

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIZES NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ERITREA'S FAUNA AND FLORA



The Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, the Ministry of Marine Resources, the Forest and Wildlife Authority, and the National Higher Education and Research Institute, organized a National Conference on Eritrea's Fauna and Flora at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) conference hall. The event, held under the theme "Conservation of Eritrea's Fauna and Flora Safeguards Our Future," was attended by ministers, senior government officials, representatives from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and relevant experts.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Tekleab Mesghena, Director General of the Regulatory Services Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, described the conference as an essential milestone in the country's conservation efforts. He commended the active collaboration among experts from the partner institutions and highlighted the progress achieved over the past five years. He noted that nearly 5,000 terrestrial and aquatic species of fauna and flora have been identified, documented, and included in a national database.

Representing the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Amanuel Negassi stressed that Eritrea's fauna and flora are the foundation of the nation's economy, heritage, and identity. He urged efforts to rehabilitate the country's rich biodiversity by addressing challenges posed by climate change, habitat loss, unsustainable exploitation, and limited resources. He also underscored the need for stronger partnerships with the IUCN.

On his part, Minister of Marine Resources Mr. Tewelde Kelati emphasized the importance of conserving and managing marine

resources and the environment, noting that these are central mandates of his ministry. He called for the use of the new National Database on Fauna and Flora to support informed decision-making, collaborative scientific research, and active community participation to enhance the system further.

The General Manager of the Forest and Wildlife Authority welcomed the establishment of the database, while stressing the importance of practical measures to rehabilitate the country's biodiversity and address the root causes of environmental degradation.

Minister of Land, Water, and Environment, Mr. Tesfay Gebreselasie, also highlighted the crucial role of environmental

stewardship in achieving sustainable development. He noted that biodiversity is fundamental to human health and livelihoods, and stressed that biodiversity loss can be reversed through nature-based rehabilitation initiatives and awareness-raising programs. He further explained that the national database will serve as a vital input to the upcoming National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2030).

During the conference, papers were presented on the objectives and processes of documenting Eritrea's fauna and flora, the nature of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and the structure and functionality of the database. In-depth discussions among participants and thematic working groups followed the presentations.

AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING STUDENTS IN THE CENTRAL REGION

Dembe-Sembel and Semaetat high schools in the Central Region presented awards to 253 outstanding students who scored high marks in the national school-leaving and eighth-grade examinations.

Dembe-Sembel High School awarded 60 students who scored a GPA of 3 to 4 in the national school-leaving examination and 74 students who scored over 90 points in the eighth-grade national examination.

Mr. Negasi Woldu, director of the school, congratulated the awardees and their parents, urging the students to work harder for even greater success in their college education.

Mr. Yohannes Solomon, head of secondary school follow-up at the Central Region Education Office, said the achievements were the result of the collective efforts of students, parents, and the school community. He also urged the awardees to continue striving for excellence in higher education.

Similarly, at a ceremony held at the Abraha Bahta School of the Impaired, Semaetat Secondary School awarded 119 outstanding students who scored a GPA of 3 to 4.

Mr. Berhane Woldu, the school's director, reported that out of the students who took the examination from the school, 286 qualified for degree and diploma programs.

Dr. Halima Mohammed, director of evaluation and national examinations, noted that the encouraging results attest to the strong collaboration between students, parents, and teachers. She also congratulated the awardees and their families.

TRAINING ON DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES

The Anseba Region administration, in collaboration with the Research and Documentation Center, provided a 10-day training on documentation and archives to 64 employees of various institutions, including 45 women.

The training covered document organization and inspection, preservation, evaluation, as well as digital document management, among other topics.

Highlighting that the objective of the training was to enhance the proper care and handling of documents, Col. Kibrom Nirayo, head of administration and finance in the region, called on the trainees to apply the knowledge they gained in their workplaces.

The participants noted that the training would make a significant contribution to enhancing their daily documentation activities.

In the same vein, Ms. Azieb Tewolde, Director General of the Research and Documentation Center, conducted a meeting with department and branch heads in the region, focusing on document and archive management.



INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DAY OBSERVED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

International Literacy Day, 8 September, was observed at the national level under the theme "Promoting Literacy in the Digital Era."

According to a statement released by the Ministry of Education, this year's theme highlights how digitalization is transforming learning and emphasizes the need for new literacy skills to safely and effectively access, understand, and create digital content.

The statement also highlighted

the challenges and opportunities presented by digital technology, stressing the importance of bridging the digital divide to promote inclusive learning for all.

Furthermore, the statement underlined the significance of introducing and expanding the use of mass media and information technology in all educational services across the country.

It also called for a thorough review of the illiteracy eradication program, fulfillment of existing commitments, and enhanced readiness and contribution of all concerned parties.

Noting that encouraging progress has been made in eradicating illiteracy in the country, the Ministry of Education called for reinforced participation by all to achieve total eradication.

International Literacy Day is being observed for the 24th time at the national level and for the 55th time globally.



