

ERITREAN COMMUNITIES IN THE US AND SAUDI ARABIA CELEBRATE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF REVOLUTION SCHOOL



Eritrean nationals in the United States and Saudi Arabia colorfully celebrated the 50th anniversary (Golden Jubilee) of the founding of the Revolution School under the theme “Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building.”

During the commemoration in the US, Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean

Embassy, highlighted the double significance of marking the Golden Jubilee alongside the 65th anniversary of the launch of the armed struggle for national independence. Similarly, at the event in Riyadh on 10 September, Ms. Weini Gerezgiher, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Saudi Arabia, underscored that the school stands as a historic testament to

the EPLF’s enduring philosophy that human capital is central to progress, prioritizing education even during the most challenging times. Adding to this sentiment, Mr. Tesfay Tekle, Chairman of the Eritrean community in Riyadh, commended the school’s legacy of producing outstanding citizens and leaders dedicated to safeguarding national sovereignty.

Addressing both gatherings virtually, Minister of Education Dr. Halima Mohammed—herself an alumnus of the school—traced its evolution and noted that elevating the anniversary to a national celebration reflects the government’s firm conviction that education forms the bedrock of national development. She called on former members and diaspora communities worldwide to remain actively engaged and serve their country with dedication.

Both celebrations featured rich historical exhibitions and cultural programs. Attendees viewed photographic and material displays showcasing student life during the liberation struggle, communal living, practical field education, strategic withdrawals, and the sacrifices



of students and staff. The programs also featured historical documentaries, presentations on alumni contributions, a broadcast of President Isaias Afwerki’s Silver Jubilee interview, and artistic performances by veteran artists and students who rendered

historic songs originally composed by Revolution School participants. In Riyadh, the event concluded with poetry recitations and the presentation of an award to the winners of a commemorative Golden Jubilee football tournament.

SEMINAR HOSTED IN AFABET ON ERADICATING HARMFUL PRACTICES

A seminar focused on eliminating harmful traditional practices was organized in Afabet for members of the local committee dedicated to protecting the rights of women and children.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Mahmud Mohammed-Seid, head of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare office in the sub-zone, praised the committee’s active outreach across schools and administrative areas. He highlighted its strong collaboration with the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), religious leaders, and key institutions, expressing confidence that the seminar will further bolster their ongoing efforts.

During the session, participants received detailed briefings on various illegal and health-compromising practices.

Emphasizing the seminar’s role in evaluating progress toward safeguarding children’s rights and combating underage marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), and other harmful customs, Sub-zone Administrator Mr. Ahmed Mohammed-Nur Rejib called for the continued organization of similar educational programs.

Concluding the meeting, participants urged the Ministries of Health and Education, local police, and the NUEW to intensify joint efforts to prevent underage marriage and protect vulnerable groups across the sub-zone.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM CONCLUDES FOR 480 STUDENTS IN BARENTU



A four-month vocational training program concluded on 10 September in the Barentu sub-zone, equipping 480 local students with practical skills across various disciplines.

Organized to empower young people, the program offered training in basic computer applications, first aid, beauty salon services, cosmetics, painting, and drama.

Speaking at the graduation

ceremony, Mr. Furtunato Mohammed-Saleh, head of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) in the Barentu sub-zone, highlighted the lifelong impact of early skill acquisition and commended the participants for their active dedication.

Mr. Bekit Adm, head of projects for NUEYS in the Gash Barka Region, emphasized that awareness and organization are

vital for long-term success. He urged stakeholders to expand similar vocational opportunities to other administrative areas within the sub-zone.

Closing the ceremony, Administrator of Barentu Sub-Zone Mr. Tesfa’alem Bahta praised NUEYS for its continuous efforts to enhance youth skills and called on local administration bodies and partners to extend full support to future initiatives.



SpotLight

Manipulating Perspectives: Prosperity Party's Latest Repackaging of "Deflection"

Ethiopia's official state media outlets, affiliated news agencies, as well as co-opted think tanks, including the *Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA)*; *Horn Review*; *Ethiopian News Agency (ENA)*; and *Fana Broadcasting Corporation*; have yet again intensified their coordinated campaigns of rabid disinformation and reckless acts of belligerence against the State of Eritrea.

The campaign represents a desperate and deceitful repackaging of the Prosperity Party's (PP) visceral hostility, combining its aggressive and provocative intent for acquiring "sovereign access to the Red Sea ...by any means necessary" with malicious attempts to denigrate and delegitimize Eritrea's statehood.

In their latest desperate attempts to sway international public opinion, PP media outlets have weaponized a string of fabrications – acute water supply shortages in Asmara; fallacious accusations of human trafficking; forging military alliances against Ethiopia; distortion of the events surrounding the hijacking of an Eritrean false-flagged oil tanker off the coast of Yemen; and pontificating in what they dub as "illicit bilateral ties".

By sensationalizing and

misconstruing these episodes as "evidence" of Eritrea's "destabilizing and dysfunctional system", the regime in fact exposes the flaws and deficiencies of its domestic and regional policies.

This rather petty narrative is indeed a transparent distraction from Ethiopia's own systemic crises. Furthermore, it deliberately ignores a foundational truth: Eritrea's judicious and widely acclaimed policies of social justice and equitable development throughout the entire nation.

