

ERITREAN DELEGATION PARTICIPATING IN UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



A senior Eritrean delegation led by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is participating in the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

On the sidelines of the assembly, Minister Osman Saleh met with United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for extensive discussions on key global matters.

At the meeting, Minister Osman Saleh conveyed Eritrea's appreciation for the Secretary-General's services to the organization and his constructive engagement with Eritrea. Minister Osman further underlined the enduring importance of the United Nations Charter and the fundamental principles it espouses, including sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Foreign Minister Osman also elucidated Eritrea's position on Sudan, which is anchored in support for a united, sovereign and stable Sudan and a Sudanese-

owned, inclusive political process supported by regional and international mechanisms.

On the wider region, particularly the security of the Red Sea and Bab al Mandab, Minister Osman stressed Eritrea's support for safe maritime navigation and international cooperation, while respecting the sovereignty and legitimate interests of the Littoral States.

Minister Osman also dwelt on the provocative acts of Ethiopia's Prosperity Party towards its neighbors in flagrant breach of the fundamental principles of the United Nations and international law.

Throughout the session, the Eritrean delegation will conduct a series of crucial bilateral and high-level meetings reflecting Eritrea's steadfast commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, inclusive and equitable multilateralism, and a just world order.

As will be recalled, Eritrea was elected as one of the Vice-

Presidents of the 81st session of the UN General Assembly. In this regard, Ambassador Sophia Tesfamariam presided over the evening plenary debate on the opening day of the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly, on behalf of Eritrea and in her capacity as a Vice-President of the General Assembly.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PFDJ ORGANIZATION IN FRANKFURT

The annual meeting of the PFDJ organization in Germany was held on 19 September in Frankfurt.

Mr. Yohannes Mebrahtu, chairman of the organization, said that the objective of the meeting was to review the activities carried out and discuss future programs.

Mr. Yohannes Woldu, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy, called for thorough review of efforts to strengthen the organization, raise members' awareness, and enhance nationals' role in building organizational capacity and implementing national development programs. He also called for identifying

and addressing the challenges encountered.

Commending the participation and contribution of nationals to the successful implementation of the Afambo boarding school project, Mr. Yohannes said that the participation of the German branch of the PFDJ had been phenomenal.

The participants held extensive discussions on the reports presented by the organization's sub-branches and adopted various recommendations.

In the same vein, Mr. Humed Yahya Hali, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in Kuwait,

other international competitions, including the 2028 Olympic Games. He reaffirmed the Commission's readiness to continue providing the necessary support.

Noting that support from the Government and people plays a significant role in motivating them to achieve further victories, the athletes expressed appreciation for the support extended by the Eritrean people in general and the Eritrean communities in Switzerland and Denmark in particular.

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



COMMEMORATION OF GOLDEN JUBILEE OF REVOLUTION SCHOOL

Eritrean nationals in Australia and New Zealand have colorfully celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Revolution School with various programs.

The event, organized in collaboration with former students of the school and the Eritrean

community in Victoria, was held in Melbourne on 19 September. It featured a photo exhibition reflecting the history of the school, as well as cultural and artistic presentations.

Continued on page 2



Statement by FM Osman Saleh at the UNGA81 High-level Segment to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development

Mr. President,
Excellencies,

Eritrea joins the international community in commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development. This gathering offers an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment and reflect on our collective progress—more importantly, to confront the structural inequalities that continue to hinder the realization of this inalienable right.

Over the past decades, we have seen advancements in science and technology that hold immense potential to bridge the development gap. Yet, these opportunities remain concentrated in the hands of a few, while many developing nations remain excluded. This digital and structural divide is a feature of the current global economic architecture that continues to prioritize the interests of the powerful over the needs of the many.

We cannot deny that the current global economic architecture continues to reflect structural imbalances that penalize developing nations. Unfair trade barriers, arbitrary financial restrictions, unsustainable debt burdens, and Unilateral coercive measures make it difficult for Global South developing nations to choose independent policies that best suit their own needs. Instead, they are forced to follow rules designed by wealthier nations. Eritrea reiterates its firm position that UCMs are incompatible with the UN Charter and violate the fundamental right of peoples to



determine their own socio-economic paths.

Equally concerning is the trend in which narrow, politically motivated narratives consistently overshadow socioeconomic rights. We often witness a lecturing approach—where some place themselves on a moral high ground, assessing others' progress through the lens of their own narrow values, while ignoring the systemic inequalities they perpetuate. This politicization undermines the spirit of cooperation needed to address the core challenges of our time.

Mr. President,

To accelerate the realization of the right to development, and to build a just and sustainable future, I wish to highlight the following points:

1. Respecting the right of states to chart independent political and development policies.
2. Eliminating Unilateral Coercive Measures that restrict access to resources, technology, and international markets.
3. Restructuring multilateral financial and economic institutions to ensure genuine representation and

fair rules for developing countries.