OPINION & ANALYSIS

A Reckless Fantasy Threatening Regional Stability and International Law

Shabait Staff

In recent weeks and months, the ruling Prosperity Party (PP) and its political and military officials have entered an overdrive mode, enveloped in fanfare designed to “normalize” their delusional and reckless pursuit of what they refer to as “sovereign access to the sea.” This narrative, aggressively promoted through an assortment of speeches, ceremonies, and media campaigns, seeks to cast an unlawful, destabilizing, and misguided agenda as a legitimate national aspiration. Yet beneath the spectacle lies a toxic combination of historical revisionism, economic fragility, and deliberate political distraction that threatens not only Ethiopia’s stability but also the wider region.

PP officials have gone to great lengths to portray this maritime ambition as both natural and inevitable. Through carefully choreographed rallies, official statements, and amplified media coverage, they attempt to dress up a reckless geopolitical gamble as a rational national policy. The aim is clear: to normalize what is in fact a dangerous delusion, to make the extraordinary sound ordinary, and to condition both domestic and international audiences into viewing unlawful territorial claims as legitimate statecraft.

To strengthen their narrative, PP

leaders have even begun harking back to one of the darkest chapters in the modern history of the region: the period of annexation. By alluding to and lionizing this unlawful and abominable past, they not only distort history but also trample on the principles of sovereignty and international law that underpin regional stability today. This deliberate glorification of annexation is nothing short of political blasphemy – a red line that must not be contemplated, let alone crossed. It signals an alarming willingness to legitimize aggression as policy, with grave implications for both Ethiopia and its neighbours.

What makes PP’s adventurist posture even more alarming is the stark contrast between its external rhetoric and Ethiopia’s internal realities. The government presides over a fragile economy that it requires intermittent injections of emergency financing from the IMF, the World Bank, and a patchwork of bilateral donors just to stay afloat. Inflation is soaring – among the highest in the world according to independent estimates. Official figures, however, present a starkly different picture, highlighting the government’s credibility gap. At the same time, multiple internal conflicts continue to rage across the country, exacting heavy tolls in lives lost, communities displaced, and property destroyed.

However, rather than focusing on and addressing these pressing crises, PP chooses to dangle the toxic promise of “sovereign access to the sea,” a distraction that diverts attention and resources from the urgent task of national recovery and reconciliation.

Diversionsary theory of war highlights how unpopular leaders manufacture crises abroad, or demonize others, to distract from discontent at home and galvanize support through a “rally round the flag” effect. PP’s behaviour fits this model with striking precision: when domestic legitimacy falters, external threats and manufactured ambitions are invoked as substitutes for genuine leadership.

True to this diversionsary playbook, PP officials have indulged in elaborate exercises of gaslighting. They host high-profile summits on climate change, Afro-Caribbean cooperation, and other grand causes designed to project Ethiopia as a responsible global actor. These spectacles, however, mask

rather than resolve the country’s mounting domestic crises. By diverting attention toward grandiose international posturing, the regime seeks to deceive both domestic and international constituencies – claiming moral leadership abroad while neglecting the urgent imperative of peace, stability, and justice at home as well as the wider region.

To set the record straight, Eritrea is not opposed to cooperation with its neighbours. On the contrary, Eritrea has consistently promoted agreements rooted in international law, negotiated with transparency and implemented through appropriate modalities. Genuine cooperation, however, cannot be built on unilateral adventurism or revisionist claims; it requires mutual

respect, legal clarity, and a shared commitment to stability.

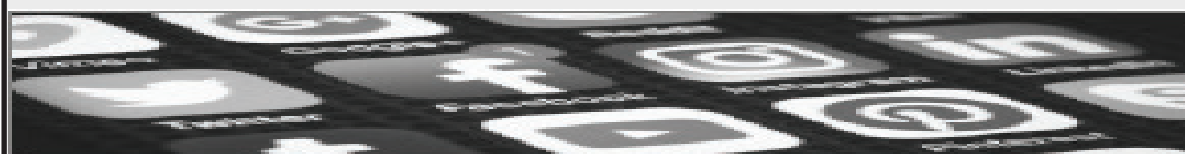
The dangers of Ethiopia’s strategy extend far beyond its borders. Revisionist claims and reckless rhetoric risk destabilizing an already fragile region, inflaming mistrust, and undermining prospects for cooperation. Ethiopia’s neighbours, already wary of its erratic policies, cannot be expected to accommodate unlawful ambitions without consequence.

These dangerous and irresponsible threats against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Eritrea violate the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the Charter of the United Nations, and cardinal principles of international law. To legitimize or even tolerate such rhetoric

would not only undermine Eritrea’s sovereign rights but also weaken the very framework the international community relies on to prevent conflict.

In the end, PP’s toxic agenda of securing “sovereign access to the sea” is both reckless and unsustainable. It represents a dangerous mix of historical distortion, economic irresponsibility, and deliberate misdirection. Ethiopia’s leaders would do far better to confront their domestic crises head-on – by ending internal conflicts, rebuilding a shattered economy, and restoring public trust – than to gamble with regional peace for the sake of political survival. For the sake of Ethiopia and the region, this reckless fantasy must be rejected in favour of legality, stability, and common sense.

