

MINISTER OSMAN MEETS SWEDISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, met with Ms. Maria Malmer Stenergard, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his office on 17 December.

The two Foreign Ministers discussed bilateral relations

between Eritrea and Sweden, regional developments, as well as peace and security in Africa and the Red Sea region.

Likewise, in a meeting with Ms. Maria Malmer Stenergard, Ms. Leul Gebreab, Minister of Labor and

Social Welfare, provided a briefing on the programs and achievements Eritrea is undertaking to ensure social justice.

Ms. Maria Malmer Stenergard arrived in Asmara at midday today for a two-day working visit.

Upon arrival at Asmara International Airport, Ms. Maria Malmer Stenergard was welcomed by Mr. Estifanos Habtemariam, Director General of the Desks Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



MEETINGS FOCUSING ON TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Mr. Habteab Tesfatsion, Governor of the Southern Region, held meetings with area administrators to ensure timely and effective administrative services for the public.

During meetings Mr. Habteab held with area administrators and managing directors of the sub-zones of Dekemhare, Tserona, Segeneity, Mai-Aini, Adi-Keih, and Senfae from 4 to 14 December, he urged them to understand government guidelines and proclamations fully and to work toward providing timely and effective services to the public.

The participants conducted extensive discussions on the issues raised at the meetings and adopted various recommendations.

The Southern Region comprises 12 sub-zones and 232 administrative areas.

SEMINARS ON OBJECTIVE SITUATION TO DIASPORA NATIONALS



The Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the United States, Mr. Berhane Gebehiwet, conducted a seminar for nationals residing in Washington, D.C., and its environs on 14 December, focusing on the objective situation in the homeland and regional developments.

At the seminar, which drew around 500 nationals, Mr. Berhane said that, at a time when the world is facing complex and challenging developments, Eritrea, standing firm in its principled stance, is making strong efforts to achieve regional peace and stability.

Mr. Berhane added that Eritrea, known for its internal peace and

unity, is collaborating with countries that share similar positions to achieve a secure neighborhood free from the consequences of external interference.

He also called on nationals to work diligently to advance national resilience and development, and to strengthen their participation in efforts to safeguard national interests and build comprehensive and friendly relations.

At the event, Dr. Gideon Abay, Chairman of the National Council of Eritrean-Americans, delivered a briefing on 2026 plans and programs.

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ERITREA PARTICIPATES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

Eritrean delegation led by Ambassador Negassi Kassa, Eritrea's Ambassador to the European Union and the Benelux countries, participated in the 120th Session of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) Council of Ministers, held from 12 to 14 December in Brussels, Belgium.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of 65 countries and chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Solomon Islands, conducted extensive discussions focusing on strengthening the financial capacity of the organization, as well as enhancing strategic partnerships with the European Union and other partners.

Addressing the session, Ambassador Negassi emphasized that, as stated in the UN Charter, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of states cannot be negotiated or compromised, and that states must refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations. He stressed that unequivocal adherence to these principles, enshrined in the UN Charter, is a sine qua non for interstate peaceful relations.

Ambassador Negassi also called



for the termination of unjust sanctions imposed on several African Union and Caribbean countries.

Reiterating that the ever-growing interdependence between peoples and nations necessitates strengthening and reforming the multilateral system to address shared threats and harness collective opportunities, Ambassador Negassi emphasized the urgent need to expedite global reforms to make the system more representative, fair, and just.

He further reaffirmed Eritrea's

continued commitment to contribute to the promotion of peace and security in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region, as well as to the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States at large. Eritrea, he noted, remains committed to contributing to collective efforts to strengthen the organization and enhance its visibility on the international stage, and to ensuring that its partnership with the European Union and other strategic partners remains a win-win engagement that adds value to all parties through co-ownership.



Continued from page 1
...OBJECTIVE SITUATION
TO DIASPORA NATIONALS

In the same vein, Mr. Saleh Abdella, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, Head of Public and Community Affairs, conducted a seminar for nationals in Leeds and the surrounding area on 7 December.

Explaining the role and contribution of Diaspora nationals over the past years, Mr. Saleh underscored the significance of strengthening organizational capacity in line with the current stage of national strengths and challenges.

Indicating that preserving Eritrean identity, enhancing unity, and strengthening national institutions are among the main national strategic objectives, Mr. Tewolde Yohannes gave a briefing on the political and diplomatic achievements recorded.

The participants, for their part, expressed their commitment to strengthening participation and contribution in national affairs.

Inrelated news, the national committee in the United Kingdom organized a discussion forum on “festivals and their successful implementation” for heads of national organizations, associations, and communities in London on 14 December.

On the occasion, Mr. Suleiman Hassan, Head of Consular Affairs, gave a briefing on the consular services being provided to nationals.

Likewise, about 80 heads of PFDJ, the National Union of Eritrean Women, YPFDJ, Eritrean communities, as well as Media and Diplomatic Committees from 15 Italian cities organized a discussion forum.

Mr. Gimay Habtemicael, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, said the meeting aimed to review the implementation of 2025 programs and conduct extensive discussions to improve outcomes.

Mr. Fesehatsion Petros, Eritrea’s Ambassador to Italy, gave a detailed briefing on the current situation in the homeland, as well as regional and global developments.



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From Social Media



December does not, normally, fall within the ignominious calendar of Eri-Influenza Season when Eritrea’s assorted detractors ramp up and spew their run-of-the-mill vilification campaigns against Eritrea. Indeed, the predictable “Eritrea-bashing” ritual is routinely unleashed in May (Independence Month); June (Martyrs Commemoration); and September (Beginning of the Armed Struggle for Independence).