While major infrastructure work is actively underway to rectify temporary water distribution issues in the capital, Eritrea's long-term developmental record tells a story of remarkable progress that is predicated on rural and urban equity. According to data from the Eritrean Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment, verified by third parties including the United Nations organizations present in Eritrea, the transformation of the country's water sector since independence is undeniable:

- In 1991, potable water coverage across Eritrea was a mere 7% in villages and only 30% in towns and cities.
- By 2025/2026, through a strategic state investment of over 125 billion Nakfa, clean water access has reached 80% in villages and 95% in cities, directly benefiting 85% of the total national population (Shabait, 2026).

In the event, it is ridiculous for PP's surrogates and minions to fixate on a sporadic and isolated problem of municipal maintenance in Asmara while the Ethiopian state faces structural failure. Today, the PP government barely maintains administrative control outside the capital city Addis Ababa. The country is being torn apart by active, simmering conflicts across multiple regional states – most notably in Oromia, Amhara and Tigray. The hard macroeconomic indicators speak volumes about the true state of affairs in the Prosperity Party-led Ethiopia of today:

- More than 21.4 million Ethiopians currently depend on emergency humanitarian assistance to survive.
- Around 4.4 million people remain internally

displaced due to rampant instability and conflict.

- Approximately 4.7 million people are officially unemployed.

• According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), roughly 1 out of 8 Ethiopians – equivalent to 15 to 15.8 million Ethiopians faces extreme or acute hunger (FAO, 2026).

- Absolute or extreme poverty has risen exponentially under the current administration reaching around 43% (roughly 58 million) of the total population.

• Joint data from the UNDP and Oxford reveals that multidimensional poverty (severe deprivation in income, health, education, clean water, and electricity) affects more than 86 million (around 72%) of the total population.

When dissecting these numbers further, the infrastructural illusion completely shatters. Around 41.3 % of the population lacks access to standard drinking water, 95.4% has no access to basic sanitation, and 70% lives without electricity. This stands as damning indictment of a regime that boasts of being a 'regional energy hub' while exporting close to 7% of its generated electricity abroad, leaving majority of its citizens in the dark.

Compounding this economic collapse is the restrictive \$3.4 billion IMF bailout, which along subsequent mandatory monetary devaluations and policy adjustment, has left millions of ordinary citizens unable to afford basic necessities. Coupled with the devastating impact of the ongoing El Niño-induced climate crisis, Ethiopia is sitting on a domestic tinderbox that the PP is desperately trying to conceal through foreign misdirection.

Furthermore, to build an international pretext for its hostility, the PP media apparatus has accused Eritrea of trying to construct a "long hostile buffer zone" spanning from Ethiopia through Sudan. The truth of the matter is that it is the Prosperity Party that is actively destabilizing the Horn of Africa. While Eritrea has maintained strict strategic patience, Addis Ababa has been immersed in incessant escalation of its war rhetoric for more than three years now; challenged international treaties; and actively hosted, trained, and financed subversive, sectarian

proxy groups with an explicit "regime-change" agenda against Eritrea – including the "*Red Sea Afar Democratic Organization (RSADO)*" and various "color-revolution fringe groups.'

Similarly, PP trolls routinely weaponize human trafficking accusations against Eritrea. In reality, the State of Eritrea and its citizens have been the target of a well-documented, externally engineered, campaign of transnational human trafficking and "strategic depopulation" designed to drain the nation of its vital human capital.

Central to this dynamic is the UNHCR's tailored Eligibility Guidelines/Guidance, an institutional apparatus engineered to incentivize and wean Eritrean youth out of their homeland. The Government of Eritrea has repeatedly exposed how UNHCR's blanket asylum framework operates as a primary pull factor, fueling irregular migration by establishing a regime of virtually automatic "refugee status" to all Eritrean youth eligible for national service. This policy does not only wrongly classify routine economic migrants as "victims of forced displacement" but has and continues to encourage non-Eritreans to falsify their identity to claim preferential treatment. Indeed, assessments by the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) confirm widespread nationality fraud and systemic misidentification. Host-country data sets further reveal that from 40% to 60% of recorded "Eritrean refugees" actually originate from neighboring states in the broader Horn of Africa, overwhelmingly from Ethiopia.

This manufactured distortion fuels a predatory feedback loop: inflated statistics are manipulated to justify expansive refugee mandates, which then drive further displacement; an abnormal dynamic generated not by so called "internal conditions" in Eritrea, but primarily by external structural inducements.

Meanwhile, Eritrea has consistently and unequivocally opposed the transnational criminal syndicates engaged in human trafficking and migrant smuggling – networks that operate across multiple jurisdictions and prey upon vulnerable populations throughout the region. Demonstrating this

commitment, President Isaias Afwerki had formally apprised the UN Secretary-General of these exact risks and syndicates in a letter that was sent as early as 2013. Unfortunately, this representation has failed to elicit commensurate international response or corrective action to date.