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel  
@hawelti



PP (aka Potemkin Party) political and military officials are in an overdrive mode these days; enveloped as they are in inordinate fanfares to "normalize" their delusional and reckless pursuit of "securing sovereign access to the sea".

They are even harking back to the dark chapter in the modern history of both countries to allude to, and lionize, the annexation period; unlawful and abominable as this is.

As underlined on various occasions before, this is of course a political blasphemy of the highest order; a red line that should not be contemplated or crossed.

PP is dangling this toxic, adventurist, agenda of war and conflict while presiding over an economy that requires intermittent financial injections from the IMF, the WB, and other assorted multilateral and bilateral "donors". The multiple internal wars that are raging in Ethiopia to exact avoidable losses of precious lives and the destruction of property is another quagmire that warrants judicious resolution for the sake and welfare of the Ethiopian people.

And yet, PP officials and their minions seem to indulge in extensive and elaborate gaslighting – hosting Summits on Climate Change; Afro-Caribbean Cooperation etc. – to deceive and hoodwink their domestic and international constituencies rather than seeking enduring solutions to their domestic woes and contributing to a regional climate of stability and cooperation on the basis of legality and common sense.

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SpotLight

The 1993 Referendum: Eritrea's Irrefutable Verdict

Bana Negusse

In recent times, we have witnessed a renewed wave of reckless sabre-rattling and deliberate distortions of Eritrea's history – ancient, medieval, and modern – peddled by certain elements and their online echo chambers. Much of this rhetoric is recycled propaganda: tired talking points too flimsy to withstand scrutiny and too dishonest to deserve serious debate. Yet repeated loudly and often, they risk misleading the uninformed and muddying

annexation by Ethiopia in 1962 and overlooked its rightful claims for decades, finally passed Resolution 47/114 by consensus. The resolution authorized the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea (UNOVER), following Eritrea's direct request for international verification. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), despite having decisively defeated Mengistu Hailemariam's Derg in May 1991, refrained from unilaterally declaring



UNOVER's role was extensive, including monitoring voter registration, civic education, campaigning, and polling, while coordinating the participation of international observers. Its teams, drawn from 35 countries, worked alongside Eritrean officials to ensure a credible process. Observers from the OAU, the Arab League, the Non-Aligned Movement, and numerous governments and NGOs joined in. Many were deeply impressed by what they witnessed. The OAU delegation memorably stated: "We admire the tenacity and courage of the Eritrean people. We saw people with their shirt sleeves rolled up engaged in the reconstruction

courage and commitment."

The referendum itself unfolded in three stages. Voter registration began in October 1992 and was completed in March 1993. According to the Referendum Proclamation (No. 22/1991), all Eritrean citizens aged eighteen and above were eligible, with nationality defined under the Provisional Government's Nationality Proclamation (No. 21/1992). More than 1.2 million Eritreans registered to vote, including over 861,000 inside Eritrea, slightly over 154,000 in Sudan, greater than 66,000 in Ethiopia, nearly 44,000 in Saudi Arabia, and tens of thousands elsewhere. Despite challenges such as illiteracy, remoteness, and

April and continued for three days. More than a thousand polling stations opened across the country, operating daily from seven in the morning to seven in the evening. The ballot contained a single question: "Do you approve of Eritrea becoming an independent sovereign state?" Voters expressed their choice by selecting either a blue slip for "yes" or a red slip for "no."

The outcome was overwhelming. With a turnout of 98.5 percent, an extraordinary 99.81 percent of Eritreans voted for independence. International observers, who had monitored every stage of the process, confirmed its credibility and fairness. On 27 April, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative declared that the referendum had been free and fair "at every stage" and conducted "to my satisfaction." That same day, Isaias Afwerki announced: "Eritrea is a sovereign country as of today."

Weeks later, on 24 May 1993, Eritrea formally declared independence, precisely two years after the liberation of Asmara. Four days later, the United Nations admitted Eritrea as its 182nd member. Soon after, Eritrea joined the Organization of African Unity, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, and secured observer status at the Arab League. With independence, Eritrea became the first African state to achieve sovereignty from another African state, concluding the continent's most prolonged armed struggle.

Eritrea's referendum was not a gift, nor a concession. It was the rightful exercise of an inalienable right, carried out with integrity, transparency, and overwhelming popular support. After decades of sacrifice, Eritreans spoke with one voice, and the world bore witness. No amount of distortion can undo what was achieved in April 1993. The referendum remains one of the proudest milestones in Eritrea's modern history and a lasting testament to the power of self-determination.



