

## GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMEMORATION OF REVOLUTION SCHOOL



The Golden Jubilee commemoration of the establishment of Revolution School officially opened on Thursday 17 September, with photographs and materials exhibition staged at the Asmara Municipality Hall under the theme “Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building.”

The exhibition, featuring paintings, cartoons, photographs, and other materials, was officially opened by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the presence of Ministers and senior

Government and PFDJ officials.

The exhibition includes 260 photographs prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Information depicting life at Revolution School; 25 paintings created by students of the school and preserved at the National Museum; 25 cartoons; nine new paintings; and statistical information about the school, among other exhibits.

Mr. Tombosa Asmelash, chairman of the Documentation and Information Committee, said that the exhibition will remain open to

the public until 25 September.

The Golden Jubilee commemorative activities, to be held inside the country and abroad, will feature a music concert, sports competitions, seminars, and a symposium.

Revolution School was established in Sahel in 1976 during the armed struggle for independence.

## SENIOR ERITREAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SAUDI COMMERCE MINISTER



A senior Eritrean delegation composed of Mr. Hagos Gebrehiwet, Head of PFDJ Economic Affairs, and Mr. Nesredin Mohammed Saleh, Minister of Trade and Industry, held talks with Mr. Majid bin Abdullah, Minister of Commerce of Saudi Arabia.

The meeting focused on enhancing trade and investment.

The senior Eritrean delegation held similar meetings with Mr. Waleed Alkhereiji, Saudi Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, on 15 September, and with senior officials

of the Saudi Ministry of Energy and the Saudi National Oil Company (ARAMCO) on 14 September.

The meetings featured extensive discussions on issues and developments of mutual interest to the two countries.

## RECOGNITION FOR EXEMPLARY FEMALE TEACHERS

The education office in the Northern Red Sea Region has recognized 63 veteran members of Revolution School, teachers, school directors, and supervisors.

The recognition ceremony, held on 15 September, was attended by Dr. Halima Mohammed, Minister of Education, and Ms. Asmeret Abraha, Governor of the region.

Mr. Reshid Mohammed-Osman, head of the education office in the region, said that as a result of the substantial investment made by Government to the education sector the number of schools has increased from 28 before independence to 826, student enrollment from about 9,000 to over 97,000, and the number of teachers from 150 to 3,900. Mr. Reshid also commended the role of female teachers in the development of the teaching and learning and nurturing new generations.

Describing the recognition program as a positive step toward improving teaching and learning, Mr. Reshid said that enhancing women’s overall professional capacity is among the Ministry of Education’s priority tasks.

Noting that the recognition ceremony coincided with the 50th anniversary of Revolution School, making it a double celebration, Ms. Asmeret Abraha, Governor of the region, called for greater efforts to strengthen women’s capacity in all sectors.

Dr. Halima for her part noted that substantial efforts have been made to strengthen women’s participation and competitiveness in education, yielding encouraging results. She called for the continuation of the recognition program for it has significant contribution in motivating fellow female teachers.

# Resolution of the Conflict in Sudan: Eritrea's Considered and Long-Pronounced Position

The tragic conflict in Sudan has raged for more than three years now with devastating consequences to the people of Sudan. The conflict is also fraught with deleterious ramifications to the stability and security of the wider region.

In this context, and particularly in the past few weeks, we have seen inordinate intensification of media and other campaigns that revolve around flawed diagnosis and misrepresentation of the underlying causes of the conflict. The subtle media campaigns – that have reportedly used AI generated tools for maximum impact – seem to be driven by extraneous agendas that could potentially exacerbate the conflict and further jeopardize the welfare of the Sudanese people.

Against the backdrop of these preoccupying developments, it is perhaps timely to reiterate Eritrea's long-held position and reprint below the main contents of a presentation that was slated for delivery at the International Conference on the Conflict in Sudan held in Berlin in April this year.

“...This Conference is being convened at a critical juncture of the tragic conflict in the Sudan that has inculcated massive,

unnecessary and avoidable loss of life and material destruction in the country.

In the event, while the imperative for the delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance for temporary relief on an expeditious basis is evident, the primary and over-arching focus of the international community should indeed remain, and revolve on, supporting the Sudanese people achieve lasting and irreversible peace.

In Eritrea's considered and long-pronounced view, the crystallization of this paramount objective rests on the following seven pillars:

1.The solution to the conflict in Sudan rests primarily and solely on the Sudanese people. Sudan's friends can only assist in the process in good-faith which must, in turn, be anchored on full respect of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

2.In this respect, the proliferation of multiple and disjoint initiatives may be fraught with unintended consequences and compound the crisis if various approaches prompted by, and based on, sincere goodwill are not predicated on foundational consensus as well as substantive and meaningful consultations and coordination.

3.The conflict itself should not be misconstrued as a purely internal strife driven by personal or institutional rivalries. There is indeed compelling evidence – the latest Yale University comprehensive findings on the UAE's massive involvement in supplying sophisticated weapons, hiring of mercenaries etc. to bolster the RSF is a case in point – of external agendas that have exacerbated the crisis. Some hidden agendas of polarizing and balkanizing the Sudan fall in the same category.

4.The imperative of a time-bound Transitional Phase for full restoration of a normative civilian governance architecture in the Sudan is also crystal clear. In this respect, it must be recalled that the Sovereign Council has been, and is entrusted with, this task by the broad Sudanese people. The Sudanese Army played a critical and pivotal role during the popular uprising that removed the incumbent Government.

