ERITREA PROFILE

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PRESIDENT ISAIAS AFWERKI RETURNS HOME FOLLOWING WORKING VISIT TO RUSSIA



President Isaias Afwerki and his delegation returned home in the early morning hours of November 1 after concluding a working visit to Russia, where they participated in the Third Russia-Africa Summit on October 28 and 29.

In the late evening hours on 31 December at the Kremlin, President Isaias held extensive talks with President Vladimir Putin on enhancing bilateral ties and discussing matters of mutual interest, followed by a closed-door session. President Isaias commended the proceedings of the summit and highlighted the pivotal role Russia can play in advancing cooperation with Africa through its vast technological and industrial capabilities.

During their bilateral meeting, both nations agreed to bolster cooperation across key sectors, including energy, technology, mining, agriculture, and food security. President Putin thanked President Isaias for attending the summit, underscored the alignment of the two countries' positions on critical international issues, and expressed Russia's gratitude for Eritrea's support at various UN platforms.

Earlier in the afternoon, President Isaias and his delegation met with Russian Minister of Transport Dmitry Yadrov to discuss strengthening broad cooperation on land, sea, and air transport infrastructure projects. Minister Yadrov expressed Russia's readiness to expand ties in the sector and noted the prospects for investment by relevant Russian companies.

The Eritrean presidential delegation included Foreign Minister Osman Saleh and Eritrea's Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Petros Tsegay.

DIASPORA NATIONALS EXPRESS READINESS TO STRENGTHENPARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL RESILIENCE

At seminars conducted on 31 October, Eritrean nationals residing in the United Arab Emirates and Australia expressed their readiness to strengthen organizational capacity and unity, as well as their participation in the national resilience program.





At seminars held in Dubai and the Northern Emirates, Mr. Mohammed Mahmud Selim, Eritrea's Consul General, and Mr. Tesfu Gebretensae, Head of Public and Community Affairs, provided briefings on the objective situation in the homeland, as well as regional and global developments.

The participants, for their part, condemned the external hostilities being perpetrated against Eritrea and expressed their resolve to strengthen organization and participation in the national resilience program.

Similarly, at a seminar conducted by the Eritrean community in Sydney, Australia, Mr. Endrias Abraham, Eritrea's Consul General, and Mr. Yasin Omar, Head of Public and Community Affairs, provided briefings focusing on the timely responsibilities of nationals.

The participants, for their part, expressed their determination to strengthen their participation in national affairs.

According to reports, nationals residing in cities across Australia and New Zealand have conducted similar seminars.

Meanwhile, Public seminars have been conducted for nationals in Germany, the UK, Canada, and the US, focusing on the objective situation in the homeland and the timely responsibilities of nationals.

Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Germany, and Mr. Teklu Lebasi, Coordinator of Consular Affairs, conducted seminars for nationals in Hamburg and Berlin. Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Eritrea's Consul General in Frankfurt; Mr. Teame Haile, Head of Public and Community Affairs; and Mr. Fitsum Sahle conducted seminars for nationals residing in Stuttgart and Frankfurt, focusing on the objective situation in the homeland as well as regional and global developments.

Likewise, Mr. Saleh Abdella, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the UK and Ireland, and Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, Head of Public and Community Affairs, conducted seminars for nationals in Manchester and its environs, focusing on the timely responsibilities of nationals in national affairs.

Mr. Temesgen Haileab, Coordinator of National Resilience in Canada, conducted a seminar for nationals in Toronto and its environs. At the seminar, Mr. Temesgen provided briefings on the external conspiracies being perpetrated against Eritrea with the aim of derailing its developmental progress and called on nationals to enhance their awareness, unity, and participation in national affairs.

In the same vein, seminars for nationals in the US cities of Oakland, Santa Rosa, and San Jose were conducted by Mr. Berhane Gebrehiwet, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the US; Ms. Hadinet Keleta, Head of Public and Community Affairs, for nationals in Charlotte and Atlanta; Mr. A'Nur Humed, Head of Consular Affairs, for nationals in Seattle and Portland; and Dr. Gideon Abay, for nationals in Boston and New York. The seminars included extensive briefings on the objective situation in the homeland in relation to regional and global developments.

At the seminars conducted in the various countries, the nationals expressed their conviction to stand alongside their Government and people.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NUEWCOMMEND MS. ROZINA MEBRAHTOM

The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Eritrean Women have encouraged Ms. Rozina Mebrahtom, who was honored as one of the "FAO 100 Women Heroes 2026" by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy, on 16 October 2026, in connection with World Food Day celebrations.

At the ceremony organized on 29 October, Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture, said that Ms. Rozina had transformed rugged, barren, saline land unsuitable for cultivation into fertile and productive agricultural land while shouldering the dual responsibilities of supporting her family and engaging in development activities. He congratulated her on gaining international recognition as an exemplary farmer and becoming a source of pride for Eritrean women and called on others to follow in her footsteps.

Continued on page 5

Development

The Timeless Beauty of Massawa's Architecture

By: Mussie Efriem

Massawa, often described as one of the most historic and beautiful coastal cities in Eritrea, holds remarkable historical, cultural, architectural, and economic importance. Located along the western coast of the Red Sea, approximately 115 kilometers northeast of Asmara, Massawa has played a significant role in connecting Eritrea with the wider world for centuries. Its strategic geographical position made it an essential hub for maritime trade, cultural exchange, and foreign interaction.

The Old City of Massawa is particularly significant because it preserves the city's historical identity. Its narrow streets, traditional buildings, coral-stone architecture, old mosques, and historic landmarks reflect the influence of diverse civilizations and eras. Walking through the Old City feels like traveling back in time, as its buildings and streets recount stories of global commerce, migration, colonial rule, and the enduring resilience of the Eritrean people.

Positioned at a crucial maritime crossroads, Massawa naturally attracted merchants, sailors, travelers, and foreign powers seeking control over Red Sea trade routes. Through these interactions, the city became a melting pot of cultures, languages, religions, and traditions. Over time, Massawa experienced successive periods of Ottoman, Egyptian, and Italian influence, each leaving a lasting mark on the city's physical appearance, architectural style, and cultural identity.

