

MINISTER OSMAN SALEH BRIEFS MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC COMMUNITY



Foreign Minister Osman Saleh, on Thursday 15 October, briefed members of the diplomatic community residing in Asmara on Ethiopia's ongoing violations and infringements, which he said are deliberately directed against Eritrea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as their implications for undermining peace and stability in the Horn of Africa.

In his briefing, Minister Osman stated that, over the past three years, the Prosperity Party had repeatedly declared its intention to pursue all possible options, including the use of force, to realize its ambition of securing what it calls "sovereign access to the Red Sea." He stated that the party had now effectively declared open war against the peoples of Eritrea and Ethiopia. He emphasized that such unlawful actions contravene the principles of the United Nations Charter and violate the 2018 Agreement on Peace and Friendship signed between the two countries.

Citing statements made by senior Prosperity Party political and military officials, including the Prime Minister, rejecting Eritrea's sovereignty and expressing their intention to take control of the Red Sea and the port of Assab, Minister Osman outlined examples of such statements. He explained that these ambitions pose a serious threat to Eritrea's sovereignty and territorial integrity and constitute a grave danger to regional peace and stability.

Minister Osman further recalled

that the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Article 2(4), prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. He explained that the dangerous and expansionist policy being pursued by the Prosperity Party against Eritrea

constitutes a flagrant violation of this fundamental principle and must be condemned.

Regarding the 'Pretoria Agreement', signed in November 2022, Minister Osman explained that it was concluded between the Federal Government of

Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). He reiterated that Eritrea was not a party to the agreement and had no role in its implementation.

Minister Osman stated that the Prosperity Party was providing sanctuary, as well as military and logistical support, to armed groups operating in Ethiopia against Eritrea. He further noted that the party was engaged in military activities that fuel regional conflicts and exacerbate instability in the Horn of Africa.

Addressing the breakdown of diplomatic relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia, Minister Osman explained that, since May 2026, the Ethiopian Embassy in Asmara had ceased responding to official correspondence from Eritrea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and had severed communications with the ministry. He added that, on 8 August 2026, the embassy closed and departed Eritrea

without notifying the Eritrean government.

He further stated that, on 1 October 2026, the Prosperity Party expelled a total of ten Eritrean diplomats, including officials assigned to the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). He emphasized that this constituted a flagrant violation of the agreements governing diplomatic relations with the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

In conclusion, Minister Osman referred to the statement submitted by the Government of Eritrea to the United Nations Security Council on 9 October 2026. He called on the Council to take the statement into consideration, strongly condemn Ethiopia's hostile policy, and adopt appropriate deterrent measures in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

ERITREA PARTICIPATES IN WORKSHOP ON NON-USE OF SOLAR GEOENGINEERING

The African Diplomatic Group organized a workshop on the Non-Use of solar Geoengineering in Limuru, Kenya, from 11 to 13 October, aimed at strengthening African capacity.

The meeting was attended by representatives of member countries, including Eritrea, climate and environmental experts, as well as representatives of regional and international organizations.

The workshop discussed the Non-Use of Solar Geoengineering, highlighting concerns that the technology, which aims to reduce global warming by limiting the amount of solar radiation reaching the Earth, could cause serious harm to the climate and environment

The participants, noting that Africa's opposition to the technology is not matched by its scientific capacity, called for an international

convention prohibiting its use. They also called for bans on government funding, open-air and environmental testing, legal rights to control the technology, and support from international organizations.

Addressing the workshop, Mr. Beyene Russom, Eritrea's

Ambassador to Kenya, noted that financial investment in solar geoengineering is diverting and depleting national resources. He urged African countries to direct their domestic financial resources towards developing early warning systems to mitigate the impact of natural disasters, instead of relying on unproven

and dangerous technology.

Recognizing Africa's abundant renewable energy resources, participants reached a consensus on the need for collective efforts focusing on equitable climate solutions, renewable energy, capacity building, and societal commitment.



World Food Day and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty – 2026

Message of the Ministry of Agriculture By Tekleab Mesghena, Director General, Regulatory Services Department, Ministry of Agriculture

Your Excellency Arefaine Berhe, Minister of Agriculture
Senior PFDJ and Government Officials,
Representatives of United Nations Agencies in Eritrea,
Religious Leaders,
Ladies and Gentlemen!

On behalf of the organizing committee and myself, it is a great honour and privilege to welcome you to the joint international observance of World Food Day 2026 and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

World Food Day is a day to reflect on one of humanity's most fundamental needs: access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. The theme of this year's observance, "Innovate today. Nourish tomorrow," reminds us that the food systems we build today will determine the well-being of generations to come. It also reminds us that innovation is not limited to modern machinery or advanced



technology. Innovation includes scientific research, improved farming methods, better policies, traditional knowledge, efficient use of natural resources, and—most importantly—the ability to transform knowledge into practical benefits for farmers and communities.

Since Eritrea's independence in 1991, the Government and people of Eritrea have made substantial investments in water harvesting, soil and water conservation, agricultural research, livestock

through its National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), is strengthening crop improvement and plant health research. So far, NARI has developed many improved varieties of cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits and continues to strengthen tissue culture program, with the aim to produce clean and disease-free planting materials. The multiplication of clean, disease-free potato planting material can help address one of the important disease constraints to potato farming and create a favorable condition for expanding it across many agro-ecological areas.