Likewise, and in a bizarre diplomatic exercise, PP officials have and continue to wage a duplicitous smear campaign against Eritrea by accusing it of fostering "illicit ties" with Belarus and Iran, etc. Naturally, Eritrea has normative diplomatic ties with both nations although it does not currently have resident embassy in either Tehran or Minsk. Indeed, as a sovereign state and as a matter of international law, Eritrea has the absolute, independent, right to forge diplomatic partnerships and enter into bilateral agreements with any country of its choice. As such, this spurious line of attack collapses under the weight of basic diplomatic norms, and only exposes the profound hypocrisy of the PP regime:

- Furthermore, it is actually Ethiopia that is currently in discussions with Belarus to establish broader bilateral agreements. Additionally, it is Ethiopia that maintains a fully functioning embassy in Iran. Not long ago in December 2025, members of the Ethiopian Parliament conducted high-profile bilateral visits to Tehran. Most crucially, it is Ethiopia that has acquired combat drones from Iran.

• The drones that the PP has purchased from assorted sources have been actively and systematically deployed by the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) against Ethiopia's own civilian populations in the Amhara and Tigray regions, killing scores of innocent citizens and inflicting catastrophic material destruction on towns and infrastructure already shattered by years of civil war and neglect.

- Even worse, the PP regime is actively harboring, supporting, and abetting the Rapid Support Forces (RSF); thereby directly aggravating the humanitarian catastrophe across the border.

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**ERITREA
PROFILE**

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OPINION & ANALYSIS

Peace is Both a Right and a Responsibility

Bana Negusse

In just a few days, the world will commemorate the International Day of Peace. Established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1981 and later designated, in 2001, as a 24-hour period of global ceasefire and non-violence, the day provides an important opportunity to reflect seriously on what peace means, why it matters, and what is required to sustain it.

This year's theme, "Invest in Peace - For Everyone, Everywhere, Every Day," is particularly relevant. Investing in peace is not simply about resolving conflicts after they erupt. It is about creating the political, social, and economic conditions in which peace can take root and endure. It requires commitment, restraint, dialogue, development, and respect for the sovereignty and dignity of nations and peoples.

For Eritrea, this occasion is especially poignant at a time of renewed tensions in the region and sabre-rattling by some quarters. It provides an opportunity to reaffirm Eritrea's longstanding and principled commitment to peace, regional stability, national sovereignty, and peaceful coexistence.

Peace is not an abstract ideal. It is a fundamental condition for human progress, national survival, and human dignity. It is inseparably linked to economic growth, sustainable development, and social stability. The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 recognized this reality. Sustainable Development Goal 16, in particular, emphasizes peaceful and inclusive societies, the reduction of violence, and accountable and effective institutions.

For countries emerging from prolonged conflict, the relationship between peace and development is even more direct. Eritrea's experience following liberation in 1991 illustrates this clearly. In the aftermath of a devastating liberation struggle, the country embarked on an ambitious process of reconstruction and nation-building with limited reliance on foreign aid and a strong emphasis on self-reliance. Roads were rehabilitated and expanded. Schools and hospitals were built. Water, telecommunications, and

other essential infrastructure were developed. Considerable attention was also given to education and healthcare, while the difficult task of demobilizing and reintegrating former liberation fighters into civilian life was undertaken.

These were formidable challenges for a newly independent country emerging from decades of war. Yet significant progress was made within a relatively short period. The economy began to diversify, inflation was controlled, and GDP growth was strong during parts of the 1990s. According to World Bank data, growth averaged around 11 percent annually during this period. Eritrea's Human Development Index also improved significantly, rising from 0.269 in 1994 to 0.402 in 1998.

A study published in 2001 noted that Eritrea had achieved much in a remarkably short period and had laid important foundations for a development-oriented state. It also observed that the country had avoided some of the pitfalls experienced by other post-conflict societies. These gains, however, were and continue to be disrupted by the vicious war from 1998-2000 under a putative "border dispute"; its sequel of intermittent external hostilities; and, more ominously, by the deplorable and incessant sabre-rattling of the current Ethiopian regime in pursuit of its delusional agenda of acquiring "sovereign access to the Red Sea" and naval projection with strategic depth on Eritrea's southern coastline.

The experience reinforced a lesson that Eritrea has consistently emphasized: peace is not a secondary consideration that can be set aside when political or strategic interests intervene. It is the foundation upon which development, stability, and national progress depend.

This understanding of peace is deeply rooted in Eritrea's political and national experience. The National Charter, adopted in 1994 following extensive consultations, identifies peace as a fundamental principle guiding the country. It links peace with development, justice, national unity, and sovereignty, and recognizes sustainable peace as essential for popular participation, equitable development, and cultural renewal.

This is not merely a historical formulation. Eritrea's official policy statements and public pronouncements have consistently emphasized the importance of peace and regional stability. Peace is understood not simply as the absence of armed conflict, but as a condition that must be actively protected through responsible policies, respect for sovereignty, and the avoidance of actions that create instability and confrontation.

Eritrea has also made meaningful, though often unheralded, contributions to peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. At different times, it has provided political, logistical, and moral support to peace processes and engaged constructively in regional efforts aimed at reducing tensions and resolving disputes. Its approach has placed particular emphasis on respect for national sovereignty and on allowing African countries and peoples to address their own political and security challenges without excessive external interference.

