

MINISTER OSMAN SALEH MEETS WITH OFFICIALS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES



On the margins of the 81st United Nations General Assembly, the Eritrean delegation led by Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a series of meetings with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Sudan, Sweden, and Greece from 23 to 25 September, focusing on strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as on issues of mutual interest.

The meeting with Mr. Ahmed Attaf, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, focused on peace and security in Africa, including security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The two Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of African states and rejected foreign interventions that have contributed to conflicts across Africa. They also agreed to strengthen bilateral relations

Egypt.

Building on their previous engagements, the two Ministers discussed concrete measures to further strengthen the warm ties of cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on addressing regional issues and matters of mutual interest.

Minister Osman Saleh also held meetings focusing on regional peace and stability with Ms. Rosemary DiCarlo, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, and Mr. Jonathan Powell,



between Eritrea and Algeria.

In the meeting with Mr. Karamoko Jean Traore, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, the two sides agreed to strengthen bilateral ties and enhance cooperation on issues of common interest at the regional and international levels.

Minister Osman Saleh also held cordial talks with Mr. Badr Abdelatty, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of

the UK's National Security Adviser.

WORLD TOURISM DAY OBSERVED AT NATIONAL LEVEL

World Tourism Day was observed at the Asmara Municipality Hall in Asmara at the national level under the theme "Digital Agenda and Artificial Intelligence: Redesigning the Future of Tourism."

At the event, in which Ms. Askalu Menkorios, Minister of Tourism, took part, Ms. Liya Gebreab, Director General of Tourism in the Central Region, said that, owing to existing

MESKEL CELEBRATED NATIONWIDE

Meskel, the Finding of the True Cross, was colorfully celebrated on Sunday, 27 September, across the country.

At the celebratory event held at Bahti Meskerem Square, Ministers, senior Government and PFDJ officials, Archbishops, Bishops and members of the Holy Synod, religious leaders, members of the diplomatic community, and thousands of the faithful attended a prayer service led by His Holiness Abune Basilios, the 6th Patriarch of the Eritrean Orthodox Tewahdo Church.

Teacher Simon Beyene from the Office of the Patriarch gave a detailed briefing on the historical background of the Meskel holiday.

Teacher Simon also paid tribute to the martyrs who gave their lives to enable nationals to celebrate national holidays in peace and unity. He wished the Eritrean people peace and stability.

The ceremony was broadcast live on Eri-TV and Dimtsi Hafash Radio.



WORLD PHARMACISTS DAY OBSERVED AT NATIONAL LEVEL

World Pharmacists Day was observed at Orotta Hospital Hall in Asmara at the national level under the theme "Empowering Pharmacists for Healthier Futures."

Ms. Heaven Yohannes, President of the Eritrean Pharmacists Association, said that the day serves as a reminder to pharmacists to emphasize their role in the health sector, create a forum for sharing experiences, and enhance their contribution to healthcare service provision.

Ms. Heaven also said that National Pharmacy Week will be held from 28 September to 4 October, with promotional activities focusing on the use of cosmetics, which has become a growing concern.

At the event, papers were presented on the "Legacy of Pharmaceutical Self-Reliance during the Struggle and the Origins of Local Manufacturing," "Role of Pharmacy in Healthcare," and "Nobel Names Behind the Noble Profession." A panel discussion on "Celebrating Achievements in Pharmacy Practice" was also conducted.

World Pharmacists Day is being observed internationally for the 17th time.



Statement by Foreign Minister Osman Saleh at 81st Session of the UN General Assembly

Your Excellency Dr. Khalilur Rahman, President of the 81st Session of the United Nations General Assembly,

Your Excellency António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Honourable Heads of Delegation, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present this statement on behalf of my President, His Excellency Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea.

Allow me to join previous speakers to congratulate Your Excellency for your election to the Presidency of the 81st Session of the UN General Assembly.

On this auspicious occasion each year, the crucial questions that crop to mind, and that we ponder about, are the crucial and novel messages that we should focus on. Should our annual interventions be confined to sheer and rather routine accounts, or balance sheet, of developments that had transpired during that particular year? Should the forum be seen as essentially and solely a congenial Public Relations platform for eloquent speeches and discourses?

Does the annual forum consist of structured agendas that have continuity and coherence? What is the context? What is the overarching mission? And how do we gauge progress? ... etc. etc.

In previous Summits, I have dwelt on the historical backdrop of the establishment of the UN; the popular aspirations of humanity for peace, growth, and prosperity that underpinned the creation of the UN; the economic injustices that prompted those aspirations in the first place; the innate mission of the UN? ... as well as its structure and operational modality as elaborated in the



foundational precepts elaborated below.

The first and foremost challenges of humanity are to redress economic injustices; create wealth; and more broadly and accurately, ensure fair distribution of wealth and income. The prevailing injustices stem from the denial of the rights, as well as enabling environment, for humanity to create and accumulate wealth without any encumbrances on the one hand; and, the usurpation of their right and opportunity for rational distribution of whatever nominal wealth they create under suppressive conditions on the other.

This is precisely the reason why the prevailing international order has become and is dubbed as a “zero-sum order”.

In the event, the imperative for installing a new world order predicated on justice and rationality – and that jettisons the zero-sum system – remains humanity’s fundamental individual and collective right.

In this respect, the overarching mission of the endeavor/struggle of mankind can be summed up in:

- To fairly own their economic resources and the produce of their work, and march on a sustainable path of generational progress and prosperity by accumulating wealth.
- To secure peace and stability in order to guarantee prosperity and economic growth.
- To ensure prevalence of fairness and justice as vital prerequisites for peace and stability.