But for reasons that are not hard to decipher, there is a tinge of Eri-Influenza in the air these days.

As it happens, Potemkin Party minions seem to be in cahoots with the usual cabal of notorious Conflict Entrepreneurs - አፃዱ ገናዝ ሓገጫማዊ - to intensify their demonization campaigns against Eritrea. The underlying purpose is to shift gear and deflect attention from PP’s toxic and brazen agenda of “sovereign access to the sea” by couching their subversive campaign in the language of “victimhood and self-defense”.

The tools employed to this end revolve around:

1. Portrayal of Eritrea as a perpetual destabilizer of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa region. This is a hard sell for a regime that was profusely expressing, only three years ago, its profound gratitude - from the Prime Minister down to all sections of the Defense Establishment - to Eritrea for its principled support in Ethiopia’s darkest times. PP’s political and military officials are also on record on the origins and dynamics of the 1998-2000 Eritrea and Ethiopia border war that is grossly at variance with the spurious chorus that they are singing these days.
2. Eritrea’s withdrawal from IGAD as “symptomatic of its isolationist agenda” and distaste for “multilateral forums”. Again, this is too trite to merit much elaboration. But for the record, Eritrea was pivotal in expanding the restrictive mandate of IGADD (confined to combatting drought and desertification when it was established in 1986) to encompass a much more relevant and broader scope of regional economic cooperation and development as well as conflict prevention and resolution. Eritrea’s conviction for a robust regional organization stemmed from, and was linked to, the more realistic and phased approach of Continental economic cooperation and integration through a modular process. But IGAD’s abject and repetitive failures - its subservient position during the border war; its shameful endorsement of Ethiopia’s unwarranted military intervention in Somalia in 2006; its muted reaction to the illicit Ethiopia - Somaliland MOU; its pathetic silence in the face of Potemkin Party’s aggressive agenda of “sovereign access to the sea”...etc. have rendered it a liability to Eritrea and other Member States affected by its pathetic/harmful track-record. In the event, Eritrea’s withdrawal from IGAD cannot derail or diminish its vibrant agendas of regional cooperation as its continued memberships in COMESA (which brings together 22 countries from southern, eastern and central Africa) as well as the Council of Arab and African Coastal States of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden attests too.
3. Disparaging Eritrea’s economic development agenda and governance structure. Here again, the Potemkin Party/Conflict Entrepreneurs’ fallacious and distorted analyses are too hollow to merit serious response. Eritrea’s overall performance in the face of relentless hostilities including intermittent wars of aggression, sanctions and other subterfuges, is a testament to the unparalleled resilience of its people and the prudence of GOE’s policies. And the myopic mindset of the PP aside, the countries and peoples of the Horn of Africa region ought to cherish the economic progress and well-being of all the constituent parts as they share a common destiny shaped by immutable geography. In any case, with the staggering statistics of 68.7% of the population classified as multidimensionally poor in spite of massive international assistance and IMF bailouts; and, spiraling internal conflicts that stem from, and are triggered by, a governance structure of institutionalized ethnic polarization; Potemkin Party zealots, hired lobbyists, and external apologists are not in a position to disparage Eritrea’s economic and governance architecture.

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There is no doubt that narrative warfare is being systematically deployed by #Ethiopia’s ruling Prosperity Party (aka Potemkin Party) to legitimize unlawful regional ambitions and to deflect responsibility for rising tensions in the #Horn of #Africa. This practice represents a dangerous departure from good-faith diplomacy and directly undermines the foundational principles of international relations enshrined in the Charter of the @UN.

Efforts to repackage expansionist or coercive objectives in the language of self-defense, victimhood, or historical entitlement are not benign rhetorical devices. They constitute a clear violation of both the spirit and letter of Article 2(4) of the @UN.

Charter, which unequivocally prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. When such narratives go unchallenged, they risk conferring implicit legitimacy on conduct that international law expressly forbids.

Equally troubling is the growing instrumentalization of institutional platforms. Multilateral and regional mechanisms are increasingly used selectively, to advance unilateral political agendas, rather than to uphold principled multilateralism. The erosion of institutional neutrality, whether through silence, selective engagement, or tacit endorsement, compromises the credibility of these forums and weakens their ability to contribute meaningfully to peace, security, and regional cooperation.

#Eritrea underscores a fundamental point often ignored in contemporary discourse: multilateralism is not an end in itself. It is a means to uphold legality, sovereign equality, and mutual respect among States. When institutions fail to act impartially, or become vehicles for revisionist narratives, disengagement must not be mischaracterized as isolationism. It is, instead, a principled refusal to legitimize institutional failure or political expediency.

The failure to confront revisionist narratives, particularly those that seek to retroactively justify coercive claims or normalize unlawful precedents, poses a serious threat to both regional and international order. In the #Horn of #Africa, where borders and sovereignties are legally defined and internationally recognized, tolerating such #revisionism would erode established norms and encourage destabilizing behavior with far-reaching consequences.

The current resurgence of what has aptly been described as “EriInfluenza” is neither incidental nor reactive. It represents a calculated narrative offensive designed to obscure expansionist objectives, reframe accountability, and manufacture false moral equivalence.

#Eritrea’s positions, grounded in #sovereignty, #legality, and the pursuit of genuine regional #stability, remain consistent and firmly on record. The credibility deficit does not lie with #Eritrea, but with those seeking to rewrite recent history in order to justify future transgressions.