The Ministry is also paying key attention to the integration of crop production and livestock development, taking into account the wider agri-food system. For this reason, the Ministry is promoting the production of yellow hybrid maize and soybean as an important component of a stronger domestic animal-feed system, particularly for dairy cattle and poultry. Increased local availability of appropriate feed ingredients will definitely enhance livestock productivity, reduce production constraints and create additional opportunities for farmers and agro-processors to boost production output.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As stated earlier, the Ministry's current agricultural development strategy is built around a number of complementary approaches, including the Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package, or MIHAP; the Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy, or SMCFS; and the Comprehensive Small and Productive Farm Plot, or Comprehensive SPFP. All these approaches combined will finally enhance household food and nutrition security, thereby significantly contributing to poverty alleviation.

Continued on page 5

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · Oct 13
Let us not mince our words and call a Spade a Spade!

1. The Potemkin Party has been obsessed/immersed in unparalleled military expenditure spree in the last three years.
2. In the last three quarters of 2026 alone, the regime has received 365 UAE Cargo/military deliveries for use in its multiple domestic conflicts and concomitant acts/designs of regional destabilization.
3. At the same time, the regime has received – and these are conservative estimates – over 30 billion US Dollars in cumulative external financial assistance in the last eight years from several multilateral and bilateral donors.
4. And yet, almost 21.4 million people all over the country remain in dire conditions whose survival depends on humanitarian assistance.

In a nutshell, the priorities of this callous regime are crystal clear; reckless wars of delusional "grandeur" in lieu of the welfare of the majority of its people and enduring regional peace and stability.

KEY FIGURES

Financial & Debt Support

~\$30 Billion Cumulative external financial assistance in the past 8 years	>\$35 Billion Current external debt
\$13–15 Billion Outstanding loans from China	\$10–15 Billion Support from the World Bank (since 2017)

Crisis & Displacement

~4 Million Lives lost to conflict, famine & governance crises (1940s–2024)	~4.5 Million Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in 2025
~20–30 Million People requiring food assistance	~12 Million Children requiring food assistance

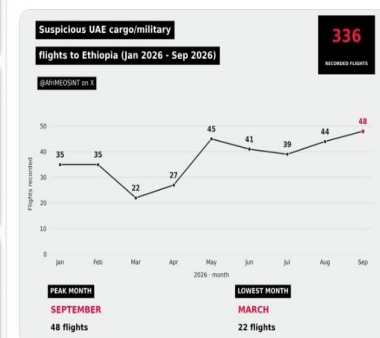
Education & Development

~5.1% College entrance exam pass rate over the last 4 years	>1,200 Secondary schools where zero students passed college entry exams
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Rich Todd @AfriMEOSINT
Since January, I've logged 356 suspicious UAE cargo/military flights to Ethiopia. Some delivered cargo there; others transited through to Chad and Libya.

The scale of this airlift coincides with Ethiopia's emergence as a key supply hub for the RSF in Sudan.



1 1.9K 1.8K 107K



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · Oct 12
Potemkin Party's broken gramophone continues to play the same stale chorus!

Today, it is the turn of Ethiopia's Commander of the Air Force to brazenly declare the impending invasion of Assab; oblivious that this pronouncement constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter on the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of a UN Member State.

In some ways, these statements increasingly look as mandatory rituals of allegiance to the PP's agenda of war and conflict by the Army's top brass.



AWOL /ABUMALIKE
@uuu999334AWOL

Translated from Arabic Show original

Urgent !

We are on the verge of restoring our sovereignty over our maritime gateway.

General Yilma Merdasa

The commander of the Ethiopian Air Force, General Yilma Merdasa, said: "The day is approaching when Ethiopia will demonstrate its sovereignty and open its maritime gateway that has remained unjustly closed for many long years."

And he officially announced: "Our country, which faces a challenge

Rate this translation: 1.5K 1.4K 127K



3 1.5K 1.4K 127K

ERITREA PROFILE

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development, extension services and agricultural infrastructure. One of the noted examples is the development of water resources.

At independence in 1991, Eritrea had approximately 130 dams and water reservoirs. Today, this number has increased to more than 850, comprising large dams, medium reservoirs and micro-dams. These investments have provided water for irrigation, livestock and domestic use and have enabled farmers to establish new farms and expand irrigated agriculture, significantly mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we fully understand, unless efforts are made to introduce advanced innovative agri-technologies, production output cannot increase to meet the growing food and market demand. In this context, for example, the Ministry of Agriculture,

SpotLight

A guiding Principle and a Practical Instrument of Development

Bana Negusse

Social justice is an evolving concept, interpreted differently across societies, but its fundamental principles remain the same: fairness, equality, human rights, solidarity, and meaningful participation. Beyond being a moral ideal, it is widely recognized as an important foundation for sustainable development, peace, and social cohesion. Eritrea's experience, from its liberation struggle to post-independence nation-building, illustrates how these principles have

National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), under the broader umbrella of the EPLF, promoted empowerment through literacy campaigns, vocational training, health education, and women's participation in the struggle. At its peak, women constituted more than one-third of EPLF members, serving as combatants, medics, educators, and leaders. Their participation challenged entrenched gender roles and became an important part of the struggle's transformative legacy.

The EPLF also pursued broader

need to prioritize deprived regions and segments of the population, reflecting the stated principle that development should reach beyond major urban centres.