- To promote mutual respect, complementarity and cohesion/integration so as to bolster widest regional and global peace and stability as well as mutual growth

- To establish appropriate legal executive structure and associated mechanisms for the implementation of these fundamental human aspirations.

The substance of the framework briefly described above evidently requires further expansion and elaboration. It is not otherwise controversial or novel by any metrics. In this respect, the main tasks of the annual UNGA Summits ought to focus on rigorous assessment of progress in achieving these goals.

Mr. President,

The events that have unfolded since the 80th Summit of the UNGA are important for gleaning appropriate lessons in comparative terms and within the reality of this international organizations. They cannot otherwise deflect the attention and focus of the peoples of the world from their chore mission and struggle.

As such:

- The impacts and ultimate ramifications that may ensue from President Trump’s pronounced MAGA Doctrine; as well as the ongoing war in Iran that must be stopped;

- The Ukraine war, with all its multi-layered ramifications must also be terminated;

- Global climate change and the imperative of finding enduring solutions for its control and reversal;

- The urgency of reversing the war and related acts of subversion unleashed in order to foment chaos in our broader neighborhood; i.e. the Nile Basin; the Horn of Africa; the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Gulf States; the need to terminate debilitating interventions under the rubric of “humanitarian

assistance”;... are some of the trends and developments that warrant attention.

Against this overall backdrop, it must be recognized that the prime victims of the “zero-sum” global order whose hallmarks are plunder, domination and deceit, are the African peoples who continue to seethe under subsistence economy. This disconcerting reality impels them

to naturally stand at the forefront of the struggle for justice and fairness.

In the event, it behooves on them to formulate appropriate strategies for accomplishing their mission; remove stale and obstructive frameworks and mechanisms; and move forward with greater unity and rigour.

I thank you.
28 September 2026

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · 23h

The Potemkin Party’s latest gimmicks essentially revolve around shifting the blame to accuse neighboring countries for the intractable quagmire and multiple conflicts that it has itself incubated throughout the past three years.

This is indeed crystal clear from the chronology of events:

1. In October 2023, in flagrant violation of international law and basic tenets of the Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in Asmara in 2018, the Potemkin Party formally launched its campaign of acquiring “sovereign access to the sea... through peaceful means if possible and by force if necessary”. The regime went on to launch an intensive domestic propaganda campaign to agitate and incite its domestic constituencies for a reckless round of conflict and mayhem. The toxic campaigns included utter revisions of history; repugnant denial and denigration of Eritrea’s right to decolonization as well as the costly war of national liberation. The latter was often dubbed as a “conspiracy by external forces to deny Ethiopia’s historic access to the sea”.

2. Driven by the same illicit and delusional agenda of “sovereign access to the sea”, the regime stealthily signed an MOU with Somaliland whose full contents were not divulged at the time. This was again a flagrant violation of Somalia’s inviolable sovereignty and territorial integrity and an affront to the African Union coming from a regime that hosts the Organization and ostensibly “cherishes” its foundational principles

3. The PP regime has also opted to advance the dangerous interests of the UAE to host a military camp in Beni-Shangul- Gumuz region in the western part of the country for the training of RSF troops, the launching of drone attacks as well as a conduit for Mercenaries thereby exacerbating the conflict in the Sudan.

In the event, the source of regional tension is and remains the Potemkin Party regime. Eritrea, in particular, has remained a primary target of PP’s reckless agenda and incessant military saber-rattling as the link below illustrates.



Umut Çağrı Sarı @umutcagrisarii

Former MOFA Ethiopia’s Spokesperson Ambassador Dina Mufti posted a video message on his official TikTok page stating, “Next year, we will certainly celebrate Christmas at the historic port of Assab.”

He added that although the Renaissance Dam was once considered impossible, the people of Ethiopia made it a reality. He further stated that because Ethiopians have achieved historic victories, such as the Battle of Adwa, “we will return to our historic port-the Port of Assab-next year.”



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SpotLight

Development means Promoting the Standard of Living and Improving the Quality of Life of Citizens

Bana Negusse

On 26 September, a new dam was inaugurated in the Adi-Hawosha Administrative Area of Gala-Nefhi Sub-Zone. Built at a cost of about 11 million Nakfa through the joint efforts of the public and the Government, the dam has a water storage capacity of 180,000 cubic meters and is expected to improve access to potable water while supporting the development of irrigated agriculture. Perhaps just as noteworthy as the dam itself was the way it was built: local residents actively participated in the construction process, alongside members of the Eritrean Defense Forces and other stakeholders.

There is nothing particularly spectacular about such a project. It does not transform a skyline, span hundreds of kilometers, or command the kind of international attention typically associated with major infrastructure schemes. Yet for the communities it serves, its importance could be far more immediate: greater access to water, increased agricultural potential, and improved prospects for local livelihoods.

This offers a useful entry point into a broader question about how we understand development in Africa and the Global South more broadly. When we think of development, the focus often gravitates toward grand, high-profile initiatives – megaprojects that dominate skylines and headlines alike. Towering skyscrapers, expansive highways, massive ports, and sprawling infrastructure schemes have come to symbolize progress. To be sure, many such projects have brought about real benefits. In fact, a substantial body of research confirms that infrastructure investment can generate jobs, promote regional integration, and drive economic growth.

