

DIASPORA NATIONALS COMMEMORATE OPERATION FENKIL ANNIVERSARY



Nationals in the UK, Germany, Scandinavian countries, Qatar, and the US commemorated the 36th anniversary of Operation Fenkil with patriotic zeal under the theme “Heroic Fenkil Operation: Heritage for Generations.”

At the commemoration event conducted in the United Kingdom, Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, Head of Public and Community Affairs, stated that Operation Fenkil was an occasion in which the Eritrean people and liberation fighters demonstrated astounding heroism and resolve, heralding the inevitable march toward national independence.

Similarly, nationals in the German cities of Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Wuppertal, Munich, Fulda,

Hamburg, Mannheim, Stuttgart, and other cities enthusiastically commemorated Operation Fenkil. At the events, Mr. Teame Haile, Head of Public and Community Affairs, stated that Operation Fenkil is not only an annual ceremony, but also an occasion for every national to renew their pledge to strengthen participation and contribution toward building a prosperous Eritrea in which its people live in peace and harmony.

At the commemoration event conducted in Doha, Qatar, on 14 February, Mr. Ali Ibrahim, Eritrea’s Ambassador to Qatar, noted that Operation Fenkil ushered in the inevitable achievement of independence and called on all citizens to play their due role in

transferring this shining history to future generations.

Nationals in Swedish cities of Stockholm, Gothenburg, Orebro, Skaraborg, and Jönköping; in the Norwegian cities of Stavanger and Jessheim; in Helsinki, Finland; and in Aarhus, Denmark commemorated the 36th anniversary of Operation Fenkil with patriotic zeal.

Likewise, nationals in the US cities of Denver, Colorado, and Las Vegas commemorated the 36th anniversary of Operation Fenkil, featuring various programs depicting the historic day.

FAREWELL CEREMONY TO NATIONAL CYCLING TEAM

The Commission of Culture and Sports organized a farewell ceremony at its office on 17 February for the National Cycling Team, which is set to participate in the 18th Tour Rwanda to be held from 22 February to 1 March.

The national team, coached by Samson Solomon, comprises Merhawi Kudus, Henok Mulubrhan, Nahom Zeray, Yafiet Mulugeta, and Natan Medhanie.

Mr. Mekonnen Goitom, Director of the Office of the Commission of Culture and Sports, expressed confidence that the national team would register shining victories as it has done in past years.

conducted ample preparations for the competition and will repeat the successive victories that have been registered in various competitions.

Mr. Samson Solomon, coach of the national team, and Merhawi Kudus, captain of the team, on their parts, said that they have conducted adequate preparation for the competition, in which strong teams are expected to participate.

Noting that Eritrea’s name has been shining beyond the African continent at the global level, Lt. Col. Samuel Tsegay, Head of Administration and Finance of the Commission, wished the national team every success.

Mr. Temesgen Reda’e, President of the National Cycling Federation, stated that the national team has

The competition will be conducted in eight stages covering a total distance of 993 km.



CENTRAL REGION ASSEMBLY REGULAR MEETING

The Central Region Assembly conducted its 24th regular meeting on 18 February under the theme “Our Disposition for Resilience and Development.”

Mr. Abraham Semere, Chairman of the Assembly, noting that development programs in all sectors should be aligned with the set objectives and implementation stages, called on members of the Assembly to actively participate in the effort.

At the event, committees on

economic development, social services, culture and tradition, as well as law and order, presented detailed reports on activities implemented since the 23rd regular meeting.

Members of the Assembly conducted extensive discussions on the reports presented and adopted various recommendations. These included giving priority to programs to address public challenges; strengthening tripartite relations to enhance educational capacity; continuing the renovation of asphalt roads; and supporting

the renovation of social service institutions.

Mr. Zerit Tewoldebrhan, the region’s Managing Director, gave a detailed briefing on the 2026 programs. He stated that strengthening water and soil conservation, expanding water distribution pipelines, designing and finalizing preparations for the construction of dams in four villages, and preparing tree seedlings for planting are among the development programs planned for 2026.



ABUNE PETROS, MEMBER OF THE HOLY SYNOD, PASSES AWAY



Abune Petros, a member of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Tewahdo Church of Eritrea, passed away yesterday, 20 February, due to illness at the age of 86.

