



ERITREA'S STRENGTH LIES IN ITS HUMAN RESOURCES, ENRICHED THROUGH EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

At a symposium organized on Sunday, 20 September, at Asmara Palace Hotel in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Revolution School, President Isaias Afwerki said that Eritrea's strength and resources lie in its people, whose capabilities are enhanced through education and experience.

Underlining that even before 50 years, Eritrea's strength lay in its human resources, President Isaias emphasized the significance of working relentlessly to develop human resources to achieve the desired goals and, above all, secure the country's future.

At the event, attended by Ministers, senior Government

and PFDJ officials, Army Commanders, religious leaders, and invited guests, Dr. Halima Mohammed, Minister of Education, stressed that, beyond commemoration, the occasion calls for renewed commitment to nation building and nurturing a competent generation through quality educational opportunities. She also commended those who contributed to organizing the colorful event.

Ambassador Zemed Tekle, Commissioner of Culture and Sports, indicated that the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Revolution School had been celebrated inside the country and abroad with patriotic zeal, attesting to the farsighted

decision made 50 years ago.

In a paper entitled "The Importance of Boarding Schools: What Lessons Can We Learn from the Revolution School?", Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that despite challenging conditions, the consistent commitment of the EPLF, coupled with the dedication of guardians and teachers, had made it possible to nurture capable youth.

At the symposium, research papers were presented on "The Revolution School: From Where to Where," "Equality of Eritrean Languages: Mother-Tongue Education," as well as investment in education after independence for the period 2025–2030.

MUSIC CONCERT MARKING GOLDEN JUBILEE OF REVOLUTION SCHOOL



A music concert marking the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Revolution School was held on 18 September, at Bahti Meskerem Square in Asmara. The program, organized in collaboration with the Commission of Culture and Sports and the National Holidays Coordinating Committee, was broadcast live by Eritrean Television.

Mr. Zerit Tewoldebrhan, Managing Director of the Central Region, said that the establishment of the Revolution School was one of the EPLF's significant initiatives during the struggle for independence.

During the program, which lasted about two hours, veteran and young artists performed songs originally presented by

members of the Revolution School and Red Flowers during the armed struggle.

Concert participants said that, beyond reviving memories of the past, the program was important in passing on the history of the Eritrean people and the hardships they endured to future generations. They also called for such programs to continue in an organized manner.

UNITED STATES LIFTS UNILATERAL SANCTIONS ON ERITREA



The United States announced on Friday – through an announcement posted on the US Department of Treasury Website – that it had lifted the unilateral sanctions imposed on Eritrea by the Biden Administration on 17 September 2021 under Executive Order No.14046.

Although the imposed sanctions were not warranted by any metrics and had indeed caused incalculable damage to the country, the positive decision to lift them now is expected to mark an important step towards strengthening constructive relations and cooperation

between Eritrea and the United States.

The unilateral sanctions targeted the Eritrean Armed Forces, senior Government officials and key trading enterprises.

It is to be recalled that, in a congratulatory message sent to the people and Government of Eritrea on the occasion of its 35th anniversary of independence last May, President Donald Trump had stated that it was time for the two countries to put the previous era behind them, move forward and work together for shared peace and prosperity.

ERITREAN NATIONAL ATHLETICS TEAM WINS GOLD AND BRONZE MEDALS

Eritrea's National Athletics Team won gold and bronze medals at the 2026 World Athletics Championships held in Denmark.

Dawit Seare won the gold medal in the 5 km race at the African Athletics Championships held in Accra, Ghana, earlier this year.

In the 5 km road race held on 19 September, in Copenhagen, Olympian Dawit Seare and Athlete Simon Samuel won gold and bronze medals, respectively, for the Eritrean National Team.

Olympian Dawit finished the race in 12 minutes and 56 seconds, followed by a Norwegian athlete. Dawit's winning time also set a new national record.

It is to be recalled that Olympian



REPORTAGE

Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building

By: Mussie Efriem

The 50th Anniversary of Eritrea's Revolution School marks a historic milestone in the long and extraordinary journey of the Eritrean people. Far more than a simple commemoration of an institution, the jubilee honors five decades of education, sacrifice, perseverance, and selfless service to the national cause. It offers a meaningful moment to look back on a formidable past, celebrate the achievements of generations of students and teachers, and reflect on the collective responsibilities and aspirations that lie ahead.

The weeklong jubilee featured a wide array of activities, including historical exhibitions, colorful street carnivals, educational seminars, cultural programs, and live musical concerts. These gatherings provided a shared space for former students, educators, veterans, families, and youth to reconnect with history and reflect on the vital role the Revolution Schools played in molding the lives of thousands of Eritrean children.