4. Supporting the elaboration and adoption of a legally binding instrument on the right to development to enforce accountability and concrete international obligations.

Mr. President,

Eritrea's development approach is rooted in social justice, self-reliance, and inclusive national growth, which ensures equity, community empowerment, and the full participation of all citizens in nation-building efforts.

Despite external hostilities and limited resources, Eritrea continues to prioritize expanding universal access to quality education, healthcare, and skills development. We remain committed to investing in soil conservation, water management, and agricultural infrastructure to guarantee food sovereignty and climate resilience, and enhancing rural electrification to connect communities to equitable economic opportunities.

Mr. President,

Eritrea remains steadfast in its commitment to building a resilient and self-reliant society in which the dignity and well-being of every

citizen are realized. We stand ready to share our best practices and collaborate to advance the declaration.

Thank you.
New York, 23 September 2026

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · Sep 23

Potemkin Party's signature trademark remains boringly the same: a stale chorus of historic revisionism; and, incessant threats of war and invasion in pursuit of "sovereign sea access and maritime power".

These provocative pronouncements are at times sprinkled with double-speak to hoodwink the international community.

Indeed, the language and tone of aggression seemed to have been toned down at the last BRICS Summit while at home, Potemkin Party's senior Ministers and top Military Generals were simultaneously doubling down on the urgency of "correcting a historical mistake without further delay".

The fact is: for the Potemkin Party, the constant variables in the last three years have been, and remain:

- blatant revision of Eritrea's ancient and contemporary history;
- brazen denial and denigration of Eritrea's Statehood coupled with incessant saber-rattling for acquiring "access to the sea".

The Potemkin Party's aggressive policy intent/mindset is again plainly illustrated in yesterday's X post by its official news agency - Fana Media Corporation, Arabic version.



Fana Arabic- فانا عربي
@fana_arabic

Translated from Arabic Show original

From the Historic Port of Adulis to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Turkmenistan Conference for Landlocked States

Ethiopia's pursuit of peacefully regaining a maritime outlet aligns with the principles of comprehensive international law.

fanamc.com/arabic/%d8%a7%...

#إثيوبيا

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PROFILE**

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NEWS

COMMEMORATION OF GOLDEN ...

Continued from page 1

Congratulating the Eritrean people in general and the school's former students, teachers and guardians in particular, Mr. Indrias Abraham, Eritrea's Consul General in Australia, said that the EPLF's decision to establish the Revolution School in 1976 attests to its farsighted vision.

Addressing the gathering virtually, Mr. Petros Hailemariam, Director

General of Research and Human Resources Development and one of the founders of the school, gave an extensive briefing on the victories achieved and challenges encountered over the past 50 years.

At the event, former students of the school also spoke about the care they had received from the EPLF in general and from their teachers and guardians in particular.



SpotLight

The Foundation of Eritrea's Development

Bana Negusse

Last week, Eritrea celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Revolution School, marking five decades of an institution deeply intertwined with the country's history and aspirations. Communities across the country and abroad came together to commemorate this milestone through a range of activities, including concerts, photo exhibitions, panel discussions, and other programs that brought together former students, educators, and members of the wider community. The celebrations provided an opportunity to revisit cherished memories, draw lessons and insights for future generations, and reflect on the school's contribution to the struggle for independence and Eritrea's broader pursuit of sustainable development.

At the closing symposium, held at the Asmara Palace Hotel, President Isaias Afwerki underscored a fundamental principle that has shaped Eritrea's development vision: the country's greatest strength and most valuable resource lie in its people. Emphasizing that Eritrea's human resources constituted its strength even before the establishment of the Revolution School 50 years ago, he highlighted the importance of continually enhancing people's capabilities through education, experience, and sustained investment in human resource development. He stressed that relentless efforts to develop these capabilities are essential not only to achieving national development objectives but, above all, to safeguarding the country's future.

These reflections provide a timely starting point for examining the central role of human capital in Eritrea's development trajectory. The development of human capital is not merely a social investment; it is a fundamental pillar of national progress, shaping a country's productive capacity, resilience, and ability to meet present and future challenges. Against this backdrop, this article reflects on Eritrea's efforts to develop its human resources, considers the broader significance of these efforts, and explores how investing in people can help advance the country's aspirations for sustainable development.

Human capital, encompassing the knowledge, skills, competencies, abilities, and health that individuals accumulate throughout

their lives, is widely recognized as a key determinant of economic growth, competitiveness, and national development. Countries that invest in developing their human capital are better positioned to foster innovation, enhance productivity, improve efficiency, and strengthen their capacity to respond to evolving economic and social challenges. In this regard, investing in people is not simply an expenditure, but a long-term investment in a nation's productive potential and future prosperity. Over the years, Eritrea has continued to invest in human development, recognizing its importance in strengthening national capacities and advancing the country's development aspirations.