#Eritrea remains committed to peaceful coexistence, lawful regional cooperation, and principled multilateral engagement, while resolutely rejecting any attempt to normalize coercion through disinformation or institutional manipulation....

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SpotLight

By Shabait Staff

Education in Eritrea: Context and clarity

In recent weeks and months, certain commentators and regional actors have continued their longstanding campaign of misinformation and disinformation directed at Eritrea. This politicized narrative has seeped into a wide array of topics, among the most recent of which concerns Eritrea's education system and broader human-capacity development efforts. The resulting discourse has generated a distorted and often misleading portrayal that obscures both context and reality.

This article cuts through that noise. By examining Eritrea's educational initiatives and its sustained investment in capacity-building, it offers a clarifying and more grounded perspective – one that illuminates the country's actual trajectory rather than the caricatures often circulated about it.

From the late nineteenth century onward, Eritrea endured profound structural barriers to education under successive colonial administrations, including the Italian, British, and Ethiopian. For decades, access to schooling was severely limited, and literacy rates remained strikingly low across the population, particularly among girls and women.

Under Italian colonial rule, formal education was confined to a narrow elite. Schools existed primarily to serve the administrative and economic interests of the colonial power rather than to cultivate an educated Eritrean society. As Trevaskis (1960) observed, Italian policy sought to “keep the Eritrean's belly filled while keeping his brain empty,” effectively excluding the overwhelming majority from meaningful educational opportunities. Reflecting this neglect, a UK Parliament debate in 1951 noted that there were virtually no educational facilities in Eritrea prior to the British arrival in 1941.

The British Administration that followed was more open in principle but limited in execution. Demand for modern education among Eritreans grew rapidly, yet



facilities, resources, and institutional capacity remained insufficient. As Teklehaimonot (1996) notes, “the high demand for modern education on the part of Eritreans in the face of limited educational facilities and resources had not been adequately met by the time the British left.”

Ethiopian rule did little to alter this trajectory. Educational access remained restricted, inequities persisted across regions and genders, and linguistic repression further constrained learning. Amharic was imposed as the official language, while local Eritrean languages were banned and books were burned. UNESCO data indicate that by the mid-1970s, approximately 95 percent of Eritrean women were illiterate. At independence, primary-school enrolment stood at roughly 30 percent, reflecting decades of cumulative neglect.

Eritrea's engagement with education, however, did not originate only after independence. During the decades-long liberation struggle, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) developed a parallel educational infrastructure aimed at populations systematically excluded under occupation. Schools and literacy programs were established for the children of fighters, refugees, orphans, women, nomadic groups, and rural communities in the liberated areas. Through mobile schools and community-based

initiatives, education was treated not as a peripheral service, but as an integral component of national survival and self-determination.

It was against this historical backdrop that post-independence educational policy took shape. Education was designated a central pillar of Eritrea's development strategy and made free of charge from the primary through the tertiary level. Efforts since independence have focused on rebuilding and expanding an educational system inherited in a severely depleted state. Hundreds of schools, learning centres, and libraries have been constructed or rehabilitated across both urban and rural areas. The number of schools has increased from just over 500 in 1991 to more than 2,300 today, while enrolment has risen from approximately 340,000 in the late 1990s to nearly 700,000 at present. Technical and vocational education has likewise expanded as part of a broader effort to diversify educational pathways and respond to labour-market needs.

Higher education reform constitutes a central yet frequently mischaracterized component of Eritrea's post-independence education strategy. At independence, the country inherited a single university – Asmara University – that enrolled only a few thousand students, drawn overwhelmingly from urban, male, and relatively

privileged backgrounds. As national demand for tertiary education expanded rapidly, this centralized and socially narrow model proved structurally inadequate. Eritrea therefore undertook a deliberate reconfiguration of its higher education system, replacing a single university with a network of specialized public colleges distributed across the country.

Today, six colleges provide tertiary education across distinct academic and professional fields, including medicine and health sciences, education, engineering, business and economics, agriculture, and marine sciences. While these institutions initially focused on diploma and undergraduate (BA/BSc) programs to address urgent national skills gaps, they have progressively expanded their academic scope. Several colleges now offer advanced postgraduate coursework, higher professional certifications, and master's-level programs in selected disciplines, reflecting both growing institutional capacity and evolving national needs.

This transformation has resulted in enrolment levels several times higher than those of the pre-independence period, while fundamentally altering the social composition of the student body. Female participation, once confined to low double-digit percentages, now regularly approaches parity and in some years exceeds male enrolment. Students are drawn from all regions, ethnic groups, faiths, and income backgrounds, making the tertiary system substantially more representative of the nation as a whole than at any previous point.

In parallel, Eritrea has pursued targeted international academic partnerships to complement domestic postgraduate provision. Through cooperation agreements with institutions in other countries, Eritrean graduates have continued to pursue master's and doctoral

degrees in a range of fields, including medicine, engineering, natural sciences, education, and public policy. These arrangements have enabled advanced specialization while contributing to knowledge transfer and institutional development upon graduates' return, reinforcing the domestic higher-education system rather than substituting for it.

The geographic dispersal of colleges reflects Eritrea's broader development philosophy, which seeks to counter inherited urban and capital-centric biases and promote more balanced regional development. Beyond their academic function, these institutions serve as local economic anchors, generating employment, supporting service sectors, and injecting skills and resources into their host communities. Thousands of graduates from Eritrea's colleges – at undergraduate and postgraduate levels – now contribute across public administration, health, education, engineering, and other priority sectors, reinforcing national capacity while fostering development at the community level.

