# ERITREA PROFILE

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## PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION IN GENEVA




A peaceful demonstration involving Eritrean nationals from across Europe, as well as Sudanese, Ethiopian, and Somali nationals, was held in Geneva on 13 November under the banner "Yes for Peace – No for War".

The participants, who gathered from Switzerland, Germany, the UK, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark, called for peace and submitted a petition signed by all participants to the office of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

Mr. Mihreteab Malik, chairman of the national committee of Eritreans, said that the petition submitted to the UN was in response to war rhetoric directed against Eritrea and neighboring countries by Ethiopia's ruling Prosperity Party. He stated that such rhetoric undermines the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of these countries and violates the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

Mr. Mihreteab further said that the petition called for the unconditional implementation of the provisions enshrined in the UN Charter and urged the UN to assume its responsibility and take the necessary action to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states.

At the event, representatives of countries in the Horn of Africa, as well as friends of the Eritrean people, delivered messages of solidarity.

## CALL FOR JUDICIOUS USE OF MEDICINES

In a joint statement, the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and Land, Water and Environment called on concerned institutions and the public at large to work diligently to ensure the judicious use of medicines.

The statement, issued in connection with World Antimicrobial Resistance Awareness Week, announced that awareness-raising activities is being conducted from 16 to 22 November under the theme "Let's Work in Collaboration to Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance."

Ms. Sabrina Mulugeta, coordinator of National Antimicrobial Prevention, explained that antimicrobial resistance occurs when bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms no longer respond to medicines, making infections, including opportunistic infections, more difficult to treat.

Ms. Sabrina also cited the



use of traditional medication, improper use of medicines, discontinuing prescribed treatment without medical advice, sharing medicines with family members without consulting medical professionals, and improper disposal of medicines as factors that could contribute to antimicrobial resistance.

According to the announcement, the national awareness-raising campaign will be conducted through national media outlets, as well as seminars in schools, health facilities and administrative offices.

## SEMINAR FOR NATIONALS IN KHARTOUM

Mr. Isa Ahmed Isa, Eritrea's Ambassador to the Republic of Sudan, conducted a seminar for nationals in Khartoum on 13 November, focusing on the objective situation in the homeland, regional and global developments and the timely responsibilities of nationals.

Regarding regional instability, Ambassador Isa said that the regime in power in Ethiopia, 'Prosperity Party', is the main source of the lack of peace and stability in the region. He stressed that the regime is seeking to divert attention from its internal conflicts by violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring countries, in contravention of international law and the UN Charter.

Stating that Eritrea's efforts to defend itself are just and supported by the Charter of the United Nations, Ambassador Isa called on nationals inside the country and abroad to enhance their awareness, organization and unity and participate in the national resilience program.

Strongly denouncing the Prosperity Party's provocations and hostility against Eritrea's sovereignty, the nationals expressed readiness to fulfil what is expected of them.

At the meeting, nationals residing in Khartoum also elected a provisional executive committee mandated to facilitate the establishment of the Eritrean community in Khartoum.

In related news, Ambassador Isa Ahmed Isa and Mr. Ismail Musa, head of Public and Community Affairs, met with government officials in Port Sudan, Kassala and Khartoum to discuss the daily activities and living conditions of nationals residing in Sudan.





## SEMINAR FOR DIASPORA NATIONALS ON OBJECTIVE SITUATION



At public seminars conducted by nationals residing in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Conakry, and Sweden, the participants expressed readiness to reinforce national resilience.

Mr. Desale Teklebrhan, Eritrea's Consul General in Angola, conducted a seminar for nationals in Angola, while Mr. Berhane Hirui, Eritrea's Honorary Consul in Côte d'Ivoire, conducted a seminar for nationals in Côte d'Ivoire. Mr. Hagos Zemicael, head of Consular Affairs, conducted a seminar for nationals in the Cabinda Region of Angola on the objective situation in the homeland, regional and global developments, as well as the timely responsibility of nationals in national affairs.

Noting that they are actively following the developments, the participants the participants expressed readiness to fulfil what is expected of them.

The nationals in Guinea-Conakry also established an Eritrean community and elected an executive committee.

In the same vein, Mr. Mohammed-Ali Mohammed-Seid, Charge d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the Scandinavian countries, conducted a similar seminar for nationals residing in Gothenburg, Sweden.

At the seminar, the nationals expressed their determination to strengthen organizational capacity and unity and enhance their participation in national affairs.

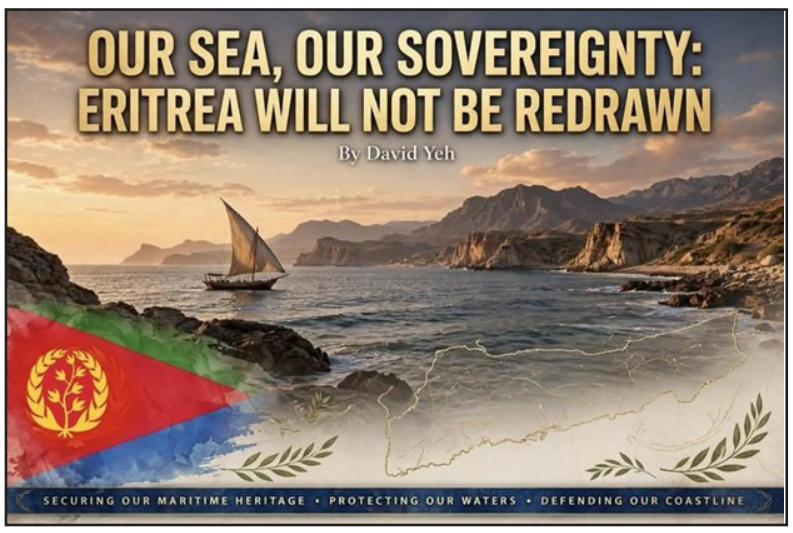
# Opinion & Analysis

# Our Sea, Our Sovereignty: Eritrea Will Not Be Redrawn

*By: David Yeh*

***Disclaimer: articles published in this column do not reflect the stance or opinion of Eritrea Profile***

Let us be clear from the first line. Eritrea did not win its independence to become a footnote in someone else's geopolitical paper. We did not bury our sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, endure thirty years of war, and vote almost unanimously in 1993 to free ourselves, only to be told thirty years later that our coastline is a regional commons, our sovereignty is an obstacle, and our stability is a problem to be managed by others. These heroic acts of national liberation were undertaken to redress a historical mistake: the transgression meted on Eritrea in the 1940s when its right of decolonization – that applied to the other Italian colonies of Libya and Somalia – was uniquely suppressed in the case of Eritrea on the altar of "overriding super power geopolitical interests".