The importance of human capital development has long been recognized in Eritrea's national framework. The National Charter, which outlines the blueprint for the nation, underscores the centrality of people in the country's development and the importance of nurturing their capabilities and potential. This recognition has informed Eritrea's continued efforts to invest in its people, strengthen national capacities, and empower citizens to contribute to the country's development aspirations.

A major component of Eritrea's investment in human capital has been the sustained expansion of educational opportunities across the country. Over the years, schools and other educational facilities have been constructed at different levels, alongside libraries, laboratories, and other institutions that support learning and skills development. Importantly, these facilities have not been concentrated in a few urban centers; they have been established across the country with the aim of bringing educational opportunities closer to communities and ensuring broader and more equitable access.

This expansion has also been



accompanied by greater emphasis on technical and vocational education and training (TVET), recognizing that human-capital development requires practical skills and technical competencies, rather than "just" academic knowledge. TVET institutions have been established and strengthened to provide young people and other learners with opportunities to acquire hands-on skills in a range of fields, preparing them to participate more effectively in productive activities and meet the practical demands of the economy. By creating pathways that combine learning with practical training, TVET has broadened the range of skills available within the population and provided opportunities for individuals with different interests and aptitudes to develop their capabilities.

The expansion of education has been supported by a policy and regulatory framework intended to promote equal access to learning. Opportunities have been extended across gender and social groups, including communities and populations that have historically had fewer opportunities to access formal education. What is more, education is provided free of

charge across levels, helping to reduce financial barriers and enabling a broader segment of the population to pursue learning and skills development.

Importantly, these efforts have also been complemented by investments in the wider infrastructure needed to support and sustain access to education. Roads, transport links, water and other basic services, as well as community infrastructure, have helped connect educational institutions to increasingly wider sections of the population and facilitate their use by communities across the country.

The cumulative effect of these efforts is reflected in the expansion of educational participation and the development of a more educated population. Greater access to schools and learning opportunities has also contributed to broader levels of literacy, enabling more people to acquire foundational knowledge and skills. At the same time, the expansion of academic and vocational pathways has enlarged the pool of people with diverse knowledge, skills, and competencies. Beyond individual educational attainment, these gains represent an expansion of the country's human-resource base and provide a stronger foundation for participation in social and economic life and for advancing national development.

Investment in human capital extends beyond education to the health and wellbeing of the population. Over the years, Eritrea has expanded and upgraded health infrastructure, with health facilities established across the country to bring essential services closer to

communities. This nationwide expansion has been accompanied by efforts to make healthcare accessible and affordable, with services provided free of charge or at nominal cost, helping to reduce financial barriers to essential care.

At the same time, Eritrea's approach to health has placed considerable emphasis on prevention and primary healthcare, rather than focusing solely on the treatment of illness. Community-based services, health education, disease prevention, and other interventions aimed at addressing health needs before they become more serious form an important part of this approach. By emphasizing prevention alongside treatment and by extending services beyond major population centers, the health system contributes not only to improved wellbeing but also to the development and preservation of human capabilities—an essential foundation for a productive and resilient population.

Ultimately, the value of these efforts lies not simply in the institutions and facilities established, but in the capabilities they help build among the population. Through sustained investment in education, skills, and health, Eritrea has sought to expand its human-resource base and strengthen the capacity of its people to contribute to national development. As the Golden Jubilee of the Revolution School reminds us, investing in people is a long-term undertaking whose returns extend across generations. The observation that Eritrea's greatest strength lies in its people therefore remains as relevant to the country's future as it has been to its past.

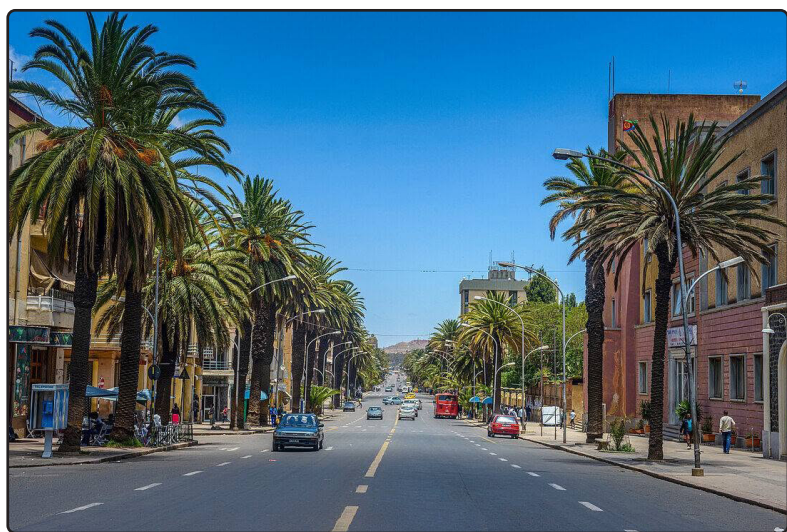




The Guardians of Asmara's Timeless Beauty

By: Kidane - Shimendi

When walking down the main avenues of Asmara, palm trees stand proudly like guardians of the city's timeless beauty. Flawlessly



integrating with Eritrea's history, nature, and modern architecture, they mirror a national identity forged through resilience, unity in diversity, hospitality, self-reliance, and equality.