At the same time, however, experience has also shown that large-scale projects can fall well short of expectations. Many become plagued by delays, budget overruns, and maintenance issues. Some fail altogether, offering little of the transformative promise used to justify their cost. Others are completed but remain underused or poorly matched to the needs of the communities they were intended to serve. These kinds of endeavors have become so common that they even have a name: “white

elephant projects” (WEPs). Often more about prestige than practical impact, WEPs can be inefficient, unsustainable, and, in some cases, abandoned soon after completion. Despite their massive size and far-reaching scope, they do not necessarily deliver lasting value to the communities they were intended to serve.

But development does not have to come with a price tag in the billions or involve flashy unveilings. Sometimes, the most impactful change comes from modest, targeted projects that are deeply rooted in the real needs of people and tailored to their environments. In Eritrea, this alternative model of development has long been an important part of the country’s approach, producing meaningful outcomes without much fanfare or extravagance.

Across the country, focused initiatives in agriculture, infrastructure, and basic services – including health, education, water, and sanitation – have sought to generate tangible, multidimensional benefits. Take agriculture, for example. Targeted investments in irrigation, soil conservation, and local farming support can help boost food production and combat food insecurity, challenges that remain critical across much of the continent. These projects may not make international headlines or draw global attention, but their significance is ultimately measured in more practical terms: whether farmland becomes productive, whether water becomes more accessible, and whether communities become more resilient.

In communities across Gash

Barka and Anseba, for instance, irrigation and water-development initiatives have helped expand agricultural potential in areas where water scarcity remains a persistent challenge. The new



dam in Adi-Hawosha similarly reflects this practical approach, linking water storage directly to two fundamental needs: potable water and irrigated agriculture.

Likewise, road-building projects that connect remote villages to markets can be a lifeline for farmers and entrepreneurs, stimulating trade and enhancing access to essential services. By cutting travel time and transportation costs, these seemingly simple interventions can bring previously isolated areas into closer contact with markets and public services, improving mobility, promoting inclusion, and strengthening connections between communities.

Another significant dimension of people-centered development is job creation. Employment opportunities can emerge through these initiatives, offering pathways toward greater economic security for a broad cross-section of the

population. Young graduates can find platforms to apply their skills and drive innovation, while residents of communities hosting projects can gain access to stable and dignified work. Crucially,

these jobs can have ripple effects beyond the individual worker. Increased household incomes can contribute to improved nutrition, health, and education outcomes. Families may be better positioned to maintain healthier diets, meet school-related expenses, and invest in the well-being of their children. In communities where livelihoods are often vulnerable to seasonal or irregular income, more consistent local employment can provide an important foundation for economic self-sufficiency.

Gender inclusion is another important dimension of this approach. Women are not only participants but also leaders in many development initiatives. Their active engagement promotes greater gender equality and expands women’s economic agency, allowing them to shape decisions and contribute to national development.

Beyond formal participation,

women are also increasingly represented in technical and managerial roles within development activities – positions that have traditionally been dominated by men. Their growing visibility in these capacities can challenge outdated norms, inspire younger generations, and help ensure that development reflects the needs and perspectives of all members of society.

Equally important is how these projects are conceived and executed. In contrast to purely top-down models, Eritrea’s initiatives often involve communities from the planning stage through implementation. Local residents may contribute labor, materials, knowledge, and oversight, fostering a stronger sense of ownership and relevance.

The Adi-Hawosha dam offers a recent example. Residents actively participated in its construction, and certificates of recognition were presented to individuals who contributed to the project. Such participation is significant because development infrastructure is ultimately more than the physical structure itself. Its long-term value depends on whether communities see it as their own, understand its purpose, and remain committed to sustaining it.

Notably, a vast body of global development research has consistently underscored the importance of grassroots engagement and community ownership. Despite their proven significance, however, these principles remain the exception rather than the norm in many development settings.

Development is a complex, slow-moving process. While large-scale projects certainly have their place and can deliver significant value when well-designed and executed, they are not the only path to progress. Eritrea’s experience highlights the potential of smaller, targeted initiatives to drive substantial, inclusive, and lasting development. In doing so, the country is quietly making a powerful point: meaningful change isn’t always about size – it’s about substance. As Eritrean officials, including President Isaias Afwerki, have stated on several occasions, “development means promoting the standard of living and improving the quality of life of citizens.”





Eritrea: Fostering the Potential of Tourism for Peace, Prosperity, and Cultural Pride

By: Lwam Kahsay

Tourism is a vital driver of national progress, acting as a catalyst for economic development, cultural exchange, and social harmony. Recognized worldwide, World Tourism Day is celebrated annually on September 27th to emphasize the importance of tourism in fostering mutual understanding and prosperity among nations. Eritrea—a country deeply rooted in history, rich in cultural diversity, and blessed with breathtaking landscapes—actively participates in this global celebration, showcasing its remarkable potential as an



emerging travel destination.

A Land of Ancient Heritage and Natural Wonders

Eritrea's identity is a compelling blend of ancient heritage and pristine natural beauty. The country offers an environment that promises unforgettable experiences: from bright blue skies and crystal-clear waters teeming with marine life to ancient archaeological ruins. Eritrea presents a diverse array of attractions for explorers and history enthusiasts alike.

Strategically positioned along the Red Sea coast, Eritrea boasts over 1,000 kilometers of unspoiled shoreline. This includes pristine beaches and the Dahlak Archipelago, a cluster of more than 350 islands and islets. These coastal areas are ideal for marine tourism,



attracting divers, snorkelers, and beachgoers, while offering tremendous opportunities for sustainable, eco-friendly development.