Gender equality remains another important dimension. Legal and institutional measures address women's rights in areas including nationality, land ownership, marriage, labour, and political participation. Harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), child marriage, and abduction have been criminalized. Measures such as a 30 percent parliamentary quota and affirmative action in education, alongside the work of NUEW and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), are intended to broaden women's participation in national life. These efforts also reflect commitments expressed in international frameworks on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Education has also been central to expanding opportunity and reducing social disparities. School construction, mobile and boarding schools for remote communities, and mother-tongue instruction across Eritrea's nine recognized ethnolinguistic groups have helped extend educational access. School feeding programs and transportation assistance further support children whose circumstances might otherwise limit their participation. These measures reflect the principle that geography, gender, and economic background should not determine access to education.

Similar priorities have shaped healthcare delivery. Since independence, the health system has expanded considerably, with reported coverage reaching nearly four times its earlier level and more than 80 percent of the population living within 10 kilometres of a health facility. Community-based health workers, often described as "barefoot doctors," help deliver essential services in remote areas. Preventive healthcare and public health campaigns, together with subsidized or free treatment for vulnerable groups, have also contributed to improved access and health outcomes.

Notably, social justice extends beyond education and healthcare to poverty reduction, livelihoods, and social protection. Initiatives such as the Saving and Micro-Credit Program, MIHAP, and the National Martyrs Fund support rural livelihoods, women-headed

households, and families of those who sacrificed to win freedom and defend Eritrea's independence. Meanwhile, roads, transport networks, and other infrastructure connect communities, facilitate trade, and create opportunities for greater economic and social interaction.

The reported development outcomes are significant. Adult literacy increased from 46 percent in 1990 to 77 percent in 2018, while youth literacy reached 93 percent, reflecting substantial progress in educational access. Child mortality declined from 146 to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births, maternal mortality fell from more than 1,600 to fewer than 200 deaths per 100,000 live births, and life expectancy rose from below 50 to above 69 years. Progress in combating HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases has further contributed to improved public health. These figures illustrate important gains, although sustaining and extending them remains essential.

The implications of social justice also extend to peace and national cohesion. More equitable access to public services, opportunities, and legal protections can help address grievances associated with exclusion and unequal treatment. Education, multilingual policies, and community-based services can foster interaction and mutual understanding across regional and cultural boundaries. Social

protection, meanwhile, can strengthen solidarity by helping vulnerable households withstand economic hardship.

Eritrea's experience is particularly relevant in a region that has faced recurring conflict, political fragmentation, and social divisions. The country has largely avoided major internal armed conflict since independence. While stability has multiple causes and should not be attributed to social policy alone, the emphasis on national unity, equitable service provision, and shared development objectives forms an important part of the country's nation-building narrative.

Ultimately, Eritrea's experience demonstrates how social justice can serve as both a guiding principle and a practical instrument of development. From the liberation struggle to post-independence governance, efforts to expand access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social protection have sought to bring historically underserved communities into the national development process. By linking fairness and inclusion to tangible social outcomes, Eritrea has pursued a foundation for stronger cohesion and lasting peace. Looking ahead, the country remains committed to consolidating its gains, addressing remaining inequalities, and ensuring that the benefits of development reach all segments of society.



shaped national priorities and efforts to build a more inclusive society.

During the armed liberation struggle (lasting from 1961–1991), social justice was central to the vision of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). The objective extended beyond achieving national independence to transforming structures of inequality, exclusion, and marginalization inherited from colonial and imperial rule. This vision translated into practical initiatives that sought to expand access to essential services and opportunities, even under the difficult conditions of war.

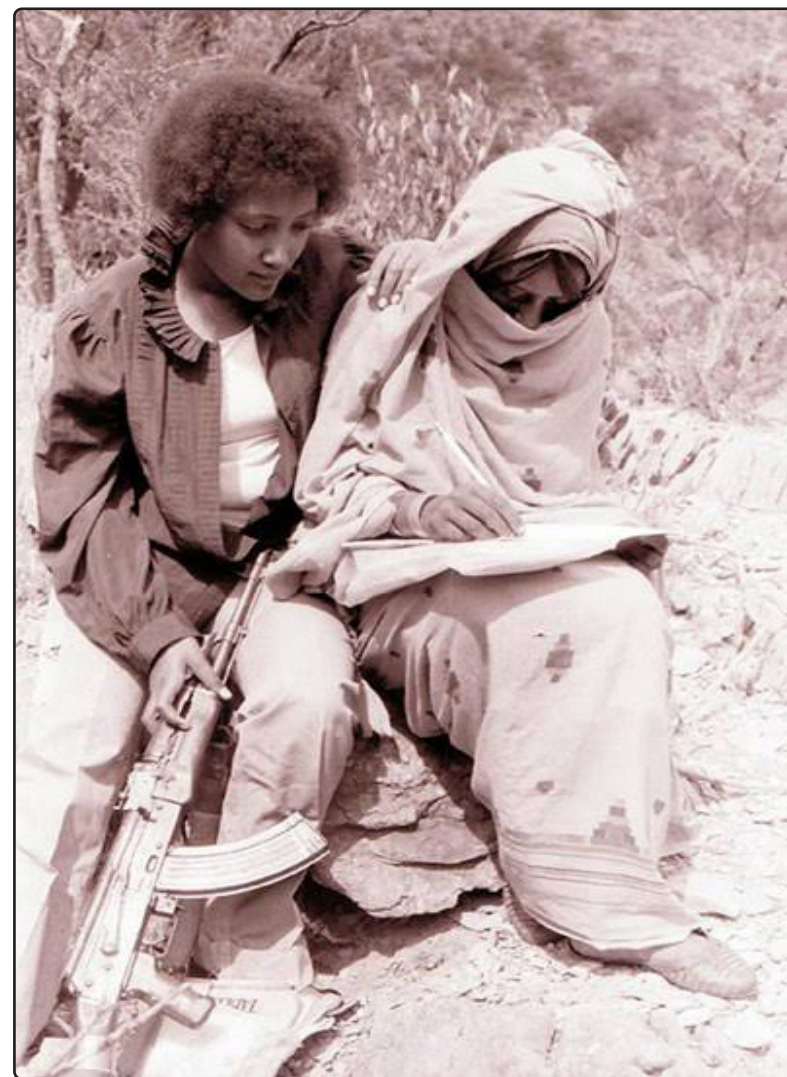
Healthcare was a notable example. Despite severe resource constraints and persistent military threats, the EPLF established clinics, hospitals, and a central hospital in Orotta, alongside an underground pharmaceutical production facility and training programs for different categories of medical personnel. These efforts brought essential healthcare closer to underserved rural communities and demonstrated the importance attached to equitable access to basic services.