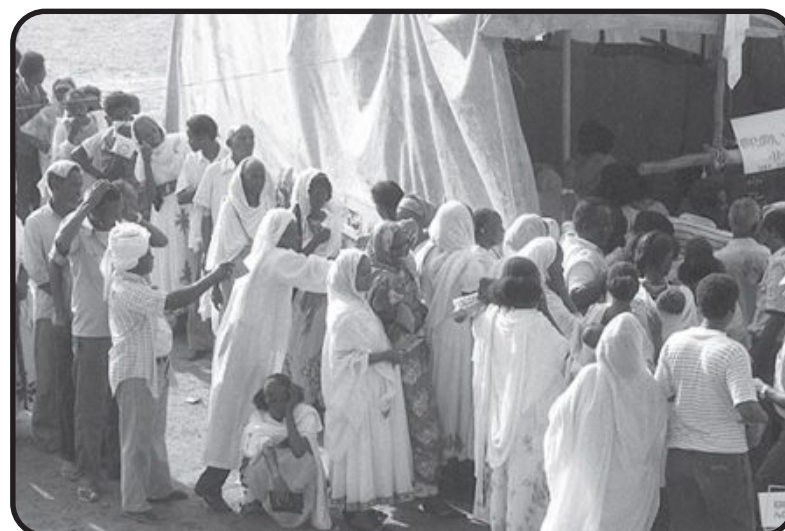
the historical record.

The latest target of this campaign is Eritrea's 1993 referendum for independence. For Eritreans, the referendum was not a procedural detail but the culmination of decades of bitter struggle and sacrifice. It embodied the long-denied right of a people to determine their own destiny and to stand as equals in the community of nations. To distort this moment is not only an affront to Eritrean history but also to the very principle independence.

Held from April 23 to 25, 1993, the referendum was transparent, inclusive, and internationally observed. Eritreans at home and abroad – across Africa, North America, Europe, and the Middle East – voted overwhelmingly for independence, delivering a clear and irreversible verdict. No amount of revisionism or political theatrics can erase that truth.

The process leading to the referendum reflected both Eritrea's determination and its respect for international legitimacy. On 16 December 1992, the UN General Assembly, which had ignored Eritrea's illegal

independence. Instead, it sought to demonstrate to the world that independence was not the choice of a military victor but the collective will of the Eritrean people. As early as May 1991, Isaias Afwerki, then Secretary-General of the EPLF and Head of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, had called on the UN to shoulder its responsibilities and oversee a free and fair referendum. After a series of fact-finding missions, consultations, and technical reports, the UNGA established UNOVER, which deployed in January 1993 with headquarters in Asmara and offices across the country.



of a war-ravaged country. The Eritrean people are powerful, and Africa can learn from their

cultural barriers to women's participation, registration proceeded smoothly, with UNOVER describing the process as fair and inclusive.

The campaign period lasted from February to April 1993. It was marked not only by rallies and public gatherings but also by a widespread civic education effort that explained voting procedures in all of Eritrea's languages. Posters, manuals, radio and television broadcasts, and mobile outreach teams ensured that even remote communities were reached. The actual voting began on 23



OPINION

Because the Cause is Greater Than All of Us: Lessons from Eritrea's Armed Struggle for Independence*

Merhawi Zerai

History is often defined by moments when individuals rise above personal interest to serve something far greater than themselves. For Eritrea, that moment began in earnest on September 1, 1961, when a few brave patriots led by Hamid Idris Awate fired the first shots of resistance against colonial rule. This was the beginning of a 30-year armed struggle—an epic chapter of sacrifice, perseverance, unity, and unwavering commitment to a cause that was greater than any individual: fighting for the independence and dignity of the Eritrean people.

Throughout these three decades, tens of thousands of Eritreans— young and old, men and women, farmers, students, workers— joined the liberation front, not for fame or fortune, but because they believed deeply in the vision of a



Against this backdrop, the cause of liberation wasn't just political—it was existential. For those who joined the armed struggle, it was clear: if Eritrea was to survive and thrive, they had to set aside personal

responsibility.

The freedom Eritreans enjoy today was earned through extraordinary sacrifice. To honor that, the youth today must approach their responsibilities with the same spirit of dedication and purpose. Whether it is through education, entrepreneurship, or public service, every act done in the service of the nation is a continuation of the liberation struggle.

"Because the cause is greater than all of us" is not just a slogan—it is the soul of Eritrea's journey to freedom. It is the belief that something bigger—something more meaningful—can inspire ordinary people to achieve the extraordinary.

The independence of Eritrea stands as a testament to what can be achieved when a people come together in pursuit of a righteous cause. The martyrs did not fight for personal gain. They fought for generations that they would never see. That is the most valid form of patriotism and humanity.

They slept under trees, walked barefoot through rugged terrain, lived with little food or water, and faced constant aerial bombings. Yet they never wavered. Why? Because they believed the cause they were fighting for—freedom—was greater than their own suffering. Thousands were martyred, but they died knowing that their contribution would pave the way for future generations.

Unity in Diversity

Vision and Patience

The Eritrean struggle lasted 30 years—longer than the lifetimes of many of its fighters. The patience and long-term thinking exhibited by the movement are rare qualities in a world that often seeks quick results.