The recent wave of commentary by PP minions and activists about the Souther Red Sea repeats the same old story with new academic language. It paints the Bab el-Mandab as a zone of chaos, Eritrea as "isolated and repressive", and Ethiopia's hunger for a sea port as a "legitimate aspiration that reasonable people must accommodate". It is a false story, and it must be answered plainly.

**Eritrea is the Anchor; Not the Problem**

We are told the Southern Red Sea is unstable because of internal crises, interstate disputes, and non-state actors. What is never said is who has kept the Eritrean coast stable while war burned in Yemen, Sudan remained embroiled in externally induced civil war, Somalia struggled with terrorism, and Ethiopia itself descended into a brutal internal war in Tigray and then Amhara and Oromia.

Eritrea has not exported war. Eritrea has not collapsed. Eritrea has not invited a new foreign base every season to do its fighting for it. Our coastline from Ras Qesar to Ras Dumera, more than 1,000 kilometers of Red Sea shore, has remained secure, sovereign, and open to legitimate commerce. That is not an accident. That is the result of a disciplined state, a disciplined people, and a national policy that refuses to rent our sovereignty to the highest bidder.

When analysts speak of excessive external influence reducing domestic decision making, they are describing everyone except Eritrea. We are the one state in the Horn that has consistently said no to being a proxy. No to foreign military tutelage. No to aid conditionality that demands we surrender our economic model. No to a Red Sea security architecture designed in Washington, Paris, Abu Dhabi, or Cairo without the littoral states at the table. If the region suffers from external militarization, it is not because Eritrea invited it. It is because others have turned our sea into a parking lot for foreign navies while preaching about cooperation.

**The Caricature of the "Isolated, Repressive" Eritrea**

The same PP minions and hired lobbyists/Conflict Entrepreneurs always repeat the same chorus: Eritrea locked its international relations for years and is continuously hit by migration due to a "repressive political system". This is not analysis. It is propaganda repeated until it sounds like fact. Eritrea did not lock itself out. Eritrea was locked out by sanctions, by the UN Security Council's unjust and illegal measures from 2009 to 2018, by the deliberate strangling of our economy, and by a hostile information war waged by those who could not accept that a small African nation would choose self-reliance over dependency.

Our youth do not leave because Eritrea is cruel. They leave because Europe and America opened doors, paid smugglers, and built an entire pull economy for migration, while sanctions denied our youth jobs, investment, and technology at home. To blame Eritrea alone for migration is to erase the hands that imposed the sanctions and the hands that profit from the exodus.

Ask any honest observer: where in the Horn do you find free education from primary school to university, free healthcare, no institutionalized ethnic polarization tearing the country apart, no clan warlords, no religious civil war? That is Eritrea. We are grappling with economic challenges because we were destroyed by war and then sanctioned, not because we are ungovernable or resourceless. We are proud because we built schools, hospitals, dams, and roads with our own hands while others built their capitals with foreign loans. To call us "repressive" is to insult a people who chose discipline over chaos, and unity over ethnic fragmentation that has consumed our neighbors.

**There Is No Legitimate Ethiopian Claim To Massawa Or Assab**

Now we come to the most dangerous line of all: that Ethiopia's quest for sovereign sea access is legitimate because it once administered Massawa and Assab and once had a navy. Administered is the word of an occupier.

Eritrea was unfairly federated with Ethiopia against the will of its people in 1952, then illegally annexed in 1962. For thirty years, Ethiopia occupied Eritrean ports as a colonial power occupies a colony. The fact of occupation does not create a right of ownership. If it did, then every colonizer could claim eternal rights to the lands it once stole.

Our people fought and died to end that occupation for thirty years. The referendum of 1993 was not a gift from Addis Ababa. It was the legal/diplomatic confirmation of a liberation already won on the battlefield. In that referendum, Eritreans voted for independence, and with independence came full sovereignty over Massawa and Assab. Ethiopia became landlocked because Eritrea became free. That is the price of freedom, and it is not negotiable.

Continued on page 5

## From Social Media




**Yemane G. Meskel** @hawelti · 22h

😇😇ON THE LIGHTER SIDE😇😇

Potemkin Party Senior Political/Military officials have this innate gift/penchant for routinely making unhinged and outrageous public statements.

PP's Army Chief of Staff, "Field Marshall" Berhanu Jula's, address to residents of Mekelle, capital city of Tigray Regional Administration, last Friday accentuates this point.

The poor Marshall "announced", in the public statement that was subsequently broadcast by Ethiopian Tv, that the Eritrean towns and sovereign lands of Dogali, Gundet... and Adulis are "part and parcel of Tigray" in Ethiopia.

The cheap and transparent purpose of this ploy is to garner support - through promise of stakes/shares in the spoils of war - from the people of Tigray for PP's irredentist war of aggression against Eritrea.

But he unwittingly gives away the game, or deciphers the riddle, of PP's preposterous accusation of "invasion" by Eritrea in its letter to the UNSC on 9 October last month.

Indeed, Eritrea's army is deployed within its sovereign territories - a fact that can be easily verified by reference to the detailed, virtually demarcated, EEBC boundary maps in the possession of both countries as well as the UN Cartographic Unit.

In the event, PP's opaque/distorted reference to "Eritrean army presence in Ethiopia" makes perfect sense if, as the good "Marshall" is telling us, virtually all of Eritrea is part and parcel of Tigray/Ethiopia.

On a more broader level, the disconcerting and problematic fact is that Potemkin Party's propaganda/policies are routinely replete with abject lies and deception.