Massawa's architectural character is especially visible in its Old Town, which occupies an island connected to the mainland via Tiwalet Island. Its narrow, winding streets, arched passages, traditional courtyards, and wooden balconies reflect centuries of clever adaptation to the coastal environment. Much of this historic architecture dates back to the Ottoman period, when Massawa emerged as a major commercial and administrative center following Turkish arrival in 1557. Ottoman administrators left behind fortifications, water infrastructure, and structures constructed from rough coral stone. Later, during the Egyptian administration from 1865 to 1885, much of the Old Town's remaining building stock took shape using carefully cut coral blocks while retaining earlier architectural traditions.



One of the most distinctive features of the Old Town is the reliance on locally quarried coral limestone as a primary building material. Houses, mosques, and commercial buildings were constructed with thick walls to regulate indoor temperatures, while narrow streets provided critical shade from the intense tropical sun. Another remarkable feature is the traditional mashrabiya—intricately carved wooden latticework balconies projecting from upper floors. Beyond their aesthetic appeal, these enclosed balconies allowed air to circulate while offering shade, privacy, and protection from direct sunlight in a city known for extreme heat and humidity.

The city's skyline and urban layout also showcase significant religious landmarks. Among the most historic structures are the old mosques that illustrate Massawa's longstanding role in the spread of Islam along the Red Sea coast. Foremost among them is the Mosque of the Companions (Masjid al-Sahaba). Associated with the First Hijra in the seventh century, when the early followers of the Prophet Mohammed migrated from Mecca to East Africa seeking refuge from persecution, the site is traditionally believed to have been established around 615 AD. Regarded as one of the oldest mosques in the world and the first on the African continent, it holds a place of profound spiritual importance in Eritrean and African history.

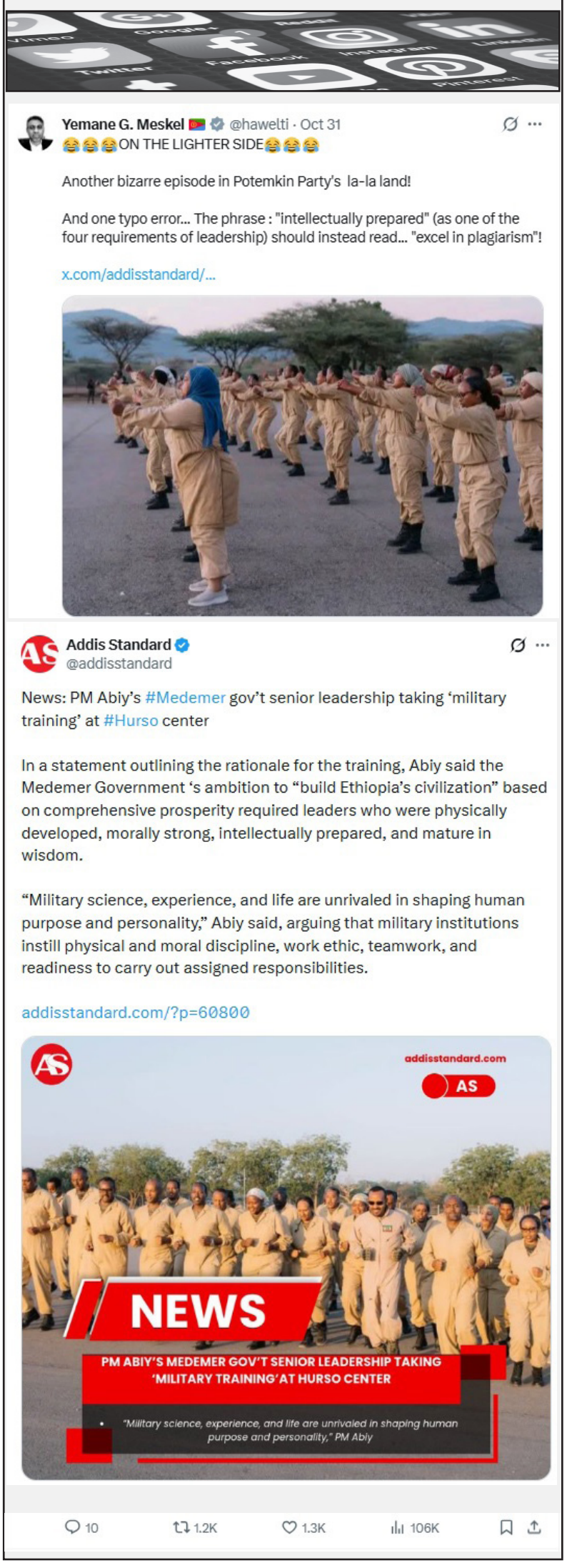
The arrival of Italian colonial rule in 1885 introduced another key chapter in Massawa's urban evolution. Italian administration brought considerable expansion, particularly during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. Following destructive earthquakes, including the major seismic event of 1921, Italian architects and engineers undertook extensive reconstruction. They repaired and rebuilt existing structures while blending traditional Turkish and Egyptian styles with European design principles and new building materials like brick and reinforced concrete.

Notable examples from the Italian era include the four-story Hotel Torino, built in the 1930s in the Old City. The building offers a unique interpretation of Arabic architectural elements through a modernist lens, representing a period when European modernism was adapted to the climate of the Red Sea. Other landmark structures, such as the Hotel Savoia, the former Banca d'Italia, and the Governor's Palace, further reflect this dynamic transitional period.

The architectural landscape of Massawa extends beyond the Old Town to the neighboring island of Tiwalet. Connected by causeways and bridges, Tiwalet became a major center for expansion during the 20th century. Here, history meets the modern era at the Three Tanks Monument, which commemorates the armored vehicles used during Operation Fenkil in February 1990, when Massawa was liberated from Ethiopian occupation.

What makes Massawa truly remarkable is not simply the presence of individual historic monuments, but how these disparate architectural traditions seamlessly coexist within a single urban landscape. Ottoman and Egyptian coral-stone engineering, early Islamic heritage, and Italian colonial designs together create a city unlike any other in the region—telling a timeless story of trade, exchange, and urban evolution.

From Social Media



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SpotLight

Beyond the Politicized Narrative

Bana Negusse

Last week, the 2026 Social Forum, an annual meeting convened by the Human Rights Council and chaired by Mr. Habtom Zerai in his capacity as Chair-Rapporteur, concluded following two days of substantive and engaging discussions. The discussions focused on the contribution of international cooperation and solidarity, including South-South cooperation, to the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.



The Forum addressed five thematic areas: international cooperation for the right to health amid declining international health financing; securing sufficient policy and fiscal space to enable countries to meet their health-related human rights obligations; equitable access to medicines, vaccines, medical equipment and health products; the protection of the right to health and to development in armed conflict; and fostering an inclusive and rights-based digital health transformation.