The Transitional phase with the Sovereign Council at the helm was conceived as the necessary bridge to prepare the ground for elections and the restoration of a normative civilian governance structure.

5.This task, which could have been accomplished in a matter of two-three years, was and continues to be compounded by externally instigated war that erupted thereafter. That the military and security entities in any country cannot be devolved and polarized is too evident to

merit elaboration. Under the circumstances, the Sovereign Council must be recognized as the sole State authority in the Sudan in the Transitional Phase; an arrangement which presupposes integration of the armed forces under one national umbrella and command.

6.In this respect, Eritrea maintains that participation of the Sovereign Council in this International Ministerial Conference and other similar platforms remains both vital and mandatory.

7.Finally, temporary ceasefires and half-solutions will not secure and advance the requisite panacea but rather compound the crises because they will only allow the conflicting parties to entrench and undertake preparations for more ferocious rounds of confrontation while also increasing exodus of the civilian population. The focus must therefore be on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities on the basis of a truly viable peace framework.

I thank you”.

## NEWS

### COMMEMORATION OF 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION SCHOOL

The Anseba Region's program commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Revolution School officially commenced on 16 September at Asneda semi-urban center in Asmat sub-zone under the theme “Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building.”

The program was officially opened by Ambassador Abdella Musa, Minister of Local Government. At the event, former students of the school lit a commemorative torch.

Mr. Ibrahim Mahmud, representative of the administrator

of Asmat sub-zone, said that, beyond providing educational opportunities to young people from across the country who had fled enemy atrocities, Revolution School made a significant contribution to instilling love of country and people and passing on national values.

Mr. Ibrahim Ekud, head of the education office in the sub-zone, said that the four Revolution Schools established in 1981 in Jani, Embelday, Embiret, and Asmat initially provided education to 273 students, including 38 female students. He noted that the number of

schools in the sub-zone has since increased to 57, serving about 10,000 students.

Col. Kibrom Nerayo, Director General of Administration and Finance in the Anseba Region, said that the establishment of Revolution School reflects the EPLF's commitment to giving the highest priority to education and awareness under all circumstances.

The program featured a carnival, as well as cultural and artistic presentations by the Red Flowers cultural troupe and other artists.



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**Editor-In-Chief  
Amanuel Mesfun**

**Asst. Editor-In-Chief  
Sirak Habtemichael**

P.O.Box: 247  
Tel: 11-41-14  
Fax: 12-77-49  
E-mail:  
eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com  
Advertisement: 12-50-13

**Layout  
Azmera Berhane  
Betelhiem Tadesse  
Muna Yemane**

## SpotLight

# A Solid Foundation for Further Improvement

*Bana Negusse*

For many years, Eritrea has been the target of a sustained and highly politicized media campaign. It has been the subject of sensationalized allegations and condemnations, with its challenges frequently overblown, taken out of context, or presented without acknowledging the circumstances in which they have emerged. At the same time, tangible progress and genuine improvements have often been downplayed or completely ignored. Distortions and misinformation have extended across virtually every dimension of the country, from foreign policy, governance, and development to its history, traditions, and culture. Overall, this has contributed to a distorted picture of Eritrea and its people, with the image often strikingly different from the objective realities on the ground.

In recent times, this pattern of distortion has extended to Eritrea's water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector. The following article examines the sector in greater detail, from expanding water infrastructure, sanitation, and access to improvements in schools and health facilities, public awareness and community-led initiatives, while also considering the historical, economic, geopolitical, and environmental circumstances that have shaped the country's development efforts.

Water remains one of Eritrea's foremost national priorities. Over the years, sustained investments in water infrastructure, improved conveyance systems, constructive partnerships with development organizations, and the establishment of a robust policy and regulatory framework have contributed to significant progress across the country.

Thanks to substantial national financial commitments, in tandem with the combined efforts of the government, local communities, the Eritrean Defense Forces (EDF), development partners, and numerous institutions, the number of large- and medium-sized dams has grown dramatically, from 138 at independence to more than 800 today. Hundreds of small dams have also been constructed. (Many more dams are currently in development nationwide, as well.) Importantly, through the nation's social justice and equality principles, the geographical distribution of these structures has expanded considerably, bringing

more reliable water access to regions and communities that historically had few or no such facilities.

Collectively, these initiatives have translated into rising levels of access to clean water. In rural areas, where the majority of the population resides, over 79 percent of people now have access to safely managed drinking water services, up from 72 percent in 2015. In urban areas, access has reached approximately 95 percent, representing a five-percentage-point increase since 2015. Access to water has also increased steadily in schools, offices, and public spaces, while all health facilities nationwide now have clean, safe water. This is a key factor in

increasing numbers of schools and workplaces are installing or significantly enhancing their WASH services.

Equally important has been the steady rise in public awareness. Through school-based programmes, community engagement activities, and sustained outreach campaigns, more Eritreans now understand the critical importance of good sanitation and hygiene in preventing disease, promoting well-being, and reducing early childhood, maternal, and adult mortality. In schools, young people are learning practical skills such as proper toilet use and handwashing with soap and water. What is more, the longstanding Community-Led

further conflict, regional instability, external pressure, sanctions, and an array of unilateral coercive measures. The 1998–2000 war of aggression launched by Ethiopia caused additional human and material disruption, while years of unresolved tensions, security pressures, illegal sanctions, and an array of coercive economic measures placed further demands on limited national resources.