Cradle of Human Evolution and History

Eritrea's historical and archaeological riches further enhance its charm. Its deep history is intertwined with the story of human evolution, supported by paleontological evidence spanning millions of years. Notable discoveries—such as the one-million-year-old hominid cranium found in the Buya area of the Northern Danakil Depression—reinforce Eritrea's status as a

cradle of early human civilization. With approximately 40,000 archaeological sites documented across the nation, Eritrea offers an immense field of study for historians, researchers, and visitors eager to trace the footsteps of antiquity.

A Mosaic of Unity and Warm Hospitality

The warmth and sociability of the Eritrean people form the bedrock of its social fabric. Despite its cultural diversity, the country has cultivated a society firmly rooted in peace, unity, and mutual respect. Comprising nine distinct ethnic groups, each with unique traditions, languages, and customs, Eritrea forms a vibrant mosaic of cultural identities. Visitors are greeted with genuine hospitality, making the nation

one of Africa's safest and most welcoming destinations. This spirit of friendliness creates an inviting atmosphere for travelers seeking authentic cultural connections.

Five Climatic Zones: "Three Seasons in Two Hours"

Eritrea's varied topography results in five distinct climatic zones, creating a remarkably diverse environment. Visitors can experience the nation's famous adage—"Three seasons in two hours"—by traveling from the cool, crisp air of the highlands to the warm coastal plains within a short drive. From fog-veiled mountain peaks to arid coastal deserts, Eritrea's contrasting landscapes provide a magnificent backdrop for outdoor adventures, trekking, and eco-tourism.

Architectural Treasures and Historical Sentinels

A journey through Eritrea would be incomplete without experiencing its unique architectural heritage. Asmara, the capital city, is world-renowned for its exceptionally preserved Modernist and Art Deco buildings, earning it UNESCO World Heritage status in 2017. Notable landmarks include the century-old Catholic Cathedral, St. Mary's Orthodox Cathedral, historic cinemas such as Cinema Impero, Cinema Odeon, and Cinema Roma, and the iconic Fiat Tagliero service station, built in the shape of an airplane as a testament to 1930s futuristic design.

Beyond the capital, historic cities such as Massawa, Keren, Barentu, and Agordat feature architectural layers shaped by Ottoman, Egyptian, and Italian influences. Meanwhile, Nakfa—a symbol of Eritrea's struggle for national liberation—stands in the mountains with its preserved underground networks and trenches, serving as an enduring monument to resilience and self-reliance.

Treasures of the South

The southern regions are particularly rich in ancient archaeological sites. Destinations like Qohaito, Matara, Silluh Ba'ati, and the historic Debre Libanos Monastery of Ham are jewels of ancient civilizations.

- **Qohaito:** Situated high above the Rift Valley, Qohaito features ancient columns, temples, and the "Dam of the Queen of



Sheba," offering insights into pre-Aksumite religious and civic life.

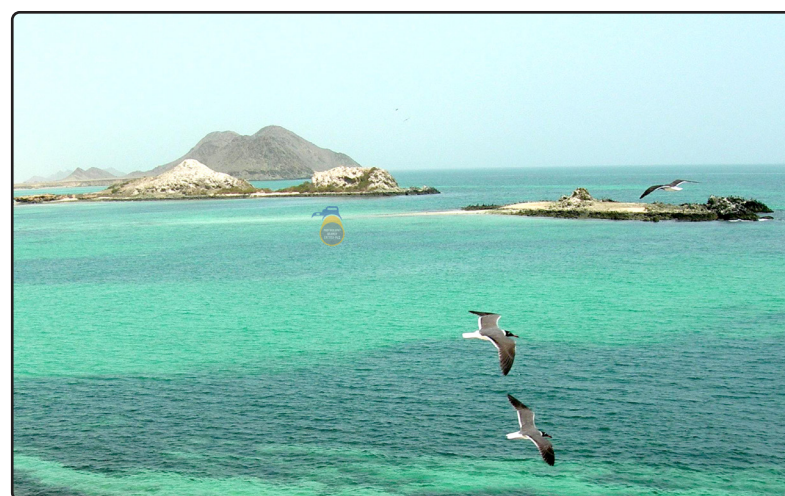
- **Matara:** Once a thriving trading hub between Adulis and Aksum, Matara hosts a notable 3rd-century obelisk inscribed in Ge'ez, signifying its historical prominence.

- **Silluh Ba'ati:** The rock art and cave paintings at Silluh Ba'ati depict large mammals and human figures, providing a rare window into prehistoric human society.

- **Debre Libanos Monastery of Ham:** Established around the

Parallel to its cultural wealth, Eritrea's natural resources bolster its long-term development prospects. Ongoing mineral exploration since the mid-1990s has revealed substantial deposits of gold, copper, zinc, and potash. These resources, alongside potential geothermal and marine assets, offer a strong foundation for national infrastructure, enabling enhanced investment in tourism services and conservation.

Recognizing this immense potential, the Government of Eritrea continues to take steps to develop the tourism sector as a key component of national



5th or 6th century by Abba Meta (Likanos), this sacred spiritual center houses ancient relics, historical manuscripts including its famed Golden Gospel, and well-preserved mummified remains of early saints.