As we have all along underlined, Potemkin Party's signature media trademark is better encapsulated in the following algebraic equation: PP propaganda = Optics + Posturing + Deception + Disinformation; (the four variables have different weights depending on the event/intended objective).

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*It might be useful to recall here - although this will be the subject matter for another occasion - that the "Field Marshall" and his PP Leader are on record for profusely thanking the Government and Eritrean Defense Forces for their indispensable and unparalleled support during Ethiopia's "Darkest Period".




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SpotLight

# A Quiet Victory: Eritrea's Elimination of Trachoma

***Bana Negusse***

After decades of determined effort, Eritrea has achieved a major public health milestone: the elimination of trachoma as a public health problem. Recently validated by the World Health Organization (WHO), the achievement makes Eritrea the 11th country in the WHO African Region and the 34th globally to reach this milestone, marking a significant victory in the fight against one of the world's leading infectious causes of blindness. Behind this historic success lies a story of national determination, collective action, and resilience in the face of longstanding public health challenges. Eritrea's achievement is not only a moment of national pride but also a powerful reminder of what sustained commitment can accomplish in the fight against neglected tropical diseases.

Trachoma is a neglected tropical disease (NTD) caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis and remains one of the leading infectious causes of blindness worldwide. The disease is transmitted through contact with discharge from the eyes and nose of infected individuals, either directly or through contaminated objects and flies. Repeated infections over time can cause the eyelashes to turn inward and rub against the eye, a painful condition known as trachomatous trichiasis. If left untreated, this can lead to permanent damage to the cornea and irreversible blindness.

The disease is closely associated with poverty and inadequate access to basic services, particularly clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Communities living in overcrowded conditions and areas with limited access to these essential services are especially vulnerable. Children are particularly susceptible to infection, while women often face a disproportionate burden due to their close contact with young children.



These circumstances have made tackling trachoma an important public health priority in Eritrea. With many people living in remote rural communities, where access to healthcare, clean water and adequate sanitation has historically been limited, addressing the disease has required sustained attention and interventions extending beyond conventional medical treatment.

For many years, Eritrea has undertaken concerted efforts to address trachoma and reduce its impact on communities across the country. Recognising the disease as an important public health challenge, the country progressively expanded interventions aimed at treating affected individuals, preventing further infections, and addressing the underlying conditions that facilitate transmission.

An important foundation of these efforts was the systematic assessment of the disease across the country. Following baseline surveys conducted in different parts of Eritrea between 2006 and 2020, the country progressively expanded interventions in communities where trachoma remained endemic. Ultimately, all 58 sub-zobas, the country's second-level administrative areas, were surveyed, helping establish a clearer picture of the disease's distribution and identify where resources and interventions were most needed.

Eritrea's response incorporated the four complementary components of the "SAFE" strategy: surgery to treat trachomatous trichiasis, antibiotics to clear infection, facial cleanliness to reduce transmission, and environmental improvements, particularly better access to water and sanitation. This comprehensive approach recognised that addressing trachoma required not only treating those already affected but also tackling the wider circumstances that allow the disease to persist and spread.

Through sustained efforts over the years, Eritrea expanded these interventions across affected areas, including remote and hard-to-reach communities. The country's experience reflects a long-term commitment to addressing preventable causes of blindness and improving access to essential health services, particularly for populations that face geographical and other barriers to healthcare.

A particularly important feature of Eritrea's efforts has been the emphasis on community participation and ownership. Recognising that lasting improvements in sanitation and hygiene depend heavily on local engagement, the national programme adopted a community-led sanitation approach that contributed to significant public health gains, even with limited external funding.

This was especially important given the close relationship between trachoma transmission and environmental conditions. Improving sanitation, encouraging facial cleanliness and promoting better hygiene practices are essential not only to reducing the spread of infection but also to sustaining progress over the longer term.

The country also made effective use of available resources and practical innovations. Health workers employed digital tools for data collection and mapping, helping identify affected communities, monitor the situation and direct interventions more effectively. These tools were particularly useful in reaching remote areas and ensuring that resources could be allocated according to identified needs.

Eritrea's approach demonstrates the value of placing communities at the centre of public health interventions and recognising that sustainable progress depends on local participation, awareness and ownership. It also illustrates how meaningful public health gains can be achieved through careful planning, effective resource utilisation and sustained national commitment.

While Eritrea's national leadership and ownership have been central to its progress, cooperation with international partners has also contributed to the country's efforts. The Ministry of Health has worked alongside communities, health workers and development partners, including the Fred Hollows Foundation, the International Trachoma Initiative, and the WHO, to strengthen interventions and advance the elimination objective. As one reflection of the importance of these partnerships, antibiotics, predominantly oral azithromycin, were extended through the International Trachoma Initiative. This support has helped strengthen the country's capacity to reach affected communities with essential treatment and preventive interventions.



Additionally, the WHO has provided technical support and worked closely with the Government and other partners throughout the process, including supporting the assessment and validation of the country's progress. Such cooperation has complemented Eritrea's own sustained efforts, reflecting the importance of constructive partnerships in addressing public health challenges.

Ultimately, however, the achievement is rooted in the commitment and collective efforts of the Eritrean people, national institutions, communities and health workers who have contributed to this progress over many years.

Importantly, while WHO's validation of Eritrea's elimination of trachoma as a public health problem is a proud moment, the milestone does not mean that the work of protecting communities from the disease is over. Eritrea has established systems to identify and manage new cases of trachomatous trichiasis and will continue surveillance following validation. Maintaining these systems is important to ensuring that the gains achieved are sustained and that any emerging cases can be identified and addressed promptly.

Beyond its national significance, Eritrea's achievement is significant as it carries an important message for other countries working to eliminate neglected tropical diseases. The country's success demonstrates what can be accomplished through sustained political commitment, national ownership, community participation and the effective use of available resources, complemented by constructive partnerships.

With Eritrea now joining the growing number of countries that have eliminated trachoma as a public health problem, the achievement represents another important step towards a world in which no one has to suffer avoidable blindness from this preventable disease. Above all, it is a testament to the determination of a country and its people to overcome a longstanding public health challenge and improve the lives and well-being of their communities.