These circumstances are relevant when examining Eritrea's development efforts, including the expansion of water and sanitation infrastructure, as they help provide essential context for understanding the scale of the challenge and the resources that have had to be allocated across competing

the vulnerability of countries such as Eritrea to climate-related shocks that originate far beyond their borders. For the WASH sector, this makes continued investment in resilient infrastructure, water conservation, efficient water management, climate adaptation, and sustainable services increasingly important.

Of course, Eritrea's achievements do not mean that the country's WASH challenges have been eliminated. Significant work is ongoing to ensure that water and sanitation services continue to expand, improve in quality and reliability, and reach every household and community, including those historically overlooked. Water scarcity, infrastructure requirements, maintenance, and the demands created by environmental and climatic conditions all require sustained attention and investment. The growing pressures associated with climate change make this work even more urgent, as the sustainability of water resources and infrastructure will increasingly depend on the country's ability to adapt to changing climatic conditions.

Looking ahead, Eritrea remains firmly committed to accelerating progress. In partnership with UNICEF, one of the country's key development collaborators, the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health continue to implement the 2019–2030 One WASH Strategy and One WASH Investment Plan. This long-term framework aims to significantly expand WASH services and realize the national vision of universal access to safe drinking water and sustainable sanitation and hygiene for all Eritreans by 2030.

Overall, the reality of Eritrea's WASH sector is considerably different from the picture portrayed by some negative, politicized voices, with substantial progress achieved in water infrastructure, access, sanitation, hygiene, and public awareness. While significant challenges remain, Eritrea continues to invest, work, and mobilize communities and partners to expand services, strengthen infrastructure, and address gaps. The progress made so far provides a solid foundation for further improvement and for advancing toward the goal of universal access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all.



strengthening infection prevention and control, supporting safe deliveries, and reducing neonatal mortality. (Recall that Eritrea's health-related progress has been among the best on the African continent.)

Progress in sanitation and hygiene has followed a similarly encouraging trajectory. After several years of sustained public campaigns across all regions, greater than 93 percent of Eritrea's nearly 3,000 villages have been declared and certified open-defecation-free (ODF), up from 77 percent in 2022. Educational institutions, health facilities, and public spaces have also benefited from improvements, with more being equipped with upgraded WASH infrastructure. Popular campaigns across the country continue to mobilize communities to construct and rehabilitate toilets, latrines, and other essential sanitation facilities, while

Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiative continues to play a central role, mobilizing local leaders and residents to eliminate open defecation and adopt healthier sanitation practices.

The progress achieved in WASH also needs to be understood against the broader circumstances in which Eritrea has had to pursue its development. Eritrea entered independence in 1993 after a three-decade-long war of liberation that left much of the country's infrastructure completely destroyed or severely damaged. Roads, schools, health facilities, agricultural infrastructure, water systems, and other essential services had to be rebuilt or developed in the years that followed, creating an enormous reconstruction and nation-building challenge from the outset.

That monumental challenge was subsequently compounded by

national priorities.

Another increasingly important factor is climate change. Eritrea is widely regarded as highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, despite having contributed very little to global greenhouse-gas emissions. Rising temperatures, increasingly unpredictable rainfall, recurrent drought, land degradation, and pressure on already limited water resources pose significant challenges for agriculture, livelihoods, food security, and, directly, the availability and sustainability of water services.

These pressures are not abstract. Climate variability across the Horn of Africa has repeatedly demonstrated how quickly changes in rainfall patterns and prolonged dry conditions can place additional strain on communities and water systems. Recent El Niño-related climate dynamics and their wider regional effects further underscore



# Exploring Adi-Keyh Subzone: Where Ancient Routes, Sacred Beliefs, and Archeology Converge

**Habtom Tesfamichael**

Adi-Keyh Subzone is widely recognized for its vast archaeological landscape and cultural resources. In many ways, the subzone is the heartland of heritage in Eritrea: many of the country's most well-known archaeological sites are found within Adi-Keyh's wider area, concentrated across extensive settlement zones with deep archaeological content and long historical reach.

The sites represent a long civilizational continuum—from pre-history through the ancient writing eras up to the late 11th century and beyond. They offer a window into a once-flourishing civilization that developed along the Adulis–Qohaito–Metara route, linking inland communities to coastal trade, diplomacy, religion, and knowledge systems.

As Temesghen Hagos, Director of the Commission of Culture and Sports office in Adi-Keyh Subzone, emphasizes, “Adi-Keyh is a place of monuments where history lives - written in stones, temples, ceramics, symbols, and the memory of our communities.”

Archaeological relics within Adi-Keyh reflect the full spectrum of ancient life: political systems and economic activities, diplomatic connections, administrative organization, writing and inscriptions, religious beliefs, agricultural methods, domestic architecture, artistic expression, and engineering and construction skills.

Indeed, many of the region's cultural foundations—ritual patterns, community practices and history of languages—can be understood more clearly when one studies the archaeological records.

Some of the notable sites in Adi-Keyh include Hishmele, Qohaito, Tekondae, Gramaten and Dera, each adding a chapter to the story of migration, settlement, worship, and trade.