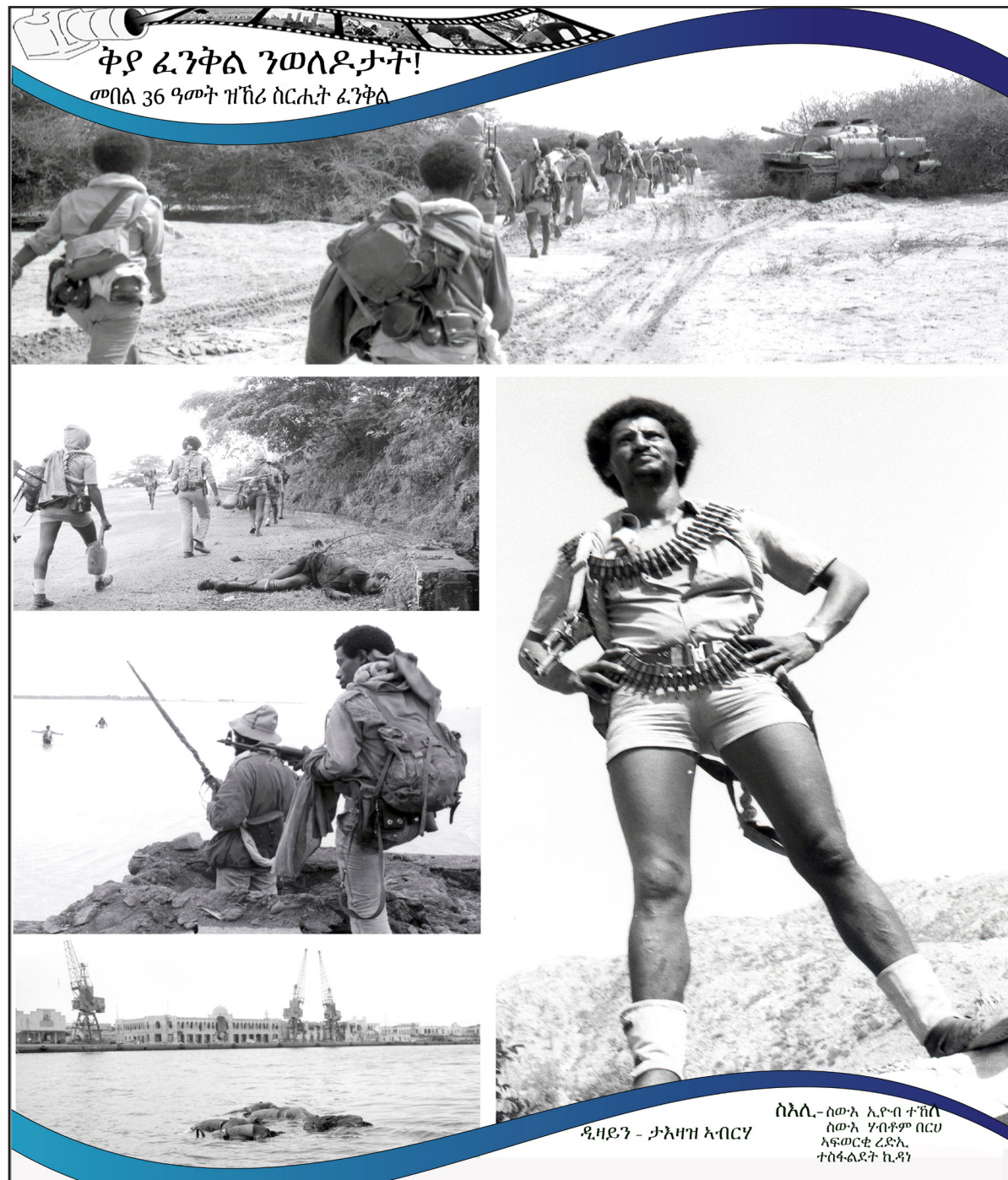
A book of condolence has been opened at the Office of the Patriarch yesterday and for today. A prayer ceremony will be held on Sunday morning at Saint Mary Church in Asmara, followed by the funeral service at Debre Sina Monastery at midday.

Abune Petros, who served as a member of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Tewahdo Church of Eritrea and as Archbishop of the Central Region, dedicated 80 years of his life to spiritual service in the Church.

The Holy Synod of the Orthodox Tewahdo Church of Eritrea expressed deep sorrow over the passing of Abune Petros.

LETTER to the EDITOR

Where the Sea Bowed to Courage: Massawa and the Unbroken Spirit of Fenkil



powerful continuity flowing through the crowds. The veterans walked with memories heavier than medals; the youth marched with futures brighter than fear. The flag in their hands was not fabric. It was testimony. A reminder that sovereignty is not a temporary condition but a permanent responsibility.

Today, when echoes of political and military rhetoric emerge claiming “rights to access the sea,” Eritreans hear not arguments, but amnesia. History cannot be rewritten by speeches, nor victories undone by desire. The waters of Massawa remember who stood unbroken when the odds were merciless. The waves remember the price paid, the lives given, and the resolve that did not bend. Those who speak loudly today often forget that the very shores they covet once witnessed their defeat. Clear, decisive, and unforgettable.

As the sun dipped into the Red Sea, Massawa shimmered not just with beauty, but with dignity. The sea was calm, yet it seemed to pulse with the heartbeat of those who once fought beside it. In the laughter of children who now run freely where gun barrels once screamed, in the songs of elders who survived what many could not, and in the unflinching eyes of the new generation, one truth stood taller than monuments: This is Fenkil. This is the Red Sea. This is Eritrea.

During the anniversary celebrations, one could feel a

Tedros Berhe

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti

Potemkin Party officials, hired apologists and minions, have this knack for invoking postulates and arguments that are banal in substance but are, nonetheless, packaged in ostensibly “academic/geopolitical” analysis and garb for purposes of deceptive “credibility”.

Latest variants and versions in this saga of incessant public agitation and saber rattling include:

* Delusional arguments on the “imperative for Ethiopia to project naval power to enhance the security of the Red Sea” because, we are told, “the task cannot be fully handled by the littoral States”. Leaving unequivocal legal provisions and prevailing robust security configurations aside, the argument is too ludicrous to merit response. It is indeed mind-boggling why a regime notorious for incubating, and that is constantly embroiled in, perpetual internal conflicts of its own making has the temerity to assume an out-sized regional mantle as an “indispensable anchor State” instead of finding enduring panacea to its real and enormous challenges.

* Tenuous arguments, in addition to worn-out references of population size etc., , on exorbitant “transit fees” and purported reduction in its annual GDP growth due to the lack of “sovereign access to the sea”. These arguments are often laced with rather explicit corollary/threats that the regime “may indeed unleash war against its neighbour” to rectify these “existential threats”. The Potemkin Party’s outrageous allusion to “precedence of, and analogy with, Israel’s annexation of the Golan Heights” at the last Session of the House of the Peoples Representatives was made in this context principally to mislead its domestic constituencies. Apparently, the myopic and callous PP officials are oblivious to the economic devastation and loss of life that any war of aggression is fraught with when they indulge in, and agitate for, these reckless agendas.