From the outset, the fighters understood that achieving such a monumental goal would not be easy or quick. But their deep belief in the justness of their cause allowed them to endure. Even in the face of global silence, international injustice, and internal challenges, they remained focused. They built schools, clinics, and training centers in the liberated areas. They trained not just soldiers, but thinkers, medics, and administrators.

The victory of 1991 was not a lucky moment—it was the fruit of long-term sacrifice, strategic planning, and unwavering belief in a vision bigger than any one person or generation.

Eritrea's independence was not the end of the story—it was the beginning of a new chapter. The same spirit that fueled the liberation war is needed today to tackle challenges such as economic development, youth employment, environmental conservation, and nation-building.

Today, as we enjoy the fruits of the struggle of our freedom fighters, the responsibility lies with us to carry the torch forward—with humility, discipline, unity, and purpose. In doing so, we affirm that the cause of justice, development, and dignity is still greater than all of us.



free Eritrea. Many never returned home. Their legacy, however, lives on in the sovereignty and peace the country enjoys today. The Eritrean experience stands as a profound reminder that when people rally around a common cause, there is no force too great to overcome.

The Meaning of "A Cause Greater Than Us"

In the Eritrean context, the "cause" was national liberation. But more than that, it was the fight for dignity, equality, cultural identity, and self-determination. Under successive colonial and imperial regimes—Italian, British, and then Ethiopian—Eritreans were denied their fundamental rights. Land was taken. Languages were suppressed. Identity was threatened.

ambitions, comfort, and life itself, to fight for the collective future of the nation.

Sacrifice: The Price of a Greater Purpose

One of the most defining features of the Eritrean struggle was the level of sacrifice made by ordinary citizens. Young people abandoned their studies, parents left behind their livelihoods, and an entire generation committed themselves to years—often decades—of life in the harsh conditions of the field.

For the youth, in particular, the message was clear: personal success is critical, but national progress requires collective effort and sacrifice. The culture of individualism that dominates much of today's world can never replace the power of collective

Eritrea is a country of diverse ethnic groups, religions, and cultures. But during the liberation struggle, this diversity became a source of strength rather than division. Christians and Muslims fought side by side. People from the highlands and lowlands shared meals, trenches, and dreams.

The liberation movement fostered a culture of inclusion and equality, where merit, discipline, and commitment were valued above all else. The unity was made possible because everyone understood that personal differences were minor compared to the shared goal of independence.

This is a key lesson for today's youth and future leaders. When the goal is noble and clearly defined, it unites people across barriers that usually divide them. The Eritrean struggle demonstrated that a society rooted in a shared vision can transcend tribalism, sectarianism, and regionalism.



REPORTAGE

A United Front for Conservation: Eritrea's National Conference on Fauna and Flora

Mussie Efriem

Fauna and flora are the cornerstones of our planet's health. They form the basis of biodiversity, providing the essential services that sustain all life. Flora, or plant life, is the foundation of the food chain, producing oxygen through photosynthesis and serving as a primary food source for many species. Plants also play a vital role in regulating the climate by sequestering carbon dioxide, preventing soil erosion, and purifying water. Fauna, or animal life, contributes to this delicate balance through crucial processes like pollination, seed dispersal, and nutrient cycling, which are all essential for the growth and survival of plants. This intricate dance between different species of flora and fauna creates resilient ecosystems that can adapt to environmental changes, underscoring their immense significance for the long-term sustainability of the natural world and our own well-being.

Eritrea's diverse inland and marine flora and fauna are of immense importance, serving as a foundation for the nation's development and long-term sustainability. The country's unique geographical position—straddling the highlands, western lowlands, and an extensive Red Sea coastline—creates a rich variety of ecosystems, from semi-arid plains to pristine coral reefs. This rich biodiversity is a critical resource for food security, with healthy ecosystems supporting agricultural productivity and vibrant fisheries. While past environmental neglect, due to continuous conflict and drought, has caused land degradation and species loss, the current status indicates a strong national commitment to conservation. The government has implemented a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to restore degraded lands and protect threatened species, such as the African wild ass and the Dugong. Eritrea's relatively untouched marine environment offers significant potential for eco-tourism and sustainable fisheries, which are vital for economic growth. Furthermore, a thriving biodiversity provides essential ecosystem services such as soil stabilization, water purification, and climate regulation, which are fundamental to safeguarding the nation's future against environmental challenges. The preservation of these natural assets is not merely an ecological



goal but a strategic imperative for the well-being and prosperity of the Eritrean people.

A Landmark Event for a Sustainable Future

On September 5, 2025, a landmark multi-sectoral conference was held in Asmara to address the critical issue of biodiversity conservation. The event, which was a collaborative effort, was organized by a coalition of key government bodies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, and the Ministry of Marine Resources, as well as specialized agencies such as the Forestry and Wildlife Authority and the National Higher Education and Research Institute. The involvement of numerous entities underscored a unified and comprehensive approach to environmental stewardship.