First brought to Asmara during the Italian colonial era in the 1920s from the Canary Islands, these majestic sentinels continue to preserve history, extend boundless hospitality, and protect the city's architectural charm. Botanically, Asmara's leafy guardians consist of two primary species: the Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and the later, widely planted True Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*).

First and foremost, these palm trees guard Asmara's echoes of unity by sharing the inspiring origin story of the city itself.

The roots of Asmara date back to 800 B.C.E., when small settlements lived on the Kebessa Plateau. By the 12th century, local shepherds had settled the hills, establishing four distinct villages: House of Serenser, House of Asmae, House of Shelele, and House of Gurtom (Red Sea Beacon, March 29, 2026). Although these communities possessed abundant resources and thriving markets, persistent bandit raids caused immense suffering, with women and children bearing the heaviest burden.

Moved by this unbearable grief, the women of the four villages convened to find a lasting solution. Through open discussion, they convinced their men to unite into a single village. The four communities joined together under the name Arbaete Asmera, meaning "the four (women) made them unite." Over time, as the settlement expanded

during Italian urbanization, Asmara became the name of the modern capital. Today, the historical district of Arbaete Asmera remains a living testament to this founding moment of solidarity.

Through this origin, the palms symbolize Eritrea's celebrated unity in diversity. Eritrea is a vibrant tapestry woven from nine distinct ethno-linguistic groups, each with its own rich traditions, music, attire, and language. A palm tree carries diverse fronds that branch outwards, yet all are anchored to a single trunk and nourished by the same core. Together, they create a single, magnificent canopy that no external force can tear apart. In the same way, the diverse communities of Eritrea share one heart and one rhythm, enabling them to stand triumphant against both natural and man-made challenges.

Second, these guardians reflect the unbreakable resilience of the Eritrean people through their very anatomy.

Unlike heavy hardwoods such as oak or cedar, which can snap under violent force, palm trees possess

flexible trunks made of tough, fibrous strands. When fierce winds rage, they yield to the pressure without breaking; once the tempest passes, they return to their vertical, unblemished, and proud posture.

This mirrors the Eritrean people, who have endured extraordinary geopolitical and military storms. Against all odds, Eritrean resilience absorbed the shocks of conflict, allowing the nation to emerge into the light of independence with its dignity, sovereignty, and identity intact. When looking up at a towering Asmara palm today, one sees a living monument to generations of strength.

Third, the palms embody Eritrea's globally celebrated tradition of hospitality.

Their long, arching fronds filter the high-altitude sunlight, transforming the bustling pavements of Asmara into cool, inviting sanctuaries. Beneath their shade, locals and visitors gather at outdoor sidewalk cafes to share macchiatos, stories, and laughter. The palms offer shade, space, and a serene presence without expecting anything in return. In doing so, they echo an Eritrean instinct: offering comfort, shelter, and a deep sense of belonging to all who gather beneath the national canopy.

Fourth, the palm trees honor the Eritrean appreciation for dignity, neatness, and urban harmony.

Standing in rhythmic alignment along historic avenues, they form a striking contrast with the geometric lines of Asmara's cinema houses, residential villas, and public piazzas.

They soften the hard edges of the concrete landscape, introducing an organic, living element to a city celebrated for its historic architectural ambition.

Finally, the palms stand as a tribute to the timeless beauty and strength of Eritrean women.

In Eritrean culture, a woman's beauty is inextricably tied to her poise, intellect, contribution to

the streets of Asmara in traditional attire, an Eritrean woman carries herself with an upright, dignified posture that mirrors the vertical majesty of the trees.

Furthermore, much like the palm—which sways gracefully in the breeze yet relies on a deep, rugged root system—the Eritrean woman combines outer elegance with fierce, battle-tested inner strength. She is



society, and regal stature. The physical parallel between these natural guardians and the grace of Eritrean women is striking. The intricate traditional micro-braiding techniques practiced across various Eritrean ethnic groups mirror the flawless geometry of a palm frond—divided with precision, woven neatly, and fanning out gracefully like a palm crown. Walking down

a pillar of the home and the state, holding her head high, anchoring her family, and commanding profound respect.

