

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HOLDS ANNUAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING



The Ministry of Information held its annual activity assessment meeting on 5 February in Asmara to review achievements from 2025 and discuss the implementation of the 2026 Action Plan.

At the meeting, Mr. Yemane Gebremeskel, Minister of Information, presented a comprehensive, data-driven report outlining activities implemented during 2025, challenges encountered, and areas requiring further improvement. He also briefed participants on programs charted out for 2026.

The Minister indicated that 90

percent of the programs planned for 2025 were successfully implemented. These included the migration to advanced media facilities, the modernization and installation of static and mobile studios, the transition from SD to HD production systems, and the digitization of archives and documents, among others.

He further noted that the non-implementation of some planned activities—such as training programs, the full transition to HD television distribution,

shortages of qualified human resources for television and radio programs in local languages, and geographic limitations affecting FM radio coverage—remained key challenges.

Mr. Yemane also provided an extensive briefing on the Ministry's 2026–2030 strategic plan.

Participants held detailed discussions on the presented report and adopted several recommendations.

MICRO-CREDIT AND SAVING PROGRAM IN THE CENTRAL REGION

At an activity assessment meeting held on 3 February, it was reported that, in 2025, the micro-credit and savings program in the Central Region had undertaken commendable activities.

Mr. Samson Yohannes, head of the program in the region, reported that, as part of efforts to collect loans from customers, the loan repayment rate has increased by 21%, and the amount distributed to customers, which was 62.6 million Nakfa, has increased to 76.5 million Nakfa.

Furthermore, Mr. Samson noted that the number of customers has increased by 13.9% compared with 2024, and loan repayment has increased from 52.6% to 65.5%. He also said that 55.6% of the beneficiaries are women.

Mr. Tafla Asmerom, the program's acting manager, commended the role of the Central region administration in the program's activities and the effort to encourage customers to repay their loans.

The participants, on their part, called for the timely collection of loans and encouraged individuals to benefit from the program in groups.

Appreciating the micro-credit and savings program for supporting citizens in developing their economic capacity, Mr. Tekie Qeleta, Director General of Administration and Finance in the region, called on customers to improve their livelihoods through the benefits they receive from the program and to repay their loans on time.

In the Central Region, the micro-credit and savings program has six village banks and over 11 thousand customers.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO YOUTH IN ADI-QUALA

Three months theoretical and practical training on computer technology has been provided to youth in Adi-Quala sub-zone. The training was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students in the sub-zone.

Mr. Jemal Nur, head of the NUEYS branch in the sub-zone, said that the objective of the training was to enhance vocational capacity of the youth and strengthen their contribution to the society with the knowledge they gained from the training.

In related news, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students as part of its five years strategic plan provided training to youth in Enda-Gergis and Adi-Quala focusing on the new structure and activities of the union.

ERITREAN DIASPORA ENGAGES IN HOMELAND DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSIONS



Netherlands

Eritreans residing in Saudi Arabia, Germany, Qatar, and the Netherlands have recently held a

Wuppertal, Germany; Doha, Qatar; and Rotterdam, the Netherlands. These events aimed



Qatar

series of meetings and seminars focused on national development programs and enhancing their contribution to these initiatives.

Seminars were held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Stuttgart and

to brief the diaspora on current conditions in Eritrea and regional developments, and to explore ways to bolster participation in national projects.

In Riyadh, Ms. Weini

Gerezgher, Chargé d'Affaires of the Eritrean Embassy, and Mr. Woldelassie Gebremedhin, Embassy Advisor, led a seminar underscoring the importance of coordinated diaspora involvement in national development and resilience programs. Attendees expressed strong readiness to actively support these efforts.

In Stuttgart, Germany, a seminar on 31 January featured presentations by Mr. Kibreab Tekeste, Consul General in Frankfurt, and Mr. Teame Haile, Head of Community and Public Affairs. They discussed regional developments and emphasized that stronger organizational capacity and improved consular services are key to deepening community engagement. The event, arranged by the national committee, highlighted organizational strength as fundamental to effective leadership and unity.

Also on 31 January, the Eritrean Professionals Association organized a health seminar for the community in Wuppertal, Germany.