## Hishmele: Rock Arts and Pre-Historic Continuities

One of the most significant pre-historic sites around Adi-Keyh is Hishmele, located around three kilometers from the outskirts of Adi-Keyh. The site was first discovered in 1964 by Paulo Gracius, an Italian researcher, who

identified rock arts that reflect early human settlement patterns. Gracius attempted to relate the drawings to the Dahotomy stage - a style of rock art drawing found in different parts of the Horn of Africa.

Further studies carried out through collaboration, including those involving researchers from the University of Hamburg and the National Museum of Eritrea, also indicate that Hishmele contains evidence of early settlement structure. Based on similarities in architectural elements found in the region and comparisons of ceramics, researchers argue that the site may connect more broadly to the Great Asmara Culture, including traditions associated with Daero Paulos and Ona culture.

Similar pre-historic remains have also been reported on the eastern side of Qohaito, suggesting that the ancient environment supported long-term occupation and regional connections.

## From Writing Eras to Kingdom Systems: Qohaito, Tekondae, Gramaten, and Dera

Beyond pre-history, Adi-Keyh is home to major sites representing the era of early writing and complex state formation, including Qohaito, Tekondae, Gramaten, and Dera.

Local and scholarly



interpretations commonly connect these developments with migration movements into the Horn of Africa after populations moved from areas in the southern Arabian Peninsula, intermarried with existing populations and formed enduring cultural and political structures.

These groups are described as arriving by sea through Adulis, then building settlement chains extending from Adulis to Qohaito–Tekondae–Metara and beyond. Scholars note that Adulis functioned as a thriving port city, facilitating trade and the movement of knowledge that played a role in shaping the inland cultural

landscape.

According to Temesghen Hagos, “When we study these sites carefully, we see not only ruins. We see networks - routes between people, routes between ideas, and routes that shaped how our ancestors lived.”

## What can we observe today?

One of the most direct ways to identify ancient settlement style in the region is through remaining monumental features. In Qohaito, for example, pillars and staircase-like structures can still be seen in some ruins. Comparable architectural features have been observed in other ancient cities too, including Adulis and Tekondae.

## Cosmic Worship, and Lasting Cultural Echoes

Archaeological evidence also suggests that ancient societies worshiped natural and cosmic forces such as the sun and moon. Many researchers argue that these beliefs influenced cultural patterns that continue to influence traditions today—such as the symbolism of circles, certain communal movements in dance, and circular forms in agricultural practices during harvest time.

Ancient religious frameworks are also linked to the concept of “hor,” described in research as

a god of the earth and heavens. Even the name “Egziabhier” is commonly discussed as an evolution connected to earlier religious naming involving “Egzie” and “hor,” where the creator is now referred to as Egziabhier.

These legacies are believed to remain in language, ritual, and belief systems, with inscriptions and religious symbols reportedly found in sites such as Keskesse, Metara, and Tekondae - often linked by archaeologists to the worship of “almuqah” (as described in existing interpretations of inscriptions).

Sphinx and Sea-trader Connections

One of the intriguing discoveries in Adi-Keyh is the presence of sphinx-like figures reported in Tekondae and Gramaten. Additional sphinx-like relics have



also been documented in areas including Keskesse, Dibdib (near Senafe), and Gramaten (a village located west of Adi-Keyh).

These findings are frequently associated with cultures that maintained sea trade connections, suggesting that the ancient communities were not isolated. Similar sphinx motifs have been recorded in other distant civilizations - such as Egypt, Sudan, Greek, Persia, and South Arabia -supporting the idea that these communities shared artistic and religious symbolism across long-distance networks.

The archaeological record also points to strong links between religion and governance. In ancient times, the leader is described as Mokarieb, understood as encompassing two mandates: religious and political leadership.

Inscriptions connected to monuments - reported in discussions around Metara - suggest that monuments were built as statements of authority, dedication, and divine legitimacy. One interpretation holds that inscriptions at the Metara obelisk describe a lord who compelled other peoples to obey under a higher religious authority, positioning kings as having divine power in the eyes of their subjects.

## Qohaito

Qohaito has attracted studies by European researchers over many years. One early effort mentioned in research histories includes work in 1973 by Giuseppe Sapetto. Italian researchers followed in subsequent periods, building additional documentation and comparative analysis.

An extensive study was also

conducted when Eritrea was under the British Military Administration. In 1959, Theodore Bent, an English researcher, examined the site and presented findings that remain

widely referenced. Later, in 1996, a significant Dutch expedition documented much of the historical landscape.

Qohaito is described as a wide historical site with an estimated area of about 32 square kilometers. In the 1996 period, an extensive study carried out by the National Museum of Eritrea indicated that there are about 900 settlements in Qohaito.

Tekondae is another major historical site with findings that show similarities with Qohaito and related sites. In 1947, the site was discovered by an Italian officer, who excavated three large buildings distributed under three clusters.

Researchers reported that the buildings were constructed with five to six pillars, and that these settlement areas were located near river sides—a factor that likely supported agriculture, daily life, and long-term occupation. Some structures in Tekondae are described as having been destroyed over time, highlighting the need for continued documentation and protection.

Adi-Keyh Subzone's archaeological wealth is not a matter only for specialists. It is a national treasure and, therefore, very important to protect by promoting community-based heritage understanding, strengthening cultural identity and supporting sustainable domestic tourism.

As Temesghen Hagos reminds readers, “Our responsibility is to preserve what is in front of us and to tell the story with accuracy, dignity, and respect for the ancestors who left these legacies behind.”