Cultural Celebrations and Economic Potential

Cultural festivals play an essential role in preserving heritage and promoting tourism. The annual Eritrea Festival, celebrated both at home and across the diaspora, symbolizes national unity and pride. Over the past three decades, it has become a premier platform for showcasing traditional music, dance, culinary arts, and handicrafts, drawing thousands of local and international visitors.

growth. Over recent decades, priority has been given to the rehabilitation and expansion of transport infrastructure leading to key attraction sites, alongside environmental protection initiatives.

In conclusion, Eritrea's diverse landscapes, deep-rooted history, and harmonious culture form a compelling foundation for international tourism. By investing in and responsibly promoting its natural and historical assets, Eritrea can foster economic prosperity and cultural exchange. As the nation continues to build its future, tourism stands out as a powerful bridge connecting Eritrea's rich past with a peaceful and prosperous tomorrow.

STATEMENT DELIVERED BY THE DELEGATION OF ERITREA 81st SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the High-level Plenary Meeting on Addressing the existential threats posed by sea level rise

Mr./Madam President,

Eritrea stands in solidarity with the most vulnerable nations whose very survival is threatened by sea-level rise. Small island developing States, low-lying coastal countries, and delta regions could lose the most by the adverse consequences of climate change and sea-level rise. Therefore, the needs of these States and populations should be met and their future secured.

Eritrea is among those affected. With more than 350 islands, an extensive Red Sea coastline, and a maritime territory comprising roughly half our land mass, my country approaches sea-level rise as a matter of major national significance.

We commend the General Assembly's effort to elevate sea-level rise as a global concern requiring practical policy measures and collective action. We further emphasize that existing international law must be applied to meet the needs of vulnerable States and populations, ensuring legal stability, predictability, equity, and the preservation of



existing rights.

Mr./Madam President,

Coastal States like Eritrea must diligently address the impacts of sea-level rise, as it poses a direct threat to our coastal communities, marine ecosystems, and development aspirations. It is, therefore, prudent to strengthen coastal adaptation, disaster risk reduction, resilient infrastructure, ecosystem protection, land-use planning, and early warning systems.

Eritrea has put in place protective and conservatory

measures. We are expanding marine and island protected areas, restoring coral reefs, mangroves, and coastal vegetation as natural climate buffers, and advancing a sustainable National Blue Economy strategy that safeguards marine resources while supporting local livelihoods.

We recognize that in the context of sea level rise, international cooperation is required to address human mobility, planned relocation, legal continuity, restoration of maritime zones, and the protection of identity and culture. However, such

cooperation should be done through domestic capacities and community-driven action. International cooperation must therefore be built on genuine partnership, not dependency and conditionality. Above and beyond, it must ensure mutual respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, and shared responsibility.

It is regrettable that climate finance pledges remain unfulfilled, technology transfer is limited, and the international environmental architecture remains fragmented and inaccessible for least developed countries. The response to sea-level rise must address these structural inequities.

Mr./Madam President,

Eritrea emphasizes the need for stable maritime zones and guarantees for the sovereign rights of coastal States over their maritime spaces. Parts of Eritrea's territory consist of low-lying and sandy coastal areas at constant risk from erosion. Eritrea therefore stresses that baselines and maritime boundaries are preserved and that the sovereign and jurisdictional rights of coastal States over their maritime spaces,

in accordance with international law, are protected.

Littoral States have a vital and indispensable role in securing and promoting a sustainable and stable maritime ecosystem.

To conclude, Eritrea remains committed to fostering common understanding and promoting concrete action against sea-level rise. Our collective resolve must tackle both the immediate and long-term effects, and thereby safeguard the rights, livelihoods, and cultural heritage of all vulnerable populations.

I Thank You!

*Thursday, 24 September 2026
UNHQ New York*

NEWS

SUPPORT TO DISADVANTAGED CITIZENS IN ADI-KEIH SUB-ZONE

School material has been extended to disadvantaged students in Adi-Keih sub-zone. Citizens with socio-economic problem have also rehabilitated with livestock.

According to report, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in the sub-zone has extended school material to 128 disadvantaged students and 11 families of martyrs, orphans and disabled citizens in the administrative areas of Mendefera, Igle, Hired, Demhina and Der'a have been rehabilitated with livestock worth 110 thousand Nakfa each.

Noting that the support was as part of the social welfare program that the office branch is conducting, Ms. Medhanit Girmay, head of the office branch in the sub-zone, said that the program has enabled many beneficiaries improve their livelihoods.

In the same vein, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare branch in Mai-Mine sub-zone has extended school material support to 95 disadvantaged students.

Ms. Senait Yemane, representative of the branch office said that the beneficiaries were identified by the school.

Statement by FM Osman Saleh

The 50th Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 and China

Excellencies

First, allow me to congratulate and thank Uruguay for the able leadership of the Group throughout the year 2026.

I wish also to congratulate and welcome the incoming chair, Rwanda.

**Mr. Chairman
Excellencies**

The cascading crises and the escalating conflicts, wars and geopolitical tensions have created a precarious global landscape, where multilateralism is deliberately being attacked, and many times replaced by unilateral actions and coercion.

In this complicated context, Eritrea's resilience, determination and steadfastness has frequently been tested by external hostilities and threats.

We remain committed to the genuine multilateralism and cooperation that is based on mutual respect and a dialogue of equal and sovereign nations.

Eritrea is also, as resilient,

strong and determined as it has always been, and is able to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity while striving to thrive and develop.

Mr. Chairman,

The challenges the developing countries continue to face, demand greater solidarity, unity and strong resolve from our Group. We need to continue to act as one to advance, and place, our collective interest, especially the development agenda, at the center of the UN system.