SPORT

# Lily Yohannes Shines on the Global Stage of Women's Soccer

By Mussie Efriem




For Eritreans around the world, Lily Yohannes's story carries a special resonance. She represents a rising generation of young people of Eritrean diaspora heritage whose achievements are increasingly visible across international sports, education, business, and other professional fields. Her journey is a powerful testament to the impact children of Eritrean families living abroad can make on the global sporting stage.

Born into an Eritrean family in Springfield, Virginia, on June 12, 2007, Lily grew up in a household where football was already a way of life. Her parents, Daniel and Semhar Yohannes, played a vital role in nurturing the environment in which Lily and her brothers thrived. The sport also runs deep in her heritage: Lily's maternal grandfather, Bokretsion Gebrehiwot, was a celebrated footballer in Eritrean history, linking successive generations of the family to the game.

When Lily was around ten years old, her family relocated from the United States to the Netherlands. For a young girl passionate about football, the move proved to be a pivotal turning point, placing her in a world-renowned developmental environment that would eventually launch her into the professional ranks.

Lily's Dutch football education began at local grassroots clubs, where her technical skill and tactical awareness quickly caught the eye of scouts. By age 13, she had joined Ajax's prestigious youth academy. Her progression through the system was extraordinarily rapid. In April 2023, at just 15 years old, she signed her first professional contract with the club—a clear signal of Ajax's faith in her potential.

Her transition to the senior squad soon delivered historic milestones. She made her first-team debut on September 2, 2023, in the Dutch Super Cup against FC Twente. Two months later, on November 15, she became the youngest player ever to start a UEFA Women's Champions' League group-stage match when Ajax faced Paris Saint-Germain. Playing with remarkable poise and maturity at just 16 against seasoned international stars, she announced herself as one of European women's football's brightest emerging midfielders.

Across 55 appearances for Ajax, Lily scored 13 goals. Her breakout 2023–2024 campaign saw Ajax capture the Dutch Women's Cup, while Lily was named the Johan Cruyff Talent of the Year—one of the highest honors for a young player in Dutch football. In a remarkably short span, she had evolved from a promising academy prospect into a cornerstone of a major European club.

In June 2024, Lily made her senior international debut for the United States Women's National Team (USWNT) against South Korea. She marked the occasion in unforgettable fashion, scoring shortly after coming off the bench to become the third-youngest goal scorer in USWNT history at age 16.

In July 2025, she took the next major step in her career by signing with Olympique Lyonnais, now known as OL Lyonnes. Joining one of the most decorated clubs in women's football at 18 years old underscored her standing in the global game.

Lily made an immediate impact in France. Competing alongside world-class teammates, she enjoyed the most productive campaign of her young career during the 2025–2026 season—featuring in 36 of OL Lily's 41 matches, tallying six goals, and providing nine assists across all competitions.

Her performances earned major individual acclaim. In May 2026, UEFA named her the Women's



Champions League Breakthrough Player of the Season following a standout European campaign that included a striking long-range goal against St. Pölten and a decisive strike against Wolfsburg in the quarter-final second leg. Later that year, she was nominated for the Women's Kopa Trophy (Young Talent of the Year) at the Ballon d'Or ceremony, ultimately finishing fourth in the official 2026 global rankings. Being recognized among the world's premier young talents at just 19 underscores the elite level she has already reached—and serves as a beacon of inspiration for young Eritreans, particularly young women, aspiring to pursue professional football.




While Lily has flourished with OL Lyonnes and the USWNT, her older brother, Ethan Yohannes, has forged his own notable football path. Also shaped by the Dutch youth system—including time in FC Den Bosch's academy—and having previously represented the United States at the U-15 and U-17 levels, Aethan has become part of Eritrea's renewed national football project, adding another proud chapter to the family's story. Meanwhile, a third brother, Jayden Yohannes, is also progressing through Dutch youth football with SC Telstar.




Together, the Yohannes siblings reflect the dedication, guidance, and unwavering support their parents have invested in helping them realize their potential. Beyond the pitch, their journey sends an inspiring message to Eritrean families across the diaspora: with encouragement, determination, and access to opportunity, young Eritreans can excel at the highest levels internationally while remaining deeply connected to their roots, values, and cultural identity.

## NEWS

### SAGIM JUNIOR AND HIGH SCHOOL HONORS OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

Sagim Junior and High School in Teseney sub-zone of the Gash Barka Region has honored 27 outstanding students who achieved high marks in the eighth-grade national examination for the 2025/2026 academic year.

At the ceremony organized on 14 November, Mr. Mohammed-Jim'e Mohammed-Seid, director of the school, said that, of the 405 students who sat for the national examination, 304 earned passing marks. He added that the awards presented to the outstanding students were aimed at motivating fellow students to excel in their education and become competitive.

Noting that the awards were made possible through the school's internal capacity, Mr. Adm Beshir, head of the Education Office in the sub-zone, said that the achievement was the result of the strong efforts of the students, their parents, and teachers, and called for coordinated efforts to achieve better outcomes.

Mr. Seium Gebreyesus, administrator of the sub-zone, for his part, said that although the achievement registered so far is encouraging, call on the public and partners to strengthen their participation and contribution.

SpotLight

# Ties and Solidarity Across Borders

***Bana Negusse***

On 13 November, Eritrean nationals from across Europe, alongside Sudanese, Ethiopian, and Somali nationals, gathered in Geneva, Switzerland, for a peaceful demonstration under the banner "Yes for Peace – No for War." Participants from Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark came together to call for peace and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries in the Horn of Africa. The gathering culminated in the submission of a petition, signed by all participants, to the Office of the United Nations Human Rights Council, urging the international body to uphold the principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

The demonstration by Eritreans, as well as the solidarity expressed by participants and representatives from across the region, reflects the continued engagement of Eritreans abroad in matters concerning their homeland. Despite living in different countries and across different continents, Eritreans



in the diaspora remain closely connected to developments back home, demonstrating a sustained sense of national belonging and responsibility.