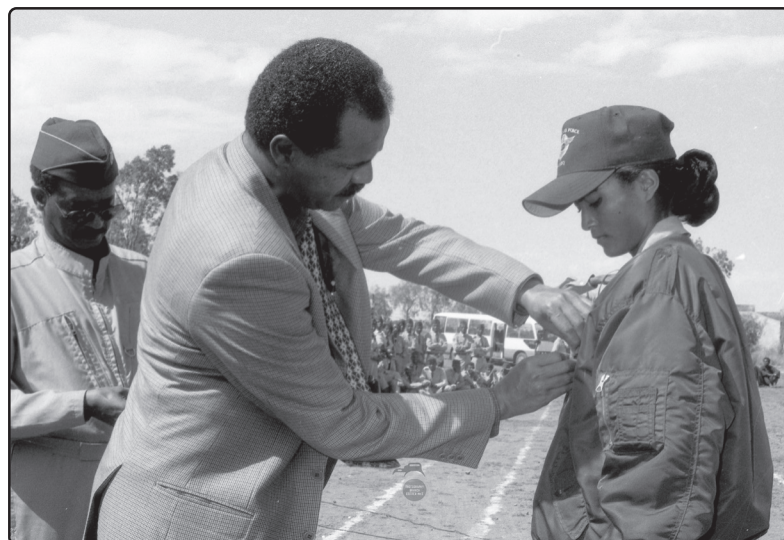
The theme of the 50th Jubilee—"Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building"—captures the broader trajectory of this national journey: moving from the hardships and sacrifices of the liberation struggle, through independence, and onward to the ongoing task of building a modern nation. For its pupils, the Revolutionary Schools were never merely places of academic

instruction; they were immersive environments where education was seamlessly bound to discipline, civic responsibility, communal living, and national service. Students learned under extraordinarily challenging conditions during times of war and uncertainty, driven by the enduring hope that their education would one day build a free Eritrea.

The true significance of their journey became fully evident after independence. Alumni of the Revolution Schools went on to serve across every sector of national life as educators, technical professionals, public administrators, military officers, and civil servants. Their

commemorative activities, which commenced on September 17th, culminated in the official Golden Jubilee ceremony held at the Asmara Palace Hotel on September 20th. The prestigious event brought together President Isaias Afwerki, senior government officials, religious leaders, former educators, and scores of Revolution School alumni from across Eritrea and the global diaspora.

The official program commenced at 9:00 a.m. with a solemn moment of silence in tribute to the fallen heroes who sacrificed their lives for the country's liberation. Following the national tribute and opening choral performances, Ambassador



individual career paths demonstrate how the strategic investment made in educating young Eritreans during the war became the human foundation for the country's post-independence development.

The 50th Jubilee thus offers two essential perspectives at once:

- Looking Backward: It honors the sacrifices, losses, and extreme hardships endured on the road to liberation.
- Looking Forward: It asks what enduring lessons can be carried into the future to empower coming generations to drive Eritrea's continued development.

Consequently, the celebrations served not only as a nostalgic reunion, but also as a forum for reflection on the nation's progress, unfinished tasks, and future vision.

At its heart, the jubilee celebrates a deeply human story: children who began their schooling in the harsh wilderness of the revolutionary era, youth who dreamed of a liberated homeland, and adult professionals who later built an independent nation. Their narrative proves that education and national service are inseparable.

The four-day program of

Zemed Tekle—Chairman of the National Holidays Organizing Committee and Commissioner of Culture and Sports—delivered the welcoming address.

Thereafter, President Isaias Afwerki addressed the gathering, reflecting on the deeper meaning of the 50-year milestone. He emphasized that Eritrea's core strength has always been rooted in its human wealth—an asset cultivated before and during the liberation struggle. Knowledge, formal education, and practical experience, he noted, are the essential forces that multiply and fortify this human wealth. In this context, the history of the Revolution Schools stands as a primary example of how education was treated as an integral weapon of the struggle and a vital tool for preparing future nation-builders.

President Isaias described the jubilee as marking the dawn of a new chapter—a continuation of the legacy forged over the past 50 years—and extended his warm congratulations to the people of Eritrea and friends of the nation on reaching this landmark anniversary.

Taking the floor next was Minister of Education, Dr. Halima Mohamed, herself a proud graduate of the Revolution School. In her address,



Dr. Halima paid tribute to the young leaders, teachers, caregivers, medical personnel, and logistics staff who built and sustained the schools under extreme wartime conditions. Their contribution, she emphasized, extended far beyond traditional classroom instruction; they had to nurture, protect, and educate displaced children while actively preparing them to run a future sovereign state.

Dr. Halima highlighted the dual legacy of the Revolution Schools:

1. In the Short Term: They sustained the liberation movement by safeguarding and educating the next generation under wartime stress.

2. In the Long Term: They established the framework for cultivating conscientious Eritrean citizens grounded in discipline, knowledge, and a clear national identity.

Looking toward the future, Dr. Halima candidly outlined the current challenges facing Eritrea's education sector today. These include expanding teacher preparation

programs, improving educational resources, bolstering institutional capacity, expanding mother-tongue instruction, and further developing technical and vocational education. She stressed the importance of confronting these challenges through unified national efforts and strategic international partnerships.

Throughout the ceremony, a series of presentations explored the history, evolution, and ongoing legacy of the Revolution Schools. Panelists examined how the principles developed during the struggle directly influenced educational policy after 1991.