Such contributions do not always receive the visibility afforded to high-profile international interventions. Yet visibility should not be confused with effectiveness. There have been instances where modest regional efforts, grounded in political understanding and direct engagement, have produced positive results at a fraction of the cost of highly publicized international interventions. The true measure of a peace initiative should therefore be whether it contributes to lasting peace and stability, not the scale of resources devoted to it or the prominence of those involved.

This is also what makes this year's theme so important. To "invest in peace" is not simply to spend more on conferences, diplomatic missions, or international programmes. Peace requires political will, restraint, dialogue, respect for sovereignty, and policies that address the conditions in which instability and conflict can take root. It requires countries to act responsibly, especially when tensions are high.

Peace must also be lived and practiced. It must be rooted in values, reflected in policy choices, and defended even in difficult circumstances. It cannot be something invoked selectively

when convenient and discarded when circumstances change. A genuine commitment to peace requires vigilance, integrity, and the courage to act independently when necessary.

For Eritrea, this has been part of the experience of nation-building from the outset. Having emerged from one of Africa's longest liberation struggles, Eritrea understands the enormous cost of war and the value of preserving peace. Its approach has been shaped by the understanding that sovereignty, independence, development, and peace are interconnected. A nation cannot meaningfully pursue its development priorities if its sovereignty is constantly compromised or if regional instability threatens its security and social progress.

The international community should therefore recognize the real meaning of peace beyond headlines, political narratives, and distortions. Eritrea's approach may not always conform to dominant geopolitical expectations, but it reflects a clear commitment to self-reliance, national sovereignty, and peaceful coexistence. There are lessons to be learned when countries engage one another in good faith and listen to perspectives that may differ from prevailing narratives.

Ultimately, peace is both a right and a responsibility. It belongs to everyone, everywhere, and must be pursued every day. Alongside being an international theme, "Invest in Peace - For Everyone, Everywhere, Every Day" is a powerful reminder that peace must be continuously cultivated, protected, and defended.

SCHOOLS HONOR OUTSTANDING STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Al-Dia'e Junior and Secondary School and Awate Elementary and Junior School held a joint ceremony on 13 September in the Akria sub-zone to recognize top-performing students in the 2025/2026 national eighth-grade and secondary school leaving examinations.

During the ceremony at Al-Dia'e School, Director Mr. Sahle Abraham announced that 11 eighth-grade students scored above 90 points, while 17 secondary school students achieved GPAs between 3.0 and 4.0 in the national matriculation exams.

Similarly, Awate Elementary and Junior School awarded medals and certificates to its top eighth-grade performers. School Director Mr. Belai Berhe stated that 20 outstanding students received medals, certificates, and tablets,

with a special award presented to a top-ranking female student who achieved 99.6 points. The school also recognized 10 exemplary teachers for their dedication and contribution to academic excellence.

Addressing the gathering, representatives from the parents' committee highlighted the indispensable role of family involvement in academic success, urging parents to continue actively investing in their children's education.

Closing the event, Ms. Liya Bereketeab, Administrator of Akria sub-zone, along with Mr. Yohannes Solomon, head of high school monitoring, commended the awardees for their hard work and encouraged them to sustain their academic momentum in future studies.



Lighter Side

Qendiel: The Symbol of Eritrean National Beauty

Kidane Shimendi

Across diverse cultures, essential everyday objects often serve as profound expressions of a society's collective identity. In Eritrea, the traditional lamp known as the Qendiel is a testament to national beauty. Through it, values of national unity, the radiance of women's beauty, unwavering resilience, self-reliance, and public consciousness are deeply reflected.

Latin candela (meaning candle or torch) and the Greek kandili (an oil lamp). Traditionally fashioned from clay, glass, or metal, the Qendiel consists of a small bowl filled with vegetable or olive oil, holding a floating cotton wick that sustains a continuous flame.

Because of its essential service, various cultures have metaphorically invoked the Qendiel in literature and poetry as a guiding light, a beacon of

the dignity of women, and the honor owed to fallen heroes.

For decades, the Eritrean people endured colonial oppression. To secure ultimate freedom, the struggle evolved from peaceful protest into an armed liberation movement. Over thirty years of war, Eritrean freedom fighters persevered through a brutal, isolating conflict against overwhelming odds. The nation's identity was forged in the darkness of trenches, underground hospitals, and mountain caves. Just as a Qendiel burns brightest in complete darkness, the Eritrean national spirit shone most brilliantly during its most challenging historical hours. The Qendiel represents the "torch of freedom" carried across generations to illuminate the path toward a sovereign nation.

Self-reliance remains a core pillar of Eritrean identity, instilling a determination to overcome dependence on external aid and to face challenges with confidence. This principle carried the revolution to victory and was later embedded into the nation-building process. Much like a Qendiel cannot shine without oil and a well-maintained wick, Eritrea's light is fueled from within. The oil represents the collective resilience and resourcefulness of its people, while the flame is the independent nation crafted by their own hands.

Religious harmony forms another pillar of Eritrean unity. Both Christianity and Islam took root in Eritrea centuries ago—in the 4th and 7th centuries, respectively. Within this historical context, the Qendiel holds deep spiritual resonance across diverse communities. In Christianity, it evokes the sacred Tselote Qendiel (the prayer of healing light). For Eritrean Muslims, its Arabic linguistic counterpart, Qandil, recalls the lanterns illuminating mosques during holy nights. Transcending religious boundaries, the Qendiel serves as a universal symbol of divine truth, peace, and shared morality.