In Doha, Qatar, Mr. Ali Ibrahim, Eritrean Ambassador, conducted a seminar on 1 February. He stressed the need to strengthen organizational structures and create sustained platforms for dialogue with the community. The session also included reviews of activity reports, challenges faced, and upcoming development programs.

Meanwhile, in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, the local branch of the National Union of Eritrean Women held a workshop on 31 January covering the union's constitution, member awareness, conflict resolution, capacity building, and members' rights and duties. The workshop was facilitated by Ms. Nigisti Tsegay, Branch Head, and Ms. Kadijah Ahmed, Head of the Promotion and Information Unit.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Negasi Kassa, Eritrean Ambassador to the European Union and Benelux Countries, commended such initiatives and called for their continuity and sustainability.

OPINION & ANALYSIS

Yesterday's Ally, Today's Scapegoat

Ethiopia's selective memory about the Tigray war threatens truth, trust, and the country's fragile peace

By: Aron Abraha
www.reaseabeacon.com
(Abridged version)

Introduction

There are always emotive moments for telling the truth as is. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed had such a moment. Standing before the Ethiopian public, he reached for a proverb heavy with implication: "When it is dark, even your shadow abandons you." Then he did something rare. He named who did not abandon him. Eritrea, he said, stood firm when his government was on the brink. Without Eritrea's support, he admitted plainly, there might not have been a country left for him to govern.

That statement was not casual rhetoric. It was an acknowledgment of political reality, spoken in real time, under real pressure. It should have been preserved as part of Ethiopia's historical record. Instead, it has been deliberately erased—smothered beneath a fog of selective memory, recycled accusations, and calculated amnesia.

What follows is not a disagree-

ment over nuance or perspective. It is an exposure of political revisionism so crude that it threatens to hollow out Ethiopia's credibility at home and abroad. When a Prime Minister disowns his own words, repudiates publicly defended decisions, and repackages discredited narratives to escape accountability, the issue is no longer policy. It is truth itself—and what happens to a country when truth becomes negotiable.

Not long ago, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed stood before the Ethiopian public and offered a moment of apparent honesty. "When it is dark, even your shadow abandons you," he said. In that darkness, he insisted, Eritrea did not. He credited Eritrea with standing by his government at its most precarious moment and acknowledged, plainly, that without Eritrea's support, there might not have been a country left to govern.

That statement should have been etched into the national record. Instead, it has been quietly buried beneath Abiy Ahmed's latest contradiction. What follows is not a dispute over interpretation. It is an exposure of political opportunism so brazen that it threatens Ethiopia's credibility, its peace, and its future.

The Politics of Convenient Amnesia

Today, Abiy Ahmed speaks as if his own words never existed. The alliance he once described as existential salvation is now treated as an inconvenient rumor. Eritrea has been recast, overnight, from indispensable partner to convenient "villain". This is not the discovery of new facts. It is the recycling of old lies.

Abiy Ahmed is not offering new accusations; he is recycling old lies—verbatim—from Getachew Reda and Tsadkan Ghebrenesae after TPLF infighting pushed them out of power and into Addis Ababa. These are the same figures who once hurled the most caustic attacks at Abiy himself, only to be repurposed when convenient. Their narratives were known then, discredited then, and are being laundered now to serve

a different political moment. This is not evidence emerging; it is opportunism returning in recycled form.

This is not statesmanship. It is cowardice dressed as prudence. Alliances are embraced when power is slipping and disowned when accountability approaches. Decisions once defended in parliament are now framed as foreign impositions. Policies once celebrated as necessary are now treated as unfortunate accidents. The facts have not changed. Only Abiy's story has. And when truth becomes disposable, trust collapses.

One wise man says: "A lying tongue, a heart that devises wicked schemes, and a false witness who pours out lies" are detestable. Ethiopia's leadership appears intent on embodying all three. Abiy Ahmed's behavior is detestable.

Selective memory about the Tigray war is not a lapse of judgment; it is a deliberate strategy. It corrodes truth, insults victims, and destabilizes the fragile peace that followed the silence of the guns. Peace built on evasion is not peace, it is postponement.

Parliament was not coerced. Officials were not ignorant. Coordination with Eritrea was public, defended, and justified. To now pretend otherwise is not reflection; it is revisionism.

Conclusion:

Ethiopia's current Prime Minister is apparently addicted to narrative whiplash - one who elevates allies when power is slipping and denounces them when convenient; one who praises cooperation in crisis and disowns it when expedient.