A major focus was placed on the lineage connecting the revolutionary-era field schools to the modern boarding school system operating today. Speakers also addressed the development of Eritrea's mother-tongue education policy, demonstrating how the practice of instructing children in their native languages was pioneered in the field and later codified into national

Continued on page 3

**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
Muna Yemane**

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · Sep 18

In characteristic fashion, Potemkin Party zealots are immersed in another, rather pitiful, round of malicious propaganda against Eritrea. This time round, the wicked plot revolves around the specter of "new and brewing hostilities" in the Group of Hanish Islands.

As it will be recalled:

- The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in the Hague rendered its sovereignty Award on the islands in 1998.
- Eritrea accepted the Award in accordance with the Agreement it had signed, and President Isaias Afwerki promptly sent a letter of reconciliation to his Yemeni counterpart (Ali Abdella Saleh). (It took Ethiopia 18 years to accept the PCA Arbitral Award on the Badme and environs dispute).
- Eritrea dismantled its military installations and withdrew its army units from the Hanish Islands three weeks after the Award although the provision stipulated for a latitude of three months.
- The dispute was thus settled with full restoration of warm bilateral ties thereafter.

Furthermore, what is odd in the PP's new line of propaganda, and that cannot be glossed over, is their clamoring few months ago when the UAE established an air strip in those islands (obviously with the acquiescence of the Yemeni Government). At the time, they saw this as "an asset and strategic depth" for the war that they have been contemplating against Eritrea.

3

469

578

19K

1

SpotLight

Stronger Together

Bana Negusse

In just a few days, the world will commemorate World Rabies Day, an annual observance dedicated to raising awareness about rabies prevention, promoting control measures, and highlighting progress toward eliminating this deadly disease. Observed on 28 September, the day also marks the anniversary of the death of Louis Pasteur, the French chemist and microbiologist who developed the first rabies vaccine. This year's theme, "Stronger Together," underscores a fundamental message: eliminating rabies requires collective action, sustained commitment, and close collaboration at the local, national, and global levels.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), rabies is estimated to cause approximately 59,000 human deaths annually across more than 150 countries, with about 95% of these deaths occurring in Africa and Asia.

However, widespread underreporting and uncertainties in disease surveillance suggest that the actual burden may be considerably higher. Dogs are responsible for up to 99%



and control measures across the country. According to the latest figures on record from the WHO, Eritrea reported three human rabies deaths in 2024 – a relatively low reported figure compared with many rabies-endemic countries.

Over the years, the Ministry of Agriculture has spearheaded initiatives to control rabies through nationwide vaccination programs and community

also benefited from international collaboration. Support from global partners has contributed to strengthening the country's capacity to implement large-scale vaccination campaigns and enhance veterinary services. These partnerships have played an important role in improving vaccine access, promoting quality standards, and facilitating coordination in disease prevention and control. Through such collaborative efforts, Eritrea has expanded vaccination activities across most regions of the country and made steady progress in reducing rabies incidence in both animals and humans.

At the national level, veterinary teams have worked closely with local authorities and community leaders to develop and implement awareness campaigns emphasizing the importance of animal vaccination, responsible pet ownership, and seeking prompt medical attention following potential exposure to rabies. Through radio and television broadcasts, as well as community meetings and other outreach activities, these initiatives have helped strengthen public understanding of the disease and encourage greater community participation in prevention efforts.

According to officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Eritrea's multifaceted, community-centered approach has been central to the progress achieved. By involving residents in different stages of the campaigns, from planning and implementation to monitoring, the program has encouraged broad participation and strengthened

a shared sense of responsibility for rabies prevention. This engagement is particularly important in ensuring that control measures are understood, accepted, and sustained at the community level.

In rural areas, rabies vaccination activities have also been integrated with livestock health programs, enabling veterinary services to reach more communities efficiently. This coordinated approach helps make better use of available resources while strengthening relationships between local herders and animal health professionals. By bringing essential veterinary services closer to rural populations, these initiatives also foster trust, cooperation, and greater awareness of the importance of animal health in protecting human well-being.

The progress made in Eritrea over the years demonstrates the value of sustained national efforts, international cooperation, and meaningful community participation in addressing rabies. Expanded vaccination activities, increased public awareness, and stronger engagement at the community level have all contributed to advancing the country's rabies control efforts. Although challenges remain,

continued investment in veterinary services, improved disease surveillance, and sustained public education will be essential to maintaining this momentum.

As the world prepares to mark World Rabies Day, Eritrea's experience serves as a timely reminder that the fight against rabies is a shared responsibility. Protecting people from this preventable disease requires coordinated action across human and animal health services, the active involvement of communities, and enduring partnerships among national institutions and international organizations. By building on the progress already achieved and reinforcing these collective efforts, Eritrea can continue moving toward a future in which no person or animal has to suffer or die from rabies.

Ultimately, a rabies-free future is a goal that can be brought closer through sustained commitment, cooperation, and action at every level of society. With sustained commitment, stronger collaboration, and continued investment in prevention and control measures, Eritrea can build on the progress achieved and turn its ambition of eliminating rabies by 2030 into reality.



of human rabies cases, while the disease disproportionately affects poor and underserved rural communities. Children are particularly vulnerable, accounting for approximately 40% of rabies deaths.