Today, as the original generation of colonial-era palms reaches the end of its natural lifespan, a new generation is taking up the mantle. Following extensive planting campaigns over recent years, young palms are taking root across the city. Inheriting the legacy of their predecessors, they pledge to continue guarding Asmara's timeless charm for generations to come.

In conclusion, the palm trees of Asmara are far more than urban decoration; they are part of the living fabric of the Eritrean soul. Every time the breeze rustles through the high fronds on Harnet Avenue, it whispers the story of a nation that refused to yield. It sings of women who preserved peace and freedom with royal grace, of a diverse population living as one family, and of homes where the coffee is warm and the door is always open. As long as these sentinels stand against the Asmara sky, they offer the world an enduring symbol of what it means to be Eritrean: resilient, elegant, unified, and forever looking upward.



OPINION

Digital Agenda and Artificial Intelligence: Redesigning the Future of Tourism

This year's Tourism Day is being observed under the theme "Digital Agenda and Artificial Intelligence: Redesigning the Future of Tourism." How relevant is this theme to the tourism sector, and how does it contribute to the development of tourism?

A digital agenda incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) for tourism is a coordinated plan for integrating modern technology into the entire tourism sector. It connects government institutions, tourism businesses, transport operators, hotels, cultural organizations and local communities through reliable digital systems. Instead of treating technology as an additional service, this approach makes it an essential part of tourism planning, marketing and management.

Tourism is undergoing a major transformation as digital technologies change how destinations are promoted, journeys are planned and services are delivered. Travelers are increasingly using smartphones, online platforms, digital maps and social media before, during and after their trips. And AI is accelerating this transformation by enabling tourism institutions and businesses to understand visitors better, improve services and manage destinations more efficiently. A well-designed digital agenda, supported by the responsible use of AI can, therefore, make tourism more accessible, competitive, sustainable and attractive.

Information dissemination in the tourism sector has undergone significant changes, evolving from early methods of communication to the age of AI. This transformation has extended from the introduction of the printing press in the 15th century to the rise of the digital age in the 21st century.

Information dissemination has evolved, sometimes gradually and sometimes rapidly, to reach the present-day stage of AI. In the early years of human history, information was disseminated through cave paintings. With the development of languages, humans began sharing information in languages they could understand. Postal systems, radio and television broadcasts have also contributed significantly to information dissemination.

The emergence of social media has transformed information dissemination into a new and advanced system. Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and other social media platforms have rapidly overtaken mainstream media. People, especially young people, have been showing less interest in mainstream media, turning to social

media platforms for information about matters affecting their lives and surroundings. This has opened the way for the rapid development of social media platforms, including the use of AI.

AI-powered recommendation systems can now help visitors design personalized journeys. A digital tourism platform could suggest destinations, accommodation and activities according to a traveler's available time, budget, interests and preferred language. A visitor interested in history might receive an itinerary covering museums, archaeological sites and historic architecture. Another one interested in nature could be guided towards islands, mountains, wildlife areas and scenic routes. Such personalization saves time and encourages visitors to explore more places.

The rapid development of information dissemination through social media has had a significant impact on the development of the tourism sector. Nowadays, before

traveling to a destination, people want to know about its security, accommodation, climate and the culture of its people. To obtain this information, they prefer to use computers or smartphones.

Eritrea is endowed with numerous tourism resources that could play a significant role in promoting the sector. These include archaeological sites across the country, such as Dahlak, Adulis, Metera, Kohaito and Keskesse, as well as the ancient monasteries of Debrebizen, Ham, Qohaito, Bareknaha, Tsaeda Emba, Mariam Dearth and Abune Buruk. The architectural wonders of Asmara, Keren, Massawa and other places across the country attract visitors with designs reflecting the various civilizations that have left their marks on the country, including the Turks, Egyptians and Italians. Another significant attraction is the unity in diversity of the country's nine ethnic groups, each with its distinct culture, traditions and way of life, yet living together in unity

and harmony for generations. These are only a few of the significant resources that can make Eritrea an important tourism destination.

Visitors should be able to discover historical sites, beaches, islands, cultural festivals, wildlife areas, archaeological locations and community-based tourism opportunities through a single digital gateway. Online booking and secure electronic payment options can further simplify the visitor's journey.

For tourism to develop, it is essential to provide detailed information about the historical background of these resources, the culture and way of life of the people, the accommodation available in the country and the security situation. The use of available technology for this purpose should not be overlooked. It should be used fully and diligently to harness the benefits that the tourism sector can offer.