Gender equality was equally integral to the liberation movement's social vision. Beginning with its first congress in 1977, the EPLF incorporated women's rights into its principles and objectives. The

measures to address structural inequalities. These included equality before the law, land reforms, support for pastoralist livelihoods, and literacy, food, and education programs for rural and displaced populations. Together, these initiatives helped establish social equity as an important principle of the post-independence state.

Since independence in 1993, social justice has continued to inform Eritrea's development priorities. The 1994 National Charter places national unity, self-reliance, and equitable development at the centre of the country's vision, emphasizing the fair distribution of wealth, services, and opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged communities. In this context, national unity and shared responsibility are essential to social justice, reinforcing the principle that nation-building is a collective endeavour in which all communities have a stake in, and contribute to, the country's progress.

A key feature of this approach has been the emphasis on rural areas and historically underserved populations. Investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and livelihoods have sought to reduce disparities between regions and improve access to essential services. President Isaias Afwerki has repeatedly emphasized the



Development

From the Farm to the Classroom: The Journey of a Successful Farmer and Teacher

Mussie Efriem

In the semi-arid landscape surrounding Adikeih, where farming has long depended heavily on seasonal rainfall, transforming difficult and previously uncultivated land into productive farmland requires more than physical

labor. It requires patience, experimentation, persistence and willingness to embrace opportunities that may initially appear uncertain.

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Mikiele Bahta, a junior-secondary school teacher in Adikeih town, has demonstrated this through his experience as a farmer. Alongside his teaching profession, he has devoted himself to farming around his home village Tekonda'e, at the Ruba Mesalih area of Adikeih subzone. His farm lies near the source of Hadas River, which flows toward the eastern lowlands and the Red Sea.

What began as an experiment on difficult-to-farm land has gradually developed into a comprehensive farm of vegetables, fruits, livestock and bees. Mikiele's experience demonstrates how land that was once considered difficult-to-cultivate can be gradually harnessed through irrigation, careful land management and persistent effort.

For generations, the environment surrounding Mikiele's farm provided the basis for agriculture, but the available water resources had not previously been widely utilized for irrigation farming. Mikiele saw an opportunity to make productive use of this potential. He began experimenting with irrigation farming in 2008. At the time, he had no experience

in irrigation farming, and his intention was to cultivate the land using the seasonal rain. However, when he noticed the potential of the area for irrigation, his interest in irrigation farming grew.

In 2010, after receiving selected seeds from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Mikiele decided to develop the farm as

irrigation-based. The transition was far from easy. The land was salty, uneven and unstable, making it difficult to use for cultivation. It was regarded largely as grazing land, and the prospect of turning it into arable land appeared difficult to many people in the local community.

Mikiele began the transformation of the land largely through manual labor. He and his family worked to level and prepare the unstable terrain, gradually converting sections of the land into fields suitable for cultivation. Mikiele started off his farming by growing vegetables such as lettuce and tomatoes. Mikiele initially cultivated only about a quarter of a hectare of the land. Over time, however, his farm has expanded to approximately one and a half hectares. The growth of the farm was not simply a matter of increasing the size of cultivated land. It also involved learning through experience: understanding the soil, managing water, identifying crops suited to the local conditions and learning how to maintain the productivity of the land. Through this gradual process, Mikiele has developed practical knowledge of irrigation farming that he had not possessed when he began.

A significant stage in Mikiele's agricultural journey came in 2018 when he began focusing more consistently on potato production. The MoA's special

attention to potato production, including the provision of selected seed and the purchase of farmers' produce at a price of 25 percent above the local market price, encouraged him to expand his potato farm. For Mikiele, the opportunity provided an incentive to make potatoes an important part of his agricultural activities. The crop has proved particularly productive in his farm. The local environment has been found to be much more suitable for potato production than other vegetables.

Mikiele's experience has shown that half a hectare of farm planted with approximately 10 quintals of potato seeds can produce around 100 quintals of potatoes. Mikiele applies crop rotation on his farm, allowing the land to be cultivated multiple times with its fertility maintained. The potatoes produced on the farm are sold in Adikeih and Asmara.