Within Eritrea's broader reconstruction of the education sector, particular attention has been paid to addressing historically entrenched gender disparities. Legislative measures prohibiting child, underage, and forced marriage – harmful traditional practices that had long constrained girls' educational participation – have been enacted and enforced. These legal frameworks have been accompanied by community-level sensitization efforts and the establishment of boarding facilities aimed at reducing geographic and social barriers to girls' schooling. In parallel, affirmative and compensatory measures have been introduced to improve enrolment, retention, completion, and performance among girls.

Civil-society organizations, including the National Union of Eritrean Women and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, have complemented these efforts through free tutorial programs and academic-support initiatives targeting middle and secondary education. Taken together, these measures have contributed to the achievement of gender parity at the primary level and to a steady narrowing of gender gaps in secondary and tertiary education.

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The True Eritrea: Unlocking Its Unique Charm

Irdi Issaias

“As we venture into the vast and uncharted territories of Eritrea, a small country nestled in the Horn of Africa, our excitement and curiosity are palpable. We’ve been warned about the challenges of traveling in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea, from the complex web of conflicts to frequent piracy. Despite these challenges, however, we’re determined to immerse ourselves in the local culture and experience all that Eritrea has to offer.” A traveler’s blog post caught my eye on TripAdvisor, a popular platform where travelers worldwide share their experiences.

When I stumbled upon the travel blogger’s post about my home country, I was filled with a mix of emotions - a surge of excitement and curiosity about some distinct character that makes Eritrea different. So, what makes Eritrea a truly unique destination, and why should travelers from around the world consider adding it to their itinerary?

Often overlooked by tourists, Eritrea is slowly revealing its secrets, offering an authentic experience that will captivate the imagination of anyone venturing into its heart. One of the most distinctive features of Eritrea is the incredible contrast between its diverse landscapes, climates, and cultures.

One of the standout features that sets Eritrea apart is its breathtaking natural beauty, particularly its world-class marine ecosystems, which offer a unique and unforgettable experience for visitors. Eritrea’s spectacular Red Sea coastline is home to some of the most pristine marine environments on the planet, making it a haven for aquatic life and a magnet for sailors, snorkelers, and scuba divers, offering unparalleled opportunities for exploration and discovery.

Thanks to its unwavering conservation efforts, Eritrea’s islands and coasts have remained pristine, remarkably free of the pollution and waste dumping that imperil the world’s oceans today. The crystal-clear waters, scenic beaches, coral reefs, mangrove forests, and diverse marine species create a genuinely unique and breathtaking natural setting

waiting to be discovered.

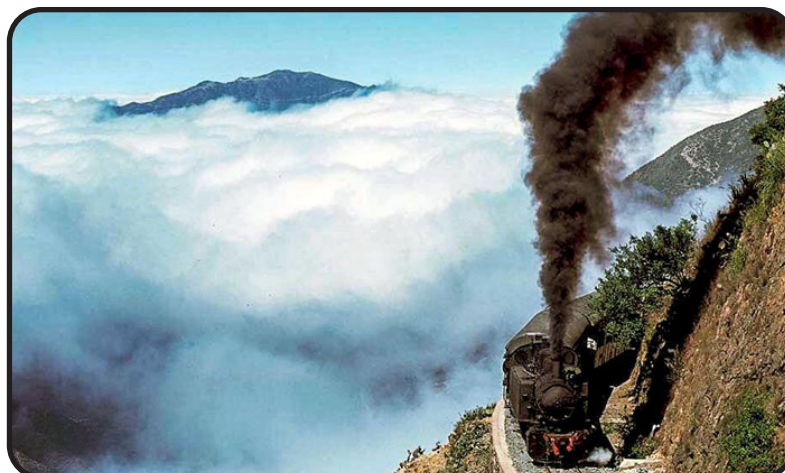
Exceptional hospitality is another hallmark. Eritreans are admired for their warm, welcoming nature, which makes visitors feel at home. The people’s friendly demeanor and genuine hospitality have earned Eritrea a reputation as an ideal destination for travelers seeking a truly authentic cultural experience.

The cooperative character of the people, cultivated in Eritreans from a young age, is also the most enduring core national value. Visitors have consistently reported feeling comfortable and secure in the company of these warm, welcoming locals. Eritreans are known for their hospitality, and visitors are often overwhelmed by the friendliness and generosity of the locals. Whether it’s sharing a meal or coffee or exchanging stories with fellow travelers in a vibrant marketplace, Eritreans are eager to engage with visitors and proudly share their history and traditions.



The country’s blend of African, Arabian, and Italian influences is evident in its culture, architecture, cuisine, and lifestyles. Visitors can experience the vibrant mix of traditional and modern culture and interact with friendly locals eager to share their fascinating stories and customs.

By embracing Eritreans’ cooperative values and warm hospitality, visitors can experience the people’s generosity and be welcomed into their families and communities with open hearts and homes. Whether you’re an enthusiastic traveler or a business visitor, you can have confidence



that you’ll be treated to a truly exceptional experience in this beautiful and hospitable land.

The peace, security, and stability in Eritrea have made the country a haven for tourists seeking a safe travel experience. You will likely be surprised to see many public figures and celebrities walking through the bustling streets and markets, providing a stark contrast to the security measures in place in many other parts of the world.

The people’s strong emphasis on law and order, which is hardly the case in many other countries,

home to nine ethnic groups, each with its own language, customs, and traditions. Despite these differences, however, Eritreans have developed a unique system of governance and social cohesion that has contributed to the country’s stability and peace.