Bringing together Member States, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and other stakeholders, the Forum provided an important platform for dialogue on pressing global health challenges. To mark its conclusion, the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations hosted a reception for participants, expressing appreciation for their valuable contributions.

While Eritrea's chairmanship of the Forum was welcomed with pride by many Eritreans at home and abroad, as well as others who recognized its significance, it was also met with unwarranted criticism. Indeed, this criticism continues a broader, long-standing campaign of hostility and disinformation against the country, while also being totally detached from the Forum's substance and objectives, reflecting a persistent pattern of politicization rather than genuine engagement with Eritrea's contribution to international cooperation and the right to health.

It is useful to recall that the Social Forum serves as a platform for discussing challenges related to human rights and development, bringing together diverse perspectives and experiences. Its effectiveness depends on meaningful participation, constructive engagement, and the recognition that countries with different histories and development trajectories can contribute to addressing shared global challenges.

Eritrea's chairmanship was entirely consistent with these principles. Its experience as a developing country confronting resource constraints, climate-related challenges, and external pressures offers perspectives relevant to discussions on international cooperation, health financing, and the realization of socioeconomic rights.

What is more, Eritrea has made notable progress in health, education, and other social sectors despite difficult circumstances. Its emphasis on social justice, self-reliance, and the mobilization of domestic capacities provides valuable insights into development approaches grounded in national ownership and sustainability. These experiences are particularly relevant at a time when declining international health financing and widening global and regional inequalities threaten progress toward the right to health.

More broadly, Eritrea's engagement with the Social Forum reflects the country's longstanding commitment to international cooperation and partnership. Setting aside deeply rooted misassumptions and problematic narratives, the truth is that over the years, the country has maintained relations and collaborated with a wide range of states, international organizations, UN agencies, and other institutions, guided by the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality, mutual understanding, and shared interests. These partnerships, irrespective of differences in political systems or development approaches, underscore Eritrea's conviction that meaningful international cooperation must be grounded in respect for national sovereignty, non-interference, and the pursuit of common objectives. This longstanding approach aligns closely with the principles underpinning the Social Forum and reflects Eritrea's continued commitment to constructive multilateral engagement.

Importantly, Eritrea's successful chairmanship and the constructive conclusion of the Forum also speak for themselves. Beyond the criticism and attempts to question its suitability, Eritrea demonstrated its capacity to assume the responsibility entrusted to it, facilitate substantive discussions, and bring together diverse stakeholders around issues of shared international concern. Ultimately, the legitimacy of such a role is reflected not in the rhetoric of detractors, but in the ability to discharge its responsibilities constructively and contribute meaningfully to the process. The Forum's successful conclusion therefore stands as a tangible demonstration of this.

Against this backdrop, the intensity of the criticism surrounding Eritrea's chairmanship warrants closer examination. For years, Eritrea has been subjected to sustained politicized campaigns and negative portrayals, often driven by misinformation and disinformation. The reaction to its appointment as Chair-Rapporteur of the 2026 Social Forum is another manifestation of this broader pattern.



Rather than engaging with the Forum's agenda or the substance of its discussions, some detractors have sought to undermine Eritrea's role through attacks that serve little purpose beyond reinforcing an established negative narrative. Such efforts do not advance the right to health, strengthen international cooperation, or contribute meaningfully to the challenges the Forum was convened to address.

Overall, the successful conclusion of the 2026 Social Forum underscores the importance of inclusive multilateral dialogue and international solidarity. Eritrea's chairmanship provided an opportunity to contribute to these efforts, while the Forum's discussions highlighted the urgent need for cooperation in advancing the right to health. Attempts to politicize Eritrea's participation do little to change this basic reality or diminish the value of the contributions it has made.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE …

Continued from page 1

Ms. Tekea Tesfamicael, President of the National Union of Eritrean Women, commended the Ministry of Agriculture's efforts to encourage women and called on women to learn from Ms. Rozina's experience and become exemplary farmers.

Mr. Seium Teame, from the FAO office in Eritrea, said that Ms. Rozina's selection from among numerous women farmers worldwide had made her a source of national pride and a practical example for other women farmers.

Ms. Rozina, for her part, expressed appreciation to the Government and FAO for the recognition accorded to her and said that the encouragement she had received would motivate her to work harder.

Ms. Rozina was selected from among over 600 exemplary women from 131 countries, becoming one of the 100 honorees and a source of pride for Eritrea in general and Eritrean women farmers in particular.



OPINION

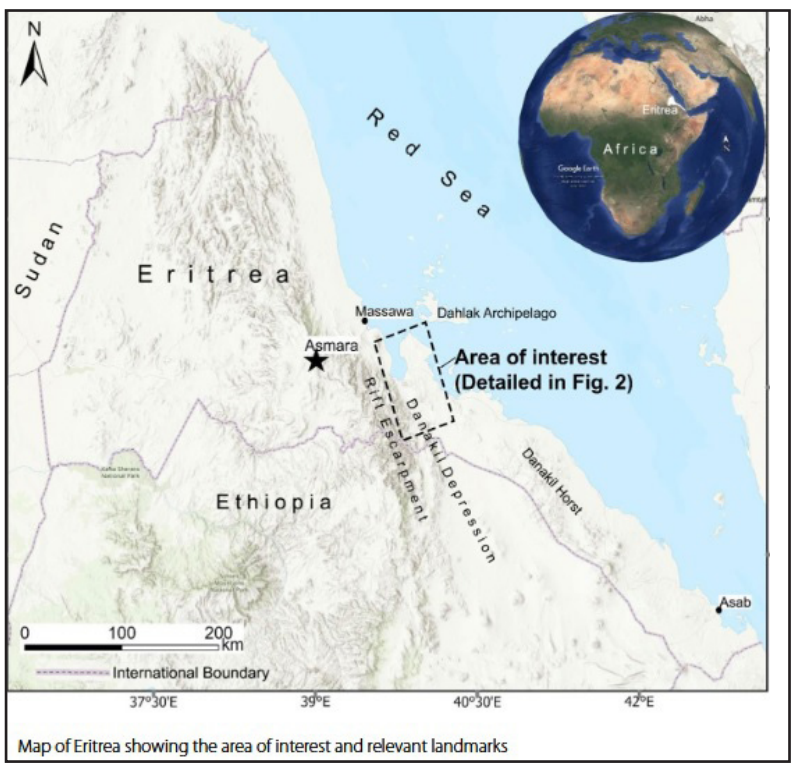
THE GEOTOURISM POTENTIAL OF ERITREA: Gulf of Zula – Danakil Corridor

Hasebela Kafil

ERITREA — long celebrated by paleoanthropologists, archaeologists and geologists as an irreplaceable window into Earth's history and human origins, the dramatic landscapes stretching from the Gulf of Zula down to the Danakil Depression are stepping into the spotlight for an entirely new reason: world-class geotourism. In an era where modern tourism frequently leans toward crowded metropolitan hubs and standardized itineraries, a paradigm-shifting research contribution is redirecting global attention toward the primal, dynamic archives of the Earth.