The Horn of Africa is volatile enough without a credibility collapse at its center. A leader who changes stories faster than events unfold does not merely confuse the public; he destabilizes the political ground beneath the State itself. Abiy Ahmed's record reveals a consistent pattern: alliances treated as expendable, loyalty reduced to convenience,

and truth subordinated to survival. From Lemma Megersa to Jawar Mohammed, from Hachalu Hundessa to the Qeerroo, from former TPLF patrons to Fano and Amhara leaders, betrayal is not an exception, it is his modus operandi.

In that context, the latest falsehoods about Eritrea are not surprising. They are inevitable.

A nation that cannot speak honestly about its immediate past cannot secure its future. History

cannot be rewritten to shield a politician's image without mortgaging the country's stability. Peace built on denial is not peace; it is a pause before the next rupture. Accountability delayed is accountability denied.

Without credibility, Ethiopia moves forward dragging its contradictions behind it, unresolved, unacknowledged, and increasingly corrosive. And no country, no matter how large or ancient, can outrun the lies of its own leadership forever.

NEWS

NORTHERN RED SEA REGIONAL CONGRESS CONDUCTS 21ST ANNUAL MEETING

The Northern Red Sea Regional Congress conducted its 21st annual meeting from 3 to 4 February in the port city of Massawa under the theme "Community Development Is Our Priority!"

Chairman of the Regional Congress, Mr. Ibrahim Ali Shiek, stated that the active and conscious participation of community members and defense forces has contributed to commendable

Speaking at the event, the

Continued on page 5

ERITREA PROFILE

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Potemkin Party's ugly trademark of deception and duplicity was grotesquely on display at the Session of the House of People's Representatives today.

As it will be recalled - and this is in the public domain - the PP's leader and his top military brass were profusely showering immense praises as well as offering State Medals of profound gratitude to the Eritrean army both during the war and for a long time thereafter.

The cheap and despicable lies that the Potemkin Party has concocted today in fact stems from, and is brazenly designed to, camouflage and rationalize its subsequent war agenda against Eritrea under the rubric of "sovereign access to the sea".

Indeed, the PP leader soon gave the game away when he invoked, in the same speech, some "analogy with the Golan Heights" to justify his reckless and illicit war agenda against Eritrea.

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SpotLight

The Eritrean Medical Association and Eritrea's Journey in Health Development

Bana Negusse

The recent 27th Annual Conference of the Eritrean Medical Association provided a useful opportunity to reflect on Eritrea's health progress and the sustained efforts to strengthen the national health system. Held in Asmara, the conference brought together medical professionals from across the country to review ongoing developments, exchange experiences, and discuss future directions within the broader framework of national health advancement.

The conference featured several research papers on diverse clinical and public health issues, as well as discussions on medical education, research capacity, and professional collaboration. Participants also reviewed the Association's activities, including continuing medical education and public health outreach initiatives, and deliberated on plans of action for the coming year. In this context, the conference served as both a forum for scientific exchange and a reference point for assessing collective progress and priorities in Eritrea's health sector.

Importantly, the recent conference provided not only a forum for sharing contemporary research and experiences but also a timely moment to consider the broader trajectory of Eritrea's health system. Reflecting on today's health initiatives is most meaningful when placed in a historical context, tracing the evolution of health care in the country from traditional practices to modern medical structures, through periods of colonialism, federation, war, and the remarkable efforts of the liberation movement.

In Eritrea, traditional medicine and healing techniques have a long history, practiced for centuries across communities. What is broadly recognized today as "modern

and services during this period were largely concentrated in urban areas and primarily protected Europeans from tropical diseases, with only a limited number of locals – mainly colonial civil servants and soldiers – having access to care.

During the subsequent interim British military administration, several dispensaries and small clinics were established. Still, widespread economic crises led to the closure or dismantling of many hospitals, including those in Massawa, Ghinda, and Zula, as part of broader, systematic reductions in infrastructure and services. Despite these challenges, Eritrea retained relatively advanced health services in the early years of federation with Ethiopia. Under the Eritrean administration, clinics were established, hospitals were renovated, and training centres were opened. However, the imperial Ethiopian government soon



and contested areas. The EPLF's health policy emphasized two core principles: health services should reach the "masses," particularly workers, peasants, and nomads; and prevention should take precedence

began cutting resource allocations and systematically undermining the country's facilities, while bureaucratic restrictions further limited access to and efficiency of health care. The deterioration accelerated during the armed liberation struggle, with many health facilities destroyed and numerous health workers forced into exile or drawn into the independence movement.

