with the National Association of Disabled Veterans. We started a

beekeeping project: we buy beehives in Germany and send them to Eritrea. We support the school for the blind, including during its renovation, and an orphanage where we finance milk powder for the children. We also fund a one year training program that teaches women handicrafts. Another project is with the Sewra School in Mai Temenay, where we've had a long-standing connection since 2008. We helped finance a new building for the teachers, and in 2017, we funded classroom renovations. Now they want to extend the classrooms, and we plan to support that extension—though it is still in the planning stage.

We are a small organization, with around 30 members and 5 to 7 very active ones. We visit Eritrea almost every year to monitor our projects. We are small, but effective.

Are there any other modern projects you are looking forward to funding and supporting?

We are now trying to support NAIDE—people with intellectual disabilities, such as Down syndrome and autism. They don't receive much support from abroad, so we want to fill that gap. The Sewra school classroom extension is another possible project. The Abraha Bahta School for the Blind is also a very high priority, as they have very little. About a year ago, we started a biogas project with around 20 beneficiaries. We shipped a biogas system from Germany. We believe this technology is important for farmers, and we hope to complete

the project this year.

It's not easy to fund new projects. We are always a little short on funds, but we do our best to find donors. Fundraising is declining every year.

ERA Germany recently celebrated its 50th anniversary in Asmara. Tell us more about the event.

The 50th anniversary was held at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) Garden in Asmara. We couldn't print invitation cards, so we called and invited our partners from the government and various ministries. We had a wonderful celebration and discussed our journey so far and what lies ahead. Because we have limited funds for projects, we decided to keep the celebration modest—we prefer to use the money for our work rather than a large party. Still, it was fantastic, with many people attending. Old friends who hadn't seen us for a long time came to show their support. It was quite amazing.

What does working with ERA mean to you?



Whenever we visit our partners and the beneficiaries, we see the purpose of our work with our own eyes. We see how happy and grateful they are, even though the support we give is not very large. That is what motivates us to continue—seeing people's joy from the little help we offer. There is nothing more beautiful than that.

Do you collaborate with other organizations, and are you open to collaborating more, especially with organizations abroad in the diaspora?

We collaborate with Eritrean organizations in Germany. For example, there is an organization for

war disabled veterans in Germany; we have a very good connection with them and have worked together on projects. We also cooperate with the Swiss Support Committee for Eritrea and governmental organizations.

Of course, we would like to collaborate more with the diaspora. We know they have to take care of their own families and support their own projects back home, so we understand the challenges they face. But we are certainly open to organizations working with us.

You have visited Eritrea several times. How have your trips been, and what have you observed about the Eritrean people?

On our recent trip for the 50th anniversary, we went to Nakfa. It was one of the best experiences of my life. We saw the area and the landscape, and we heard stories from independence fighters there. I had seen Nakfa a long time ago—around 1987—and it was amazing to return. The hospitality and generosity of the Eritrean people are beyond my imagination. People thanked us for our support. It is things like this that make me want to come back more often and do more for the people. We all want to return and spend time

here with the Eritrean people.

Is there a message you would like to convey to Eritreans and our readers in general?

I hope for a peaceful future here in Eritrea. I hope development continues. What we appreciate here is the people's participation in national development and in various projects. Keeping the peace in this peaceful land is the most important thing you must focus on. I am confident that nation building will continue. You are going in the right direction—keep pushing forward. We trust you, and we trust that the future is brighter for the people. Eritrea uses a slogan: “Leave no one behind.” That is what we want to support, now and in the future.