Annually, on the eve of Martyrs' Day (June 20), Eritreans at home and across the diaspora observe a period of solemn silence, placing candles and small lamps in windows and along public streets. On this occasion, the Qendiel becomes a physical bridge to national heritage. Every individual flame honors a fallen

hero, signaling that the sacrifices of the past enable the "light" of freedom enjoyed today.

Visitors often note the strong work ethic, discipline, and endurance of the Eritrean people—traits reflected in the camel depicted on the national emblem. The Qendiel similarly embodies this quiet persistence, designed to burn steadily through long, demanding nights until dawn. It symbolizes a steadfast willingness to endure hardship and "burn the midnight oil" to build a secure future.

Furthermore, Eritrean culture frequently uses the Qendiel as a metaphor for female beauty. Far from a purely physical compliment, describing a woman as a Qendiel highlights a radiant, luminous, and life-giving presence. In Eritrean music, the affectionate term "Qendieley"

(ቀንዳሊይ)—meaning "My Torch" or "My Guiding Light"—is used to honor someone who brings direction and joy to life. This cultural affection also inspires parents to name their children Qendiel.

In education, just as a physical lamp pierces the dark, the Qendiel has become a symbol for enlightenment, the eradication of illiteracy, and the expansion of public consciousness.

Ultimately, the Qendiel stands as a symbol of Eritrean national beauty—a testament to endurance, self-reliance, unity, and honor. Preserving such deeply rooted symbols safeguards the nation's heritage and magnifies its shared identity. As these values are shared with the world, Eritrea's legacy finds its rightful place, illuminating the future like a steadfast Qendiel.



Here, national beauty extends far beyond captivating landscapes, rich wildlife, and fresh air. It encompasses the norms and values nurtured across generations—the very foundation from which the nation frames policies and programs to guide a confident, shared future.

The Qendiel is a handcrafted household item that produces light through an open flame. Etymologically, the word traces its roots back through centuries of linguistic exchange across the Mediterranean and the Horn of Africa. Its core derives from the

hope, or a source of wisdom. To describe someone or something as a Qendiel signifies a pathfinder who dispels the darkness of ignorance, suffering, or oppression—much like Eritrea's martyrs who sacrificed their lives for national liberation and the defense of sovereignty.

In the Eritrean context, the Qendiel serves as a powerful metaphor for national identity. Its flickering flame mirrors the historical, cultural, and psychological journey of the Eritrean people, symbolizing endurance, self-reliance, unity,

Manipulating Perspectives: Prosperity . . .

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The bottom line is that the Prosperity Party is using Eritrea as a geopolitical scapegoat to shield itself from its own compounding domestic failures. The heavily hyped 'Medemer' philosophy, touted as an "indigenous and organic roadmap" for synergy and comprehensive prosperity has completely collapsed under the weight of its own internal contradictions. Instead of fostering social cohesion and sustainable growth, the implementation of Medemer has triggered the worst socioeconomic and political crisis in modern Ethiopian history.

Rather than delivering a wealth-creating private sector or stable public financial management, Medemer's haphazard economic liberalization policies have hollowed out the state.

The fact is Medemer has barely brought prosperity; rather, it has dismantled the country's economic foundations, leaving the vast majority of the Ethiopian population poorer while rapidly enriching a small, highly corrupt circle of PP cronies. Due to all of these, unsure of its popular legitimacy and facing intense internal resistance, the PP is thus attempting to radicalize, agitate, and mobilize the Ethiopian population by fabricating an existential external crisis.

These are of course internal matters that concern the Ethiopian population alone and we will not digress further into the self-inflicted quagmire that the PP has inculcated.

Pivoting back to the core argument, Eritrea has time and again firmly rejected the dangerous politicization of maritime access. Addis Ababa has continually shifted its goalposts – sometimes hiding behind the language of "regional integration"; at other times citing demographic scales and population size; and ultimately reverting to flawed historical revisionism to claim outright ownership of sovereign Eritrean waters as well as territories.

Eritrea has, for its part, always been open to peaceful and lawful commercial port access based on normative bilateral agreements. But it categorically rejects illicit demands wrapped up in coercion, duress, or threats against its sovereign domains. Eritrea's inalienable right of statehood, secured through immense sacrifice, is indeed absolute. No amount of media and/or content repackaging or diplomatic manipulation by the Prosperity Party can alter that reality.

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12 September 2026



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following positions

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Section: HME Maintenance
Number required: One (01)

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- To execute all work according to BMSC safe work rules and procedures.