Another distinguishing characteristic of Eritrea is its geography, which allows a diverse range of climatic conditions within a relatively small area. This stunning contrast in climatic conditions makes Eritrea an alluring destination for nature

Two Hours’, is a straightforward illustration of the diverse and rapidly changing seasons within a shorter distance.

Eritrea’s pleasant climate makes it a year-round haven, perfect for tourists and business travelers alike. The mild and stable weather pattern, with low humidity and moderate temperatures, makes it an ideal destination for visitors, creating a unique and inviting environment for a wide range of tourist activities.

As you plan your trip to Eritrea, consider visiting the beautiful Dahlak Islands and the crystal-clear waters for a unique and extraordinary experience. For history fans, the Old City of Asmara is a must-visit, with its well-preserved colonial architecture and cultural significance. The Eritrean Museum is another excellent place to learn more about the country’s fascinating past.

Nature enthusiasts will enjoy hiking to the summits of Emba Soira and Metera. The stunning views from the top are breathtaking, and a visit to nearby ancient sites offers a glimpse into the country’s rich history.

For a truly immersive experience, visit the vibrant markets of Asmara and Keren, where you can immerse yourself in the local way of life and discover the authentic charm of Eritrea. To truly experience the essence of Eritrea, consider exploring beyond the tourist areas. Visit local villages and towns, where you’ll have the opportunity to meet the friendly locals and learn more about their daily lives and traditions. By doing so, you’ll gain a deeper understanding and a more nuanced appreciation of the beauty and resilience that truly define Eritreans.

enthusiasts and adventure seekers. The motto for the country’s tourism sector, ‘Three Seasons in



Development

ECLC Cold Stores: Strategic for Eritrea's Agricultural Growth

Mussie Efriem



Establishing modern cold storage facilities capable of supporting the production capabilities of the Eritrean Corporation of Livestock and Crops (ECLC) is crucial to Eritrea's agricultural sector. The storage facilities are essential infrastructure for national food security, significantly reducing post-harvest losses and stabilizing market prices for perishable goods. By providing a controlled environment for cooling and preservation, the facilities enable the ECLC to manage surpluses in harvest seasons effectively. This capability allows for extended shelf life for crops and livestock products, ensuring a consistent, high-quality supply for domestic consumption and export, thereby increasing the overall efficiency and profitability of the nation's food supply chain.

The storage facilities were built through a partnership with the Chinese construction firm SFECO (Shanghai Foundation Engineering Group). Construction began in 2014, and the facilities were officially inaugurated in 2018. They have been constructed in three strategic locations across the country—Massawa, Adi Guadad, and Alebu—and are operated by the ECLC. The largest is located in the port city of Massawa, boasting a substantial capacity of approximately 10,000 tons, making it a critical hub for distribution. Complementing this is the facility in Adi Guadad, which has a capacity of 5,000 tons, serving the central agricultural zones. The third is located in Alebu and has a storage capacity of 2,000 tons. Together, the three sites form a large cold storage chain that supports the ECLC's mission to modernize and sustain Eritrea's agricultural output.

The construction of the cold storage structures aligns with the ECLC's broader vision to enhance

productivity across all sectors. As the Corporation scales up operations to produce a diverse range of livestock species and crops, its infrastructure must evolve to support this growth. Increasing agricultural output is closely linked to the critical challenge of preservation, necessitating the construction of storage facilities. The facilities, which serve both the public and private sectors, ensure that increased output is not lost to spoilage, serving as a vital safeguard that locks in the value of the harvest and livestock production.

The selected facility locations are strategic and convenient, designed to support ECLC's long-term vision. For example, the largest facility, built in Massawa, was located in the port area. This design choice transforms the facility into more than a warehouse, making it a logistics hub where products can be aggregated, cooled, and prepared for export, and where imported products can be stored until they are distributed to their destination

within the country. The proximity of the storage facility to the port is crucial for efficient entry into international markets, as it helps maintain the quality of perishable goods.

Similarly, the Alebu facility is strategically positioned to serve the Western Zone, recognized as the ECLC's agricultural powerhouse. This area is known for the most significant crop production, enabled by strategic dams such as Kerkebet and Gerset in the Gash Barka region. Placing a cold store near the farms ensures that the area's large volume of agricultural products is preserved immediately without loss of quality. Furthermore, the facility built in Adi Guadad serves as a vital hub in the Central region. The facility is strategically situated to maximize logistical efficiency, benefiting from its proximity to both the capital, Asmara, and the Halhale farm. This central location allows the facility to function as the primary distribution center for the domestic market while providing a base for exports and imports via Asmara International Airport.

The range of products typically stored in the facilities includes agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables, temperature-sensitive foods such as dairy products, and critical items such as medicines that require strict temperature control to remain effective. The cold stores play a vital role in ensuring food safety, reducing spoilage, and maintaining the integrity of essential supplies.



The cold stores project is also a significant platform for human capital development. The project has recruited 260 Eritrean staff members who have qualifications ranging from post-secondary certificates to bachelor's degrees. The project serves as a comprehensive training ground, where senior staff members can share their rich experience with the younger generation, an efficient and continuous transfer of specialized knowledge.

A key success of the knowledge transfer approach is the full operational capacity achieved through the country's internal human resources. All technical systems, from maintenance to daily operations, are entirely managed and executed by Eritrean personnel. This demonstrates self-sufficiency and national technical capability. Bereket Gebrekidan, an engineer and the Quality Control Director of the cold store project, said the project is committed to enhancing local capacity through ongoing formal and informal

training for staff. This commitment is intended to increase the technical proficiency of every staff member and, crucially, to foster an environment where personnel are encouraged to share their practical knowledge of the project's diverse operating systems with one another, ensuring sustained excellence and innovation.