In Eritrea, rabies remains an endemic zoonotic disease, with periodic peaks in transmission continuing to threaten human and animal health and undermine the livelihoods of local communities. Nevertheless, the disease has long been recognized as a significant public health and veterinary concern, prompting sustained efforts to strengthen prevention

awareness campaigns. Despite operational challenges and resource limitations, these efforts, undertaken in close cooperation with other government entities and other partners, have gradually expanded in scope, demonstrating a sustained commitment to reducing the disease burden and advancing toward its eventual elimination. Building on these efforts, the Eritrean government aims to eliminate rabies by 2030, reflecting its commitment to protecting human and animal health and achieving a rabies-free future for the country.

Notably, Eritrea's efforts have

Vibrant Commemoration . . .

Continued from page 2

law. Key presentation contributors included Foreign Minister Mr. Osman Saleh, Education Minister Dr. Halima Mohamed, and various veteran educators and alumni, uniting the perspectives of those who founded the schools with those who attended them.

The official ceremony was further enriched by vibrant cultural performances across Eritrea's diverse languages. Young performers presented choreographed dances

dressed in the iconic Keyahti Embaba (Red Flowers) attire historically worn by the school's cultural troupes, evoking fond memories for former staff and alumni.

Among the most moving highlights was a live performance of the iconic Revolution School anthem by renowned artist Abeba Haile. The familiar melody brought back vivid memories of the revolutionary years, creating a deeply emotional atmosphere that resonated throughout the hall.





Mee'ayto: Eritrea's Hidden Beauty

By: Kidane-Shimendi

Eritrea's boundless beauty remains among the world's most profound, undiscovered treasures—a delicate tapestry of cultural, natural, and historical wonders woven directly into the national identity. Traveling into the Southern Red Sea region and across the volcanic landscapes of the Danakil Depression, one

First and foremost, the Mee'ayto tree is celebrated for its remarkable self-reliance. In the Danakil, survival cannot depend on gentle rains or fertile topsoil. The moment a seed germinates in a volcanic crevice, it sends down a powerful vertical taproot, drilling thirty to fifty meters deep into the earth. Using organic acids to dissolve solid basalt, it anchors itself directly into deep,

volcanic plains, the Mee'ayto spreads its wide, umbrella-like canopy to create a vast green shield, offering sanctuary to weary travelers and wildlife alike. It serves unconditionally, asking for nothing in return.

This mirrors Eritrea's sacred culture of hospitality. Visitors regularly celebrate how quickly an Eritrean home transforms into an oasis of warmth, generosity, and community. To sit beneath an Eritrean roof and partake in the traditional coffee ceremony is to experience the true essence of Mee'ayto—the quiet grace of a culture that shares its shelter and love freely with all who enter.

From a distance, the Mee'ayto appears as a single, uniform entity. Yet, standing beneath its shade and looking upward reveals thousands of intricate branches and delicate leaves. Every leaf retains its unique shape and orientation, yet all are nourished by the same deep taproot.

This organic design reflects Eritrea's unity in diversity. The nation's nine ethnolinguistic groups represent a rich spectrum of languages, customs, attire, and musical traditions. Where diversity is often a source of division elsewhere, in Eritrea it is cherished as a core strength. Every distinct branch is firmly anchored to the shared bedrock of national sovereignty, weaving together a protective canopy that propelled both the liberation struggle and post-independence nation-building.

The dual nature of the Mee'ayto tree captured in its delicate leaflets and sharp, protective



thorns finds its human expression in Eritrean women. Alongside her maternal tenderness, warmth, and hospitality, the Eritrean woman possesses an iron will and a historic legacy of formidable strength.

During the war for independence, Eritrean women shattered global gender

protective of her community. She is the living embodiment of Mee'ayto: an oasis of grace backed by an unbreakable spirit.

Ultimately, the Mee'ayto tree teaches us that true beauty cannot be separated from purpose and survival. Beyond offering shade, its roots form a symbiotic bond with soil bacteria, pulling nitrogen from the atmosphere to



encounters jagged fields of black obsidian, blistering salt plains, and low-lying basins radiating geothermal heat from subterranean depths. To a stranger, this harsh environment seems entirely inhospitable. Yet, emerging from the fractures of hardened basalt rock stands a solitary, proud silhouette: the thorny umbrella acacia, growing defiantly against all odds.

While local residents popularly call this species Kasalto, they also honor it with an abstract, deeply reverent name: Mee'ayto. Derived from the root Me'e (meaning "good"), Mee'ayto conceptually translates to "goodness," "blessing," "benefit," or "innate virtue." It signifies a vital grace hidden beneath a rugged exterior, revealing its life-giving gifts only to those who know how to look beneath the surface.

When elevated into a national metaphor, Mee'ayto becomes the ultimate symbol for the hidden soul of Eritrea. The country's true grandeur is rarely loud, superficial, or easily consumed by the passing observer. Like the acacia thriving in volcanic rock, Eritrea's beauty is structural, historic, and internal—a collective blessing forged in the fires of adversity and manifested through four distinct pillars of identity: unwavering resilience, a sacred culture of hospitality, unity in diversity, and the grace of Eritrean women.

subterranean aquifers.