## SpotLight

# Making Heroes Beginning From Zero

By: Kidane-Shimendi

“Zero” is a deep historical valley where the Eritrean revolutionary school was first born. The name originated as the strategic radio communications code name for a remote base situated in the Zagre Mountains of the Sahel region. While local residents popularly call the area “Gumun,” certain parts of the valley are known as “Bea’t BiChay.” With its rich variety of

perimeter against potential attacks.

Though it lacked physical infrastructure in its earliest days, Zero’s organizational framework was exemplary. It was built entirely from scratch, guided by a far-reaching strategic vision. Over time, the school transformed structurally and materially, evolving into a robust institution capable of fulfilling its mission against all odds.

across sciences, mathematics, history, political education, humanities, and practical technical skills. Based on their aptitude, students were eventually assigned to various institutional sectors within the liberation movement, sparking a powerful social transformation.

Extracurricular activities were equally prioritized to cultivate physical fitness, mental sharpness, and leadership. Students organized

of the EPLF leadership, who recognized the need to prepare a young generation for the complex task of post-war nation-building. They understood that education was the foundational bedrock of a free, sovereign, and prosperous Eritrea. Following independence, the Revolutionary School served as the primary blueprint for a national educational system rooted in identity and self-reliance.

The institution proved that a society could achieve true self-reliance under the harshest imaginable circumstances. It did not merely educate children; it forged the core professional class of the future state. When Eritrea achieved independence in 1991, alumni of the Revolutionary School became the nation’s first generation of homegrown doctors, engineers, diplomats, teachers, and pilots.

When the celebrated Tanzanian diplomat, journalist, and Pan-Africanist Abdulrahman Mohamed Babu visited the liberated zones in 1984, he famously observed of the movement: “I have seen the future of Africa, and it works.” His praise was inspired by the impressive self-reliance achieved by the EPLF. He witnessed a movement standing firmly on its own feet to resist colonial rule and liberate its people. In visiting these field institutions, he saw firsthand the heroes being forged out of Zero.

Today, those very heroes—alongside the public—are commemorating the school’s Golden Jubilee. On the morning of September 16th, celebrations kicked off with a historical photographic and artifact exhibition at the Asmara Municipality Hall under the theme: “Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building.” The exhibit displays roughly 260 historical photographs, political cartoons, paintings, and original

artifacts used at the Revolutionary School.

During the opening ceremony, invited guests revisited their childhood memories and reflected on the long journey toward a sovereign nation now undertaking major development initiatives. Among the items on display is a poignant 1987 photo taken in Shilalo by Taizaz Abrha, one of the revolution’s prominent photographers. The image captures a female freedom fighter shielding two young students while enemy aircraft circle overhead.

That freedom fighter was Tsega Yohannes, who was both a student and an instructor in the literacy campaign at the time. While conducting class, enemy aircraft appeared in the sky—a routine threat for fighters and civilians alike. The photograph preserves the moment Tsega sheltered two young children under her care while they looked up at the sky in wonder.

Today, Tsega Yohannes continues her calling as an educator in a sovereign Eritrea. She founded “Hana Kindergarten” in the Paradiso sub-zone of Asmara—named in honor of a fallen comrade—where she continues to mold the young minds of a new generation.

Ultimately, the legacy of the Revolutionary School remains a pillar of the nation. It established the bedrock of an educational philosophy designed to raise skilled, well-rounded youth equipped to lead and build. Through this foundation, Eritrea continues to safeguard its sovereignty, advance its national development, and stand resilient.

Happy Golden Jubilee Commemoration! Let us celebrate this milestone and continue building the nation with renewed energy and purpose.



*Freedom Fighter Tsega Yohannes (1987 Shilalo)*

tree species and a stunning stream flowing over gleaming valley rocks, Zero was an enchanting landscape—a place naturally suited to sustain human settlement under extreme conditions.

Zero welcomed its first batch of students in the summer of 1976. Formally named “The Revolutionary School,” this boarding institution opened its doors to children arriving from refugee camps in Sudan as well as from across liberated territories. Many were orphans whose parents had fallen to colonial atrocities; others were young children who were already actively contributing to the revolution in various capacities. The school officially launched its core mission in September 1976.

Despite severe material shortages, the school was driven by a deeply devoted faculty and support team. Acting as surrogate parents, these staff members provided the children with unconditional emotional warmth and holistic care. They prepared meals, supervised hygiene, tended to health needs, and maintained the facilities. The support team also included technical personnel who managed electricity and vehicle fleets, tailored children’s clothing, directed logistics, and secured the

Students were organized into specific units based on age, with each group taking the name of its assigned leader:

- Under 8 years old: Cared for by freedom fighter Abeba Ghide.
- Ages 9–12: Managed by Zaid Russom.
- Middle youth: Guided by Haregu Ghebremedhin.
- Ages 13–15: Overseen by Ismail Mohammed.