In a comprehensive new study published in Discover Geoscience, Eritrean researchers Dr. Amanuel Beyin (University of Louisville, USA) and Dr. Tsegai Medin (Commission of Culture and Sports, Eritrea) lay out a compelling vision for how this extreme, breathtaking corridor could transform into a premier destination for sustainable heritage tourism. The collaboration between Beyin and Medin marries international academic rigor with local institutional insight, creating a credible, actionable roadmap for sustainable resource management.

A landmark study, titled "The geotourism potential of geosites and archaeo-paleontological landscape in the Gulf of Zula – Danakil corridor, Eritrea," the article emphasizes that the region



Map of Eritrea showing the area of interest and relevant landmarks

is far more than an arid scientific crucible. Instead, it is framed as a living museum, a unique rift-reef-refugium setting where Earth's tectonic forces and deep human history converge in spectacular fashion.

To walk the Zula – Danakil corridor is to witness the restless power of the planet. Defined by striking geological features, including young volcanic cones, bubbling hot springs, and ancient fossilized reef beds, the landscape offers visitors an unfiltered look at the East African Rift system in action.

Centuries of geological evolution have carved out a topography of stark contrasts: from the coastal azure waters and fossil reefs of the Red Sea's Gulf of Zula to the blistering, below-sea-level expanses of the Danakil Depression. According to Beyin and Medin, these distinct landforms form an extraordinary canvas for geo-education and adventure travel, drawing travelers eager to understand the primal forces shaping our globe.

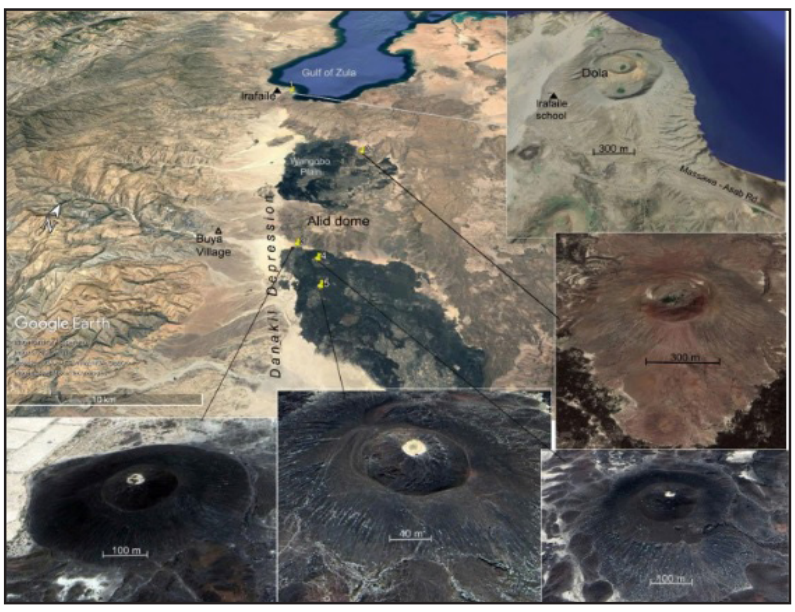
Beyond its dramatic scenery, the corridor holds immense significance for the story of humanity and prehistoric life. The region is globally renowned for yielding crucial clues about early humans and their environments, including the famous a million-year-old human cranium found at Buia, alongside rich deposits of Pleistocene fauna and stone tools.

Marine terraces and ancient coral reefs, such as those at Abdur, further chronicle fluctuating sea levels and ancient climates over hundreds of thousands of years. For science enthusiasts, walking these deposits means treading paths once crossed by early hominins and prehistoric megafauna, making the corridor an irreplaceable archive of deep-time heritage.

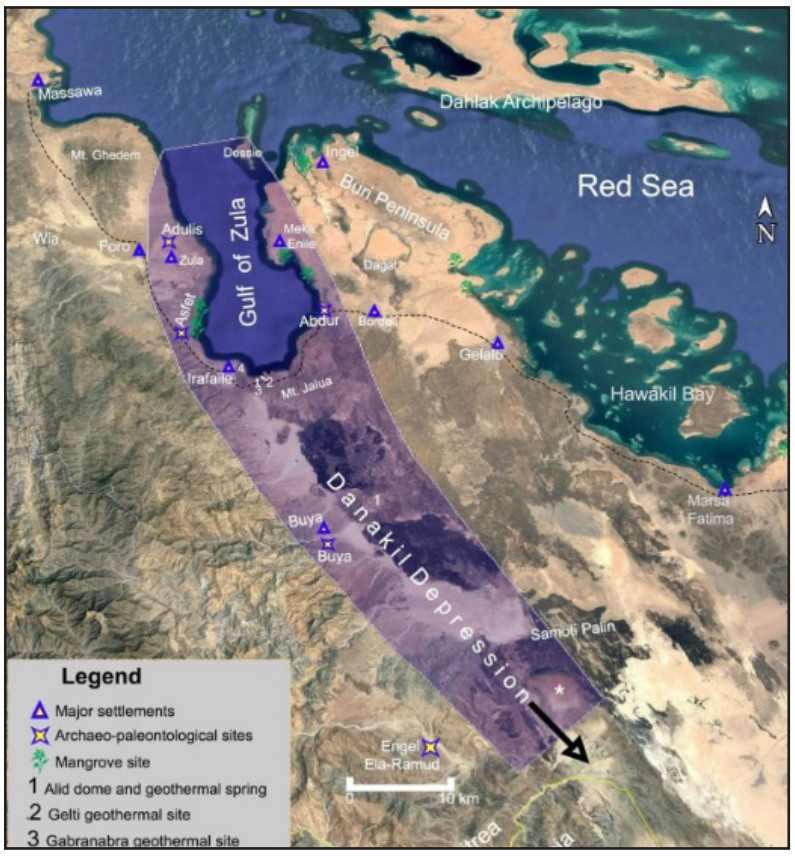
As global interest in geotourism surges, Beyin and Medin's study serves as both a roadmap and a caution. The authors stress that unlocking the economic and educational benefits of the Zula – Danakil corridor depends heavily on proactive, formal protection and coordinated management strategies.