Experts in social media, particularly AI, emphasize the need for care when handling

information disseminated through these media. For this reason, tourism organizations must protect visitors' personal and financial information. Clear rules should govern how data are collected, stored and used. AI-generated information should be checked carefully because inaccurate descriptions, translations or recommendations could mislead travelers and damage a destination's reputation. Digital tourism platforms should provide practical information in several languages and include high-quality photographs, videos, maps and suggested travel routes. Another significant consideration is the source of the information. Tourists may sometimes receive false information about the places they want to visit. They should carefully assess this information by double-checking it and consulting the responsible institutions and individuals before deciding on their next step.

Fitsum Okbamicael (Wedi Adey)

Keynote Remarks by FM Osman Saleh During the launch of The State of Africa's Children report

Distinguished Excellencies, Delegates, and Experts,

I am honored to deliver these keynote remarks at the launch of The State of Africa's Children 2026 report. Let me begin by commending UNICEF for this timely and valuable contribution to Africa's development agenda.

We particularly welcome the report's alignment with the African Union Theme of the Year 2026: "Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063." By examining this priority through the lives and experiences of children, the report brings a vital and human perspective to our continental conversation. Let's be reminded that behind every statistic is a child whose future depends on our collective action.

Africa has the experience, institutions and solutions required to accelerate progress. Our principal challenge is to translate commitments into sustained implementation. This requires stronger national institutions, sustainable financing, resilient infrastructure and reliable services that reach the most vulnerable, including children and families in remote and underserved communities.

Eritrea's experience underscores the importance of national

ownership, self-reliance and the mobilization of domestic resources and capacities.

Development partnerships have an important role to play, but their greatest contribution is made when they reinforce national systems, respect national priorities and help build sustainable, climate-resilient and nationally owned solutions.

Such partnerships must reinforce African ownership and leadership, as external support is most effective when it strengthens national systems, respects national priorities, and contributes to self-sustaining, climate-resilient, and nationally owned WASH systems. This means continuing to prioritize durable solutions built on African initiative, responsibility and ownership.

Excellencies,

Allow me to briefly share Eritrea's experience. Eritrea was liberated in 1991. Since then, we have made important progress in advancing the survival, health, education, and wellbeing of our children. Child mortality has declined significantly, while immunization and access to essential health services have expanded. We have also widened access to education and strengthened systems that reach children and families, including in remote communities.

Yet geography presents its own

challenges. A large part of Eritrea lies in the arid Sahel Belt, where water is not a distant concern but a daily reality. With low and erratic rainfall, water remains one of our foremost national priorities.

Against this backdrop, we have made transformative investments. Through the collective efforts of government, communities, and partners, we have increased the number of large and medium dams from 138 at independence to nearly 800 today, with hundreds of small dams built and dozens more under development.

In close cooperation with UNICEF and other partners, Eritrea is also implementing its 2019-2030 One WASH Strategy and Investment Plan, which provides a framework for progressively achieving universal access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

These efforts reflect a whole-of-society approach involving government institutions, communities, families, schools and health workers. UNICEF has been an important partner in this journey since the early years of Eritrea's independence.

Excellencies,

Our national experience underscores a broader truth reflected in the UNICEF report. The human cost of inadequate WASH remains

unacceptably high. Water- and sanitation-related diseases continue to cause preventable illness and death, particularly among children. Safe WASH is therefore much more than an infrastructure issue, it is fundamental to protecting children and investing in Africa's human capital. Accelerating progress on WASH is integral to realizing the ambitions of Agenda 2063.

To conclude,

The water and sanitation systems we build today will shape the health, dignity, and opportunities of Africa's children for decades to come. The human cost of inadequate WASH remains unacceptably high; water- and sanitation-related diseases continue to cause preventable illness and death, particularly among children. Safe WASH is therefore not merely an infrastructure issue; it is fundamental to protecting children and investing in Africa's human capital, and integral to realizing the ambitions of Agenda 2063.

The evidence presented in this report should serve not only as a reflection of the challenges before us, but also as a call to action. Let us ensure that the experiences, needs and aspirations of Africa's children remain at the center of our continental priorities.

*I thank you!
23 September 2026
UNICEF House*



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Position Senior Driller

Salary	As per company scale
Place of work	Ghonge
Contract Type	Indefinite period
Number Required	Three (3)
Main Duties and Responsibilities	Drilling Operations Coordinate of drilling operations for all assigned rigs or locations. Develop and implements drilling strategies for optimal performance and efficiency. Ensures adherence to safety protocols and regulatory standard. Provide technical expertise and support on complex drilling projects. Collaborate with engineers and geologists on technical challenges. Reviews drilling plans and designs for feasibility and potential hazards. Analyze well data and interpret geological formations to guide drilling decisions. Ensure the safety of the site and workers by following all safety regulations and protocols.
Job Requirements	Experience: At least 5years’experience managing drilling crew and overseeing all aspects of drilling operations in complex underground environments. Certification: A valid Driller operator certificate or equivalent relevant certificate are required. Education: A high school diploma or equivalent is typically a minimum requirement. Skill: strong understanding of mine safety protocols and regulation