The Eritrean identity has similarly been forged in unforgiving geopolitical climates. Having endured centuries of colonial rule, culminating in a bitter thirty-year armed struggle against a superpower-backed adversary, the Eritrean people mastered the art of self-reliance, consistently turning scarcity into strength. This spirit was vividly demonstrated during the liberation war, when essential institutions were built entirely underground to sustain the movement. Like the Mee'ayto pushing through solid stone, the Eritrean spirit refused to wither.

In the midst of sun-drenched



stereotypes by comprising over a third of the liberation forces—serving as frontline combatants, surgeons, and strategic leaders. Today's Eritrean woman carries this proud legacy forward. Her strength is forged from struggle, rooted in honor, and fiercely

enrich the barren, rocky terrain. By altering the very chemistry of the wasteland, it creates a micro-environment where new life can take root.

So too was Eritrea's independence, peace, and sovereignty hard-won. They were cultivated out of a difficult political landscape through the sacrifices of generations who served as the nation's deep roots and sturdy trunk, transforming a history of conflict into a unified, enduring homeland.

Eritrea's beauty will remain hidden from those who measure a nation only by flashiness or superficial luxuries. Its true essence—its Mee'ayto—lies in resilience, unconditional warmth, harmonized diversity, and enduring strength. Like the proud tree standing firm against the black basalt of the Danakil, Eritrea stands before the world: deeply rooted, unified in spirit, and fiercely unbroken.



OPINION

The Potemkin Party: Historical Obfuscation and Geopolitical Coercion

Weldu Gebrselassie (PhD) &
Amleset Negash G.Hiwet

Over the last three years, the Potemkin Party (PP) has made concerted efforts to secure sovereign maritime access by advancing a revisionist perspective on Eritrea's decolonization process. This shortsighted argument relies on historical chicanery, asserting that the Eritrean armed struggle was instigated by external interests designed to deprive Ethiopia of its purported historical claim over Eritrea and its Red Sea ports. Such tenuous historical claims cannot withstand rigorous critical analysis.

Eritrea's Struggle as a Decolonization Movement

The Eritrean quest for independence was fundamentally rooted in the right to decolonization. In the aftermath of World War II, the fate of Eritrea, a former Italian colony, was hijacked by dominant Western geopolitical interests that prioritized Ethiopia as a strategic ally. While acknowledging Eritreans' inalienable right to self-rule, Western powers, in alignment with Ethiopia's ambition for sea access, ultimately sacrificed that right by reducing Eritrea to an autonomous region within a flawed federation.

Trapped between Western geopolitical contradictions, tenuous international justifications, and Ethiopia's unlawful historical claims, Eritreans were ultimately left to their own devices. They initiated a structured political resistance, establishing a platform that unequivocally demonstrated to the Ethiopian colonial administration that the struggle for liberation had commenced.

Transnational Networks, and Revolutionary Continuity

Contrary to the Potemkin Party's persistent attempts to dismiss Eritrean independence as the product of an "external imperative", the Eritrean struggle succeeded through its own determination, strategic leadership, sacrifice, and self-reliance. By disregarding the immense sacrifices made for independence, Potemkin Party's leadership falsely portrays Eritrean sovereignty as a gift from external patron. Ultimately, this pretextual narrative serves to delegitimize Eritrean sovereignty in the futile pursuit of direct access to the sea.

Sovereignty Contestation Through Diplomatic Narratives

The PP's efforts to delegitimize Eritrean sovereignty are equally evident in its reaction to Eritrea's routine foreign relations. Within the Potemkin Party's political calculus, Eritrea is not treated as a fully sovereign state; consequently, its independent diplomatic relations are frequently portrayed as illegitimate or threatening. Whenever Eritrea develops international ties, the ruling elite in Addis Ababa tends to interpret such routine diplomatic engagement as an existential threat to its own strategic interests.

Under established principles of international law, sovereign states possess the legal capacity to conduct their external affairs and establish diplomatic relations. Article 2(1) of the UN Charter (1945), through the principle of sovereign equality, establishes the equal legal status of states within the international system. Similarly, Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) establishes that the establishment of diplomatic relations and permanent diplomatic missions occurs by mutual consent, reflecting the sovereign capacity of states to determine their external diplomatic relations.

Hegemonic Exceptionalism vs Regime-Survival Calculations

From the perspective of the Potemkin Party regime, independent and positive engagement between Eritrea and other countries is treated as an "aberration" or even an existential concern. This reflects a broader pattern of geopolitical hypocrisy and strategic duplicity. While Addis Ababa repeatedly accuses neighboring states of forming dangerous alliances, evidence of Ethiopia's own acquisition of military equipment, including Mohajer-6 combat drones from Iran as well as from other assorted sources, demonstrates that the regime has itself pursued external military partnerships in support of its strategic and regime-survival objectives.

Political theorists and foreign-policy analysts may characterize such behavior as a combination of geopolitical hypocrisy, strategic paranoia, and hegemonic exceptionalism. Under this approach, the regime seeks to establish rules

for the region while treating independent actions by neighboring states as automatic threats. The ruling party behaves as though it alone possesses the prerogative to build foreign alliances and acquire military capabilities, while expecting its neighbors to remain passive and strategically constrained. At the same time, its foreign policy appears increasingly driven by short-term regime-survival calculations, with limited regard for consistent principles or international norms.