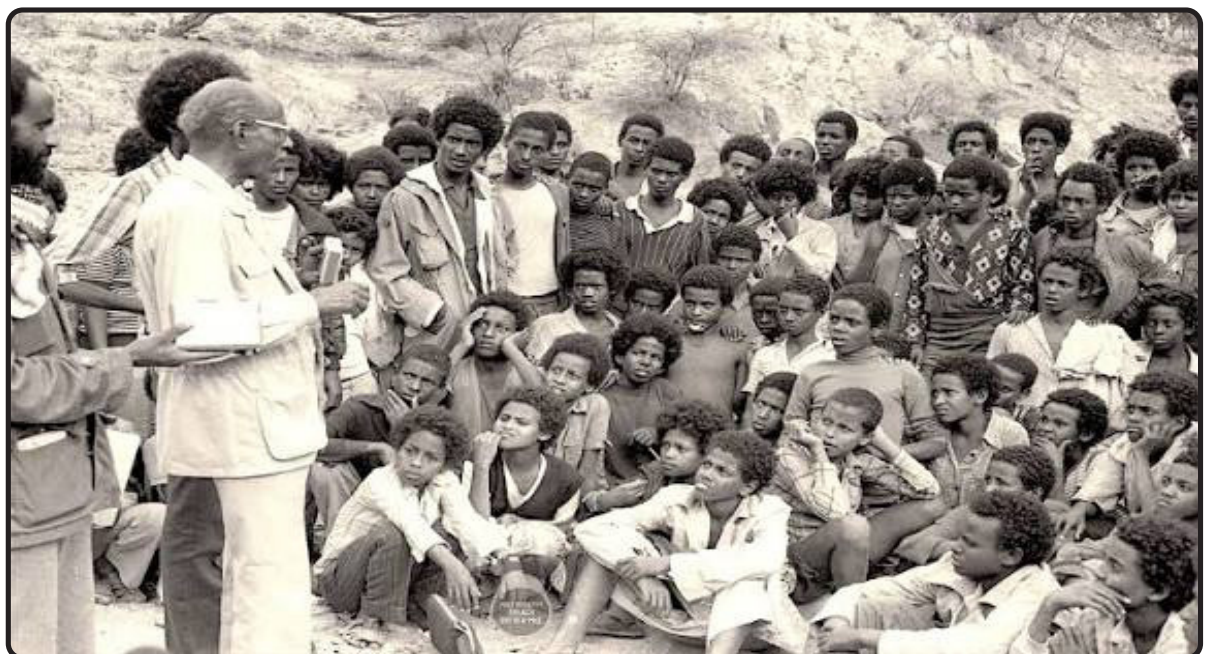
Due to the shifting military dynamics of the war for independence, the Revolutionary School was forced to relocate several times before total liberation. Alongside other liberated bases, it remained a constant target of colonial aggression.

Under Ethiopian rule, indigenous Eritrean languages, history, and culture had been systematically suppressed. The Revolutionary School reversed this injustice by publishing the first modern textbooks written in native tongues, starting with Tigrinya and Tigre. The educational model combined rigorous academic theory with practical application. Even while operating out of makeshift trenches or under the canopy of trees, the school maintained high standards

into specialized clubs—including science, health, athletics, and fine arts—where they gained deeper hands-on knowledge.

Moreover, art was viewed not as a mere hobby, but as a core pillar of the curriculum. Through the renowned Keyahti Embaba (Red Flowers) cultural troupe, the school actively preserved and celebrated the music, dance, and traditions of Eritrea’s nine ethnic groups—turning cultural heritage into a potent weapon of resistance against forced assimilation.

The founding of the school reflected the visionary foresight



ADS



State of Eritrea

**General Procurement Notice**Government of: *The State of Eritrea*Project/procuring entity: *Ministry Of Marine Resource - Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP)*

GPN version: 1

GPN publication date: 03<sup>rd</sup> September, 2026

The Ministry of Marine Resource- Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme has received grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) towards the cost of Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP) and intends to apply part of the financing to payments for contracts for goods, works and services.

The procurement program for the year of 2026 will include the following:

| Procurements for 2026                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Estimated value – USD 258,100.00                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Procurement of Goods to include:<br>ERI-2000003988-0004-G-IS | Procurement of stocking equipment and water quality test kits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ERI-2000003988-0006-G-IS                                     | Procurement of consumables, materials, and reference standards for the National fish quality laboratory                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| ERI-2000003988-0008-G-NCB                                    | Procurement of materials and equipment for fish distribution facilities and outlets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Lot 1 (One): procurement of processing supplies for fish distribution facilities and outlets</li> <li>◦ Lot 2 (Two): procurement of equipment for fish distribution facilities and outlets</li> </ul> |
| ERI-2000003988-0010-G-IS                                     | Procurement of fish kiosks within the nearest MNFs to the dam area for fish value addition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ERI-2000003988-0014-G-IS                                     | Procurement of Programme visibility and promotion materials ( KM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ERI-2000003988-0021-G-NS                                     | Procurement of sign boards for all selected dams                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

Contracts for goods, works and services will be implemented according to the principles, rules and procedures set out in the current versions of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Procurement Handbook.

Specific procurement notices for contracts to be tendered under the competitive bidding procedures will be announced as they become available on selected portals, in local newspapers, and other media outlets as appropriate.

Interested eligible bidders and consultants who wish to be included on the mailing list to receive a copy of advertisements, or those requiring additional information, should send an email to the *authorized official and email address mentioned* using the subject line "GPN V.1 for Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme and indicating which of the procurement items they are interested in.