*This is the real backdrop and underlying rationale behind the patently false and fabricated accusations leveled against Eritrea by the PP regime these days. Transparent as they are, the spurious arguments for unleashing war to acquire “sovereign access to the sea” have not, and cannot, find any traction or political endorsement in the wider world. The war agenda must thus be inverted and re-packaged under false premises and pretexts.

8:13 PM · Feb 18, 2026 · 53.9K Views

7 822 898 36

ERITREA PROFILE

Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday

Editor-In-Chief
Amanuel Mesfun

Asst. Editor-In-Chief
Sirak Habtemichael

P.O.Box: 247
Tel: 11-41-14
Fax: 12-77-49
E-mail:
eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com
Advertisement: 12-50-13

Layout
Azmera Berhane
Betelhiem Tadesse

Last weekend, from the 13th to the 15th of February, Massawa did not merely celebrate an anniversary; it awakened history. Thirty-six years after its liberation, the city still stood draped in flags and voices, in drums and determination. I watched the youth, most of them born decades after the battle, raise the Eritrean colours high against the blue horizon of the Red Sea. They were not only celebrating the past; they were inheriting it. In their chants lived the memory of sacrifice, and in their pride burned a quiet promise: what was won with blood will never be surrendered to words.

Massawa is more than a port. It is a living monument to endurance. Its liberation was not negotiated across polished tables or granted by shifting alliances. It was earned in the harsh language of struggle—through sleepless nights, hunger, loss, and the unwavering belief that freedom is not requested, it is claimed. The coral walls and narrow streets are not just architecture; they are witnesses. They have seen fear, but they have also seen courage rise above it.

The wounds of war are not forgotten. The bombardment of the city by Ethiopian fighter jets remains one of the darkest memories etched into the Eritrean conscience. The sky once roared with fire, and the earth trembled beneath innocent feet. Civilians were not spared; homes were reduced to dust; families were torn apart in moments that felt endless. And in the midst of that terror, a small child looked at his brother and asked in Tigrinya, “Kinkiber dina?” — “Are we going to be buried?” That question, simple and devastating, captured the cruelty of war and the innocence it tried, but failed, to destroy.

From those ashes rose defiance. The liberation of Massawa was not just the fall of an occupying force. It was the rise of a people who refused to be erased. It was the moment the Red Sea ceased to be a contested horizon and became an affirmed identity. Eritreans did not inherit their coastline; they defended it, protected it, and sealed its ownership with a sacrifice that time cannot dilute.

Catalysts for Cohesion: Community-Based Peace and Reconciliation Committees

Bana Negusse

Recently, in the port cities of Massawa and Assab, assessment meetings chaired by Fauzia Hashim, Eritrea's Minister of Justice, brought renewed attention to a community-based reconciliation program that has been steadily shaping social harmony in the Northern and Southern Red Sea Regions. Organized with the participation of reconciliation committee members and sub-zonal administrators, the gatherings highlighted tangible progress in resolving disputes through mechanisms grounded in Eritrean society's traditions and values.

Reports presented during the meetings underscored that the program has not only contributed significantly to settling social litigations but has also earned broad public acceptance. Participants emphasized that reconciliation, when rooted in cultural norms and collective responsibility, becomes more than a procedural settlement of

the meetings also involved youth participation. Youth who served as moderators on family law and related issues indicated that the event provided them with an opportunity to become familiar with those serving their communities and to better understand the deeply rooted values and traditions of the Eritrean people.

Taken together, these elements extend the significance of the meetings beyond their immediate administrative purpose. They offer an opportunity to reflect more broadly on the foundations of peace and social cohesion within Eritrean society. In particular, they invite consideration of how traditional community-based reconciliation mechanisms function not only as tools for resolving disputes but also as pillars of unity, intergenerational continuity, and social resilience. At a time when sustainable approaches to justice and harmony are increasingly vital, these experiences open space for deeper discussion on the cultural roots of peace, the role

effects within communities, as young people frequently influence their peers, families, and broader social networks. When their participation is sustained over time, the changes they help shape are more likely to take root and endure.

Centred on restoration rather than retribution, and communal rather than adversarial, they aim to repair relationships and address grievances in ways that reinforce social cohesion. As in other aspects of Eritrean society, elders retain an

benefits, including reduced tensions between families and communities, improved trust in governance, and strengthened social networks. These factors, alongside youth engagement, indigenous knowledge, and institutional



grievances; it evolves into a process that satisfies all parties, ensures lasting solutions, and strengthens unity by directly addressing offenses and misunderstandings. Such practices were described as noble elements of Eritrean social life and values that must be preserved, nurtured, and passed on to future generations.

The scale of the initiative further reflects its institutional depth. In the Northern Red Sea Region alone, 515 reconciliation committees operate across 103 administrative areas, while in the Southern Red Sea Region, 150 committees serve 30 administrative areas. Together, these figures illustrate a broad grassroots framework that links local communities with structured regional coordination, reinforcing reconciliation as an embedded social practice rather than an isolated intervention.

Alongside institutional actors,

of institutions and youth, and the long-term sustainability of value-driven reconciliation efforts.

One key insight arising from the recent meetings is the role of youth in supporting reconciliation and social cohesion. Their participation highlights how young people can engage directly in community processes and contribute to the broader goals of peace and harmony.

Crucially, young people bring energy, innovation, and a vested interest in shaping a more peaceful future, and they are often at the forefront of grassroots initiatives, using technology and various forms of media to mobilize communities and advocate for constructive change. Research further suggests that when youth are meaningfully included, policies and peace initiatives tend to be more responsive, innovative, and sustainable. Moreover, youth engagement can generate ripple

In Eritrea, where youth constitute a significant proportion of the population, their involvement in reconciliation efforts is therefore not merely desirable but essential for ensuring long-term social cohesion and for fostering changes that can ripple through communities and endure across generations.