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Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs, P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.
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Position: Geologist

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Contract Type	Indefinite period
Number Required	TWO (2)
Main Duties and Responsibilities	Geological site investigation: Conducting site surveys and geotechnical investigations to understand subsurface conditions, geological formations, and potential hazards related to drilling and construction activities. Resources Assessment Utilizing geological data and quality of potential resources including minerals. Geological modeling and analysis: Interpreting and analyzing geological data, developing geological models and providing, data-driven recommendations for resources exploration and development. Monitor conditions: Watch and continuously asses drilling parameters and equipment performance to optimize drilling strategy and maintain wellbore stability. Through proactive monitoring, Record keeping: Maintain comprehensive records of all drilling and geological data, including well logs, core samples, geophysical surveys, and field observation.

Job Requirements	Experience: At least5years’experience operating heavy machinery Certification: A valid geologist operator diploma and any necessary licenses are required. Experience: Expertize in geological principles, including stratigraphy, structure and sedimentology. Education: A high school diploma or equivalent is typically a minimum requirement. Skills: Strong communication skills, excellent situational awareness, and the ability to follow safety protocols are essential. Physical fitness: The job can require physical stamina for tasks like climbing, bending, and handling materials manually.
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Submit the hard copies of the above application documents to Land Energy group limited company office Add: No. 42 kushet shewit Asmara, Eritrea Email: land energy group@gmail.com

- Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper
- **Note to non-Eritrean applicants:** Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs, P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.

VACANCY AT EDC DRILLING AND MINING COMPANY
EDC DRILLING AND MINING SERVICE COMPANY invites qualified applicants for the following posts:

Position: Rig drilling manager

Salary	As per company scale
Place of work	Ghonge
Contract Type	Indefinite period
Number Required	One (1)
Main Duties & Responsibilities	A. Involves operating heavy machinery to dig, move, and load materials like earth and rock for construction, demolition, and landscaping projects. B. Key duties include performing pre-operation inspections, safely operating the excavator according to site plans and blueprints, and performing routine maintenance, cleaning, and minor repairs. C. The role requires adherence to strict safety protocols, strong hand-eye coordination, and the ability to work outdoors in various weather conditions. D. Operate excavators and other heavy equipment to dig trenches, foundations, and clear sites. E. Move and load materials such as soil, rock, and debris. Select, fit, and remove attachments like buckets and blades. F. Perform pre-operation checks and routine Maintenance, including lubrication, cleaning, and minor repairs. G. Ensure the safety of the site and fellow workers by following all safety regulations and protocols.
Job Requirements	Experience: At least 10 years’ experience of chief drilling Certification: Registered professional driller (RPD) certification is required Education: Minimum degree in mining engineering, geological engineering or a related technical field Skill: strong understanding of various type of drilling parameters to maximize whole quality and ensure safety.

- Submit the hard copies of the above application documents to EDC DRILLING AND MINING SERVICE COMPANY
- Add: Tiravollo, Street: 745-9, House no.7 Tel 15-55-60
Deadline for application: 5 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper
- **Note to non-Eritrean applicants:** Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs, P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea.



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 EC&I SUPERVISOR

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite (2 Years)

Major Duties and responsibilities.

- Perform difficult technical work supervising contractors, maintenance and repair of a variety of electrical equipment.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Plan and schedule projects, estimate time and materials, supervise subordinates, maintain records and files, and prepare reports.
- Plan and supervise the work of EC&I personnel.
- Plan and estimate EC&I jobs.
- Maintain records on EC&I jobs and assign to appropriate personnel.
- Assist in coordinating job assignments with the other trades.
- Maintain knowledge of EC&I materials in warehouse.
- Advise other technical stakeholders of technical problems concerned with installation, modification, and repair of EC&I assignments.
- Recommend procedure revisions when necessary to fully utilize assigned personnel and equipment.
- Determine procedures for maintenance, installation, modification, and repair of EC&I assignments.
- Inspect work to ensure compliance with standard procedures and EC&I assignments.
- Examine EC&I services for proper working procedures.
- Perform related work as required.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience.

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	• BTech or Beng Degree in Electrical Engineering or Equivalent
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• A minimum of 15 years’ experience on mine electrical, controls and instrumentation installation and commissioning
Technical Skills	• Ability to manage one’s own activities on or ahead of Schedule and on or below budget • Ability to prepare and deliver oral and written presentations for study and project reports • Excellent communication, interpersonal and presentation skills
Behavioral Skills	• Experience in EC and I Installation. • Skills in IT use to be provided by the applicant

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

Lighter Side

Hoye Hoye: Ritual, Renewal, and the Art of Togetherness

By: Milka Teklom

Eritrea's cultural calendar is stitched with rituals that deeply bind communities to history, faith, and the land. Among these, kudas Yohannes and Meskel stand out as moments when time itself seems to fold: ancient liturgy meets village life, and the ordinary becomes ceremonial. Known locally through the practice of Hoye Hoye, this season of observance is not a singular event but a cycle of three linked celebrations that weave together Old Testament memory, Christian transition, and the discovery of the Cross. In Eritrean towns and highland villages, these festivities act both as a spiritual hinge and a communal festival—a time when men and women assume distinct but complementary roles in preparing for collective renewal.