Amidst this widespread disruption, the Eritrean People's Liberation

over cure due to resource constraints. Starting in the early 1970s, the EPLF established dozens of stationary and mobile clinics, regional hospitals, and a central hospital in Orotta with operating rooms and laboratories. An underground drug production facility supplied dozens of essential medical products. At the same time, a training and information unit prepared barefoot doctors, midwives, paramedics, X-ray technicians, pharmacy and laboratory assistants, dental technicians, and anaesthetists.

Analyses of Eritrea's wartime health system highlight the remarkable effectiveness of these efforts. Scholars noted that, despite limited resources and the challenges of prolonged conflict, Eritrea delivered emergency services, primary care, and preventive health programs through careful prioritization and systematic allocation of scarce resources. In 1989, a visiting Western journalist observed that the EPLF had established a primary health care system and civilian hospital service



"better than those of many already independent African states." At the same time, it is important to recognize that, while exceptional within the context of war, the overall health system remained constrained and, in many ways, "at a low level."

Building on the foundations laid during the liberation struggle, Eritrea faced the formidable task of reconstructing a health system that had been almost entirely devastated by decades of conflict. From this challenging starting point, the country has made remarkable strides in expanding and strengthening health services across all regions.

Since independence, Eritrea has systematically rebuilt its health infrastructure, establishing a wide network of facilities that reach rural and remote communities and ensure that traditionally marginalized populations have access to care. At the same time, the country has invested heavily in developing its health workforce, training physicians, nurses, and specialists across a broad range of fields – from paediatrics and cardiology to orthopaedics and beyond.

These efforts have translated into substantial improvements in national health indicators. Eritrea has moved from among the poorest health outcomes in the world to among the strongest in Africa and, more broadly, across the developing world. Life expectancy, for example, has risen from among the lowest globally at independence to the high 60s today. Health care is essentially free, with a strong emphasis on preventive services, and education for health professionals is provided at no cost. Together, these measures reflect a sustained, equity-driven approach to health development that

prioritizes accessibility, quality, and long-term outcomes.

The recent 27th Annual Conference of the Eritrean Medical Association clearly illustrates how far the country's health system has come. Beyond celebrating contemporary achievements, the conference highlighted the ongoing commitment to research, professional development, and public health promotion, demonstrating that the process of strengthening health care in Eritrea is continuous. Additionally, the conference showcased current capabilities and reaffirmed Eritrea's enduring focus on building a health system that is inclusive, resilient, and guided by evidence-based practices.

As Eritrea continues to build on decades of determined effort, the country's health system stands as a testament to what sustained commitment, strategic planning, and equity-driven policies can achieve. The progress made – from the foundations laid during the liberation struggle to the expansion of facilities, training of health professionals, and improvements in national health indicators – demonstrates the resilience and vision of the nation's health sector.

Moving forward, the focus remains on consolidating gains, fostering innovation, and ensuring that all Eritreans, including those in remote and historically underserved areas, continue to benefit from accessible, high-quality care. In this context, gatherings such as the Eritrean Medical Association's annual conference are more than professional forums; they are vital moments of reflection, learning, and collective action that guide the country toward a healthier and more equitable future.



medicine" was introduced during the 19th and early 20th centuries by European missionaries and Italian colonial authorities. Health facilities

Front (EPLF) implemented an exceptionally effective health care delivery system for both fighters and civilians, even in remote

OPINION

Brain Drain in Africa: The Core Challenge

Kidanemariam Feday

For decades, Africa's best-educated minds have been leaving the continent in growing numbers. Doctors, engineers, academics, scientists, and skilled youth migrate to Europe, North America, and other advanced economies. This movement of highly skilled and educated Africans is often framed as merely a matter of individual choice. Yet, the scale and prevalence of the trend reveal a deeper structural problem. Often referred to as "brain drain," this steady movement of highly skilled and trained people out of the continent has become one of Africa's most painful and least honestly discussed challenges of development.