The cold store project is successfully integrating educated Eritrean youth into its technical operations, transforming them into seasoned experts. One of them is Yosief Tsegay, who studied horticulture at Hamelmalo College of Agriculture. Yosief represents the cold store branch of the ECLC (Eritrean Cold Logistics Company) in Massawa. He has been a staff member at Massawa Cold Store since its opening in 2018, and he said his hands-on involvement over the years has enabled him to develop strong technical and practical skills. Given his extensive experience, he has taken on a mentoring role, actively sharing his knowledge and insights with his younger colleagues who are new to the facility.

Another exemplary staff member is Osman Ali, who graduated with a specialization in electricity from May Habar Technical School. Osman considers himself fortunate to be part of what he describes as an advanced, mega-project. His career began with the opening of the cold store, and he notes that his time there has led to a complete transformation in his skills and experience. Osman emphasizes how the project has shaped and accelerated his professional development. He expressed his deep gratitude to the ECLC for providing him with the invaluable skills and knowledge that have significantly enhanced his ability to manage the facility's complex electrical and operational systems.





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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position;

Eritrea State Registered Associate Nurse
Number required – (06)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Experienced registered nurse with a demonstrated history of working in the hospital and health care industry.
- Skilled in post anesthesia care, ambulatory surgery and telemetry are needed to provide timely patient service, life support, and ambulatory care to extremely ill and injured patients.
- TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS
 - Health and Safety Management
 - Identifies, intervenes, and stabilizes the illness or injured during interfacility transport in collaboration with the transport physician
 - Conduct periodic audit on clinic facility, equipment and tools and report on same to the in charge
 - Planning and Analysis
 - Support provides high standards of patient care in both the emergent and non-emergent settings
 - Execute plan of care under direct supervision of the in charge
 - Assist in formulating nursing diagnosis based on patient needs
 - Module Development
 - Support the in charge to develop and implement training and awareness programs for Emergency Response Team.
 - Execution
 - Provide timely patient service, life support, and ambulatory care to extremely ill and injured patients
 - In the absence of other qualified personnel, it controls the emergency scene, including parking the vehicle in such a way as to minimize further danger in the roadway and controlling the actions of bystanders as well
 - Rapidly performed basic and advanced patient assessments to determine patient/victim condition and take immediate medical action
 - Administered infusions, medications, and intubation
 - Create patient care report, documenting the medical care given to the patient at the scene and enroute to the hospital
 - Respond to emergent and non-emergency calls for emergency medical assistance, ranging from bandaging a wound to life-saving cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 - Used backboards and restraints to immobilize patients and secure them in the ambulance for transport
 - Evaluation and Maintenance
 - Support maintains the general condition of the clinic, keeps it clean and stocked for optimal call response
 - Maintain strict confidentiality of patient information, department operations, and proprietary information obtained during employment

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents

- Associate Degree of Nursing or Diploma in Nursing and approximately 2-3 years of nursing practice/experience; OR a bachelor’s degree in a related field and approximately 1-2 years of nursing practice/experience
- Current and valid State Driver’s License preferred•
- Working Experience – Nature & Length
 - At least 3 years’ experience in Occupational Health in the mining, industrial manufacturing or oil and gas industry
 - Current Eritrean registered nurse certificate/permit

- Technical knowledge of international, government safety and occupational health regulations

Technical Skills

- Trained in life support skills
- Patient Assessment – Medical
- Long Bone & Joint Immobilization
- Bleeding Control Shock Management
- Airway management
- Stabilization of injuries
- Emergency vehicle operation and upkeep
- Able to maintain composure in stressful situations
- Cardiac Arrest Management
- Quickly, efficiently, and calmly responds to emergent and critical situations
- Ability to work a flexible schedule including shift rotation and an on-call rotation
- Proficient with Microsoft Suite, including Word, Excel, PowerPoint and Outlook
- Excellent communication and presentation skills, both written and verbal
- Plan, organize, execution skills and attention to detail
- Behavioral Skills
- Approachable | Assertive | Customer Focused | Initiative | Pro-Active | Reliable | Results Driven

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Physical ability to perform all tasks required in the performance of typical nursing duties including but not limited to bending/stooping, pushing, pulling, lifting at established weight requirements (satisfactorily meet company physical assessments/tests)
- A close working relationship with site-based medic and allied health care facilities is critical to the success of the role

General Information and other requirements:

- ☐ Place of Work: AMSC Site
- ☐ Type of contract: Definite Period
- ☐ Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- ☐ Address: Please mail your applications to; Asmara Mining Share Company, P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- ☐ Applicants shall be required to send a copy to: Mineral Resources Management P.O. Box – 272 Asmara
- ☐ Note to Eritrean applicants: Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs, P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



Notice

Notice hereby given to the public that GOLDEN ERA PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY has been formed among the following members.

A. Members

Names	Nationality	Share	Value in Nakfa
1. Aleksander Shishay Zeweldi	Eritrean	50	100,000.00
2. Robel Afewerqi Hawaz	Eritrean	50	100,000.00
3. Ermias Fikadu Fseha	Eritrean	50	100,000.00

B. The head office of the company is in Asmara and branch offices may be opened within Eritrea and outside of Eritrea.

C. Business purpose of the company.

- 1.To engage in the business of any tourism related activities
- 2.To engage in the business of modern irrigated agriculture, animal breeding, dairy farm, horticulture and related activities
- 3.To engage in the business of General trade retail and wholesale activities
- 4.To engage in the business of Import and Export, commission agent, Brokerage firm traders and wholesaler and retailers
- 5.To engage in the business of clearing and forwarding and cargo handling
- 6.To engage in the business of manufacturing of activities (processing of food, food additive essential oils and detergent)

7.To engage in the business of Educational training related activities

8.To engage in any financial service providing activities like insurance, banking and telecommunication etc.