The conference's central theme, "Conservation of Eritrea's Fauna and Flora Safeguards Our Future," highlighted the long-term importance of protecting the nation's natural heritage. By bringing together various ministries and experts, the conference aimed to facilitate a comprehensive discussion on conservation strategies. The diverse group of attendees included ministers, senior government officials, and representatives from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

This event is significant for several reasons. First, the collaboration among multiple ministries and institutions demonstrates a holistic recognition that environmental issues are interconnected and require a coordinated response. For example, a healthy marine ecosystem (overseen by the

Ministry of Marine Resources) is dependent on the proper management of land and water resources (under the purview of the Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment). Second, the conference's theme directly links biodiversity conservation to the nation's future, framing it not just as an environmental concern but also as a matter of national security and sustainable development. Finally, the inclusion of the National Higher Education and Research Institute suggests a commitment to grounding conservation policies in scientific research and fostering local expertise, ensuring that future initiatives are both practical and sustainable.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Tekleab Mesghena, Director General of the Regulatory Services Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, called the national conference a "landmark event" and a significant step in the nation's ongoing conservation efforts. He specifically praised the collaborative work of the various government bodies, which has been instrumental in an important achievement over the last five years: the identification and

documentation of approximately 5,000 terrestrial and aquatic fauna and flora species. These species have been meticulously recorded and added to a new national database, a testament to the nation's progress in conservation.

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Amanuel Negassi underscored the profound importance of Eritrea's biodiversity, asserting that it is fundamental to the nation's economy, heritage, and identity. Mr. Amanuel also addressed the significant challenges facing Eritrea's natural environment, including climate change, habitat loss, unsustainable exploitation, and limited resources. He urged a concerted effort to rehabilitate the nation's rich biodiversity. He stressed the importance of fostering a strong partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to leverage international expertise and resources for national conservation initiatives.

In his keynote address, Mr. Tewelde Kelati, the Minister of Marine Resources, highlighted his ministry's crucial role in the

conservation of marine resources. He called for the strategic use of the newly created National Database on Fauna and Flora to facilitate informed decision-making and collaborative scientific research. He also emphasized the importance of enhancing the database's accuracy and completeness through the active involvement of the local community.

The General Manager of the Forestry and Wildlife Authority also praised the new national database, while simultaneously calling for the practical rehabilitation of the country's fauna and flora and urging participants to address the root causes of environmental threats.

During the conference, several papers were presented to detail Eritrea's biodiversity conservation efforts. The presentations covered the processes for registering and documenting the nation's species, provided a scientific overview of the terrestrial and aquatic life, and explained the structure and functionality of the new national database. The conference also delved into the significant threats facing Eritrea's diverse ecosystems. Participants discussed deforestation as a primary threat to terrestrial habitats. At the same time, in the marine environment, the issues of unregulated and improper fishing practices, as well as the use of methods that damage sea flora, were raised as key concerns. The papers and subsequent discussions also highlighted efforts to protect against oil and plastic pollution. These challenges were extensively debated by all participants, underscoring a collaborative and unified approach to finding solutions and safeguarding Eritrea's natural heritage.





SKARGI AFRICA ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION LTD (ERITREA BRANCH) VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

SKARGI AFRICA Engineering & Construction Ltd is inviting applicants for the following positions:

3. Position: Erector

Number required: 4

Type of Contract: Indefinite

Duties and Responsibilities

- Assemble and erect structural steel components
- Interpret structural drawings and specifications
- Use various tools and equipment for erection
- Ensure the stability and alignment of structures
- Adhere to safety regulations and procedures
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading field level risk assessment and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report and safety issues/incidents.
- Compile daily data and writing progress reports as requested

Qualifications

- Technical or vocational training in structural steel erection
- Ability to read and interpret structural drawings

Experience

- Minimum of 5 years of structural steel erection and relevant experience in an industrial setting, preferably in mining or heavy industry
- Adhere to safety regulations and procedures
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading field level risk assessment and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report and safety issues/incidents.
- Compile daily data and writing progress reports as requested

Qualifications

- Technical or vocational training in structural steel erection
- Ability to read and interpret structural drawings

Experience

- Minimum of 5 years of structural steel erection and relevant experience in an industrial setting, preferably in mining or heavy industry

Other Requirements:

- Strong physical stamina and ability to work at heights and in demanding environment
- Ability to work independently and as part of a team.
- Excellent problem – solving skills and ability to work towards strict deadlines with high level of accuracy
- Communication - English

General Information:

- Place of work: BMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company Salary Scale

4. Position: Mechanical Fitter

Number required: 5

Type of Contract: Indefinite

Duties and Responsibilities

- Assemble, install, and maintain mechanical equipment
- Interpret mechanical drawings and specifications
- Use various hand and power tools
- Troubleshoot and repair mechanical systems
- Adhere to safety regulations and procedures
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading field level risk assessment and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report and safety issues/incidents.
- Compile daily data and writing progress reports as requested

Qualifications

- Technical or Vocational training Certificate in mechanical

fitting

- Ability to read and interpret mechanical drawings
- Knowledge of mechanical systems and equipment
- Knowledge of safety regulations and procedures.