These recent events also offer a timely opportunity to reflect on the role and contributions of Eritrea's diaspora to the country's growth and progress. Over the years, the relationship between Eritrea and its diaspora has remained an important dimension of the country's national experience, with implications extending beyond geographical boundaries. Examining this relationship provides an opportunity to appreciate the diaspora's place in Eritrea's broader development journey.

The participation and contributions of Eritrea's diaspora to the country's national journey stretch back several decades, with particularly significant roots in the struggle for independence. During the protracted liberation war, and amid the political repression, displacement, and devastation brought about by successive Ethiopian regimes, large numbers of Eritreans were dispersed across different parts of the world, from Africa and the Middle East to Europe and North America. Yet, despite the geographical distance separating them from their homeland, Eritreans abroad maintained close ties with developments back home and remained deeply invested in the country's struggle for self-determination.

Over time, Eritrean communities took shape in their respective countries of residence, establishing networks of mutual support and organizing themselves around the common cause of national liberation. These communities became important extensions of the struggle, mobilizing resources and providing material, financial, and logistical assistance to the liberation movement. Fundraising was a central part of these efforts, often requiring considerable personal sacrifice. Many Eritreans abroad shared accommodation and living expenses, adopted modest lifestyles, and pooled their limited resources to maximize the financial assistance they could send back home. Such collective efforts reflected a strong sense of responsibility and solidarity, with individuals and families often placing the needs of the national struggle above personal comfort and material advancement.

Their support also extended to humanitarian and relief efforts. These initiatives helped address pressing humanitarian needs among communities struggling under the consequences of prolonged conflict, while reinforcing the connection between Eritreans abroad and those at home.

Beyond financial and other types of assistance, some members of the diaspora made the consequential decision to return to Eritrea and participate directly in the liberation struggle. For some, this meant leaving behind the lives they had established abroad, including employment, education, and relative stability, to join the liberation movement. Their decisions represented a profound personal commitment to the cause of independence and underscored the extent to which the struggle was regarded not simply as a political undertaking, but as a shared national responsibility.

Crucially, the diaspora's engagement also extended into international advocacy and public diplomacy. Through community organizations, civic initiatives, political engagement, and solidarity networks, Eritreans abroad worked to raise awareness about the realities of the liberation struggle and communicate the historical and political context underpinning Eritrea's quest for independence. They also established connections with other liberation movements, solidarity organizations, and advocacy groups, helping to broaden international awareness of the Eritrean cause. These efforts were particularly significant given the limited international support available to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which operated largely without the backing of major international powers or influential state sponsors.

*Continued on page 7*



# Our Sea, Our Sovereignty . . .

*Continued from page 2*

Former Prime Minister Pascal Affi N'Guessan may call this aspiration legitimate from Abidjan. We respect his desire for African unity. But African unity is not built by giving one country's territory to another to soothe its sense of loss. True unity is built on respect for borders, respect for referendums, and respect for the blood that was shed to draw those borders in freedom. Unity in ideas, unity in sharing, does not mean unity in surrendering our coast. We will share our ports through commerce, through transit agreements, through win-win economic cooperation, as we have always been willing to do. We will never share our sovereignty through cession, lease of sovereign territory, or a corridor carved out by force or pressure.

Ethiopia has a legitimate right to trade. It does not have a legitimate right to own. It has access to Djibouti, to Berbera, to Lamu, to Port Sudan. What it wants is not access. It wants possession. And possession of Eritrean land will never be on the table.

**On Borders, Dialogue, And Real Cooperation**

We are told border disputes between Ethiopia and Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Eritrea and Djibouti, and others are frequent sources of tension. Let us speak truthfully about Eritrea's borders. Our border with Ethiopia was delimited more than a century ago; through the Colonial Treaties of 1900, 1902 and 1908. This border remained intact and unaltered during the Italian colonial period (1989-1941); the British Military Administration of Eritrea (1941-52) after the defeat of Italy in the Second World War; and the UN-imposed Federal Arrangement which specifically recognized this boundary.

The same border was essentially endorsed and delimited and virtually demarcated by the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission EEBC) in 2002 and 2007 respectively after the 1998-2000 border war between the two countries when the incumbent Ethiopian regime wrongly claimed Badme and some other border areas as "sovereign Ethiopian territories". The border litigation processes, that took place in the Hague by the EEBC in the aftermath of the border war, were specifically anchored on the Algiers Agreement that stipulated the delimitation and demarcation of the border on the basis of the three Colonial Treaties (1900,1902,1908) and applicable international law.

Ethiopia refused to implement the EEBC Arbitral Award for sixteen years in spite of the unequivocal provisions of the Algiers Agreement that stipulated, in advance, the Arbitral Award as " final and binding" to both parties. It was Ethiopia that occupied Badme in violation of international law, not Eritrea. When peace finally came in 2018, it was because Eritrea stood firm on law, not because we begged for it.

Real cooperation in the Red Sea cannot be built on threats, on memorandums signed over our heads, or on meetings in Addis Ababa and Mogadishu where the coastal owner is treated as an obstacle. Real cooperation begins with a simple principle: the Red Sea belongs to the Red Sea states. Its security must be led by its littoral peoples. Its economic benefits must serve its littoral peoples first.

Eritrea is ready for that cooperation. We have always been ready. We will build roads, power lines, and trade corridors with Ethiopia, with Sudan, with Djibouti, with Somalia, with Yemen, with Saudi Arabia. We will sit at any table where we are respected as equals. But we will not sit at a table where our existence is debated as a problem, where our ports are discussed as if they are up for redistribution, and where our sovereignty is treated as a relic of the past.

The Bab el-Mandab is our gate. It is our history. It is our future. It is not a corridor for others to divide. Eritrea stands. Eritrea will not bend.

ADS

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# VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

1. **Position: Mechanical Design Engineer**
   **Department: Processing Plant**
   **Section: Engineering Maintenance**
   **Number Required: One (01)**

**Primary Purpose**

- **Risk Mitigation**: Deliver mechanical related projects free of design flaws, structural weaknesses and safety hazard.
- **Cost Optimization:** Produce mechanical engineering design that is "Fit-for-Purpose" and undergo efficient material selection, value engineering & comprehensive QA/QC preventing costly error during fabrication.
- **Regulatory Compliance**: Submission of mechanical engineering design that adheres strictly to mining industry related standards and related international mechanical engineering codes.

**TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS**

**Concept & Design:**

- Develop innovative component, mechanisms, or system designs from the ground up to meet project specifications.

**CAD & Technical Drawings:**

- Create precise 3D CAD models, assemblies, and 2D technical drawings with proper dimensioning and tolerances.

**Simulation & Analysis:**

- Perform structural, thermal, or stress simulations (FEA/CFD) to validate design integrity before physical builds.

**Material, Component Selection & Equipment Sizing:**

- Research and select optimal materials, fasteners, equipment, and off-the-shelf components while balancing cost, weight, strength, and efficiency.

**Manufacturing/Fabrication Handoff:**

- Support contract manufacturers and production teams, draft Bills of Materials, and guide assembly line integration.

**Documentation & Compliance:**

- Maintain design history files, revision controls, and ensure compliance with relevant industry and safety standards.

**Quality Control:**

- Check calculations and design sheets prepared by junior engineers before final release for construction.

**Cross-Disciplinary Coordination:**

- Work closely with all engineering disciplines and consultants to resolve clashes and support requirements.

**Code & Standard Compliance:**

- Ensure all designs adhere to relevant national and international design codes.

**Knowledge Transfer:**

- Upskilling of local workforce through structured mentorship, hands-on training programs, and the sharing of technical expertise.

**Safety Leadership:**

- Demonstrate courageous leadership to enforce strict compliance and drive a ZERO-harm initiative, resulting in zero recordable incidents across the project lifecycle.

**Unique requirements/other information**

- Candidate must be Medically and Physically Fit.

**Knowledge, Experience and Skills**

| **Qualifications:** |
|---|
| • Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering or a related engineering discipline. |
| **Knowledge and Experience:** |
| • 5 years of progressive expertise in mechanical design engineering<br>• **Software Proficiency**: Strong working knowledge of CAD software (e.g., SolidWorks, AutoCAD, Autodesk Inventor, Autodesk Fusion), CAE software (e.g., SolidWorks simulation) and CFD software (e.g., Autodesk CFD).<br>• **Technical Skills**: Solid grasp of Strength of Materials & Mechanics, Finite Element Analysis, Material Science & Thermodynamics & Fluid Dynamics.<br>• **Soft Skills**: Strong analytical problem-solving abilities, attention to detail, and effective written and verbal communication skills.<br>• **Industry Standards**: Familiarity with specific regulatory or compliance frameworks (e.g., ISO, ASME, ASTM, API & AWS). |

| **Technical Skills** | **Behavioral Skills** |
|---|---|
| • 3D Parametric Modelling<br>• 2D Engineering Drawing<br>• Tolerance Stack-up Analysis<br>• Material Science Proficiency<br>• FEA,CFD,RCFA<br>• Strong Engineering Fundamentals<br>• Spreadsheet & Calculation Skills | • Collaboration & Teamwork<br>• Adaptability & Resilience<br>• Problem-Solving & Critical Thinking. Communication Skills<br>• Attention to Detail<br>• Time Management<br>• Mentoring Skills. |

2. **Position: Civil & Structural Design Engineer**
   **Department: Processing Plant**
   **Section: Engineering Maintenance**
   **Number Required: One (01)**

**Primary Purpose**

- **Risk Mitigation**: Deliver civil & structural related projects free of design flaws, structural weaknesses and safety hazard.
- **Cost Optimization**: Produce civil & structural engineering design that is "Fit-for-Purpose" and undergo efficient material selection, value engineering & comprehensive QA/QC preventing costly error during construction and erection.
- **Regulatory Compliance**: Submission of civil & structural engineering design that adheres strictly to mining industry related standards and related international civil & structural engineering codes.

**TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS**

**Concept & Design:**

- Develop innovative component, mechanism, or system designs from the ground up to meet project specifications.

**CAD & Technical Drawings:**

- Create precise 3D CAD models, assemblies, and 2D technical drawings with proper dimensioning and tolerances.

**Simulation & Analysis:**

- Perform structural, thermal, or stress simulations (FEA/CFD) to validate design integrity before physical builds.

**Material, Component Selection & Equipment Sizing:**

- Research and select optimal materials, fasteners, equipment, and off-the-shelf components while balancing cost, weight, strength, and efficiency.

**Manufacturing/Fabrication Handoff:**

- Support contract manufacturers and production teams, draft Bills of Materials, and guide assembly line integration.

**Documentation & Compliance:**

- Maintain design history files, revision controls, and ensure compliance with relevant industry and safety standards.

**Quality Control:**

- Check calculations and design sheets prepared by junior engineers before final release for construction.
- Cross-Disciplinary Coordination: Work closely with all engineering disciplines and consultants to resolve clashes and support requirements.

**Code & Standard Compliance:**

- Ensure all designs adhere to relevant national and international design codes.

**Knowledge Transfer:**

- Upskilling of local workforce through structured mentorship, hands-on training programs, and the sharing of technical expertise.
- Safety Leadership: Demonstrate courageous leadership to enforce strict compliance and drive a ZERO-harm initiative, resulting in zero recordable incidents across the project lifecycle.

**Unique requirements/other information**

- Candidate must be Medically and Physically Fit.

*Continued on page 7*

ADS

Continued from page 6

BISHA MINING

Bisha Mining Share Company
P.O. Box 4276
Asmara
Eritrea

Tel: (+291) 1124941
Fax: (+291) 1124941
www.bishamining.com

**Qualifications:**

Bachelor's degree in civil & structural engineering or a related engineering discipline.