Hoye Hoye is a living tradition that punctuates the year with three major commemorations. The first, Aba Abraham, recalls the biblical narrative of Abraham and his decisive turn toward faith. It is a celebration of spiritual conversion and the renunciation of former beliefs—a theme that resonates deeply in communities where identity and devotion have long been intertwined.

The second observance is Kudas Yohannes, which takes place on September 11 and marks a transition from the rainy season to harvest. And in terms of religion, it represents a transition from the Old Testament era into the promise of the New Testament—a spiritual passage that communities honor through ritual, songs, and symbolic acts of letting go to begin anew. The third celebration commemorates the finding of the True Cross, marking the moment of discovery and veneration of the instrument of Christ's sacrifice. Together, these three observances form a profound theological arc: call, transition, and revelation.

According to artist and cultural researcher Mehari O. Michael, preparations for the celebrations begin long before the first church bells chime or processions form. Twenty days prior, men and boys from the age of fourteen set out into nearby woodlands to gather branches and foliage. This is no casual foraging; it is a carefully organized communal enterprise. Men divide into groups, appointing experienced leaders who know precisely which species to collect and how to harvest them sustainably before moving through the landscape with purpose.

The branches most commonly

sought are tahses and qoleqal. These plants are selected for their durability and symbolic qualities—resilience, fragrance, and the distinctive way they burn or rustle. They are sturdy enough to be fashioned into processional bundles, ceremonial arches, and decorative structures. The group leaders, often elders with deep ecological knowledge, instruct the younger generation on sustainable harvesting techniques and the ritual meanings attached to each species. The act of gathering is itself a sacred rite: it reaffirms communal bonds, transmits ecological wisdom, and consecrates the surrounding landscape as an integral part of the festival.

Once harvested, the branches are bound into dense bundles, arranged into artistic patterns, and preserved for the upcoming days of celebration. In several villages, friendly rivalries emerge as groups take immense pride in the size and craftsmanship of their bundles, turning preparation into a spirited competition that heightens anticipation.

While men engage in these preparations, women and young girls participate in Wudassie, a vibrant celebration marked by dance, song, and colorful attire. Young girls dress in traditional garments—such as the zuria or shifon—and adorn their hair with grass and fresh flowers. They go from house to house singing melodic verses, receiving gifts or monetary blessings in return. Their songs make reference to historical events, express romantic longings, and offer subtle social commentary, effectively keeping oral traditions

alive.

The visual language of Wudassie—vibrant cloth, sunflowers crowning the forehead, rhythmic movement,

congregations respond with hymns that have echoed through the centuries. The soundscape is layered and evocative: the low drone of

land and its people. It is a festival that demands active participation, where every branch gathered and every verse sung serves as a



and layered jewelry—balances the earthy, botanical aesthetic of the men's processional bundles. Together, these elements forge a rich sensory harmony: fragrant green branches paired with the bright, human choreography of women in celebration. It also serves as a vibrant space for social exchange, where stories are shared, courtships are quietly observed, and generational knowledge is passed along.

On the day of Kudas Yohannes, the village undergoes a complete transformation. Processions wind through narrow lanes and open fields, led by men bearing the heavy tahses and qoleqal bundles. Priests and deacons chant in Ge'ez—the ancient liturgical language—while

liturgy, the staccato rhythm of drums, the soaring ululations of women, and the synchronized rustle of branches. Once the formal religious festivities conclude, the youth remain behind, continuing the celebration well into the break of dawn.

Visual symbolism infuses the entire landscape. Bundles are often constructed into arches under which children pass to receive blessings. Branches are burned in controlled fires to symbolize purification, and the Finding of the Cross is reenacted with profound solemnity and collective joy.

At its core, Kudas Yohannes is a conversation across time: between elders and youth, and between the

reaffirmation of belonging. For artists and cultural practitioners, the festival offers a wealth of creative material—motifs, rhythms, and narratives that can be translated into visual art, music, theater, and literature without stripping them of their living communal context.

As Eritrea navigates the swift currents of modernity, Kudas Yohannes remains an essential cultural touchstone—a season when the past is not merely remembered, but actively lived. The tahses and qoleqal bundles, the Wudassie dances, and the liturgical chants in Ge'ez together form an enduring cultural choreography, demonstrating the endless capacity of a people to renew themselves.