Beyond youth engagement, the meetings also highlight Eritrea's wealth of indigenous knowledge systems, of which the reconciliation committees are a prominent branch. These locally grounded approaches often achieve higher levels of success and sustainability, in part because they enjoy strong community acceptance and buy-in, rather than being perceived as externally imposed.

important and respected role.

Importantly, as the recent meetings illustrate, the Ministry of Justice — which has been implementing new laws and developing the national justice system over the years — works closely with these committees, supporting their work while linking traditional mechanisms to formal legal structures. This represents a hybrid approach in which tradition informs policy and formal institutions provide structure. Such a model can be framed as an example of sustainable peacebuilding that respects local culture while maintaining accountability.

Alongside the outcomes traced above, reconciliation processes also often generate broader social

support, contribute to Eritrea's relatively high levels of domestic peace, stability, and social cohesion. In this context, locally grounded approaches stand in contrast to the chaos and infighting observed in other societies, highlighting the potential of culturally rooted reconciliation mechanisms to produce enduring stability.

Overall, the recent meetings in Massawa and Assab underscore that sustainable peace in Eritrea rests on the combined strengths of youth participation, indigenous knowledge, and institutional support. By blending tradition with formal structures and prioritizing restoration over retribution, these reconciliation mechanisms offer a model for lasting cohesion, unity, and social stability.





An Insider's Guide to the Danakil's Hidden Wonders

Irdi Issaias

Covering the vast expanse of the Southern Red Sea region, the Danakil Desert is one of the harshest, yet adventurous, environments on Earth. Home to a rich geological history, the region has been a volcanic wonderland, and for this reason, it is referred to as a 'natural geological museum'. This beautiful landscape is a photographer's paradise, a hiker's haven, and a traveler's trove of secrets waiting to be uncovered.

I'm excited to share with you my knowledge of the region based on a journey that took me to the heart of the desert, where the sand stretches as far as the eye can see. The region's geography offers a wealth of opportunities for exploration, with its breathtaking landscapes providing a backdrop to its rich cultural and historical heritage. A hallmark of the region's climate is the striking contrast between the cold and temperate zones in the high-altitude areas and the warm, humid climate along the seashores, thanks to the moderating influence of the sea.

A substantial portion of the region is dominated by volcanic soil and rocks, which are rich in different types of minerals. Historically, the region has been a hotspot of intense volcanic



Abha-badda:
the crater lake

forbidden by law.

En route to Assab, particularly around the Buri Peninsula, visitors can spot a diverse and abundant wildlife that is less common in other parts of Eritrea, providing a fascinating glimpse into the country's varied ecosystem. The volcanic rocks and sand deserts, a landscape that is white and lunar, the burned stones, black and white mountains, unique vegetation, plains covered with white sand, fascinating settlements and fishing villages all leave a lasting impression.

The landscape heading towards Badda, with its increasing white and lunar tones, gives some indication of the prevalent conditions in the Danakil Depression, which is below

kilometres north of Assab, Ti'o is a quaint fishing settlement known for its serene natural beauty, where generations of fishermen have made it their home. This tiny coastal town boasts a rich cultural heritage, with many coloured huts of wood and bamboo lining the shore, draped with fishing nets. If you have the urge to fish from a dhow, this is probably the easiest place to do it from.

The trip between Massawa and Assab is a journey of a lifetime, with the sea's power and beauty making every moment memorable. The road's scenic route offers a tranquil experience, as drivers are able to immerse themselves into the natural beauty of the sea, forging a deep connection to the world around them.

The Afar are the largest ethnic group on the coast. They mostly live in places that extend from Ghelealo to Rahayta and on the Dahlak islands. Most coastal populations make their living from fishing and fishing-related activities as well as raising animals. Subsistence farming is also practiced in some areas.

Located mid-way between Ti'o and Assab, Iddi is a pleasant town to spend the night in the outdoor hotels, which offer a relaxed respite in the midst of the vast and unforgiving desert. With its unique blend of natural beauty, vibrant coastal culture and rich history, Iddi is a captivating destination that leaves travelers in awe. The 1861-built Sherif Ali Mosque, which was crafted from coral stones, is a stunning example of Islamic architecture and a very well-known landmark in this charming coastal town.

Largely unexplored by humans, the Danakil desert is quite simply a pristine wilderness on earth, offering a unique opportunity for adventurers to explore the natural beauty of this incredible landscape. With its endless expanse of open road, it is possible to organize car rallies through this untouched wilderness, a truly novel idea that would undoubtedly draw tourists from all over the world.

With its pristine shore, clean white

sand, beautiful hills, diverse sea birds, and vibrant sea life, Berasole (120 kilometres north of Assab) offers an idyllic natural setting where visitors can relax and enjoy the simple pleasures of swimming, sunbathing, and observing the diverse marine life that inhabit the area. Most of its people engage in fishing and trading. Berasole and the surrounding islands are rich in mangrove trees and plenty of colourful flamingo birds.

As you wind your way down the all-weather road, you'll discover that many sections are in a good condition, making it easy to navigate the route at a leisurely pace of around 80-90 kilometres per hour, feeling the wind in your hair and the sun on your face.

Askoma, a scenic beachside just 52 kilometres south of Iddi, is a standout destination for its white sand and colourful stones, a true natural treasure. This idyllic setting is also a haven for Askoma's marine life, particularly sea turtles. Unfortunately, these vulnerable species are on the verge of extinction worldwide, with their populations declining dramatically due to the harmful human activities, highlighting the need for their conservation.