Essential Functions

- Safety targets achieved
- SOP requirement achieved
- Production Targets, availabilities, met (Costs maintained within budget)
- Manpower development achieved
- Health, Safety and Environment Reporting
- Additional Duties

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

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- Carry out any other work-related duties as assigned by superiors
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- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
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- 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:-
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P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

- Please send a copy of your application to:
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P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
 - Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272 Asmara, Eritrea



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Number Required	Three (3)
Main Duties and Responsibilities	A. Drilling Operations Coordinate of drilling operations for all assigned rigs or locations. B. Develop and implements drilling strategies for optimal performance and efficiency. C. Ensures adherence to safety protocols and regulatory standard. D. Provide technical expertise and support on complex drilling projects. E. Collaborate with engineers and geologists on technical challenges. F Reviews drilling plans and designs for feasibility and potential hazards. G. Analyze well data and interpret geological formations to guide drilling decisions. H. Ensure the safety of the site and workers by following all safety regulations and protocols.
Job Requirements	Experience: At least 5years'experience managing drilling crew and overseeing all aspects of drilling operations in complex underground environments. Certification: A valid Driller operator certificate or equivalent relevant certificate are required. Education: A high school diploma or equivalent is typically a minimum requirement. Skill: strong understanding of mine safety protocols and regulations.

VACANCY AT LAND ENERY GROUP (CHINA) LIMITED ERITREA

LAND ENERY GROUP (CHINA) LIMITED ERITREA invites qualified applicants for the following posts

2 Position: **Geologist**

Starting Date	AUGUST 2026
Salary	As per company scale
Contract Type	Indefinite period
Number Required	TWO (2)
Main Duties and Responsibilities	A. Geological site investigation: Conducting site surveys and geotechnical investigations to understand subsurface conditions, geological formations, and potential hazards related to drilling and construction activities. B. Resources Assessment : Utilizing geological data and quality of potential resources including minerals. C. Geological modeling and analysis: Interpreting and analyzing geological data, developing geological models, and providing data-driven recommendations for resources exploration and development. D. Monitor conditions: Watch and continuously asses drilling parameters and equipment performance to optimize drilling strategy and maintain wellbore stability. Through proactive monitoring, E. Record keeping: Maintain comprehensive records of all drilling and geological data, including well logs, core samples, geophysical surveys, and field observation.

Job Requirements	Experience: At least5years'experience operating heavy machinery Certification: A valid geologist operator diploma and any necessary licenses are required. Experience: Expertize in geological principles, including stratigraphy, structure and sedimentology. Education: A high school diploma or equivalent is typically a minimum requirement. Skills: Strong communication skills, excellent situational awareness, and the ability to follow safety protocols are essential. Physical fitness: The job can require physical stamina for tasks like climbing, bending, and handling materials manually.
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Vacancy at EDC DRILLING AND MINING Co., LTD

EDC DRILLING AND MINING SERVICE COMPANY invites qualified applicants for the following posts:

2. Position: **Rig drilling manager**

Starting Date	AUGUST 2026
Salary	As per company scale
Contract Type	Indefinite period
Number Required	One (1)
Main Duties & Responsibilities	A. Involves operating heavy machinery to dig, move, and load materials like earth and rock for construction, demolition, and landscaping projects. B. Key duties include performing pre-operation inspections, safely operating the excavator according to site plans and blueprints, and performing routine maintenance, cleaning, and minor repairs. C. The role requires adherence to strict safety protocols, strong hand-eye coordination, and the ability to work outdoors in various weather conditions. D. Operate excavators and other heavy equipment to dig trenches, foundations, and clear sites. E. Move and load materials such as soil, rock, and debris. Select, fit, and remove attachments like buckets and blades. F. Perform pre-operation checks and routine Maintenance, including lubrication, cleaning, and minor repairs. G. Ensure the safety of the site and fellow workers by following all safety regulations and protocols.
Job Requirements	Experience: At least 10 years' experience of chief drilling Certification: Registered professional driller (RPD) certification are required. Education: Minimum degree in mining engineering, geological engineering or a related technical fields. Skill: strong understanding of various type of drilling parameters to maximize whole quality and insure safety.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that EGYPTAIR AIRLINES, by Virtue of the Decree of the Head of the General Assembly of the Republic of Egypt No.3 for the year 2024, through the Chairman of Board of Directors of EGYPTAIR Airlines, Pilot/ MOHAMED RAAFAT IBRAHIM ELYAN hereby declare the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. MOHAMED AHMED HASAN AHMED as EGYPTAIR Office Manager in Asmara, by replacing Mr. OSSAMA RADWAN.