Experience

- Minimum of 5 years of mechanical fitting and relevant experience in an industrial setting, preferably in mining or heavy industry

Other Requirements:

- Strong physical stamina and ability to work in demanding environment
- Ability to work independently and as part of a team.
- Excellent problem – solving skills and ability to work towards strict deadlines with high level of accuracy
- Communication - English

General Information:

- Place of work: BMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company Salary Scale

5. Position: Pipe Fitter/HDPE Welder

Number required: 4

Type of Contract: Indefinite

Duties and Responsibilities

- Install, maintain, and repair piping systems
- Interpret piping drawings and specifications
- Cut, thread, and weld pipes
- Test piping systems for leaks and pressure
- Ability to weld poly pipes
- Preparing working materials by clamping, cutting or applying chemical solutions to piping.
- Examining completed welds to ensure they are free of defects, smooth, and functional.
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading field level risk assessment and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report and safety issues/incidents.
- Compile daily data and writing progress reports as requested

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NOTICE

The shareholders of Afro-Oriental Trading plc. in the extra-ordinary meeting they held on July 22, 2025 have resolved that out of the 152 shares late Yoseph Berhe owned in the Company 54 shares to be transferred to W/ro Eden Gebryohanes and the remaining 98 shares to be equally distributed among his 7 heirs.

In addition, they have resolved to appoint W/ro Eden Gebryohanes as manager of the Company for indefinite period. Accordingly, Article I of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is amended to read as follows:

	Name of Shareholder	Nationality	Address	Shares	Capital in Nakfa
1	W/ro Eden Gebreyohans	Eritrean	Sweden	102	1,020,000.00
2	Natnael Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
3	Makda Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
4	Diana Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
5	Nahom Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
6	Libawit Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
7	Tsion Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
8	Fikadu Yosief	Eritrean	Sweden	14	140,000.00
	Total			200	2,000,000.00



Alliance française d'Asmara would like to announce the regular french course for adults, adolescents and children. For adults, class starts on 15th of September and for adolescents and children class starts on 20th of September 2025. Registration has already begun.

Our Adress is close to May Tesfa school, next to Arobana restaurant. For more information n° tel 122605 / 115270



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SKARGI AFRICA ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION LTD (ERITREA BRANCH)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

SKARGI AFRICA Engineering & Construction ltd is inviting applicants for the following positions:

Qualifications

- Technical or Vocational training Certificate in pipe fitting/completed apprenticeship or AWS certification.
- Practical experience as a pipe welder
- Ability to read and interpret piping drawings
- Knowledge of pipe fitting techniques and materials

Experience

- Minimum of 5 years of pipe fitting and relevant experience in an industrial setting, preferably in mining or heavy industry

Other Requirements:

- Strong physical stamina and ability to work in demanding environment
- Ability to work independently and as part of a team.
- Strong attention to detail and accuracy
- Ability to work in confined spaces
- Excellent problem – solving skills and ability to work towards strict deadlines with high level of accuracy
- Communication - English

General Information:

- Place of work: BMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company Salary Scale

6. Position: Crane Operator

Number required: 8

Type of Contract: Indefinite

Duties and Responsibilities

- Operate cranes to lift and move heavy materials
- Inspect and maintain crane equipment
- Interpret load charts and rigging plans
- Ensure safe and efficient crane operations
- Adhere to safety regulations and procedures
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading field level risk assessment and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report and safety issues/incidents.
- Compile daily data and writing progress reports as requested

Qualifications

- Certification in crane operation
- knowledge of crane operation and safety procedures
- Ability to interpret load charts
- Knowledge of safety regulations and procedures.

Experience

- Minimum of 5 years of crane operation and relevant experience in an industrial setting, preferably in mining or heavy industry

Other Requirements:

- Strong physical stamina and ability to work in demanding environment
- Strong spatial awareness and hand - eye coordination
- Ability to work in a fast - paced environment
- Excellent safety records
- Excellent problem – solving skills and ability to work towards strict deadlines with high level of accuracy
- Communication - English

General Information:

- Place of work: BMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company Salary Scale

7. Position: Electrical Technician

Number required: 12

Type of Contract: Indefinite

Duties and Responsibilities

- Install, maintain, and repair electrical systems and equipment
- Interpret electrical drawings, schematics, and technical manuals
- Troubleshoot electrical faults in industrial machinery and systems
- Ensure compliance with electrical codes and safety standards
- Conduct routine inspections and preventative maintenance
- Install and test electrical control systems
- Maintain records of repairs and maintenance performed
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading field level risk assessment and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report and safety issues/incidents.
- Compile daily data and writing progress reports as requested

Qualifications

- Technical or Vocational training Certificate in Electrical Technology or a related field
- Proficiency in interpreting electrical diagrams and technical documentation
- Knowledge of industrial electrical systems and components
- Understanding of safety codes and regulations related to electrical systems
- Certification or license in electrical work (if applicable)

Experience

Minimum of 5 years of relevant experience in electrical maintenance in an industrial setting, preferably in mining or heavy industry