The State of Eritrea  
Ministry of Marine Resources  
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP)  
Attention: Samuel Brihane  
SFLP Assistant Procurement Specialist and Contract Manager  
E-mail: [samuel.b@mmreri.org](mailto:samuel.b@mmreri.org)  
Cc: [ataktli.n@mmreri.org](mailto:ataktli.n@mmreri.org)

Tele No: +291-1-541239/540827  
Fax number: 291-1-540036/540081

P.o.box: 27

Massawa, Eritrea

**INVITATION TO TENDER**

Tender Reference: AMSC/xxx/2026

Project: Network Cabling and Infrastructure Labor & Installation  
Location: New Administration Office, Emba Derho Mine Site

Asmara Mining Share Company (AMSC) invites sealed bids from eligible, experienced, and legally registered contractors to provide professional labor and technical services for the installation, termination, and testing of structured network cabling and supporting infrastructure at the new administration office at the Emba Derho Mine Site.

**Important Note:** All physical materials, cabling, hardware, and components will be supplied directly by AMSC. The scope of this tender is strictly limited to installation, testing, and commissioning services.

**Bidder Requirements**

Interested and qualified contractors must fulfill the following mandatory criteria:

- Provide a valid, renewed trade license relevant to networking, electrical, or telecommunications services.
- Collect the complete tender documentation and technical specifications in person.
- 

**Collection of Tender Documents**

Detailed scope of work and technical specifications are available for collection during standard working hours starting from the date of this publication at the AMSC Headquarters:

- Address: Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16, Asmara, Eritrea
- Contact Numbers: +291-1-185556 / +291-1-185557

**Submission Deadline**

All sealed proposals, accompanied by copies of a valid renewed license and relevant supporting qualifications, must be delivered to the AMSC Headquarters Office no later than 5 (five) working days from the date of this publication.

Late submissions will be rejected automatically. AMSC reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.



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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position.  
Junior Planning and Scheduling Engineer  
Number required – (01)  
Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

Assist Project Planner with the development and maintenance of comprehensive project plans, schedules, and budgets, ensuring projects are completed on time and within scope. The main aim of the junior planner is to shadow and work with the Project Planner in order to receive hand-on training and transfer of knowledge to one day take over from the expat in the project planning role.

Develop Project Plans and Schedules:

- Collaborate with Project Planner to document project goals, scope, timelines, and deliverables.
- Assist the Project Planner with creating detailed project schedules using tools like MS Project and Primavera.
- Assist the Project Planner to develop realistic deadlines, milestones, and timelines to ensure timely completion.
- Prepare schedule extracts focusing on individuals’ scope of works.
- Read drawings to identify activities required in schedules.
- Develop and learn planning skills from the Project Planner.
- Plan your own development goals, schedule and track your own development progress as a KPI.

Monitor and Track Progress:

- Assist the Project Planner with regular updates of the project schedules and progress reports to track project performance against set goals.
- Learn from the Project planner to identify potential delays or issues and propose corrective actions to minimize risks to the timeline.
- Sit in on project meetings to understand alignment with project plans and team responsibilities.

Resource Management:

- Assist the Project Planner in the understanding of the allocation of resources effectively (labor, equipment, and materials) to meet project objectives.
- Monitor resource utilization and support the Project Planner with adjustments as needed to optimize project execution.

Risk Management:

- Identify potential risks and issues that could affect project timelines and deliverables and report them to the Project Planner so it can be assessed.
- Support the Project Planner with the development and implementation of mitigation plans to reduce risks and address challenges as they arise.

Communication:

- Support the Project Planner so he may effectively act as a liaison between project teams, clients, contractors, and stakeholders.
- Provide regular updates to Project Planner and sit in in meetings with Project Manager, senior management, stakeholders, and project teams on project status, timeline adjustments, and potential issues.
- Assist with the setting up of meetings so the Project Planner can facilitate meetings to ensure team members are aligned to priorities and timelines.

Documentation and Reporting:

- Prepare and maintain detailed project documentation, including schedules, status reports, change logs, and meeting minutes. This documentation will be reviewed by the Project Planner and then distributed to the necessary stakeholders.
- Ensure all project records are up-to-date and stored appropriately for future reference.

Budget and Cost Control:

- Assist in budget planning and cost estimation.
- Monitor project expenditures to ensure they are within budget and recommend adjustments where necessary.
- Provide feedback to the Project Planner of any irregularities or concerns.

Quality Assurance:

- Ensure the project plan incorporates quality assurance activities to ensure the final product meets project standards and client expectations.
- Conduct QA walks with the Project Planner to assess the actual status during construction.

Post-Project Review:

- Conduct post-project evaluations to assess what went well and identify areas for improvement in future projects.
- Provide input for project planning processes for continual improvement.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

|                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>BSc in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Construction Management.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Working Experience – Nature & Length            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A minimum of 3 years’ experience in project planning out of which at least 1 year must have been on a mining project.</li><li>Must have a basic working knowledge in MS Project or P6.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Technical Skills                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ability to manage one’s own activities</li><li>Ability to prepare and deliver oral and written presentations for study and project reports.</li><li>Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Other Skills and Abilities                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Time management skill, ethical and professional attitude</li><li>Familiarity working in a multi discipline teams</li><li>Interpersonal skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures</li><li>Basic project management knowledge.</li><li>Basic construction knowledge.</li><li>Willingness to learn.</li><li>High level of initiative</li><li>Knowledge of safety protocols and environmental regulations within industrial project sites.</li><li>Physical Requirements</li><li>Willingness to work on-site, sometimes in challenging environmental conditions.</li><li>Ability to stand, walk, and inspect installations across the project site for extended periods.</li></ul> |

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: definite Period two 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



# Agriculture Offers “Broad Opportunities as a Profession”

By: Merina Paulos  
Translated from Hadas Eritra  
Newspaper, Published on 12  
September 2026

*This is the story of Mogos Xegay, an exemplary farmer who lives in Barentu, Gash-Barka region. Although he engages in various agricultural activities, these days he works primarily on dairy farming, setting a strong example for his peers.*

**Please, introduce yourself.**

I was born in 1961 in Mensura subzone, Gash-Barka, and am now living in the city of Gherghera. My family took my education seriously and, when



I was eight, enrolled me at Melezaney Elementary School while I was living with my grandparents.