EGYPTAIR AIRLINES



State of Eritrea
Ministry of Agriculture
Letter of Invitation for Bids

1. The State of Eritrea, Ministry of Agriculture, and National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) has received financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and intends to apply a part of the proceeds of the financing to this purchase. The use of any IFAD financing shall be subject to IFAD’s approval, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the financing agreement, as well as IFAD’s rules, policies and procedures. IFAD and its officials, agents and employees shall be held harmless from and against all suits, proceedings, claims, demands, losses and liability of any kind or nature brought by any party in connection with Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP)
2. The Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP) includes three components and has six years’ lifetime starting June 2022. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and food and nutrition security of rural households. The project Development objective is to enhance small holder agricultural production and productivity in sustainable way and improves rural livelihoods.
3. This IFB follows the general procurement notice that appeared on the IFAD website on 27 April 2026, and national newspapers Haddas Eritrea/ Eritrean profile on 13 May 2026.
4. The purchaser now invites sealed bids from eligible entities (bidders) for the **Procurement of Small Machines and Power Tools for Farm tools workshop and Procurement of soil kit materials, consumables, Plastic bags, plastic boxes and Secateurs assorted in 4lots** at CIF Massawa Sea port for Goods supplied from the outside of the country or MOA Ex-warehouse for Goods supplied from within the country with 240 days delivery period from contract signature. More details on these goods and related services are provided in the schedule of requirements in this bidding document.
5. This IFB is open to all eligible bidders who wish to respond. Subject to the restrictions noted in the bidding document, eligible entities may associate with other bidders to enhance their capacity to successfully deliver the goods and related services.
6. Bidding will be conducted using the **national competitive bidding (NCB)** method, the evaluation procedure for which is described in this bidding document, in accordance with the IFAD Procurement Handbook which is provided at www.ifad.org/project-procurement. The NCB process, as described, will include a review and verification of qualifications and past performance, including a reference check, prior to the contract award.
7. Please note that a pre-bid conference will not be held as described in the bid data sheet (BDS), Section III of the bidding document.
8. Bidders interested in submitting a bid shall get the bidding document for free against application letter. Bidding documents can be obtained by sending an e-mail or letter, giving full contact details of the bidder, to the following point of contact. This will ensure that the bidders receive updates regarding this bidding document.
- To: Ministry of Agriculture,
Procurement and Supplies Management Division (PSMD)
Lidia Russom (Senior Procurement officer)
Sawa Street, Asmara, Eritrea
- Email: Lidyarusomlidu1221@gmail.com
Tel Number: 00291181076/00291189266
P.O. Box: 1048
Block number: 6
Room number: 8
Asmara, Eritrea
9. Bids must be delivered to the address and in the manner specified in the bid data sheet –instructions to bidders 23.2, no later than **9:30 am local Asmara, Eritrea time,15 October 2026 and 20 October, 2026 respectively.**
10. Bidders shall be aware that late bids will not be accepted under any circumstance and will be returned unopened at the written request and cost of the bidder. All bids must be accompanied by bid-securing declaration.
11. Please note that electronic bids shall not be accepted

ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC
MINMETALS

Vacancy Announcement

ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC (Pre-stripping Team) is inviting qualified and competitive applicants for the following positions:

1: Health Safety Environment Superintendent

- Number Required – Two (02)
- Place of work: Kerkebet
- Type of contract: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Cooperate with project management team to manage routine HSE work on site.
- To implement the policies, laws, regulations, standards of production safety and the rules and regulations of enterprise safety management.
- Carry out Monthly and quarterly safety inspection, regular and irregular inspection, inspection before holiday and after holiday, etc.
- Timely and truthfully report production safety accidents, cooperate with the investigation and handling of safety accidents, establish accident files, and supervise handle out the accident.
- Supervise and urge the implementation of safety control measures for major hazard sources, and conduct on-site monitoring of major hazard sources.
- Organize the acceptance of safety facilities, organize regular and irregular safety knowledge training, and organize safety education for workers.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Major in Health management, HSE management or related major
- College degree or above

Work Experience:

- Over ten years of safety production management or related work for engineering project

Other skills and abilities:

- Proficient to use software include Auto CAD, Work tile, etc.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments
- Ability to work well with people
- Project management skills
- Problem solving skills, Team work, and collaboration skills

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and providing evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defence.
- 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 application should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the publication of this vacancy in the newspaper
 - **Address: Please mail your application to following two address**
 - 1. ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC.**
P.O. Box 6547 Asmara, Eritrea
 - 2. Mineral Resources Management**
P.O. Box-272, Asmara

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

Development

Driving Sustainable Apiculture Through Accessible Local Innovation

By: Mussie Efriem

The introduction of simple, affordable beehives marks a crucial step toward promoting sustainable beekeeping and creating accessible opportunities for individuals to enter the apiculture sector. By utilizing locally available materials and straightforward hive designs, aspiring entrepreneurs can establish beekeeping operations from scratch without requiring large amounts of capital or advanced technical expertise. These accessible beehives contribute to increased honey production, enhanced crop pollination, income generation, job creation, and the sustainable management of local natural resources. Furthermore, encouraging small-scale farmers to adopt and refine these designs strengthens local livelihoods while fostering a productive, environmentally beneficial industry.

Building on this approach, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has been actively expanding and refining simple beehive technologies, including the locally developed Gablawi Qofo (a top-bar hive design), as a practical option for smallholders and beginner beekeepers. This initiative is particularly vital because it democratizes beekeeping for

Beekeeping requires minimal land area and seamlessly complements crop and livestock production while providing families with an additional source of nutrition and income.

The promotion of affordable hive technologies is also driving the broader development of Eritrea's domestic honey sector. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, national beekeeping activities have expanded considerably over recent years, evidenced by steady growth in the number of registered beekeepers, managed colonies, and active beekeeping regions. In 2024, the Ministry reported that approximately 11,800 beekeepers were registered nationwide and that the honey-production subsector had made commendable progress compared to the previous five years. Consequently, the Ministry has highlighted top-bar beekeeping as a key component in its national agricultural development and recognition programs.

The design of the Gablawi Qofo skillfully bridges traditional beekeeping wisdom and modern apicultural principles while utilizing accessible natural materials such as bamboo, tree branches, straw, wild grasses, and clay. Its low cost, ease of construction, low maintenance,



practical innovation can successfully introduce affordable technologies at the community level.