Potato production is only one component of Mikiele's broad approach to farming. He has experimented working with fruit trees such as lemon, guava and apple as well as coffee. He has also developed the commercial production of geyso (*Rhamnus prinoides*), whose dried leaves are traditionally used in the preparation of siwa, the traditional home-brewed beer.



The cultivation of geyso has proved particularly suitable to the area and has become another potentially valuable commercial component of the farm. This diversification reflects Mikiele's approach to agriculture: instead of depending on a single crop, he grows a variety of crops to make

better use of the land and other available resources.

Mikiele's farm now includes raising animals. A few years ago, he started with just four sheep. Today, he has more than fifty. This component has become an important part of his integrated farming. The animal manure provides fertilizer for the agricultural fields, reducing the need to rely exclusively on externally supplied inputs. Beekeeping is another new component of Mikiele's comprehensive farming activities, adding yet another dimension to the farm's production system.

Managing a farm of the scale of Mikiele's is in itself a considerable undertaking. What makes Mikiele stand out is that he teaches at a junior-secondary school in Adikeih town and continues to maintain a close connection with his farm. He says that managing both requires commitment and effective use of time. His day often begins early in the morning. Before attending to his teaching responsibilities, he goes to the farm to check on the irrigation system, water the crops and talk to his workers. His children also participate in farm activities, making agriculture a family undertaking rather than an individual responsibility.

Mikiele says that moving from the main village of Tekonda'e closer to the farm has helped him supervise the farm more effectively. Being physically close to the farm allows him to monitor the crops, irrigation and livestock more regularly. He also emphasizes the important

role played by his wife in supporting the farm and helping the family manage its different responsibilities.

When Mikiele began irrigation farming in 2008, he had no previous experience in the field. Much of what he knows today was acquired through years of experimentation and practical experience. He learned by confronting challenges directly: preparing difficult soil, managing irrigation, selecting suitable crops, maintaining fertility, dealing with changing conditions and finding markets for the produce. That experience has now become knowledge that he can share with other farmers in his community. His journey demonstrates that agricultural development is not always the result of large-scale interventions or sophisticated infrastructure. It can also emerge gradually when individuals experiment with available resources, learn from experience and remain committed to improving their land.

Despite the progress already made, Mikiele is not planning to stop where he is. One of his future plans is to expand the farm and transition from the existing oil-powered irrigation system to solar-powered water pumping. Such a transition would allow him

to make greater use of renewable energy and reduce dependence on fuel-powered machinery. For a farmer who began with a quarter of a hectare of vegetable farm and little experience in irrigation, the plan represents another step in the continuing development of the farm.

Excerpts from the Speech by Dr. Pa Lamin Beyai, UNDP Resident Representative in Eritrea and Ms. Ariella Glinni, FAO Representative in Eritrea, Delivered on International Day for the Eradication of Poverty and World Food Day - 2026

Remarks by Pa Lamin Beyai, UNDP Resident Representative in Eritrea

On Community-Centered Development & National Ownership

"Eradicating poverty requires sustained national commitment, partnership and investment in people. It also requires recognizing that communities are not simply beneficiaries of development. They are central to their own development, drawing on their knowledge, capabilities and determination to improve their livelihoods and build more resilient futures."

"For development cooperation to be effective and sustainable, it must be anchored in national priorities, institutions and ownership. Development partners can complement nationally led efforts by bringing knowledge, technical expertise, financing, technology, innovation and partnerships where they can add value."

On the Multidimensional Nature of Poverty

"Poverty is multidimensional. People's ability to improve their lives depends not only on income, but also on access to food and nutrition, productive opportunities, water, energy, education, health services, technology, finance and sustainable livelihoods."

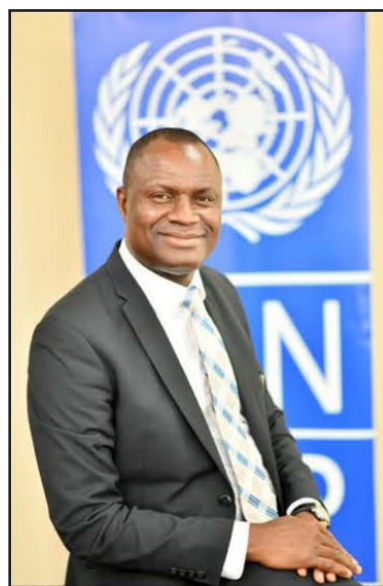
On the Role of Agriculture in Eritrea's Livelihoods

"Agriculture is particularly important to improving livelihoods in Eritrea. It provides a critical pathway for strengthening rural economies, advancing food and nutrition security, building resilience and reducing poverty."

"Under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, great achievements have been made to improve agricultural productivity through better farming practices, improved seeds, irrigation and water management, agricultural research, soil and water conservation, improved storage, and diversified crop and livestock production."

On Empowering Women and Youth

"Women and young people are particularly important to this effort. Expanding their access to skills, technologies, productive resources and economic opportunities can strengthen livelihoods and generate wider benefits for families and communities."



On UNDP's Continued Partnership & Commitment

"UNDP remains committed to supporting Eritrea's nationally determined development priorities and working alongside the Government, communities, other United Nations entities and development partners. Our role is to complement national efforts through technical expertise, partnerships, innovation, financing and development experience."