From Historical Obfuscation to Geopolitical Duress

Taken together, these historical and contemporary narratives reveal a broader convergence between revisionist historiography and coercive geopolitics. The attempt to recast Eritrea's liberation struggle as "an externally manufactured conspiracy" is not merely an effort to reinterpret the past; it functions as a political instrument for contesting Eritrea's sovereign legitimacy in the present. Historical obfuscation therefore provides ideological cover for strategic machinations, while the pursuit of maritime access supplies the geopolitical objective toward which that narrative is directed.

The Regional Threat Matrix and Maritime Imperatives

In Addis Ababa, this geopolitical calculus reflects a broader postulated threat matrix in the region, within which sovereign maritime access has become a strategic imperative for the PP. The PP's military posture increasingly functions as a mechanism of power projection toward neighboring states, particularly Eritrea and Somalia. At the diplomatic level, the PP has employed diplomatic brinkmanship and coercive signaling that invoke the prospect of regional confrontation. Despite these extreme thresholds, the PP has not encountered robust international opprobrium.

On the other hand, Eritrea's long-standing foreign policy has reinforced its diplomatic maneuvering after years of exposure to sanctions and isolation policies. Consequently, attempts to frame Eritrea as a proxy entity for external powers, or to portray it as instigating internal or proxy warfare in Ethiopia, have only exposed the PP's nefarious and

pretentious agendas.

Asymmetric Warfare and Patronage Networks

Conversely, the PP has become involved in protracted asymmetric warfare within and beyond its jurisdiction, while maintaining proxy alliances with external powers. This has contributed to Ethiopia's increasing fragility and generated significant risks of regional spillover. The military buildup in the Beni-Shangul Gumuz region increases the risk of broader instability involving Sudan and contributes to the militarization of Ethiopia's territory, potentially turning strategic locations into conflict-contagion military stations. The PP's reliance on plausible deniability regarding alleged proxy-warfare support further fuels strategic vulnerability in the region and demonstrates the weakness of its risk-calculus mechanisms.

The PP's failure to implement political settlements within Ethiopia over multiple years, combined

with its aggressive foreign-policy posture, reveals the influence of entrenched patronage networks. Its political clientelism strategy may have generated material resources for political gains while simultaneously fracturing Ethiopia's political, social, economic, and diplomatic institutions.

Collective Security: Eritrea's Constructive Regional Role

Nevertheless, Eritrea's role in the Horn of Africa remains constructive, not only in mitigating the consequences of significant security externalities but also in promoting the normalization of interstate relations in the region and beyond.

Eritrea's diplomatic endeavors signal a priority for collective security measures and a preference for limiting destabilizing external intervention. Eritrean sovereignty, rooted in its own popular determination, leadership and sacrifice, should not be viewed as a source of regional instability, but rather as exercise of national agency that can strengthen regional security.

NEWS

CADRE SCHOOL TRAINEES MAKE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

The 30th-round trainees of the Cadre School in Nakfa have made a financial contribution in support of 48 families of martyrs. The families, from 11 administrative areas identified by their respective administrations, were each provided with 1,000 Nakfa.

At the ceremony held at Gobiye Hall, the representative of the trainees said that being in Nakfa town, a symbol of perseverance and sacrifice, motivates them to live up to the expectations of the martyrs, adding that the initiative they had taken to

support the families attests to this commitment.

Mr. Yakob Idris, administrator of the sub-zone, commended the initiative taken by the trainees and said that the support extended by each round of trainees attests to the respect the Eritrean people have for their martyrs.

According to the report, monetary support by Cadre School trainees has been provided for the 14th time, and about half a million Nakfa has so far been distributed to families of martyrs in the sub-zone.





General Procurement Notice

Government of: The State of Eritrea
Project/procuring entity: Ministry Of Marine Resource - Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP)
GPN version: 1
GPN publication date: 03rd September, 2026
The Ministry of Marine Resource- Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme has received grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) towards the cost of Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP) and intends to apply part of the financing to payments for contracts for goods, works and services.

The procurement program for the year of 2026 will include the following:

Procurements for 2026
Estimated value – USD 258,100.00
Procurement of Goods to include:

ERI-2000003988-0004-G-IS	Procurement of stocking equipment and water quality test kits
ERI-2000003988-0006-G-IS	Procurement of consumables, materials, and reference standards for the National fish quality laboratory
ERI-2000003988-0008-G-NCB	Procurement of materials and equipment for fish distribution facilities and outlets - Lot 1 (One): procurement of processing supplies for fish distribution facilities and outlets - Lot 2 (Two): procurement of equipment for fish distribution facilities and outlets
ERI-2000003988-0010-G-IS	Procurement of fish kiosks within the nearest MNFs to the dam area for fish value addition
ERI-2000003988-0014-G-IS	Procurement of Programme visibility and promotion materials (KM)
ERI-2000003988-0021-G-NS	Procurement of sign boards for all selected dams

Contracts for goods, works and services will be implemented according to the principles, rules and procedures set out in the current versions of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Procurement Handbook.