Because fragile fossil sites, delicate geological formations, and unique desert ecosystems can easily be impacted by unregulated traffic, the researchers advocate for sustainable frameworks that safeguard the environment while directly benefiting local communities, who have stewarded these lands for generations.

By bridging scientific preservation with thoughtful tourism development, Eritrea has the unique opportunity to position itself as a global leader in geotourism. For travelers and researchers alike, the message of the new study is clear: the Gulf of Zula – Danakil corridor is not just a relic of the past, but a treasure chest for the future.



Selected volcanic cones in the northern part of the Danakil Depression, south of the Gulf of Zula



Satellite image of the Zula–Danakil corridor showing geoheritage and archaeo-paleontological localities

Ethiopia's Overtly Declared War . . .

Continued from page 5

• "I have begun raising the idea that we should correct the mistakes we made previously and seize Assab from them [Eritrea]".

• "At present, our relationship with Eritrea is not merely an issue of national security, nor merely about raising the question of ports or discussing the Eritrean government. I believe we must recognize, in light of history, that the manner in which we answer the Eritrean question is connected to our very existence".

Ambassador Dina Mufti, Member of the Federal Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee

• "Ethiopia's quest for sovereign sea access is non-negotiable"; and he proceeded to aggressively demand international pressure against Eritrea!

Daniel Kibret, Social Affairs Advisor to Ethiopia's Prime Minister

• "Once Ethiopia obtains access to the sea, the reason for Eritrea being Eritrea will cease!"

Adanech Abebe, Mayor of Addis Ababa City

• "Are we supposed to live forever with the question of our sea closed off to us? There is no young person who will accept living with it closed; at one time it was close to us and we lost it. But this generation will not accept that".

Lencho Bati, Director General at MoFA of Ethiopia's Diaspora Service

• "The Ethiopian military that suffered in the deserts of Tigray, will not stop before taking off its shoes by the Red Sea and wash its feet on Eritrean Red Sea waters".

SpotLight

Ethiopia's Overtly Declared War Agenda Against Eritrea

By Shabait Staff

(Verbatim Statements by Ethiopian Government Senior Officials regarding Eritrea's Sovereignty)

Abiy Ahmed Ali, Prime Minister of Ethiopia

• "Sovereign access to the sea by any means necessary – through negotiations if possible and by force if necessary, Ethiopia would not remain a prisoner of geography."

• "Regarding the Red Sea, and speaking about it repeatedly, let me say it again to make my stance clear; why does Israel hold the Golan Heights? Israel holds the Golan Heights because it believes problems regarding national security, survival and its existence… People are born, grow, age and people die, this is natural. Red Sea access and Ethiopia are just like that."

• "We have found no document – in Cabinet, Parliament and other Government Archives – that asserts Eritrea's independence". Taking their cue from the Prime Minister's incendiary statement, Prosperity Party state media channels actively called on citizens to mobilize and 'withdraw' recognition of Eritrea's 1993 sovereignty, labeling it a 'historical mistake'."

• "Adulis, located on the Eritrean Gulf, can be considered one option. Massawa and Assab can also be considered other options. We do not necessarily hold the position that it must be Assab or Massawa. What we seek is simply a breathing (sovereign) outlet, access to the sea."

• "As you know, five or six years ago we established a navy. Did we establish it so that it [the Navy] could swim around in this glass [container]? I am a million percent certain; Ethiopia will not remain landlocked-whether anyone likes it or not."

• "For Ethiopia, losing access to the Red Sea took about 30 years [Eritrea's legitimate struggle for liberation] – after the 30 years' war, Ethiopia lost it. Now, however, I do not think Ethiopia needs another 30 years to retake it".

• "Therefore, efforts will be made to resolve the issue and minimize losses. Whether it happens through peace or through force, it is inevitable".

• "If fighting breaks out, the outcome is clear. After that, crying and wailing will be of no use. If we enter [the war], the outcome is clear. We have sufficient and dependable capability. There is no force that can stop us. This must be clear".

Field Marshal Berhanu Jula, Chief of Staff of the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF)

• "We will strengthen our army. We will accelerate our development. We will obtain access to the sea, whether through peace or through force; through negotiations if possible and by force if necessary – through Bale or Bole".

General Abebaw Tadesse, Deputy Chief of Staff of the ENDF

• "The offensive launched in Tigray will not stop there. Mekelle is a mere stop-over; our ultimate destination is Assab; our main objective is to raise our flag in the Red Sea".

Ethiopian Air Force Commander General Yilma Merdasa

• "The main goal is the recovery of sovereign sea access, particularly through the Eritrean port of Assab."

Maj-Gen. Teshome Gemechu: Director-General of International Relations and Military Cooperation (ENDF)

• "Ethiopia is not a landlocked nation. We are not landlocked. Rather, we are an ocean-linked country. Ethiopia had it. And even though the matter hasn't been resolved yet, we are not landlocked".

• "We were created together with the water. We used to have water. The water used to be ours as well as the port. Because it is a special case, we have a double right to demand it".

• "The Red Sea belongs to Ethiopia. We will take it back at any cost! Assab is Ethiopia's Red Sea province".

• "The port of Assab, even its design was made in such a way that it only serves Ethiopia, or starting from the Afar region, focusing only on serving through that route – take this into account as well: in international law, it can serve for a dispute".

Military Commanders

• Public displayed, at the Inauguration of Military Recruits few months ago, of an official Map of Ethiopia that unlawfully incorporates the port city of Assab and Eritrea's southern coastal territories.

1. General Alemshet Degife, Advisor to the ENDF and Chief of Staff and Board Chairman of the Defense Engineering Industrial Corporation (DEIC)

• "We have entered a process about a territory we do not control, which connects [us] to other continents, could allow those whom we have historically regarded as our enemies to establish themselves directly within 60 kilometers of us without asking our permission".