"Eradicating poverty cannot be achieved through a single intervention. It requires connecting investments in people with investments in agriculture, livelihoods, water, energy, natural resources, skills, innovation, infrastructure and institutional capacity."

Excerpts from the speech by Ms. Ariella Glinni, FAO Representative in Eritrea, delivered on World Food Day

On Theme & Combining Tradition with Technology

"This is a call to turn science, technology, traditional knowledge and partnerships into practical solutions that reach every farmer, fisher, pastoralist, family and community."

"As FAO Director-General

QU Dongyu has observed, every harvest grows from what came before, and every breakthrough builds on knowledge, old and new. This resonates deeply in Eritrea, where generations of ingenuity and stewardship continue to shape agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Our future lies in combining the strengths of tradition and technology."

On National Flagship Initiatives & Risk Preparedness

"In Eritrea, FAO and the Government—particularly the Ministry of Agriculture—are translating this principle into action. Flagship initiatives such as the Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package and the Small and Productive Farm Plot Strategies promote diversified production, better family nutrition and stronger rural livelihoods."

"FAO is also working with national institutions and development partners to strengthen preparedness for desert locust threats, improve animal feed availability during scarcity, increase drought resilience and protect the most vulnerable communities."

On Fisheries and the Blue Economy

"Along Eritrea's coast, innovation is opening other pathways. In partnership with the Ministry of Marine Resources and other stakeholders, progress in mariculture and sustainable fisheries is helping to unlock the potential of the blue economy. Stronger and more diverse fisheries value chains... can create jobs, expand access to markets and nutritious food, and safeguard marine ecosystems."

On Empowering Women Farmers & FAO Food Hero

"The International Year of the Woman Farmer reminds us that rural women are producers,

entrepreneurs, innovators and custodians of knowledge. Removing barriers to land, finance, services, technology and markets is essential to productive, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems."

"Eritrea has special reason to celebrate Ms. Rozina Mebrahtu, recognized as one of FAO's 100 Food Heroes in 2026 and honoured yesterday at the World Food Forum in Rome. By transforming marginal land into a thriving farm, she shows that innovation begins with courage, knowledge and determination—and that one person can inspire an entire

community."

Call to Action & Conclusion

"Let us innovate not for novelty, but for impact: to improve lives, strengthen resilience and safeguard the natural resources on which our future depends. Let us listen to farmers and communities, invest in their ideas and ensure that innovation is affordable, accessible and adapted to local realities."

"Let us innovate today, together, so that every household in Eritrea and every community around the world can nourish tomorrow."

World Food Day and the International ...

Continued from page 2

These approaches recognize that Eritrean farmer's do not all operate under the same agro-ecological conditions. Some households have access to irrigation and can integrate crops, vegetables and livestock. Others require intensive production on small plots in rain-fed and water-stressed areas, while the small and medium commercial farmers require technologies, services and an enabling environment to develop their farms as viable businesses.

The Comprehensive SPFP in particular is very interesting, in that it seeks to intensify production on a relatively small plot of land by combining cereals, pulses, oil crops and vegetables with complementary activities such as poultry, beekeeping and dairy production. By integrating different agricultural activities, the SPFP approach improves productivity per unit of land and, and enhances household food and nutritious security and income generation of participating farming communities.

Excellencies and Distinguished Guests,

None of these efforts can succeed without research, practical knowledge and effective regulatory services. Research provides the bases upon which agricultural transformation is built. The National Conference on Eritrean Agricultural Studies 2026, held in August, brought together more than 300 participants and presented 76 research papers addressing agricultural extension, digitalization, value chains, agribusiness, food safety and nutrition, biotechnology, climate change, genetic resources and agricultural governance. The conference reinforced an important principle, and that any research takes into account policy and extension works.

At the same time, regulatory services protect both consumers and producers. Food safety begins at the farm and continues through processing, transportation, marketing and consumption. The Ministry's regulatory works include inspection and certification of quarantine services, seed quality control, agro-chemicals, food and feed safety, and laboratory services. The development of a National Food Control Policy represents another important milestone towards introducing science-based and risk-informed national food control system.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The message of "Innovate today. Nourish tomorrow" is ultimately a call to action. Eritrea has already demonstrated that determined national effort, combined with scientific knowledge, community participation and appropriate partnerships, can produce meaningful results. Our responsibility now is to build upon these achievements, scale up successful innovations and transform them into sustainable livelihoods.

Let us therefore continue working together—with determination, innovation and collective responsibility—to build an Eritrea where every household has access to safe and nutritious food, where agriculture provides dignified livelihoods, and where no one community is left behind in our journey toward sustainable development. Let me wish you all a successful observance of World Food Day and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

Before concluding my remarks, we commend the organizing committee for a job well done, and congratulations.

Safe and Nutritious Food for Everyone; Everywhere!





ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC

Vacancy Announcement

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

1: Mining Progress Engineer

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Kerkebet
- Type of contract: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Stipulate mining project progress plan including yearly, seasonal, monthly plan with P6 software.
- Establish demonstration for construction progress of mining project by using software include 3D Max, PR and Datamine.
- Collect and renew progress data for all different sub-items include design, procurement, construction, personnel site entry plan, etc.
- Follow and supervise the implementation of the project progress plan.
- Draft construction daily report, weekly report, monthly report for mining project.
- Review the process data provided by sub-contractors.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor’s degree or above, master’s degree is preferred
- Major in Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering Management or related majors
- CET level 4 English language skill or above is preferred

Work Experience:

- Two years or above of project progress management for engineering project

Other skills and abilities:

- Proficient to use software include P6 progress software, 3D Max, PR and Datamine.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.
- Ability to work well with people from different country with different culture.
- Project management skills.
- Problem solving skills, Teamwork, and collaboration skills.