A drive of 500 kilometres south of Massawa takes you to Beilul, a small town surrounded by palm trees manifesting solemn beauty of the countryside. The Afar, who call this town home, have long been masters of fishing and trading. Visitors to Beilul can also discover the area's fascinating pre-historic art and ancient stone scriptures, a poignant reminder of the region's enduring historical significance.

The road to the port city of Assab is parallel to the shoreline with wonderful sandy beaches on the coastline. The hinterland is particularly striking, boasting a picturesque landscape of white sandy plains, rolling hills with a temperate climate, salt lakes, hot springs, and fertile soil that is well-suited for farming. The region is also home to a wide variety of wildlife, including gazelles, ostriches, wild donkeys, foxes, and other animals.

Located 140 kilometres north of Assab, Illa Seduha (literally stands for 'three water wells') has an important place in the history of the armed struggle for Eritrean independence. It was here that the first historically significant meetings for unity among the liberation fighters were being conducted during the armed struggle.

For centuries, camels have been the unsung heroes of the region, serving as a reliable and versatile mode of transportation for locals,

especially those who lead nomadic life. Watching a camel's caravan travelling across the harsh desert terrain gives you an opportunity to witness camels' endurance and adaptability as they carry everything from household essentials to makeshift dwellings on their backs, always on the lookout for the next oasis or grazing spot.

Located 175 kilometres north of Assab, Sireru is a charming destination that offers a unique blend of natural beauty and therapeutic relief. The mountain's central peak is home to six natural hot springs, which release hot water vapors into the air, creating a soothing escape for visitors with ailments.

Assab, the capital city of the Southern Red Sea region, boasts a rich history that dates back centuries. The city's complex history reveals a rich past, with Italian colonialists arriving in the city in the late 19th century, marking the beginning of a prolonged period of colonial rule that significantly influenced its architecture and cultural heritage. Since then, Assab has evolved into a significant hub for international commerce due to its strategic location near the Bab-el-Mendab strait, a vital waterway that connects the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. Assab's history as the first Eritrean city to fall prey to colonial rule over a century ago, and the last to be liberated by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front on May 26, 1991, is a profound testament to its unwavering resilience and unyielding determination.

Rahaita, a storied destination in the Southern Red Sea region, boasts a rich heritage and a profound tradition that spans centuries. For nearly 800 years, the Sultanate of Rahaita has remained intact, its authority unchallenged and its people revering the institution with deep respect. This enduring legacy has been a cornerstone of Rahaita's society, shaping the customs and norms that have come to define it.

Believed to be the long-abandoned residence of the kingdom, the old village of Rahaita has been largely forgotten, with its ancient origins and storied past hidden beneath the earth, seeking the attention of historians, archaeologists, and researchers to uncover its forgotten past. Near the village of Rahayta stands Ras Doumeira. It is situated on the northernmost point of the Bab-el-Mendab's shipping route.

The journey to discover the Southern Red Sea region is a memorable one, offering a rewarding experience that will stay with you for a lifetime. While the region's tourism industry benefits from the discovery of these sites, it is their preservation and promotion that will truly unlock the region's great potential, ensuring that its rich heritages are left for posterity.

camel trekking
through the
danakil



activity that has left deep and lasting impacts. Notably, the 2011 volcanic eruption around Afambo, Nebro, and Siroru demonstrates the region's volatile nature, causing widespread destruction and significant ash fall that affected neighboring countries, with ash clouds drifting to distant lands to blanket surrounding areas. The region's geologic activity offers significant potential for the generation of geothermal energy.

The region's natural beauty, characterized by rich marine ecosystems and diverse flora and fauna, is a major asset for the tourism industry. There are a number of wildlife species in the region. Ostriches and antelopes freely wander around along the highways as the hunting of wild animals is

sea level. Adventure-seekers can explore one of the lowest and hottest places on the planet. Located near Kobar Sink, the place is a staggering 100 meters below sea level and forms part of the Great Rift Valley's diverse geological landscape.

Abha-Badda, the crater lake, is a spectacular anomaly in the middle of a desert. Flanked by crescent shaped hill on one side and sand dunes on the other, the crater lake is found in Gelealo subzone of the Northern Red Sea region. This lake was formed as a result of a volcanic eruption that occurred in the area centuries ago. Treading through the sand dunes that surround the lake is one of the adventures that visitors may appreciate.

Located approximately 320



The Weight of the Crown: Eritrea Defends Its Legacy at Tour du Rwanda 2026

Michael Teclai

As the 2026 Tour du Rwanda approaches, the Eritrean national team prepares to add another chapter to their remarkable history in one of Africa's most prestigious cycling races.

Cycling runs deep in Eritrea's veins. As FIFA's special envoy, Mr. Abhishek Yadav, observed during his recent visit, "Football and cycling are part of the national identity." This truth manifests most visibly when Eritrean riders take to the challenging roads of the Tour du Rwanda, a race where they have established themselves as the dominant force over the past decade.

The Tour du Rwanda, established in 1988 and elevated to UCI 2.1 category status in 2009, has become a proving ground for African cycling talent. And no nation has conquered its punishing climbs more consistently than Eritrea. Eritrean dominance began in earnest in 2010, when Daniel Teklehaimanot claimed overall victory, becoming the first Eritrean champion. This set the stage for what would become a remarkable tradition of success.

In 2019, Merhawi Kudus (then riding for Astana) continued the streak, followed by Natnael Tesfatsion's memorable triumph in 2020. Natnael's victory was particularly special—at just 20 years old, he became the third Eritrean winner and second in a row, claiming not only the coveted Yellow Jersey but also the best African rider and best young rider classifications. His compatriot, Dawit Yemane, added to the haul by securing the best sprinter jersey.