Shimelis Abdisa, President of the Oromia Region

• " Irrecha [traditional Oromo celebrations] will be celebrated in the Red Sea (Assab), next year."

General Bacha Debele, Former Ethiopia's Ambassador to Kenya

• "When we say Assab belongs to Ethiopia, it is because it belongs to Ethiopia. What you [Eritrea] took by force, we will return by force".

• "Once war breaks out, there will be no such thing as the Government of Eritrea. This must be clearly understood. Geography will change. Governments will change. The borders of countries will also change. The border that exists between Eritrea and Ethiopia will cease to exist".

• "If the Eritrean Government ceases to exist, what could possibly happen? It will collapse on its own and it will be gone. Isn't this war? Once a war breaks out like this, there is no distinction between the rear base and front line. In modern warfare, there aren't separate rear base and front lines. Any place becomes a front line. Asmara cannot remain a rear base area [no-combat zone], while Badme is the front line. Both are the front lines".

General Tsadkan Gebretensae, Military Advisor to the ENDF

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From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · 18h

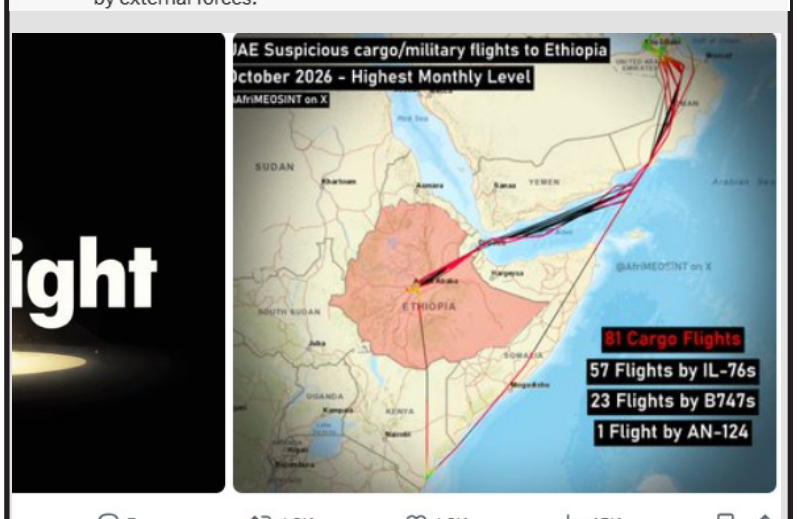
ETHIOPIA'S OVERTLY DECLARED WAR AGENDA AGAINST ERITREA

(Verbatim Statements by Ethiopian Government Senior Officials denigrating Eritrea's Sovereignty)

The Potemkin Party is engaged, these days, in a frenzied and deceitful diplomatic campaign to re-package the unprovoked war that it has declared against Eritrea for over three years now in "self-defense garb".

As illustrated in the link below, the regime has leveraged, throughout this period without let-up, all its political, media and military institutions to indoctrinate its population, and especially the youth, with incendiary propaganda to normalize and rationalize a war of aggression against Eritrea.

To this end:
1. Eritrea's Statehood and hard-won independence were, and continue to be, denigrated as "a conspiratorial Project conceived by external forces". These inflammatory and provocative positions constitute brazen violations of international law and the sovereignty and integrity of a UN member State.
2. The Eritrean sovereign port of Assab is often depicted as "stolen Ethiopian land" that must be retrieved to "correct a historical mistake". This falsehood and revisionist narrative of history is peddled to justify its agenda of "sovereign access to the sea".
3. Eritrea's southern coastal land must also be annexed to provide "strategic depth" to Ethiopia's phantom navy.
4. Even prior to its declaration of war against Eritrea through the announcement of its Leader to the House of Peoples Representatives on 13 October 2023, and as early as July-August 2022 while the war in the Tigray Administrative Region was still raging, the Potemkin Party had sought to create an alliance with the TPLF to wage war against Eritrea which it had dubbed as the "ultimate enemy" of both entities.
5. The Potemkin Party also ramped up, inconsequential as it may be, its hostile activities of sponsoring subversive groups ("RASDO", "Green Islamic Movement", and another obscure outfit classified as a foreign-based terrorist Group by Germany's Prosecutor Office) for the purposes of "regime change".
6. The intensive war campaign and relentless saber-rattling have been accompanied by massive weapons purchasing spree; mostly underwritten by external forces.



ADS

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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	• BSc in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Construction Management.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• A minimum of 5 years' experience in project planning out of which at least 1 year must have been on a mining project. • Must have a basic working knowledge in MS Project or P6.
Technical Skills	▪ Ability to manage one's own activities ▪ Ability to prepare and deliver oral and written presentations for study and project reports. • Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills.
Other Skills and Abilities	• Time management skill, ethical and professional attitude • Familiarity working in a multi discipline teams • Interpersonal skills and adaptability to work with people of different cultures • Basic project management knowledge. • Basic construction knowledge. • Willingness to learn. • High level of initiative • Knowledge of safety protocols and environmental regulations within industrial project sites. • Physical Requirements • Willingness to work on-site, sometimes in challenging environmental conditions. • Ability to stand, walk, and inspect installations across the project site for extended periods.

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

ADS

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Aggreko International Eritrea Project LTD is inviting applicants for the following position for its Bisha Site Project;
Electrician

Job Title 1: Electrician

Reporting Level: The position reports to the Site Operations Supervisor
Purpose of the Job: To operate, maintain and repair Aggreko equipment as per work instructions in accordance with Aggreko standards.

Key responsibilities:
- To carry out major electrical equipment maintenance as per work instruction on Aggreko equipment
- To carry out systematic fault finding and repairs on electrical and control equipment.
- To carry out high voltage Aggreko equipment maintenance.
- To carry out procedural based failure reporting using paper and electronic systems
- To carry out 'A' service maintenance as per work instruction on Aggreko generators
- To carry out 'On the Job Training' for Service Crew.
- To complete and maintain paper and electronic records as per site specifics
- Operate the Aggreko service mobility system
- To operate and diagnose Aggreko control systems.
- Issuing AC electrical 'permit to work'.
- To carry out switching on LV and HV Aggreko equipment
- Assisting with the installation and demobilisation of Aggreko equipment.
- To follow and comply with Aggreko QHSE standards
- Adherence to 5S
- Safety of self and others

Aggreko places a strong emphasis on health, operational safety and environmental protection. It is a requirement and moral obligation of each employee to be actively committed and accountable for compliance to the Aggreko Health, Safety & Environmental policies, operating procedures and compliance to local legislation.