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

2: Blast Engineer:

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Kerkebet
- Type of contract: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Design, plan monitor and report on all Drill & Blast activities to ensure productive and efficient mining operations;
- Achieve optimal, safe blast results and align with cost restrains and managing clean ups
- Coordinate with internal resources (mine planning, geology, production, drill supervisor) to schedule and execute blasting activities in a safe and efficient manner

- Monitor drill and blast production data and take appropriate action to maintain targets, be able to verify, analyze, and report blast performance data
- Investigate and introduce new innovations to improve drilling and blasting performance, continuous improvement by identifying opportunities for project improvement and implementing improvements for the Drill and Blast processes
- Complete the other works arranged by supervisors/line manager

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor’s degree or above
- Major in Special energy technology and engineering, blasting technology or mining engineering etc. related majors
- CET level 4 English language skill or above is preferred

Work Experience:

- Two years or above of mining company with considerable drilling and blasting operation experience
- Relevant certificate is preferred

Other skills and abilities:

- Excellent language skills
- Proficient in operating the office software
- Have advanced computer experience using Vulcan, Blast logic, Excel and Word.
- Have Blast Engineer Certificate

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

3: Geology Engineer:

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Kerkebet
- Type of contract: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Proficient in two or more geological professional software such as AutoCAD, MapGIs, surpac, and 3Dmine;
- According to the construction and pre-stripping plan within the project, implement the geological related works, organize the professional survey, guide and supervise the project construction progress;
- Organize the preparation of all kinds of geological survey data required for mine production, be responsible for organizing the technical innovation and solve the problems during the geological survey, and actively apply the new process and new experience of geological survey
- Compile geological technology management specifications, guide and supervise geological personnel to do a good job and provide accurate geological data for mining production
- Responsible for supervising and guiding on-site work such as geological logging, sampling, and measurement, and conducting quality control of rock core description and sampling;
- Responsible for collecting and sorting geological data in the survey area, and conducting key investigations on important geological phenomena and indicators;
- Responsible for estimating the discovered mineral resources and submitting mineral resource reserve reports
- Responsible for assisting the department manager in external communication work of the project.



Qualification Requirement

Continued from page 6

Education:

- Bachelor’s degree or above
- Engineering survey, geotechnical engineering, geological exploration and related majors
- CET level 4□English language skill□or above is preferred

Work Experience:

- Two years or above of project management with related geology work
- Relevant certificate is preferred

Other skills and abilities:

- Excellent language skills
- Proficient in operating the office software
- Have Personnel management and leadership skills

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

4: Mechanical Engineer:

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Kerkebet
- Type of contract: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Responsible for testing of mining machinery and equipment such as dump truck, wheel dozer, chain dozer, excavator etc.;
- Participate in the installation and debugging of mining machinery and equipment;
- Participate in after-sales maintenance of mining machinery and equipment;
- Complete other tasks assigned by superiors.

Qualification Requirement

Education:

- Bachelor’s degree or above
- Major in mechanical design & manufacturing and automation, related majors
- CET level 4□English language skill□or above is preferred

Work Experience:

- Two years or above worked as mechanical engineer for engineering project
- Other skills and abilities:

- Proficient to use software include Auto CAD, Solid Works, UG etc.
- Be familiar with theoretical knowledge related to mechanical design;
- Be familiar with mechanical design software;
- Working experience related to mining machinery and equipment is preferred.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.
- Project management skills.
- Problem solving skills, Teamwork, and collaboration skills.

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

5: Electrical Automation Engineer:

- Number Required – One (01)
- Place of work: Kerkebet
- Type of contract: Definite period of one year
- Salary: As per the company salary scale

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Preparation of the entire mine's electromechanical work plan and make overall arrangements for the entire mine's electromechanical work.
- Organize electrical safety inspections and chair regular meetings on electrical safety management to supervise the implementation of meeting resolutions.
- Organize safety education and technical training for various special types of electromechanical work and conduct technical assessment.
- Frequent on-site inspections of the operation of various electrical equipment and timely organize personnel to deal with existing unsafe hazards.
- Make regular inspection and maintenance plans for electrical equipment to ensure the safe and reliable operation electrical equipment.
- Responsible for the compilation and collation of technical archives of relevant electromechanical equipment, and equipment acceptance.
- Responsible for optimizing the performance of electromechanical equipment in the mining area and managing energy conservation and consumption reduction.
- Responsible for the preparation, review, personnel training and acceptance of safety technical measures for various electromechanical maintenance work.
- Qualification Requirement
- Education:
- College degree or above
- Major in electrical automation or related majors
- CET level 4 (English language skill) or above is preferred

Work Experience:

- Two years or above of electrical automation management for engineering project

Other skills and abilities:

- Proficient to use software include Auto CAD, Solid Works Electrical etc.
- Ability to work in culturally diverse working environments.
- Ability to work well with people from different country with different culture.
- Project management skills.
- Problem solving skills, Teamwork, and collaboration skills.

Language:

- Language fluency in English is required.