Specific procurement notices for contracts to be tendered under the competitive bidding procedures will be announced as they become available on selected portals, in local newspapers, and other media outlets as appropriate.

Interested eligible bidders and consultants who wish to be included on the mailing list to receive a copy of advertisements, or those requiring additional information, should send an email to the authorized official and email address mentioned using the subject line “GPN V.1 for Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme and indicating which of the procurement items they are interested in.

The State of Eritrea
Ministry of Marine Resources
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP)
Attention: Samuel Brhane
SFLP Assistant Procurement Specialist and Contract Manager
E-mail: samuel.b@mmreri.org
Cc: ataklti.n@mmreri.org
Tele No: +291-1-541239/540827
Fax number: 291-1-540036/540081
P.o.box: 27
Massawa, Eritrea

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that Henan future vision intelligence industrial technology company Ltd is in the process of incorporating as branch company in Eritrea.

- The office of the branch company in Asmara
- The authorized capital of the company is 1,000,000.00 Yuan (One million Yuan)
- The company is authorized to perform work of Mining business as per the Eritrean laws practice
- Mr. Wang Yanchao is the General Manager of the company he is authorized to act on behalf of the company
- The company is in the process of registering the branch company for unlimited time or until replaced by another form of a company or continuity of the work is not possible

Henan future vision intelligence industrial technology company Ltd Eritrean Branch.

Notice

Notice is hereby given to the public that **Frenats Private Limited Company** is formed among the following members:-

Name	Nationality	Address
Mrs. Fireweyni Habte Tsegu	Eritrean	Asmara, Eritrea
Miss. Fiyona Tedros Uqubamikael	Eritrean	Asmara, Eritrea

The head office of the company shall be in Asmara, Eritrea. However, branch offices may be opened within the various regions of Eritrea.

The Company has a share capital of 500,000 (Five hundred thousand) Nakfa as par value of 5000 (Five thousand) Nakfa. All subscribed and fully paid up in cash.

Mrs. Fireweyni Habte Tsegu is appointed to be the manager of the company for unlimited period of time.

The business objectives of the Company shall be:-

- Provide clearing and forwarding services;
- Open and manage travel agency, tour services;
- Provide car rent and car wash services;
- Engage in import/export, wholesale and retail business;
- Manufacture bakery,
- Manufacture biscuits,
- Manufacture pasta and macaroni,
- Run and manage pastry, coffee shop, juice shop and snack bar,
- Run and manage Grain mill, Salt mill, Shiro and Pepper mill,
- Open gymnasium and provide various indoor sports,
- Generally, the Company shall involve in all such other business activities as may appear to it incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives or any of them.

Frenats Private Limited Company



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

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company are looking for applicants for the following position: -

Position: Recreation and Wellness Supervisor

Department: ES- Village and Services

Type of Contract: Indefinite

Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- The Recreation and Wellness Supervisor direct all fitness, sports, leisure, and retail amenities at the remote mining camp. Operating as the on-site “Sport Master,” this role drives camp-wide wellness programs to maximize worker morale and physical health. Key responsibilities include comprehensive sports tournament planning, gym facility modernization, and the daily supervision of the camp pub and retail shop to reduce worker fatigue and isolation.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS	
• Administration & Camp Support (Sport Master Duties)	
• Gym Modernization & Facility Maintenance • Wellness & Workforce Fitness Promotion • Retail & Pub Operations • Inventory Control & Supply Chain • Health, Safety, & Environment (HSE)	
Unique Requirements / Other Information	
• Must be willing and physically fit to work on remote, isolated mining camp rotations. • Absolute financial accountability: Immediately report any Cash and Stock shortages to the Superintendent	
Qualifications:	
Diploma in Business Management	
A Certificate in Fitness, a recognized personal training certification, or a degree/certificate in Sports Science. First Aid and CPR/AED certification.	
Knowledge and Experience:	
Minimum of 3-5 years’ experience in recreation, gym, sports administration, hospitality or corporate wellness environment.	
Previous experience organizing structured sporting activities, leagues, and tournaments.	
Deep knowledge of modern gym equipment functions, sports rules, and basic nutritional diets.	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate)	High emotional intelligence and remote camp adaptability
Event planning and organizing skills	Strong interpersonal, interaction, and teamwork skills
High level of personal physical fitness	Professional communication (English and Local language)
Knowledge of Health & Safety Procedures (FLRA)	Exemplary personal hygiene and grooming habits
Facility and inventory administrative skills	“Behave like an owner” mentality
Customer service and hospitality ethics	High adaptability for extended isolated rotations

General Information and other requirements:

- **Place of Work:** Bisha.
- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- **Type of Contract:** Indefinite

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

Address: Please mail your applications to: -

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

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272 Asmara, Eritrea

SpotLight

From Education in the Revolution to Nation Building: The Legacy of EPLF's Revolution School

By Mussie Efriem

The theme of the Golden Jubilee—"Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building"—frames the historical experience of the Revolution School within a vital contemporary perspective. Established in Sahel in 1976 during the armed struggle for independence, the Revolution School emerged under extraordinarily harsh conditions.



Its creation reflected a core belief: that liberating a country required more than military victory; it demanded the development of educated, skilled, socially conscious citizens capable of governing and building the nation they were fighting to realize.