- **Qualifications and Skills**
- Qualified artisan in accordance with local labour laws
- Must successfully complete ALL assessments in compliance with Gen Tech Electrical requirements.
- The ability to use specialist tools and ensuring all tooling is calibrated in accordance with Aggreko standards and local legislation.
- Must be capable of working in a restricted space and at heights up to 2.5 metres
- Ability to work autonomously when required
- Ability to coach and mentor

To be certified as AP/HV or CP/HV after a defined grace period and maintain certification throughout employment
- **General Information and other requirements:**
  . **Place of Work:** Bisha site.
- **Type of contract:** Indefinite Period.

Salary: As per Company salary scale.
- **Additional requirement for Nationals:**
- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper 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 sender and,
- 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 :
Aggreko Internatonal Eritrea Project Limited
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare
Department of Labor
P.O.BOX 5252, Asmara, Eritrea

Notice Announcement

RIDA ENGENEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD
undertaking exploration activity in Kerkebet North area.

Here by Rida Group is publically announcing under the Resolution of the Board of Directors on the meeting held on the 23rd of April 2026, that appointed Mr. Osama Taj Al- Sir Hamad to be a General Manager of our Branch Office in the State of Eritrea.

Certifying that this Corporation is duly organized and existing and has the power to take the action called for by the foregoing resolution.

ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY

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.
QA/QC Officer
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities
The QA/QC Officer is responsible for implementing and maintaining quality assurance and quality control processes to ensure that all project activities, materials, workmanship, and deliverables comply with company standards, client specifications, contractual requirements, and applicable industry regulations.
Duties / Functions

- Implement and maintain project Quality Management Systems (QMS).
- Conduct inspections and verify compliance with specifications and standards.
- Review Inspection and Test Plans (ITPs), method statements, and quality procedures.
- Monitor contractor and subcontractor quality performance.
- Raise and track Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs) and corrective actions.
- Maintain quality records, reports, and documentation.
- Support internal and external audits.
- Participate in testing, commissioning, and project handover activities.
- Prepare daily, weekly, and monthly QA/QC reports.
- Promote continuous improvement and quality awareness.
- Inspection and testing procedures
- Engineering drawings and specifications interpretation
- Document control and quality reporting
- Microsoft Office proficiency

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	• Bachelor's degree in engineering, Construction Management, Quality Management, or related discipline
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• Minimum 5 years of QA/QC experience in engineering, construction, mining, or industrial projects.
Technical Skills	▪ Ability to manage one's own activities on or ahead of schedule identifying issues before they happen (Proactive) • Excellent communication, interpersonal, righting and presentation skills.
Other Skills and Abilities	• Ability to interpret construction drawings.

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.).
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  P.O. Box – 272
  Asmara

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Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

Q and A

Integrating Skills for Digitalized Future to improve Healthcare Service

Nuru Abdu Ahmed, a pharmacist, and Bilal Adem Shelogay, a computer engineer, have recently developed an Android mobile application. Here, they talk about their initiative and future plans.

By: Kidane Shimendi

Would you introduce yourselves?

Nuru Abdu Ahmed - I graduated with distinction from Orotta College of Medicine and Health Sciences on December 19, 2020. I am now serving as a Formulary Process Officer in the Medicines Information Services Unit, Pharmacy Services Division, Department of Medical Services at the Ministry of Health. My core duties involve drafting Standard Treatment Guidelines, developing the National Formulary Manual, and revising the Eritrean National List of Medicines


Certificate of Appreciation

this certificate is presented to

Eng. Bilal Adem

In recognition of his valuable contributions as a Mobile Android application developer for the Eritrean National List of Medicines - 8th Edition

October 19, 2026

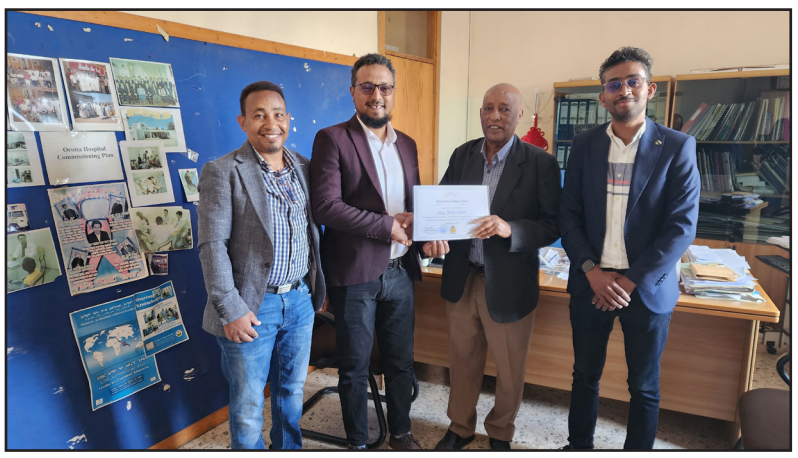
Dr. Gotiom Mebrahtu
FCVG, Dept of Medical Services
Ministry of Health

Mulugeta Alemu
Director, Pharmacy Services Division
Ministry of Health

Certificate of Appreciation

(ENLM), serving as secretary of the Review Subcommittee for the latest edition. In addition to my duties at the Ministry of Health, I work as a medical researcher and have had 20 peer-reviewed publications in international scientific journals.

Bilal Adem Shelogay - I have a Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering and am an IT professional. I have had 11 years of professional experience at Eritrea Telecommunications Services (ERITEL), working at the Internet Service Provider (ISP) section. My career has provided


Contributors and developers of the ENLM app receiving Certificates from Director General Dr. Gotiom Mebrahtu

me with extensive experience in telecommunications and information technology, particularly internet services and network operations.

I have a lot of interest in software development, digital innovation, and entrepreneurship. I am committed to leveraging technology to develop practical solutions and contribute towards business growth and the advancement of the information and communications technology sector in Eritrea.

Nuru, let's talk about the history of the ENLM (Eritrean National List of Medicines) and the development of the ENLM application.

The conceptualization of an essential medicines list in Eritrea started way back in 1983, during the liberation war, when the Department of Health of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) drafted the initial Basic Drugs List to standardize prescription practices and manage the limited supply lines. In 1988, senior healthcare professionals formally endorsed this initiative, laying the groundwork for post-independence policy. Following Eritrea's liberation in 1991, it was formalized as the Eritrean National List of Medicines, with the first edition published in 1993 and getting revised periodically ever since.