**Knowledge and Experience:**

- 5 years of progressive expertise in civil & structural design engineering.
- **Software Proficiency**: Strong working knowledge of CAD software (e.g., SolidWorks, AutoCAD, Civil 3D, Revit, and Navisworks) and STAAD.
- **Technical Skills**: Solid grasp of Structural Analysis, Finite Element Analysis, Load Calculation, Geotechnical & Foundation Engineering, Structural Steel Design and Detailing & Reinforcement Schedule.
- **Soft Skills**: Strong analytical problem-solving abilities, attention to detail, and effective written and verbal communication skills.
- **Industry Standards**: Familiarity with specific regulatory or compliance frameworks (e.g., ISO, ASTM, & AASHTO ).

| Technical Skills | Behavioral Skills |
|---|---|
| • 3D Parametric Modelling<br>• 2D Engineering Drawing<br>• Structural Mechanics<br>• Foundation Engineering<br>• Material Science Proficiency<br>• FEA,RCFA, Structural Analysis Tool<br>• Strong Engineering Fundamentals<br>• Spreadsheet & Calculation Skills | • Collaboration & Teamwork<br>• Adaptability & Resilience<br>• Problem-Solving & Critical Thinking<br>• Communication Skills<br>• Attention to Detail<br>• Time Management<br>• Mentoring Skills. |

**General Information and other requirements:**

- **Place of Work: Bisha.**
- **Salary: As per Company salary scale.**
- **Type of Contract: Indefinite**
- **Candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.**

**Additional requirements for Nationals:**

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

**Address: Please mail your applications to.**
**Bisha Mining Share Company,**
**P. O. Box 4276**
**Asmara, Eritrea**

**Note to Eritrean applicants:**
**Please send a copy of your application to**
**1.Aliens Employment permits Affairs,**
**P. O. Box 7940**
**Asmara, Eritrea.**

**2.Mineral Resources Management**
**P. O. Box 272**
**Asmara, Eritrea**

# Ties and Solidarity Across Borders

Continued from page 5

In this respect, the diaspora's contribution to Eritrea's independence was not confined to financial or material support. It encompassed humanitarian solidarity, personal sacrifice, political advocacy, and direct participation in the liberation struggle. Collectively, these efforts reflected a sustained expression of national commitment and belonging, establishing a foundation for the relationship between Eritrea and its diaspora that would continue to evolve following independence.

Following independence, the Eritrean diaspora continued to play a role in the country's national development, maintaining its engagement through a variety of economic, social, humanitarian, and advocacy initiatives. While the nature of its contributions evolved with the transition from liberation to statehood, the underlying sense of connection and responsibility towards the homeland remained an important feature of the relationship.

One significant dimension of this continued engagement has been advocacy and efforts to communicate Eritrea's perspectives and experiences internationally. Diaspora communities have remained active in sharing information about developments in their homeland, engaging with international audiences, and providing perspectives that they believe are often missing from mainstream media coverage. This engagement has assumed particular importance amid persistent negative and politicized media narratives surrounding Eritrea, which diaspora communities have sought to challenge by presenting alternative accounts and highlighting the country's realities, achievements, and development priorities. Through public outreach, community events, media engagement, and organized advocacy, they have continued to serve as an important link between Eritrea and the wider international community.

The diaspora has also made important economic contributions, particularly through remittances sent to families and communities back home. Beyond supporting household livelihoods and individual families, these financial transfers represent an important source of support for the wider economy. In addition, Eritreans abroad have periodically mobilized resources through organized fundraising campaigns and collective initiatives directed towards specific national development priorities. Such campaigns have demonstrated the capacity of diaspora communities to mobilize substantial financial and material support within relatively short periods, particularly when responding to specific needs or development-related appeals.

Another important aspect of diaspora engagement has been the contribution of skills, professional expertise, and voluntary service. Eritreans living abroad have returned home, for varying periods of time, to participate in initiatives across different sectors. These contributions have included professional and technical services, particularly in areas such as healthcare, as well as participation in community-based, educational, humanitarian, and other development activities. Such engagement provides opportunities to share knowledge and experience acquired abroad while contributing directly to initiatives at home. In many instances, these efforts also reinforce professional, social, and institutional connections between Eritrea and its communities abroad.

Beyond individual contributions, diaspora communities have continued to organize collective initiatives, establish associations, and support projects aimed at strengthening social solidarity and community development. Various initiatives, including mother-tongue language programmes, cultural activities, youth and community centres, and support structures that facilitate the integration of Eritreans into their host societies, have also played an important role. These efforts help preserve Eritrean cultural identity, traditions, language, and heritage among younger generations growing up abroad, while strengthening their sense of belonging and connection to their ancestral homeland. At the same time, by supporting integration, education, and active participation in their countries of residence, such initiatives help ensure that Eritrean communities contribute positively to the societies in which they live, while maintaining meaningful connections with and contributing to Eritrea.

The importance of this relationship is also reflected in the attention and criticism directed at Eritrea's diaspora by the country's detractors and adversaries. Diaspora communities and their activities have frequently been targets of negative portrayals, accusations, and campaigns seeking to discredit their engagement and undermine their connections with their homeland. This persistent attention, in itself, underscores the political and social significance of the diaspora and the influence it continues to exert in shaping international perceptions and discussions about Eritrea.

Taken together, these contributions illustrate the continuing significance of the diaspora in Eritrea's experience. Although the circumstances and priorities have changed since the liberation struggle, the relationship between Eritrea and its diaspora has retained important elements of continuity: a sense of belonging, collective mobilization, and a willingness to contribute to the country's development through different forms of engagement. The diaspora therefore remains an important dimension of Eritrea's broader national development journey, extending the country's human, financial, and social connections well beyond its geographical borders.

Q and A

# "Math Is My Universe": An Interview with Instructor Nephtaliem Tadesse

***Eritrean youth serving across national institutions are actively investing their knowledge and skills in the nation's development programs. Among them is Nephtaliem Tadesse, a mathematics graduate working to elevate students' academic performance. He recently authored a mathematics e-book that now serves as a key reference for college freshmen. Eritrea Profile invited him to share his passion, journey, and future plans.***



***By: Kidane Shimendi***

***Let's begin with your background.***

I was born in Asmara in 1998. I completed my elementary and junior education at Awet Elementary and Junior School, and my high school studies at Dembe Sembel Secondary School. Afterward, I joined the 29th round of National Service in Sawa, where I scored 3.8 on the Eritrean Secondary Education Certificate Examination (ESECE).