The real challenge is that Africa educates its best minds, only to have them go to the developed world, where their skills boost foreign economies while the continent remains underdeveloped. Migration researchers say thousands of professionals leave Africa every year, with many heading to Europe, North America, and other developed nations. Today, hundreds of thousands of educated professionals—including doctors, nurses, engineers, lecturers, researchers, and IT specialists—now live and work outside Africa. The health sector is one of the hardest hit. Dozens of African countries face critical shortages of medical personnel. At the same time, African-trained doctors and nurses keep hospitals running across Europe, North America, and other OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) nations. The irony is sharp: regions with the weakest health systems are losing their caregivers to regions with abundant human resources.

The financial dimension of the loss is rarely spoken about in public debate. African governments spend years and large sums of public money educating their citizens from primary school through university and specialized training programs. When these highly trained professionals migrate, the investment in training them does not disappear; it is transferred. Wealthy nations in the West gain fully trained professionals without having to pay for their education.

Medical workers, engineers,



academics, researchers, and technology specialists trained in Africa strengthen foreign economies, boost productivity, pay taxes, and contribute to innovation. Meanwhile, African countries lose skilled labor, tax revenue, institutional capacity and leadership potential. Remittances sent home to Africa by migrants may help families survive and educate children, but they cannot replace empty hospitals, understaffed universities, or stalled national development.

Africa's experience of losing its people is not new. Centuries ago, the transatlantic slave trade violently removed millions of young Africans, stripping the continent of its human resources and dignity. The new wave of migration is driven by global demand for African labor, which echoes the same pattern of yesteryears. The methods have surely changed over time but the outcomes are the same: Africa supplies human resources, and the West reaps the benefits at the expense of Africa.

What makes the situation even more painful is the paradox African immigrants face abroad. Although Western economies actively use African minds and labor, their political and public discourse often tends to reject the presence of Africans. In the United States, African and other non-Western immigrants are being portrayed as burdens or threats. Policies and speeches emphasize deportation, exclusion, and rhetoric that deeply humiliates African communities worldwide. Highly educated professionals such as doctors, engineers, and scientists find themselves being spoken about as unwanted, although hospitals, universities, research institutions,

and industries rely on what they have to offer.

In parts of Europe, similar contradictions persist. Political leaders openly call for forced repatriation, stricter borders, and reduced African migration, even while facing shortages of human resources in healthcare, agriculture, construction, and elder care. African migrants are welcomed for their labor but often rejected socially and politically. This feeling of "we need your work, but not your presence," creates a climate of insecurity and emotional harm for migrants who already sacrifice much to contribute to the countries they have migrated to.

Life abroad is often much harder than many have dreamt of. Upon arrival in new lands, young Africans have to deal with language barriers, an unfamiliar system and climate, racism, humiliating policies, cultural shock, loneliness, and the constant pressure to prove their worth. Even highly trained professionals don't necessarily lead comfortable lives as many imagine. The credentials of highly trained professionals — doctors, nurses, engineers — can lead to demanding jobs with long hours, uncertain status, and little social support. For many, success comes at the cost of dignity, mental health, and living away from family and home.

Back in Africa, the consequences of the migration of its best educated sons and daughters are deeply felt. Hospitals suffer due to staff shortages, universities lose experienced lecturers and researchers, young people lack mentors, innovation slows down, and governments lose revenues, which in turn push the next generation to dream to leave,

creating a vicious circle.

No matter how difficult it may be, brain drain is not irreversible. Across the continent, there is a growing recognition that Africa must invest not only in education but also in creating opportunities. Better wages, improved working environments, good governance, better investment environment, research and innovation facilities, and affordable housing can help retain talent. Equally important is engaging the African diaspora. Many professionals abroad are eager to give back through remote teaching, joint research, short-term service, investment, and eventual return.

Africa must create opportunities, invest in productive industries, use natural resources wisely, improve social services, develop infrastructure, and include the youth in economic and political decision-making. Returning professionals should teach, build, and innovate. When people feel respected and safe, they are far more willing to return and contribute in their homelands. And when permanent return is difficult, they can still assist universities, mentor students, invest, and share knowledge. Development does not require everyone to come back home at once; what it requires is connection, commitment, and belief in Africa's future.