Unfortunately, when I was in the first grade my father passed away due to a snake bite. From that day on, I always worried about my family's future—about who would help my mother and take care of my brothers. When summer ended, my mother tried to convince me to resume my schooling, and my grandfather encouraged me to honor my

reach higher levels of education, sacrificing my own time so they could have a better life. Although I didn't have the opportunity to complete formal schooling, I have raised my children to adopt my favorite discipline—agriculture—and that brings me immense fulfillment.

**What motivates you to work in agriculture?**

My coming from a farming background. My family's agricultural heritage naturally influenced me. Farming was our lifeline; it helped me support my mother and raise my brothers, which is why I developed a deep love for it. As I matured, I worked in this profession for many years, further cementing my passion.

Agriculture is a vital natural resource that offers broad opportunities for productive, fulfilling work. Working hard to produce food for people and feed for animals brings genuine joy as the work connects you directly with nature -- people, plants and animals.

**How did you transition into commercial dairy farming?**

Like most farmers in our

manage and yield far more milk. The Ministry also organized local farmers' associations, provided technical training, and supplied monthly animal feed. Its continuous support and encouragement has made a huge difference for which we remain grateful.

Additionally, in 2009, the Ministry distributed the Hamarya (Bewadr) cattle breed to dairy farmers in Barentu subzone. I received one Hamarya cow. That moment served as the turning point in my dairy operations.

**What are the main benefits of the Hamarya breed?**

Getting that initial cow motivated us to practice careful management, and the results speak for themselves. Choosing the right breed in dairy farming directly impacts output.

When provided with adequate feed, Hamarya cattle produce exceptional milk yields. They are disease-resistant, easy to handle, and low-maintenance because they eat whatever feed is made available to them.

When cross-bred with local indigenous cattle (Dekala

working with cattle and have noted that Hamarya cows, more than other breeds, give birth to twins, which is a unique quality. I now own both pure Hamarya and cross-bred Hamarya cattle that give excellent returns when cared for properly.

**Do you still engage in crop production?**

I have never stopped farming since childhood. My primary crops are sorghum (meshela), pearl millet (bultug), and sesame (semsem).

I have recently acquired an oil-pressing machine to process the sesame we harvest. We sell the fresh sesame oil to local shops and use the byproduct—sesame cake—as nutrient-rich feed for

our dairy cattle.

**How do you use the guidance from the Ministry of Agriculture?**

The Ministry constantly updates us with modern techniques and encourages us through farmers' cooperatives. They provide supplementary feed, support beginners, deliver veterinary services, and educate us on preventing zoonotic diseases (diseases that are transmitted between animals and humans).

In Barentu, we receive expert guidance from zonal and subzonal agricultural officers in Gash-Barka, and we are grateful to all of them. In particular, Dr. Tekleezghi Tekie, head of Animal Resources in Gash-Barka region, has been an exceptional motivator. He works tirelessly for our development by sending skilled professionals directly to our farms. We sincerely thank him and his entire team.

## NEWS

### VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION

Members of the Prison and Rehabilitation central office and prison and rehabilitation services in the Central Region have voluntarily donated 45 units of blood aimed at enriching blood supply of the National Blood Transfusion Service.

Noting that the program that was conducted under the objective “Let's Save Life with Our Renewable Blood”, Ms. Gimja Gebrezgiabhier, coordinator of the program, indicating that they started donating blood in organized manner since long time age and from 2017 they organized voluntary blood donors' association and donating blood every year since then.

The participants of the program said that voluntarily donating blood beyond saving lives and creating spiritual satisfaction has significant importance in knowing one's health condition. The also called on members of the society to follow the noble example.

Nurse Mehari Abraham, head of blood donation service at the National Blood Transfusion Service, commending the initiative that the members of the Prison and Rehabilitation Service took, call on the public and especially the youth to follow the noble initiative.

Nurse Mehari went on to say that as a result of the growing awareness of the public the National Blood Transfusion Service is supplying over 80% blood demand of hospitals across the country.



father's wishes, but I couldn't bring myself to go back to school under such difficult circumstances.

From a young age, I took full responsibility of our household. I worked as a cowherd, engaged in small trade, and farmed. In my father's place, I supported my brothers and helped them

country, we initially practiced traditional ways of raising animals. Over time, however, we shifted to modern dairy farming.

The Ministry of Agriculture provided us with valuable guidance on breed selection, emphasizing the quality of cattle over sheer numbers because quality breeds are easier to

Hamarya), their offsprings tend to have strong stamina, adapt well to feeding, provide excellent milk and meat, and remain easy to manage. I have given my herd thorough care, and, over time, my single cow has multiplied twenty-fold. I feed them green forage combined with sesame oil cake, which keeps milk yields high.

I have spent around 55 years