9.To engage in E-business, online marketing

10.To engage in the business of Entertainment, gaming, musical and film production &publishing, streaming, advertisement and others

11.To engage in the business of transportation and logistics service

12.Construction related activities, real estate development, real state agency13. To act Stationary works

D. The capital of the company is Nakfa 300,000.00 Three hundred thousand Nakfa divided into 150 nominal shares. All subscribed and fully paid in cash. The par value of each share is Nakfa 2,000.00 (Two thousand Nakfa).

E. Mr. Robel Afewerqi Hawaz is appointed to be the manager of the company for unlimited period of time.

F. The company is established for unlimited period of time.

GOLDEN ERA PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that the members of AFICO PLC in their Extraordinary Meeting held on October 1, 2025, at the Company’s Head Office in Asmara, resolved the following resolutions: 1. Transfer of Shares • Ms. Salome Gebreselassie Habtu transferred all her 1,750 shares (par value Nakfa 1,000 each) to Mr. Fuad Kahsai Abdelkadir. • Mr. Ebenezer Michael Habte transferred all his 500 shares (par value Nakfa 1,000 each) to Mr. Fuad Kahsai Abdelkadir. 2. Change of Manager Mr. Fuad Kahsai Abdelkadir was appointed as a General Manager for an unlimited period of time. New Shareholding Structure: No Shareholder Share 1 Mr. Fuad Kahsai Abdelkadir 2,250 shares 2 Mr. Tekie Michael Habte 500 shares Total 2,750 shares

NOTICE

The shareholders of Global PLC have, in an Extraordinary Meeting held on the 13th November 2025 resolved the following:

1. Mrs. Beyena Ghebremicael Mosazghi to be appointed manager of the Company.
2. The transfer of Two Hundred Twenty five (225) Ordinary Shares from Mr. Iskindir Ghebremicael Zafu to Mrs. Beyena Ghebremicael.
3. The transfer of Two (2) Ordinary Shares from Mrs. Beyena Ghebremicael to Mrs. Fiori Teferi Ghebremaryam.

As a result of passing of the resolution the Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be amended in the following form.

Shareholder	Shares Held
Mrs. Beyena Ghebremicael Mosazghi	1,273
Mrs. Fiyori Teferi Ghebremaryam	2
The late Mr. Ghebrekidan Kidane Tesfa	225
Total Shares Addressed	1,500

Global P.L.C.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Red Sea Bottlers Sh. Co. Invites qualified applicants for the following posts:

1. Position	Sales Analyst.
Education	- Advanced diploma from recognized university or college in marketing , accounting or finance.
Experience	- 4 years in marketing & distribution.
Skill & Knowledge	- Knowledge of analyzing sales activities, marketing and distribution of beverage products or similar.
	Basic knowledge of computer application in excel.
Work Station	- Asmara
Age	- 25 – 45 yrs.
Salary	- as per company scale
Quantity	- 1
Salary	- as per company scale
Required quantity	- One

Interested applicants are required to come and fill an application form and submit their CV and supporting documents to Red Sea Bottlers Sh. Co., Human Resources and Administration office, Tel 162540, within 10 days from the date of this announcement.

Applicants must provide certificate of completion or exemption from national service.

Advancing Voluntary Blood Donation in Eritrea

Bana Negusse

Blood donation in Eritrea is steadily gaining momentum, with rising public participation and awareness nationwide. This positive trend was clearly reflected during Blood Donation Week, held from 6 to 14 December in the port city of Massawa, which drew participation from institutions, line ministries, the Air and Naval Forces, regional and sub-zonal administrations, and students. According to Mr. Tewolde Tesfazgi, chairman of the Voluntary Blood Donors Association in the Northern Red Sea Region, over 700 units of blood were collected from eight centres during the campaign.

Highlighting the expansion of voluntary blood donation beyond Massawa and Ghinda to include Afabet and Nakfa, Mr. Tewolde described the results as encouraging. He urged partners to further strengthen their participation. Mr. Mehari Abraham, head of blood donation services at the National Blood Transfusion Service, also noted that sustained awareness-raising efforts are steadily improving public understanding and significantly enriching the national blood supply. These developments in the Northern Red Sea Region mirror broader nationwide progress in voluntary blood donation.

Blood donation is an essential pillar of Eritrea's health care system, requiring sustained public participation to ensure safe, adequate blood supplies are available at all times. Across the country, voluntary blood donation continues to grow, supported by strong community solidarity, institutional involvement, and coordinated awareness-raising initiatives.

In recent years, this progress has been reflected in measurable gains. Annual voluntary blood collections, which stood at fewer than 10,000 units in 2019, surpassed 16,000 units in 2024 and are expected to rise further this year. This steady increase underscores the growing public understanding of the importance of blood donation and the strong spirit of solidarity that characterizes Eritrean society. Complementing this progress, the National Voluntary Blood Donors Association, established in 2013, has grown to more than 12,000 active members, and 67 institutions now participate in regular voluntary blood donation, alongside numerous individual and group donors.