Global South is better placed to lead the efforts, steer the direction and rectify and reorientate the current path of multilateralism for the collective interests of all humanity.

The UN80 initiative is one of the important processes for us. This process has achieved some encouraging outcomes so far across mandate governance, Secretariat efficiency and system wide reform.

As we enter a decisive phase of this initiative, we reiterate that the prerogatives and the exclusive

decision-making authority of member States, and the mandates they establish, especially development mandates, should continue to be protected.

Any mergers, structural reform, country team reconfiguration and strengthening of the RC systems, as well as the reset of regional architecture, should be anchored on the realities on the ground and on the countries' priorities, leadership and ownership.

We support this initiative, and hope it contributes into a United Nations that is more democratic, representative, efficient, effective

and responsive to the needs of developing countries.

Through the UN80 or other initiatives, we should strive to create and preserve a United Nations that acknowledges, addresses and fulfills the development needs of the global south.

Eritrea reaffirm its committed to the principles of UN charter, goals and objectives of the group of 77 and China and the South-South cooperation.

*I thank You!
25 September 2026*





ERITREA-SICHUAN MINERAL
CONSTRUCTION CORP. LTD.

Vacancy Announcement

Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD. (ESMC) is inviting applicants for the following position for Asmara project sites.

Position: Senior Mineral Processing Supervisor

Department: Commissioning

Number Required: 02

Contract Type: Definite

Place of Work: ESMC Sites

Major Duties and Responsibilities

- ❖ Execute the full metallurgical accounting cycle for the processing plant, including daily, weekly, and monthly reconciliation of metal production, grade, recovery, and material losses across all process circuits.
- ❖ Validate and analyses metallurgical data from plant operations, laboratory assays, and inventory management systems to identify variances between planned and actual performance and conduct root-cause analysis for significant deviations.
- ❖ Conduct mass balance audits of plant operations to identify process bottlenecks, material losses, and inefficiencies, and recommend targeted process modifications to improve flow stability and recovery.
- ❖ Design, plan, and execute comprehensive bench-scale metallurgical test work programs, with a core focus on flotation test work (including rougher, scavenger, cleaner, and regrind circuit optimization).
- ❖ Lead and support the commissioning and start-up of new mineral processing plants, major process modifications.
- ❖ And other instruction given by line Manager/ immediate supervisor.

Qualification and Other Skills

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	❖ Technical school completed or/ & ❖ Vocational training certificates are advantageous.
Working Experience – Nature & Length	❖ Minimum five to ten years’ experience in mineral processing.
Leadership Experience – Nature & length of time	❖ Leadership in Mineral Processing circuit design.
Other skills and abilities	❖ AutoCAD ❖ Microsoft Office

General Information and Other Requirement

- ❖ Place of Work: ESMC Sites
- ❖ Salary: As per Company salary scale

Additional Requirement for Nationals:

- ❖ Having fulfilled his/ her National Service Obligation and Provide evidence of Release Paper from Ministry of Defense.
- ❖ Present Clearance from current/ last employer or Unemployment card from Labor office.
- ❖ Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credential, 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; 05 days from the date of publication on the newspapers

Address: Please mail your application to;

Eritrea Sichuan Mineral Construction CORP. LTD (ESMC)
P.O. Box. 4832 Asmara, Eritrea

Required to send a copy of their application to the following address

Mineral Resources Management, Department of Mines
P.O. Box. 272
Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Non-Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Financial Reporting Specialist

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite (2 Years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Deliver weekly, monthly, quarterly & year-end financial results accurately, within deadlines and in accordance with Financial Manager’s requirements
- Maintenance and implementation of internal financial controls in accordance with Company and Financial Manager’s requirements
- Motivate and manage direct sub-ordinates within the Finance team
- Develop relationships and do problem solving resolution with divisional managers and peers
- Assist Financial Superintendent with integration of all company records & ledgers
- Fully Manage the External Audit Function.
- Maintain the company’s commercial trading function, raising of mineral invoices and documentation.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Responsible for maintenance of books of accounts and financial records.
- Manage finance staff.
- Control of the general ledger, GL maintenance and financial reporting.
- Ensuring all monthly processing is correctly done, thereby providing accurate financial information.
- Preparing monthly management accounts in conjunction with the Financial Superintendent.
- Reconciling balance sheet and income statement accounts.
- Detailed monthly expense variance reports and identification and resolving of cost issues before they have any major impact.
- Revenue review and reporting on revenue fluctuations.
- Assist with the yearly budget compilation.
- Assist with generating quarterly forecasts.
- Develop relationships and problem resolution with other managers.
- Assist towards FM responsibilities.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	• Degree in Accounting or equivalent • Full CA/ACCA • Good Systems and Microsoft tools knowledge (ERP knowledge a prerequisite)
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• 5 years Financial Accounting & Reporting experience in a Mining Environment. • Knowledge of Mining, Business & Commercial acumen
Technical Skills	• Minimum 5 years Financial Accounting & Reporting experience. • General understanding of mining accounting & mining relevant IFRS.
Behavioral Skills	• Communication (English & local language) • Analytical and problem shooting mindset. • Results oriented • Ability to work toward strict deadlines • Assertiveness • Strong Interpersonal skills • Discretion • Integrity • Self-discipline • Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment • Risk management & assessment

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:

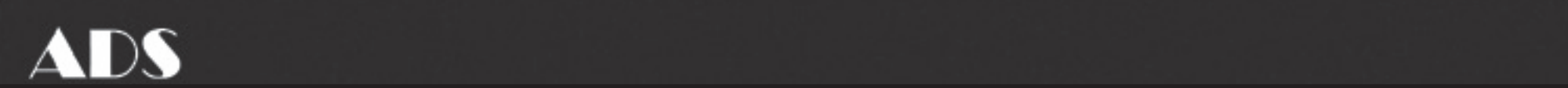
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

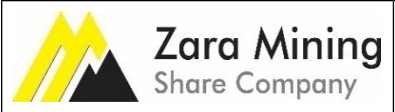
Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:

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



	Vacancy Announcement
Position:	Foreign Procurement Expeditor
Number required	1
Location:	Based at Koka Gold Mine (Site)
Reporting to:	Procurement Supervisor
Primary Responsibility & Scope of work	- Follow-up all PO's with suppliers and update the ETA in master sheet and inform the end users about the ETD/ETA for their PO's. - Monitor all PO's daily and follow up and expedite their delivery status.
Duties:	- Liaise suppliers, end users, warehouse, and other parties to streamline supply chain process. - Maintain constant contact with vendors while deliveries are in route. - Contact suppliers to obtain current order delivery information for shopping schedules or documents. - Obtain documents timely from the suppliers in agreement with the PO and promised terms. - Evaluate vendor schedules and works with vendors to ensure that all schedule date commitments are met and maintained. - Provide feedback information on vendors performance. - Address warehouse report in case of discrepancies to relay info up to suppliers. - Expedite delays order, short receipts and feedback orders thereby contacting the above stated parties. - Tacking consignments through depots to make sure they arrive at their destination safely & on time. • Monitoring stock levels - Assess stock levels and critical items by instigating buyers for an action. • Monitor flow of materials along supply chain lines. 1. Monitor the source and lead time, by ensuring stable supply is maintained. 2. Monitor supply chain from the inception i.e., materials requestion all down the line up to issuance of the material to end users. 3. Assess quality complaints from end users and contact supplier for correction. 4. Obtain required data elements from the vendor & provide to the logistics coordinator for custom clearance and transportation. 5. Closely working with logistics & expediting the custom & transportation process. 6. Inform/report any delay in receiving information/products from the vendor or any delay from logistics. • Maintain updated order information system, ensure processes are documented (master sheet). 1. Update cargo track records on master sheet. 2. Coordinate, inspect and control local purchase coordinator & logistics coordinator to update master sheet. 3. Update end users' cargo whereabouts. • Support purchasing unit when needed.
Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- BA Degree in Management, Marketing, Economics Accounting, or other related fields.
Work related experience	• 2 years' work experience in related fields or procurement.
Nature & Length of time	- Indefinite
Other skills and abilities	- Fluent in English. - Good knowledge in computer, (specially Excel), - Must have good communication skills & ability to work in stressful conditions.
Unique Requirements / Other Information	- Must have a strong safety ethic and the ability to positively promote safety. - Demonstrate application of continuous improvement ideas - Ability to communicate effectively across all levels
Salary: According to Company's salary scale.	
Place of work: Zara Mining Share Company, Koka Gold Mine, Koka Gash Braka	
Additional Requirement for nationals: Additional Requirement for nationals: Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligations and provide evidence of a release paper from the Ministry of Defence and a support letter from reserve Army. Provide a Clearance paper from office of the Eritrean Police and present Medical Certificate from Hospital. Present Clearance paper from the current/last employer. Only short-listed applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview. Application documents will not be returned to the sender.	
Note to Eritrean applicants: - Please send a copy of your application to Aliens Employment Permit Affairs P.O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea. and Eritrea. Mineral Resources Management P. O. Box 272	
Please mail your applications to: Zara Mining Share Company, P.O. Box 2393 Asmara	
Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of advertised.	

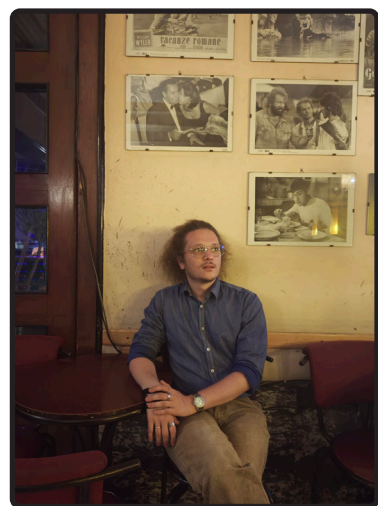


A Center of Gravity: How Eritrea's History and Hospitality Captivated an Italian Scholar

Kidane-Shimendi

Could you please begin by introducing yourself?

I am a Master's student in Historical Sciences at the University of Turin (Università degli Studi di Torino) in Italy, and I have a background in physics. My current



Mr. Francesco - Callegaro in Cinema Asmara, Eritrea

focus is on the contemporary history of the Horn of Africa, with a specific emphasis on Digital Humanities—particularly digital libraries and historical archives. I am currently in Eritrea to conduct research on “The Greek Heritage in Eritrea.”

How did you transition from physics to historical research?

I spent three years studying physics, which fundamentally shaped my analytical approach and continues to guide my academic journey, even as I transitioned into history.

For my undergraduate thesis, I worked on a project involving the National Digital Library of Eritrea, programming digital library tools using specialized software. As I engaged with these materials, my interest in African history generally—and Eritrean history in particular—grew exponentially. That experience ultimately led me to where I am today.