Natnael repeated his success in 2022, while Henok Mulubrhan claimed the title in 2023, further cementing Eritrea's status as Africa's cycling powerhouse.

The 2025 edition of Tour du Rwanda saw Eritrean riders immediately stamp their authority on the race. On the opening stage from Rukomo to Kayonza, reigning African Champion Henok Mulubrhan delivered a spectacular victory in a photo-finish sprint. Riding as part of the Eritrean National Team, Henok completed the challenging 158 km stage in 3 hours, 57 minutes, and 52 seconds, edging out Rotem



Tene of Israel Premier Tech and Lorenzo Manzin of Team Total Energies.

As the cycling world turns its attention to the 2026 Tour du Rwanda, scheduled from

face formidable international competition. The field includes WorldTour powerhouses such as Movistar Team, Soudal Quick-Step, Team Picnic PostNL, and Lotto-Intermarché, as well as development riders from UAE Team Emirates. Continental teams like Bike Aid, Team Amani, Benediction Cycling Team, and Madar Pro Cycling round out a deeply competitive field. The 2026 edition introduces a significant tactical evolution: for the first time in Tour du Rwanda history, bonus seconds will be awarded not only at stage finishes but also at intermediate sprint points. This format, common in elite races like the Tour de France but rarely used in mid-stage races, promises to reshape race dynamics.

At Stage One's 72.6-kilometre mark in Nyagatare, the first three riders will earn 10, six, and four seconds, respectively, deducted from their overall time. The



This marked Henok's third career stage victory in Tour du Rwanda, adding to the two stage wins he accumulated during his triumphant 2023 campaign. The victory also represented his first win of the 2025 season while riding for XDS Astana Team.

February 22 to March 1, the Eritrean national team once again features prominently in the confirmed 18-team roster. The race will span an ambitious 993 kilometres, with the longest stage being the 174-kilometer Gicumbi-Rwamagana route.

The Eritrean squad will

same format applies in Stage Two from Nyamata to Huye. This innovation is designed to encourage aggressive racing from the opening kilometres and prevent passive tactics.

For Eritrean riders, the Tour du Rwanda represents more than athletic competition. It embodies the nation's cycling identity—an identity forged on the highlands of Asmara and the winding roads of the Eritrean countryside, where children grow up dreaming of following in the tyre tracks of their heroes.

The sight of Eritrean cyclists standing atop the podium in Kigali has become almost customary. In 2020, the Eritrean community in Rwanda joined their national team in celebration, filling the podium ceremony with joy and pride as their countrymen claimed victory. These moments transcend sport, representing national unity and the fulfillment of potential against considerable odds.

As the 2026 Tour du Rwanda begins tomorrow, the Eritrean national team carries not only the hopes of their nation but also the weight of a remarkable legacy. With five overall victories since 2010 and countless stage wins, they have established standards of excellence that each new generation must strive to meet.

The team will need to navigate the new bonus-second system strategically, leveraging their climbers' strength in the mountains while contesting intermediate sprints. The field is deeper than ever, with WorldTour teams bringing their full resources to bear on African roads.

Yet if history teaches anything, it is that Eritrean cyclists rise to challenges. From Daniel Teklehaimanot's pioneering victory to Natnael Tesfatsion's youth-filled triumph to Henok Mulubrhan's ongoing dominance, they have repeatedly demonstrated that Eritrea's cycling identity is not merely a label—it is a living, breathing force that produces champions.

When the starting flag drops Tomorrow, February 22, all eyes will be on the Eritrean national team. In a race they have made their own, they will seek to add another chapter to an already extraordinary story.





ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position.
Senior Condition Monitoring & Reliability Engineer
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- To lead and integrate condition monitoring and reliability functions across site assets, ensuring early fault detection, effective defect elimination, and robust maintenance strategies that maximize asset availability, reduce unplanned downtime, and protect capital investment.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Lead and govern the site condition monitoring program for fixed plant and/or HME assets
- Establish and maintain condition monitoring standards, routes, and procedures
- Oversee vibration analysis, oil analysis, thermography, ultrasound, and other PdM techniques
- Validate, prioritise, and interpret condition monitoring findings and defect severity
- Ensure high-quality, actionable reporting aligned with maintenance and shutdown priorities
- Convert condition monitoring findings into maintenance notifications, work orders, and shutdown scopes
- Provide technical authority on condition monitoring methods and diagnostics
- Support commissioning and handover of new equipment from a PdM perspective
- Develop, implement, and govern reliability and maintenance strategies across site assets
- Lead defect elimination processes including RCA, failure investigations, and recurring failure resolution
- Analyse equipment performance data, downtime trends, and lifecycle risks
- Apply reliability methodologies including RCM, FMEA, and lifecycle costing
- Support asset criticality analysis and risk-based maintenance approaches
- Optimize preventive and predictive maintenance strategies within the CMMS (e.g. PRONTO)
- Provide reliability input into shutdown planning, scope prioritisation, and long-term plans

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent	- Bachelor's degree in Mechanical, Electrical, or Reliability Engineering, or trade qualification with extensive reliability experience - Condition Monitoring certification ISO Cat II (minimum), Cat III desirable - Thermography Level 1 or 2 certification
Working Experience – Nature & Length	Minimum 10+ years' experience in mining, mineral processing, power generation, or heavy industry, with demonstrated experience leading condition monitoring and reliability functions in operational environments.
Technical Skills	- Reliability engineering principles and methodologies (RCM, FMEA, RCA) - Significant milling experience would be an advantage - Laser alignment experience - Defect elimination process experience - Asset management principles and lifecycle costing - Strong data analysis and reporting capability - Condition monitoring interpretation (vibration, oil analysis, thermography, UT) - CMMS systems experience (PRONTO preferred) - Maintenance strategy development and optimization - Understanding of rotating and static equipment failure modes - Experience in developing availability models

Other Skills and Abilities	- Strong problem-solving and analytical skills - Ability to influence and engage cross-functional teams - Clear communicator at operational and leadership levels - Structured, disciplined, and outcomes-focused - Strong safety leadership and risk awareness - Structured, disciplined, and continuous improvement focused - Able to coach & mentor national workforce
----------------------------	---

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** AMSC Sites
- Type of contract:** Indefinite Period
- Salary:** As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of 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 the shareholders of ‘Kurkuji Metal and wood works Private Limited Company’ in their extra ordinary meeting held on February 1stthe year 2026 have passed the following resolution.