The Association works closely with the Ministry of Health and other ministries to strengthen voluntary contributions and expand outreach nationwide. In addition, the World Health Organization collaborates with the Ministry of Health and relevant institutions to ensure the safety of blood donation services and promote initiatives that strengthen the national blood supply.

Despite various challenges, blood donation levels in Eritrea have remained stable and resilient, supported by the recognition of blood donation as a vital health service and the continued operation of donation centres nationwide. Nevertheless, maintaining – and where possible increasing – voluntary blood donation remains essential to preventing shortages and meeting the growing demands of medical services.

The need for blood is constant. Since blood can only be stored for a limited period, regular donations from healthy individuals are necessary to ensure a reliable supply. Blood donation is often described as “the most precious gift” because it saves lives and improves health outcomes across a wide range of medical conditions. Transfusions are essential for women experiencing complications during pregnancy and childbirth; children suffering from severe anaemia caused by malnutrition or malaria; victims of accidents and natural disasters; patients undergoing major surgeries such as heart operations or organ transplants; individuals receiving cancer treatment; and those living with chronic blood disorders such as thalassemia and sickle cell disease.

Each year, many people around the world, including in Eritrea, face preventable suffering or loss of life due to the lack of timely access to safe blood. Strengthening voluntary blood donation is therefore not

only a medical necessity but also a humanitarian responsibility.

Contrary to some assumptions, blood donation is a simple, safe, and well-regulated process. Donation centres follow strict medical standards to protect both donors and recipients. Before donating, potential donors undergo a brief health screening that includes checking weight, body temperature, pulse, blood pressure, and haemoglobin levels. They are also asked questions about their medical history, medications, and general health to assess eligibility.

Once cleared, donors give blood under the supervision of trained and experienced health professionals. The actual donation process takes only a few minutes and involves minimal discomfort. After donating, individuals are monitored briefly and provided with refreshments to support recovery. Throughout the process, emphasis is placed on hygiene, safety, and donor well-being.

In addition to saving lives, blood donation offers several benefits to donors themselves. The preliminary health screening can help identify potential health issues, while donated blood is routinely tested for infectious diseases. Regular blood donation may also help regulate iron levels in the body and contribute to overall cardiovascular health. Beyond physical benefits, donating blood fosters a strong sense of social responsibility, solidarity, and personal fulfilment.

Blood donation remains a key component of Eritrea's health care system. It enables life-saving treatments, supports increasingly advanced medical and surgical procedures, and improves both life expectancy and quality of life for countless patients. Continued public awareness, strong institutional engagement, and active community participation

are essential to sustaining and strengthening this vital national effort. Voluntary blood donation is not only an act of generosity but

also a shared national commitment to safeguarding health, saving lives, and strengthening the country's future.

... Context and clarity

Continued from page 3

Broader structural policies have reinforced these gains. Investments in road infrastructure, public transportation, and bicycle distribution have reduced physical barriers to schooling, particularly in rural areas. Nomadic populations and other hard-to-reach groups, which remain an integral part of Eritrea's social and cultural fabric, have gained access to education, often for the first time, through the establishment of mobile schools and boarding facilities in remote areas.

Today, close to 70 schools are serving nomadic communities, including over 10 boarding schools. In close cooperation with elders and respected community leaders, the Ministry of Education has also developed flexible academic calendars and learning arrangements designed to align with nomadic lifestyles and migratory patterns, enabling sustained participation without forcing social or economic disruption. Compulsory basic education, school-feeding programs in selected areas, and a mother-tongue instruction policy have further supported enrolment, retention, and learning outcomes across ethnolinguistic communities.

Alongside these institutional developments, progress in literacy has been substantial. Adult literacy rose from approximately 46 percent in 1990 to about 77 percent in 2018, while youth literacy increased from roughly 61 percent to around 93 percent over the same period. According to UNESCO's Institute for Statistics, Eritrea has recorded one of the largest improvements in youth literacy worldwide over the past half-century.

Notwithstanding the progress outlined above, challenges remain. This is neither unexpected nor unusual. Comparative education literature consistently notes that expanding access and enrolment at scale often places pressure on quality, particularly in post-conflict or resource-constrained settings. Eritrea is no exception.

Against this backdrop, increasing

attention has been directed toward strengthening quality across the system. Efforts have focused on teacher recruitment, training, and professional support, recognizing that sustained improvements in learning outcomes depend fundamentally on instructional capacity. Parallel investments continue in tertiary education and specialized training across a range of fields, reflecting the broader objective of building a diversified and skilled human capital base.

Engagement and cooperation

with international partners have also been expanded, contributing to capacity development in priority sectors and supporting knowledge exchange. At the same time, steps are being taken to deepen the integration of information and communication technologies into education, with the aim of enriching teaching practices and expanding learning opportunities.

Additional attention has been given to inclusion. Formal education services have been established for children with disabilities, including those with visual and hearing impairments. Efforts are also underway to integrate children with developmental disabilities into mainstream schools through specialized classrooms and targeted support mechanisms. Taken together, these initiatives underscore an evolving approach to education policy, which increasingly emphasizes not only access and expansion, but quality, inclusion, and long-term sustainability within the constraints of a resource-limited environment.

In a nutshell, the record suggests a more complex picture: an education system rebuilt from decades of neglect, marked by expanded access, rising literacy, narrowing gender gaps, and increasing inclusion, alongside challenges common to many resource-constrained settings. Meaningful evaluation of Eritrea's educational trajectory requires engagement with evidence and history, not caricature. Without this, misinformation risks continuing to substitute for analysis.