Prior to my arrival, my advisor connected me with Professor Massimo Zaccaria, a renowned Italian scholar specializing in Eritrean history. Together, we worked on developing a digital prototype for the Eritrean National Library.

Now, I am in Eritrea doing my Master's research on the heritage of the Greek and Greek-Eritrean communities in Asmara.

Researchers from across the globe—particularly from Italy—continue to arrive in growing numbers to explore Eritrea's rich cultural and historical treasures, which offer vast opportunities for academic inquiry. Among them is Italian researcher Francesco Callegaro, who is currently in Eritrea studying 20th-century Greek heritage in the country. Eritrea Profile sat down with him to discuss his research mission and his personal reflections on visiting Eritrea.

This study is being carried out in collaboration with the European Research Council (ERC) project Redmix, which maps the inclusive, interconnected history of the Red Sea and Horn of Africa regions. Through this initiative, several scholars are examining European and integrated communities across the Red Sea corridor.

How do you blend your background in digital technology with traditional historical research?

These two skill sets are highly complementary. At present, I am gathering field data using traditional historical methods—archival work and interviews. However, my long-term objective is to apply social network analysis and construct digital maps that pinpoint historical sites, businesses, and residential locations associated with the Greek community in Eritrea. In the near future, these distinct quantitative and qualitative methodologies will be fully integrated into a unified digital platform.

What drew you specifically to the history of the Greek community in Eritrea?

I became fascinated by the Greek heritage here because very little published literature exists about the Greeks who arrived prior to and during the Italian colonial period. While we knew a Greek community existed, very little was recorded about their daily life and social structure.

It is a uniquely compelling European population to analyze because, unlike other European groups of that era, the Greeks held no political or colonial power. Instead, they focused primarily on trade and commercial activities, integrating naturally into the social fabric of the local Eritrean population.

This offers a refreshing perspective on historical interactions between the Horn of Africa and European arrivals. It presents a dynamic distinct from traditional European colonialism: a foreign population living in harmony alongside local communities. Through my thesis, I hope to demonstrate that historical ties between European and African

peoples were not exclusively defined by colonial domination, but also by peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation.

What are your primary research findings so far?

Currently, I am examining economic and commercial records to trace the trade history of Greeks in Eritrea. Most Greeks operated small-to-medium enterprises, running local shops, workshops, and hospitality venues. During the 1940s and 1950s, many of them expanded into import-export operations. Thus far, my work has focused on mapping and identifying these historical commercial locations.

In terms of chronologically establishing their presence, historical records show that the Greek community built a Greek Orthodox Church in Keren in 1903. Building a permanent place of worship indicates that an established, organized community

economic and social legacy remains distinct. They established a Greek elementary school, operated social clubs and cafes, and actively participated in local sports leagues, playing basketball and tennis.

The Greek community integrated seamlessly because of their historical traditions of seafaring, international trade, and multilingualism across the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Lacking political authority or colonial agendas, they lived ordinary lives as merchants and residents, allowing for organic cultural exchange rather than enforced assimilation.

In your view, what made Eritrea such an attractive destination for these early arrivals?

Following the opening of the Suez Canal, Eritrea's strategic location along the Red Sea transformed it into a regional center of gravity. Eritrea's geography has always made it an exceptionally vital commercial crossroads between



Mr. Francesco - Callegaro during a presentation

existed well before that date, likely arriving during the late 19th century.

Their arrival was closely linked to the opening of the Suez Canal, as Greeks possessed a long-standing tradition as skilled Mediterranean merchants and seafarers. They initially settled in Massawa before moving inland to urban centers like Keren and Asmara.

What endures as the lasting legacy of the Greek community in Eritrea?

Because they held no political authority, their architectural footprint is smaller compared to colonial institutions, but their

Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. Geography was certainly the primary pulling factor for the Greeks and others who followed, making Eritrea a rich repository of global history that warrants far broader academic exploration.

What are your personal reflections on your time in Eritrea so far?

This is my first visit to Eritrea, and it has been an absolute privilege. Before coming, I spoke with Italian scholars who had conducted research here, including Professor Massimo Zaccaria and PhD candidate Francesca Custodi. Their insights gave me a realistic



Mr. Francesco Callegaro

and enthusiastic expectation of what to anticipate.

As a historian, I find the Eritrean relationship with history to be remarkably profound. You can feel the depth of history everywhere; every location and every person has a story to tell. Eritreans carry an immense sense of pride and historical consciousness. Being here has reminded me that while people shape history, history equally shapes people.

My stay in Asmara has been marked by extraordinary warmth and hospitality. I have not felt like a stranger for a single moment; the reception from local residents has been overwhelmingly generous.

Walking through Asmara, the city carries a unique vitality that reminds me of coastal Mediterranean cities—it feels dynamic, welcoming, and perpetually alive. Whether by day or night, one can walk around in complete safety. The city feels like a garden in constant bloom. From a scholar's perspective, Asmara is an open-air archive covering centuries of heritage, complemented by an ideal climate and remarkable human warmth.

Do you have any message for our readers?

I would like to encourage international researchers, historians, and travelers to visit Eritrea and explore its extraordinary cultural and historical heritage—there is so much the world can learn from this country.

I am deeply grateful to the Eritrean people for their warmth and hospitality. I also wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the Research and Documentation Center (RDC) in Asmara for their invaluable collaboration and support in my research. I look forward to returning in the future.

EP: Mr. Francesco, thank you very much for your time, and we wish you every success with your research.