- The company has introduced new business activities of general garage and items.

Kurkuji Metal and wood works PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that SEFAF AGRICULTURAL MULTIPURPOSE SHARE COMPANY “SAMSCO” on its Extraordinary General Meeting held of 7th of February 2026 have resolved the following points.

- Replaced “Mrs. Sauda Mohammed Ahmed” a member of board of directors by Mr. Ismail Hajimahmoud.
- Appointed Mr.Ismail Hajimahmoud, Mr.Ibrahim Hajimahmoud and Mr.Yusuf Ahmed Haji as board of directors. Mr.Ismail Hajimahmoud is elected as the chairman of board of directors.
- Mr.Berhan Abdulqadir Mohamed is elected as a new General Manager.

SEFAF AGRIGULTURAL MULIPURPOSE SHARE
COMPANY
“SAMASCO”



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688
Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Reliability Engineer
Number required – (04)
Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- To improve asset reliability, availability, and lifecycle performance through the development and execution of reliability strategies, defect elimination processes, and continuous improvement initiatives, there by maximizing plant availability and continuous improvement.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Develop and implement reliability strategies for fixed plant and/or HME assets
- Lead defect elimination processes including root cause analysis (RCA) and failure investigations
- Analyse equipment performance data, downtime, and maintenance history to identify reliability risks
- Support development and optimization of preventive and predictive maintenance strategies
- Apply reliability methodologies including RCM, FMEA, and life-cycle costing
- Work closely with condition monitoring teams to convert detected defects into sustainable solutions
- Support maintenance planning by providing reliability input into work scopes, shutdowns, and long-term plans
- Review and optimize asset maintenance strategies within the CMMS (e.g. PRONTO / SAP task lists, PMs, measurement points)
- Support asset criticality analysis and risk-based maintenance approaches
- Provide technical support to maintenance and operations teams on recurring failures and poor-performing assets
- Monitor key reliability KPIs including availability, MTBF, MTTR, and defect backlog
- Support commissioning and handover of new equipment from a reliability perspective
- Coach and mentor technicians, planners, and engineers in reliability principles and best practice
- Ensure all activities comply with site safety, statutory, and asset management standards

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	Bachelor’s degree in Mechanical, Electrical, or Reliability Engineering (or equivalent).
Working Experience – Nature & Length	Minimum 5–8 years’ experience in mining, mineral processing, power generation, or heavy industry, with demonstrated success improving asset reliability and reducing unplanned downtime.
Technical Skills	- Reliability engineering principles and methodologies (RCM, FMEA, RCA) - Significant milling experience would be an advantage - Laser alignment experience - Defect elimination process experience - Asset management principles and life-cycle costing - Strong data analysis and reporting capability - Condition monitoring interpretation (vibration, oil analysis, thermography, UT) - CMMS systems experience (PRONTO preferred) - Maintenance strategy development and optimization - Understanding of rotating and static equipment failure modes - Experience in developing availability models

Other Skills and Abilities	- Strong problem-solving and analytical skills - Ability to influence and engage cross-functional teams - Clear communicator at operational and leadership levels - Structured, disciplined, and outcomes-focused - Strong safety leadership and risk awareness
----------------------------	---

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Sites
- Type of contract: Definite Period (2 years)
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

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

Notice

Notice hereby given to the public that KISERI CLEARING AND FORWARDING PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY has been formed among the following members.

- A. Members
- | Names | Nationality | Share | Value in Nakfa |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. Aesha Mohammed Haji | Eritrean | 50 | 250,000.00 |
| 2. Genet Germasion Misgna | Eritrean | 50 | 250,000.00 |
| | | 100 | 500,000.00 |
- B. The head office of the company is in Asmara and branch offices may be opened within the Eritrean and outside of Eritrea.
- X. Business purpose of the company.
- To engage in import and export activities
 - To engage in wholesale and retail trade activities
 - Ton engage in clearing and forwarding
 - To engage in travel agent and tour operator services
 - To engage cargo survey services
 - To engage ship Shandling
 - To engage in transportation and logistics services
- Δ. The capital of the company is Nakfa 5000,000.00 Five hundred divided into 100 nominal shares.
- All subscribed and fully paid in cash. The par value of each share is Nakfa 5,000.00 (Five thousand Nakfa).
- E. Mrs.Aesha Mohamed Haji is appointed to be the manager of the company for unlimited period of time.
- Φ. The company is established for unlimited period of time.

KISERI CLEARING AND FORWARDING PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY



Voices from the Red Sea: A Glimpse into Eritrea's Artisanal Fisheries

Mussie Efriem

Please introduce yourself.

My name is Abdelkadir Osman, and I am a fisherman based in the Gelalo subzone of the Northern Red Sea region. I am also Chairman of the Northern Red Sea Cooperative Association of Fishermen.



Abdelkadir Osman

Tell us more about the fishery association groups in the Northern Red Sea Region.