Through this initiative, various Gablawi Qofo designs are being introduced directly to farmers across the Segeneyti subzone. This hands-on exposure allows farmers to familiarize themselves with hives constructed entirely from low-cost, locally sourced materials—an invaluable step for beginners who might otherwise be deterred by the high price of commercial equipment or the technical complexities of advanced hardware. By delivering the hives directly into farmers' hands and demonstrating their real-world application, Mhreteab's work bridges the gap between agricultural theory, technological innovation, and practical farm-level adoption.

This experience highlights the vital role individual initiative plays in reinforcing institutional goals.

in hive management, honey harvesting, colony multiplication, and pest control before scaling their operations. As more households participate, practical knowledge spreads organically from neighbor to neighbor, fostering a supportive, community-based learning network.

In alignment with the MoA's overarching vision of "nutritious food for all, everywhere," Mhreteab's program extends well beyond basic hive construction. Recognizing that providing empty hives alone does not guarantee success, he has fully integrated the supply of healthy bee colonies and ongoing management support into his project. This comprehensive strategy addresses the two primary barriers beginner beekeepers face: acquiring an affordable, durable hive and securing a viable, manageable colony. Combining these elements provides farmers with a solid foundation from which to build long-term, self-sustaining apiculture enterprises.

Mhreteab notes that his inspiration came directly from the Ministry's policy direction and from recognizing the untapped potential of local natural resources. Rather than relying on expensive imported gear or overly complex technologies, he maintains that locally available materials can be transformed into highly functional, productive beekeeping tools when paired with practical innovation. This philosophy closely reflects the Ministry of Agriculture's commitment to promoting scalable, low-cost technologies that ordinary farmers can readily adopt with minimal financial risk.

To date, Mhreteab has built over 100 top-bar hives and is preparing for the next phase of the project: distributing the hives to local farmers alongside active colonies and practical management instruction. A particularly innovative feature of his system is the creation of four distinct Gablawi Qofo sizes, ranging from a mini hive to progressively larger models. Each design serves a specific function in the lifecycle

and management of a bee colony, accommodating its natural expansion by starting a young swarm in a compact space and transferring it to larger units as the population grows.

This staged approach introduces a structured method for managing colony growth. Rather than placing a small, vulnerable swarm directly into a spacious hive—where climate control and defense become difficult—the beekeeper begins with a small, manageable unit and scales up incrementally. This step-by-step transfer simplifies routine management and allows farmers to monitor colony health and growth systematically. The final and largest hive in the series functions as the mature, production-oriented unit designed to sustain a robust colony for maximum honey yield. In this way, the four-stage model seamlessly links colony establishment, growth, routine care, and honey production into one unified process.

Ultimately, this initiative treats beekeeping as a complete, integrated system rather than viewing the hive as a standalone piece of equipment. By combining hive construction, colony supply, structured development, and practical training, Mhreteab's model significantly lowers entry barriers for smallholders. It encourages farmers to view apiculture as an accessible enterprise that can start small and expand sustainably, rather than a venture requiring heavy upfront capital. This directly supports the Ministry of Agriculture's ongoing drive to help farmers diversify their household income and food production through accessible, low-risk agricultural activities.

Following the initial rollout in the local area and across the Segeneyti subzone, Mhreteab plans to expand the project to neighboring subzones. Scaling the initiative will allow the lessons learned during this pilot phase to benefit a much broader community of farmers, while offering further opportunities to evaluate and refine the different hive designs across diverse local microclimates and conditions.



those who lack the financial means to purchase costly, commercially manufactured modern hives. Because it relies primarily on accessible local materials and straightforward construction techniques, the Gablawi Qofo can be built, maintained, and repaired at a very low cost. This enables farmers, young entrepreneurs, and rural households to start small and gradually scale their activities as their experience and income grow.

This approach aligns directly with the Ministry's broader strategy to promote top-bar hives that are easy to construct, manage, and replicate locally. However, the value of this program extends far beyond merely reducing equipment costs. By encouraging households to manage one or more colonies using affordable hive designs, the MoA is effectively integrating apiculture into everyday farming practices.

simple transportability, and straightforward harvesting process demonstrate how locally engineered solutions can solve the primary operational constraints faced by resource-limited farmers.

A compelling example of this grass-roots approach is underway in the Segeneyti subzone. There, Mhreteab Habtemaryam—an expert at the subzone's MoA division—has taken an active role in advancing local apiculture through the custom fabrication and distribution of specialized Gablawi Qofo models. Driven by both his professional mandate and a personal passion for bee farming, Mhreteab took the initiative to design and construct multiple variations of the Gablawi Qofo tailored to different operational needs, environmental conditions, and colony stages. His work clearly illustrates how individual commitment and

While the Ministry of Agriculture provides the overarching framework and extension support, it is the willingness of local experts to experiment, adapt technologies, and share knowledge that accelerates adoption on the ground. Mhreteab's success in producing diverse Gablawi Qofo models proves that meaningful innovation does not always demand complex machinery or heavy financial investment. Instead, transformative agricultural solutions often arise from a deep understanding of local conditions, clear identification of farmer needs, smart resource utilization, and continuous refinement through practical experience.

Furthermore, distributing these hives creates an ideal foundation for the gradual, sustainable expansion of community-wide beekeeping. Farmers starting with just a few colonies can build essential skills