The revision process for the current [eighth] edition was finalized in 2024 to update medicine additions and deletions, revise levels of use, refine the Vital, Essential, and Necessary (VEN) classification, and align with modern therapeutic priorities. The list serves as a legal instrument governing procurement, manufacturing, prescribing, and dispensing. It categorizes medicines by level of use and therapeutic class while applying the VEN framework for optimal resource allocation.

Digitalizing the formulary process and key reference documents has long been a priority for the Pharmacy Services Division of the Ministry of Health. Although initial digital concepts were explored during the publication of the seventh edition, they were never fully deployed. The eighth edition addresses previous challenges, marking the development of an official, offline Android mobile application that has been nationally distributed. This initiative and the lessons learned along the way will lead us directly toward achieving the Division's long-term ambitions.

Working alongside computer engineer Bilal Adem and Medicines Information Services Unit Head Mr. Tesfamariam Alem, we invested our expertise to structure the application to make it user-friendly for healthcare professionals, suggested custom icons for distinct dosage forms, and designed the official application icon. The application was continuously refined following valuable feedback from the staff of the Pharmacy Services Division and various other Ministry of Health stakeholders. This project was carried out entirely free of charge through local volunteer experts, reflecting a strong commitment to building home-grown digital healthcare solutions.

Nuru, what is the significance of developing the ENLM app.?

Digitalizing national pharmaceutical reference tools represents a vital step toward modernizing healthcare delivery across the country. Transitioning from static paper manuals to a mobile interface gives point-of-care healthcare professionals immediate access to official national medicine lists. Designing the application for offline functionality ensures easy and reliable access to the ENLM.

Furthermore, featuring clear level-of-use indications, prioritization categories (VEN), and explicit restriction warnings help ensure the rational use of medicines. By visually displaying alternative medicines within the same therapeutic category, healthcare professionals can easily identify suitable substitutes during stakeouts, maintaining continuity of patient care.

Bilal, what is the role of digitalization in the Medical Sector?

Digitalization is essential for development as it improves efficiency, transparency, and accessibility across different sectors. By adopting digital technologies, organizations can streamline operations, reduce costs, improve decision-making, and deliver better services. It also creates opportunities for innovation, economic growth, and improved quality of life.

In the medical sector, digitalization plays a vital role in improving the quality, efficiency, and accessibility of healthcare services. Digital systems help healthcare professionals manage patients' records, medicines, medical supplies, and clinical information more effectively, reducing errors and supporting informed decisions. By strengthening information management and coordination, digitalization contributes to safer patient care and a more efficient healthcare system.

Bilal, let's talk about your input in developing this ENLM app.

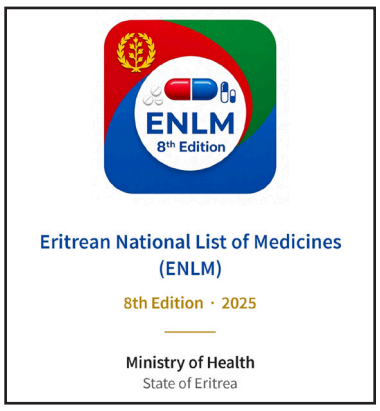
I developed an offline mobile application to improve access to the latest edition of the national list of medicines for healthcare professionals. The application provides a convenient, searchable, and well-organized digital reference, enabling users to find medicines, explore their category, and consult official medical documentation without an internet connection. Designed with usability and practical healthcare needs in mind, it simplifies information retrieval, supports medicine selection and procurement activities, and demonstrates how digital solutions can improve ease of access to reliable medical information and strengthen healthcare services.

Nuru and Bilal, what were your challenges in developing this app?

Developing and deploying a national health application within the public health system presented several operational challenges. Structuring extensive and multi-layered data into a clean, clutter-free mobile interface required careful database modelling and continuous testing to ensure the app remained intuitive for end-users. Besides, relying on voluntary expertise meant balancing development milestones alongside routine official workloads.

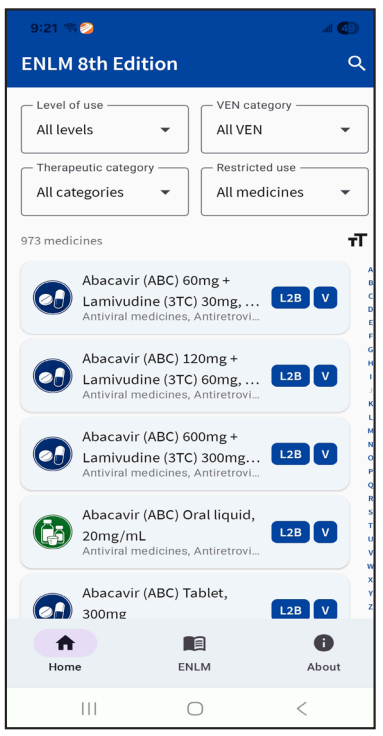
Nuru, what are the future plans?

Looking ahead, the Ministry of Health aims to expand this digital foundation by updating and digitizing the National Formulary Manual to provide detailed monographs containing information on dosage and indication, pharmacology, adverse effects, contraindications, and clinical precautions. Future updates will also incorporate interactive clinical tools directly into mobile platforms, such as automated drug interaction checkers and dose calculation features for paediatric care. Furthermore, digitizing updated national Standard Treatment Guidelines will provide



ENLM 8th Edition APP

healthcare professionals with real-time, disease-specific diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms at the bedside. Unifying these reference tools within accessible mobile applications will harmonize clinical practice, optimize resource



ENLM_8th_Edition

utilization, and strengthen rational medicine use across all levels of healthcare.

Nuru and Bilal, do you have any other message you would like to put across?

Embracing digital transformation is essential for modernizing institutional workflows and improving public service delivery. We encourage all sectors and national institutions to prioritize the digitization of their standard operating procedures, guidelines, manuals, and operational datasets into user-friendly mobile applications and structured databases. Building offline-capable digital platforms ensures seamless information access, improves operational compliance, and elevates service quality. Investing in local technical capacity and user-centered technology will serve as a cornerstone for long-term institutional growth across the nation.

Pharmacist Nuru and Engineer Bilal, thank you for your time and contribution. We are looking forward to your future successes.