Other Requirements

- Strong physical stamina and ability to work in a demanding environment
- Ability to work independently and as part of a team
- Strong attention to detail and quality
- Ability to work in confined spaces and at heights
- Excellent problem – solving skills and ability to work towards strict deadlines with high level of accuracy
- Communication - English

General Information

Place of work: BMSC Sites

Type of contract: Indefinite Period

Salary: As per the Company Salary Scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defence.
- Present clearance paper from current/Last employer
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.)
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender
- All applications should be send through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper
- Applicants should attach Authenticated Educational Documents.
- Applicants should provide letter of service from former employers
- Address: Please mail your applications to:
SKARGI AFRICA Engineering & Construction ltd
P.O.Box 7986 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Department of Mineral Resources Management
P.O.Box 272 Asmara, Eritrea
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs
P.O.Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



A Visit to the Monument of Eritrea's First Martyr: A Journey of Remembrance

Kidane Smendi

The memorial monument for Abdu Mohammed Fayd, the first martyr of the Eritrean armed struggle, stands in the heart of the Warsay Yikealo School in Sawa, a place synonymous with Eritrea's nation-building efforts. A visit to this historical site offers a powerful connection to the country's long and arduous fight for independence. This struggle began on September 1, 1961, and culminated in sovereignty on May 24, 1991.

Eritrea's armed resistance was not an impulsive act. It was the culmination of relentless, peaceful struggles that began during the British period and were met with the unjust imposition of a federation with Ethiopia. When Emperor Haile Selassie systematically dismantled this federation, Eritrean resistance shifted to an armed one. On September 1, 1961, Hamid Idris Awate and his comrades began the struggle on Mount Adal, armed with little more than outdated rifles and an unwavering vision of a free Eritrea.

In the early days, these few freedom fighters employed guerrilla warfare, primarily

attacking police stations to send a message of defiance. On October 24, 1961, during a police operation to hunt down the fighters, Abdu Mohammed Fayd was shot and killed while retreating with his comrades. He became the first martyr of the Eritrean armed struggle. His comrades carried his body to "Kieru" for burial. A monument now stands near Mount Omal, marking the place where he fell, his name roughly inscribed in Arabic and Tigrinya.

This monument remains a powerful symbol of sacrifice, nationalism, comradeship, and resilience. Its location in Sawa, a national hub for youth completing their high school and national service, makes it especially significant. This year, Sawa celebrated the September 1st anniversary with artistic performances, and a group of Warsay Yikalo teachers visited the monument to pay their respects.

Reflections from the Visitors

The visit to the monument had a profound impact on the teachers, who shared their reflections on the experience:

Sham Michael: "September 1st is one of our most valued national holidays. It reminds us of the sacrifices our heroes made for the peace we enjoy today. Their determination to envision an independent state, even when diplomatically isolated and outnumbered, is astounding. This visit has made me incredibly proud of my Eritrean identity and has reinforced the importance of sharing our rich history, especially with the younger generation who may be vulnerable to a 'digital war'."

Mohammed Osman-Suliman: "The core national values that made

us a free and sovereign state—nationalism, unity, resilience, and sacrifice—are a major source of pride. Every day, when I wake up and see Mount Omal where Abdu



Mohammed osman Suliman

Mohammed Fayd died, I am filled with awe. For me, this monument is not just a memorial for one hero, but for the entire Eritrean people, as the cause and the struggle belonged to all of us."

Fitsum Tsegay: "Reaching the monument filled me with a sense of pride and took me back in time, allowing me to imagine the challenges our freedom fighters faced. This historical site prompted



Fitsum Tsegay

me to a moment of self-reflection, prompting me to question what role I can play in our ongoing nation-building process. It was a truly memorable experience, and I would recommend that other institutions organize similar visits."

The visitors returned home with their national consciousness enhanced and their historical knowledge expanded. As teachers, their renewed sense of purpose will extend to their students and the wider community. Organizing such events for teachers is transformative, and it is recommended that all institutions schedule similar visits to national historical sites to raise awareness and improve productivity.



Sham Micheal



LOCAL NEWS

'QEYAHITI EMBABA' WEEK ENTHUSIASTICALLY CONCLUDES

'Qeyahti Embaba' (Red Flowers) week, which began on 26 August in Keren city, concluded enthusiastically on 4 September. The concluding event was attended by Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, chairman of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, along with government officials, army commanders, and invited guests.

Mr. Shishay Haileab, chairman of the coordinating committee, said the event demonstrated the strong participation of all sub-zones in the Anseba Region. A total of 120 students selected from across the sub-zones, as well as 30 members of the March Band and Choir of the National Union of Eritrean Youth

and Students branch, took part in the program.

Mr. Shishay went on to say that the week made a significant contribution in nurturing identity and nationalism, as well as in promoting culture, preserving tradition, and strengthening societal values. He also commended all those who contributed to the successful implementation of the program.

Mr. Saleh Ahmedin, for his part, said the program was part of the union's broader efforts to strengthen the 'Qeyahti Embaba' organization. He called on all partners to continue their contributions for the realization of the initiative.