To pursue higher education, I enrolled at the College of Science in Mai-Nefhi. Following four years of study, I graduated at the top of my class in mathematics with a CGPA of 3.4. To serve my community, I was assigned to Warsay-Yikealo Secondary School (WYSS), where I taught mathematics for about five years. Currently, I work in the Ministry of Education's Department of Adult and Media Education as a mathematics scriptwriter, presenter, and editor.

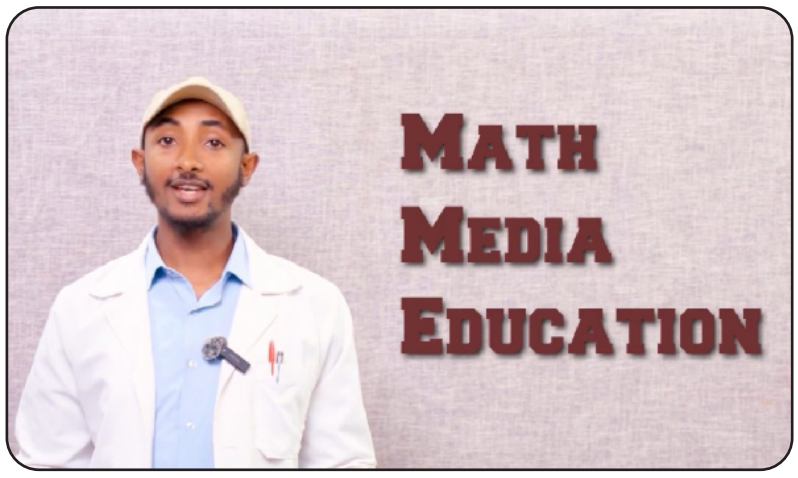
***When did you discover your passion for mathematics?***

I began focusing on mathematics in the third grade, and by junior high school, it had become my true passion. Every moment I spend studying math brings me overwhelming joy and makes me feel alive. I scored a full 100 marks on the Grade 8 National Examination and carried that enthusiasm into high school, where I earned an "A" in math on the national matriculation exam. That same drive led me to the Mathematics Department in college, where I graduated as the department medalist.

During college, I met inspirational instructors who deepened my love for the subject, including Dr. Habtai Ghebrewold and Dr. Abraham Zemui. They truly expanded my understanding of mathematics and its practical applications. When I was assigned to teach in Sawa, I always kept their example in mind to inspire my own students to succeed—a commitment I continue in my current role.

***Personally, how do you describe mathematics?***

That is a very difficult question to answer! Simply put, mathematics is the universe through which I understand life. The endless joy it brings me is incomparable. Whenever I need to relax, I play with numbers, equations, and puzzles. While many people lack interest in the subject, for me, it is a lifelong journey full of wonderful surprises.




***Let's talk about your pioneering e-book.***

My passion for mathematics and the remarkable journey it has taken me on encouraged me to write a book. In 2024, I met one of my former high school students who had just entered college, and we discussed the transition between high school and college mathematics.

During the college freshman program, math problems increase significantly in both volume and complexity. Students must quickly upgrade their problem-solving skills as the coursework grows more demanding. Therefore, I decided to write a book filled with clear explanations and real-life applications to help incoming college students grasp the subject with ease. For that reason, I titled my book The Path to College.



***Why did you decide to release it as an e-book?***

Writing the manuscript was only the beginning. Carrying a bulky, multi-page physical textbook can be inconvenient for students. I decided to convert it into an e-book to make it affordable, accessible, and easy for college students to carry on their devices.

In today's rapidly evolving digital world, mathematics holds a central place. For this reason, I encourage fellow authors to publish their work as e-books or mobile applications to reach wider audiences effectively. I also recommend that college students use digital tools such as Photomath, MATLAB, GeoGebra, and graphing calculators to deepen their understanding—while cautioning them against becoming overly dependent on these tools.

***What has the public response been so far?***

The feedback has been amazing, constructive, and deeply encouraging. My family, peers, teachers, and—above all—students continue to share wonderful ideas and inspiring comments. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who has offered their support and feedback.

***In your view, what causes a lack of enthusiasm for learning math?***

Despite the irreplaceable role of mathematics in national development, there is no single answer to why many students struggle with it. Personally, beyond what formal studies suggest, I believe students often fail to see how math applies to real life.

Mathematics teachers play a vital role in bridging this gap by connecting classroom concepts to everyday experiences. Doing so can help reverse this trend and encourage students to appreciate the world through math. Before entering any classroom, I always spent extra time translating abstract concepts into practical, real-world examples—which was the very inspiration behind my first book. Currently, the Ministry of Education is working to establish math clubs and organize "Math Days" across schools and the College of Science to address this challenge.

***Tell us about your current work at the Ministry of Education.***

The digital era is transforming our daily lives and changing how students learn. To keep pace with these trends, our teaching methods must also evolve. The Ministry of Education's Department of Adult and Media Education is advancing this mission through animations, digital resources, and broadcast lessons for elementary through high school students. From Monday to Friday, educational programs are broadcast on radio and television in both the morning and afternoon.

Within this department, I serve as a scriptwriter, presenter, and editor for mathematics. In our current phase, we are producing lessons for Grades 4 and 6, with Grade 8 slated for our next stage. Our math programs air on Mondays and Tuesdays from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. working alongside my colleagues, I am confident that these broadcasts will significantly boost students' comprehension and interest in mathematics.

***What are your future plans?***

My future plans include developing this e-book into an interactive mobile application. Additionally, I intend to write similar mathematics reference books for other grade levels, aligned with the national curriculum and packed with real-life exercises to simplify learning and spark student interest.

***Do you have any final messages?***

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to everyone who has helped quench my thirst for mathematics since childhood. I encourage students at all levels to cultivate a positive outlook toward math and apply its concepts in their daily lives. Likewise, I urge teachers in mathematics and all other disciplines to connect their lessons to real-world experiences. Through mathematics, we can simplify life and drive technological advancement.

***Thank you so much for your time and inspiring passion. We wish you great success in your future endeavors.***