In this sense, the school was the embodiment of a long-term vision—educating for the future while actively fighting for the present. The Revolution School operated on the fundamental premise that a nation's most vital resource is its people. Under the extreme pressures of war, providing children with shelter, nurture, and education was simultaneously a duty of care and a strategic investment in the future. The school itself raised and educated approximately 15,000 children, while its broader educational initiatives reached thousands more in liberated territories and refugee communities in Sudan. Expanded literacy campaigns ensured that education became an active instrument of the struggle rather than a privilege deferred until after victory.

This philosophy was rooted in the principle that modern institutions, a productive economy, technological advancement, and a vibrant cultural life cannot exist without educated human capital. As then-freedom fighter Isaias Afwerki

noted on the eve of the initiative, combining academic learning with practical experience is central to cultivating national strength. Consequently, the educational model spanned formal schooling, adult literacy, technical training, curriculum design, teacher development, and the arts. Designed around national objectives, the curriculum introduced students to Eritrea's history, diverse languages, and cultures while instilling social

responsibility and unity. Mother-tongue instruction played a pivotal role, anchoring formal learning directly to the linguistic and cultural realities of Eritrean communities.

Over time, the school's pedagogical approach evolved from traditional, teacher-led instruction to dynamic, participant-centered learning, enriched by educational research and exchanges with specialists. Despite severe resource constraints, the institution expanded its scope far beyond basic literacy, deliberately crafting a comprehensive educational framework suited to the needs of a future sovereign state.

A defining cornerstone of this legacy was the integration of academic learning with practical vocational skills, including carpentry, metalwork, and electrical engineering. Culture and the arts were similarly institutionalized. Students learned musical notation and instrumentation, while cultural groups like the Red Flowers became powerful mediums for artistic expression, public engagement, and the preservation of Eritrean traditions.

This holistic philosophy extended to adult literacy programs, which integrated reading and writing with

practical instruction in public health, hygiene, agriculture, and community development. Furthermore, by bringing together children from diverse ethnic, religious, and geographic backgrounds, the school served as a vital crucible for national integration, fostering a deep, shared identity among its youth.

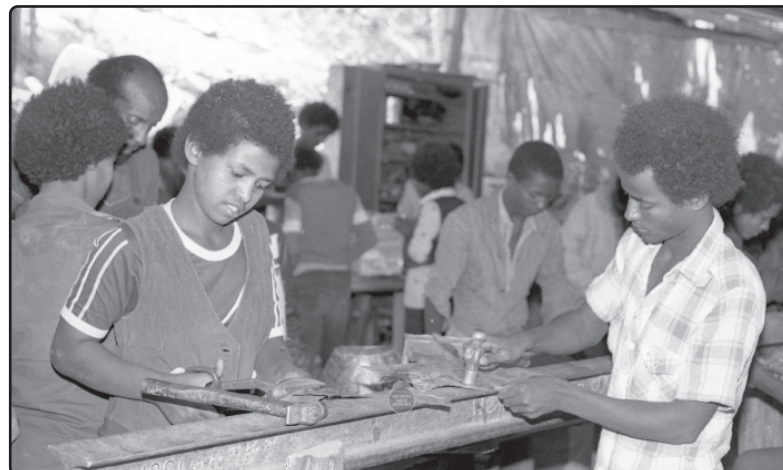
The human capacity developed at the Revolution School proved crucial both during the liberation war and in the post-independence era. Graduates assumed vital roles across various sectors—serving in combat and technical capacities during the struggle, and later transitioning into educators, public administrators, technical specialists, and civic leaders. An educational institution's true impact is measured not merely by enrollment figures, but by the strength of the professions, public institutions, and communities its graduates go on to build.

The strategies, curricula, teacher-training models, and administrative frameworks perfected in Sahel ultimately served as the blueprint for



Eritrea's national education system after independence. Viewed through the lens of nation-building, the Revolution School's legacy rests on four key pillars:

- Demonstrating that protecting and educating youth is an integral element of national liberation.
- Synthesizing academic instruction with practical skill, cultural preservation, and civic duty.
- Cultivating the human capacity required to sustain both the liberation movement and the



post-independence state.

- Establishing foundational methodologies for a permanent national education system.

The 50th Jubilee served as more than a retrospective celebration; it offered a vital moment to extract enduring lessons for the future. Official commemoration initiatives focused on documenting the school's history, transmitting its values to rising generations, and analyzing its pedagogical achievements. The anniversary reflects both shared memory and ongoing responsibility,

Five decades later, the alumni of the Revolution School remain the living testament to this educational vision. Their leadership across public administration, national institutions, culture, and professional fields illustrates how early investments in human capital yield multi-generational returns. Born in the midst of war, the Revolution School looked far beyond the battlefield. Its enduring lesson remains clear: while one generation may fight to win a country, subsequent generations must possess the knowledge and capacity to build it. As the Golden Jubilee opens a new chapter, this legacy

commemorating an era when teachers and students connected daily learning to the grand task of preparing for a nation yet to be born.

underscores the enduring role of education as the bedrock of Eritrea's institutional strength, cultural vitality, and future progress.