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- Address: Please mail your application to following two addresses
P.O. Box-272, AsmaraNote to Non-Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application toAliens Employment Permit AffairsP.O.Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea
- 1. ENFI-MCCT MINING ENGINEERING PLC.
P.O.Box 6547 Asmara, Eritrea
- 2. Mineral Resources Management
AffairsP.O.Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



When Gifted Hands Display Their Perspective on Canvas

He is known for his fascinating paintings that deeply express the real world, portraying his emotions, feelings, and aspirations to audiences. He loves to play with his brushes, showcasing the different angles of life through simple yet powerful works. The colors on his brush give a clear vision of how talented and experienced he is, while his canvases speak to how passionate he is about his craft. An exemplary youth, as well as a dedicated husband and father, Sami Habte is our guest today.

By: Lwam Kahsay

Sami, thank you for your time. Would you please start by introducing yourself?

First of all, thank you for having me. I was born and raised in Asmara. When I finished secondary school, I went to Sawa to complete my education and perform my national service in the 26th round. I earned a good score on the matriculation exam and joined College Mainefhi.



What did you study at Mainefhi College?

At College Mainefhi, I studied Library and Information Science. After four years, I earned my degree and was employed in the Ministry of Defense as a finance officer for the ground forces. Three years later, I was transferred to my current job in the Staff Ordnance Ministry of Defense within the Human Resource Development unit.

You are mostly known for your artwork. Could you please tell us how you got involved in the art world?

Ever since childhood, I was able to draw and sketch pictures. In 2002, I took my first art training at Mirara Art School. Later, in 2007, I trained at Asmara Comprehensive Secondary School; in 2009, with the Eritrean National Youth Programs; and in 2026, at Satreb Art School, where I took extra classes in engraving, printmaking, and silkscreening.

I have displayed my works on various occasions. To mention a

few: at Erthro-German in 2007, and later in 2015 and 2016, I participated in the annual inter-college art competition. Again in 2016, my partner and I presented a major artwork, and we had the opportunity to display it in front of our beloved President, His Excellency Isaias Afwerki. I received very positive feedback at that time.

In 2025, I participated in the Walta Award exhibition organized by the Ministry of Defense and won first prize. In 2025 and 2026, I presented a major art project for Zoba Maekel's collection at the National Festival Expo alongside my partner, artist Frezgi Fisha. Later, in August 2026, I hosted an exhibition named Identity #1 with my partners at the Asmara Art Gallery.

Can you explain the painting that you displayed for the Walta Award?

The painting illustrates the current political situation in the Horn of Africa. There is a chessboard at the lower section of the painting showing Eritrea winning the game, with the sea and land of Eritrea secured by the strong, united hand of the Eritrean people. The painting also portrays the Government of Eritrea as peace-loving, resilient, and self-sustaining. I invested a lot of thought and time into it, so I believe it was truly worthy of the prize.

In simple words, can you explain what painting means to you?

For me, painting is how I express myself and my emotions. On canvas, I present who I am, my pride, and my culture. Painting is something I simply cannot stop doing—it is deeply connected to my soul.

What style or subject matter do you focus on most in your paintings?

My paintings mostly focus on realism—the accurate depiction of life forms and perspective. Engraving and collage art are mediums I explore occasionally, and I have also created many

spiritual paintings.

Do you have role models who inspired you?

Yes! As a young boy, I grew up surrounded by some very talented artists—some were my neighbors, and others were family members. Watching them paint inspired me to draw and sketch whatever came to mind. Artist Frezgi Fisha and Tedros G/tinsea were my mentors and driving forces in my artistic journey. They inspired and built me up to be who I am today. I would love to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to both of them.

You also developed a database web application at the Staff Ordnance and Military Engineering division. Could you tell us about that?

Yes. I had a strong interest in computer systems and applications, so I decided to take courses that would enhance my workplace skills. Since I work in the HRD unit, I wanted to create something that would support my colleagues and build their capacity and overall knowledge. That

led me to develop the software. I presented the proposal to my supervisors, and they loved it; it turned out to be very successful. Additionally, I conduct short training courses for various government institutions on data repositories, archiving, and related topics.

What do you like to do in your leisure time?

Besides being my passion, painting is what I love doing in my free time. Whenever I have time to rest, I look for new things to learn—whether it's taking a new course or embarking on an adventure. I never stop seeking new experiences! I also enjoy cooking; although I am not a master chef, I love doing it.

I heard that you are fluent in sign language and can communicate with the deaf community. How did that come about?

As an active member of my community, I felt it was important to communicate with those who are deaf or hard of hearing. So,



I decided to take a six-month sign language course. Being able to communicate with them is a privilege—it has opened doors for me to understand and support them better. Many individuals with disabilities are exceptionally talented and open-minded; with proper support, they can be highly productive. With this in mind, I proposed vocational training plans to help boost their skills and capacity.

Considering your work responsibilities and artistic career, how do you manage your time so effectively?

Time is the most precious gift we have, so it must be used wisely. Time management is something I learned from my parents. As veteran fighters, they are disciplined and hard-working. They taught me not only to be self-reliant but also to value and budget my time properly. As a young person, I believe in managing my time effectively and staying resilient to achieve my goals.

What can we expect from you in the near future?

I have many plans for the coming years! I will continue participating in exhibitions, and I also want to focus on developing new web application software to play my part in our national development.

I wish you a bright future and continued success in all your endeavors. Thank you so much for your time!