Our association serves as a vital bridge between the local fishing community and the national entities that support our industry. We ensure our members have the resources, training, and financial stability necessary to thrive in Eritrea's economy. Although our roots date back to 1994, the association has faced numerous challenges over the years, resulting in periods of inactivity. However, in 2023, we underwent a significant reformation under the guidance of the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR). By 2025, our operations had matured to the point of delivering tangible advancements within the national fishery sector.

For the individual fisherman, the value of organizing is immense; it allows us to tackle common challenges collectively and simplifies the process of receiving Ministry support. Through the association, members can effectively advocate for their rights and needs while gaining access to essential equipment, ice, and interest-free loans from the Savings and Micro-Credit Program (SMCP).

Our membership is inclusive, embracing both boat owners and fishermen who harvest anchovies directly from the shore. Because anchovies can be gathered in the shallows without a vessel, this sector provides a vital entry point for many members of our community, particularly women. By bringing both groups under

For Eritrea's coastal communities, the Red Sea is more than a resource—it is a cultural anchor. These populations maintain a deep, inherited bond with the water, blending fishery with cattle herding in a tradition that defines their identity. This connection is most evident in the artisanal fishing sector, which accounts for 80% of the nation's fisheries. Guided by traditional ecological knowledge, these fishers sustain both mainland shores and island communities. Their expertise spans beyond finfish to include shellfish and the growing sea cucumber market, serving local needs and commercial demand. To navigate these waters, they rely on timeless vessels: the Hour, the larger Sambuk, or simple canoes—each a testament to a maritime legacy that continues to provide, generation after generation.

To understand the lives behind these traditions, we spoke with three fishermen from the Northern Red Sea region, each offering a unique perspective on the challenges and rewards of a life built on the water.

one umbrella, we ensure that every fisher, regardless of their equipment, has access to the support available. Furthermore, our members take an active role in protecting the marine environment, participating in sea-cleaning initiatives to ensure the Red Sea remains a healthy resource for generations to come.

A Professional's Journey: From Training to Ownership

Please introduce yourself.

My name is Mohamed Seid Ibrahim, and I am a fisherman based in Massawa. My career began with a foundation of formal training and passion. In 1995, I took a formal training course at the Hirgigo Center in Massawa, where



Mohamed Seid

I mastered essential marine skills, from basic swimming to advanced fishing techniques and boat management. This training was the catalyst that transformed my interest into a lifelong profession.

Following my training, I entered the industry through a collaborative effort. Along with five colleagues, we secured a loan to acquire a shared boat, marking the start of our own fishing business. With persistence and hard work, I soon secured a private loan for my own vessel. I settled my debts quickly, allowing me to take full ownership of my boat and expand my operations.

I firmly believe in the power of cooperation. Because I started my own business with colleagues from the very beginning, I am now also a member of a fishing group

named Gulbub, which consists of 15 members under the Fisheries Association. We have found that gathering in groups is significantly more profitable and safer than working individually, as it allows us to share resources and support one another. Currently, I employ six people in my business, a number that often increases with the workload.

Can you walk us through the daily routine of a fisherman and explain how far into the deep sea you have to travel?

Our maritime expeditions are rigorous and demanding, often requiring us to remain at sea for up to 15 days without returning to land. While fish remain accessible near the shore during the cooler months, the rising summer temperatures force us to push further out to track them. To follow the seasonal migration of fish, we frequently travel more than 150 nautical miles from our home port, navigating routes that span from Massawa through the Dahlak Archipelago and reaching as far south as Gulbub, Tio, and Iddi.

To sustain ourselves during these long journeys, our vessels are transformed into self-sufficient hubs. We depart fully equipped with essential supplies, including up to 2,600 kg of ice for preservation, gasoline, and all the necessary provisions for the crew. This logistical preparation serves as our lifeline, allowing us to remain on the fishing grounds long enough to ensure a productive and successful harvest.

How would you describe your

cooperation with the Ministry of Marine Resources?

Our collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Resources is the backbone of our business. It functions as a comprehensive support system that spans from initial equipment acquisition to the final sale of our catch.

At the start of the production cycle, the Ministry provides us with essential fishing tools and interest-free loans, significantly lowering our financial burden. They further ensure the quality of our products by supplying the necessary ice for our daily operations. Beyond hardware, the Ministry invests in our professional development by facilitating specialized training, such as the boat motor mechanics program conducted in partnership with the Anberbeb Share Company, which empowers us to maintain our vessels and minimize downtime.

Once the harvest is complete, our primary market is Eri-Fish (a part of the MMR). This relieves us of the burden of finding buyers ourselves. Perhaps most encouragingly, the Ministry is currently streamlining access to the SMCP, paving the way for fishermen to secure interest-free financial support whenever needed. In essence, every facet of our livelihood is deeply integrated with the Ministry's strategic oversight and practical assistance.

A Diver's Heritage: The Treasures of the Deep

Please introduce yourself and

provide an overview of your professional career.

My name is Muselem Hleli, and I am a fisherman from Dhill Island. My connection to the sea is an inheritance from my parents; I have been navigating these waters since the age of seven. My work is primarily centered on the harvest of sea cucumbers (locally known as hdra), which are found on the seabed in deep waters. We collect approximately 7 varieties, each with a market value that varies significantly by species. While there is no tradition of consuming sea cucumber in Eritrea, it is highly sought after in East Asia and serves



Muselem Hleli

as a lucrative raw material for the pharmaceutical industry.

To reach these depths, we use scuba equipment and rely particularly on traditional air compressors on our boats to sustain us underwater. Our dives are demanding, often requiring us to remain submerged for 40 minutes to an hour to complete a harvest. This work is not just a job; it is the very foundation of our existence. Our lives are totally linked to the sea.



ሰኢሊ ኢ-ብርሃኑ በየገ