The Western media have long portrayed the Global North as the ultimate symbol of success, stability, and modernity, and Africa as a continent of poverty, conflict, and failure. This narrative influences how Africans see themselves, often reinforcing their desire to leave the continent. And the African media have often failed to tell balanced stories about opportunity, resilience,

and progress on the continent. Changing this narrative is essential for restoring confidence and pride.

The African brain drain is not just an economic issue. It is a human story of ambition, sacrifice, contradiction and hope. It is about people who leave not because they hate their home but because they feel their lives could be transformed in the West. Addressing the issue requires honesty from African leaders, fairness from global partners, and courage from Africans themselves. Africa needs to give its youth reasons to stay, reasons to return, and reasons to believe that success, dignity, and purpose can be built at home. The continent's beauty is not only in its land, rivers, and skies, but in the minds, energy, and courage of its people. No airport gate, no foreign passport, and no distant salary should ever convince a young African that dignity is found elsewhere.

Building Africa by choosing to serve, innovate, and struggle for something better is an act of enlightenment. Progress does not arrive from outside; it is shaped by those who refuse to abandon their home even when the road is hard. The nations that command respect were built by citizens who stayed, believed, and demanded better from their leaders and themselves.

Africans should know this truth: the world needs Africa far more than Africa needs the world's approval. Its labor is sought, its intellect is valued and its resources are desired; yet its people are often made to feel unwanted. That contradiction should awaken pride, not shame. There is no honor in chasing dignity where it is denied. True dignity is built where Africans are recognized as fully human, and it is here in Africa.

Remittance, charity, visas, or dreams will not serve Africa's future. It will be shaped by young African critical thinkers, who choose pride over humiliation, purpose over escape, and ownership over exile. Loving Africa does not mean ignoring its problems; it means facing them, dealing with them, and believing that they can be solved. The continent does not ask its youth to stay because it is perfect, but because without them, it cannot become what it is meant to be.

Development

Mai-Aadkemon Vegetables and Fruits Farmers Association Visits Integrated Organic Agrotech Solutions in Akria

The Mai-Aadkemon Vegetables and Fruits Farmers Association of Ghindae Sub-Zone conducted a field visit to the Integrated Organic Agrotech Solutions (IOAS) site in Akria, Asmara. The visit aimed to provide farmers with practical exposure to MoA-led efforts in promoting organic agriculture, helping them transition away from reliance

on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Eng. Solomon Weldemichael, the visit coordinator, explained that the activity was designed to help farmers apply theoretical knowledge gained through periodic farmer field school trainings.

Mr. Dernas Sultan,



Mr. Dernas Sultan

Chairperson of the National Organic Fertilizers and Pesticides Technical Committee and Coordinator of IOAS Sites, highlighted that one of MoA's key objectives is to gradually replace chemical fertilizers with organic alternatives across all agricultural development activities. He noted that demonstration centers are being established nationwide to allow farmers to observe and apply sustainable practices firsthand. At the Akria site alone, over 13 types of vegetables are being trialed on approximately 2.4 hectares, with plans to expand into freshwater aquaculture and livestock production.

Participating farmers expressed satisfaction with the



Eng. Solomon Weldemichael

practical exposure, stating that it strengthened their motivation to adopt organic methods to enhance productivity.

(The Public Relations Division of the Eritrean Ministry of Agriculture)



LOCAL NEWS

NORTHERN RED SEA CONGRESS CONDUCTS ...

Continued from page 2

progress in implementing development programs. He further noted that the congress, serving as a bridge between the people and the government, is closely overseeing the implementation of development initiatives and that the challenges and shortcomings encountered are being addressed through ongoing public consultations.

Members of the Northern Red Sea Regional Congress held ex-

tensive discussions on reports on activities carried out in 2025, including efforts to improve the population's livelihoods, renovate water diversion schemes, and expand and rejuvenate social service institutions, among others.

Various recommendations were forwarded, including the need for proactive engagement to address potable water supply challenges, infrastructure and service provision, sustainable renewable energy solutions, and improvements in transportation services.

The Governor of the Northern Red Sea Region, Ms. Asmeret Abraha, called for stronger efforts to ensure broad public participation in the implementation of development programs. She particularly underscored the importance of water and soil conservation, road renovation, potable water supply projects, and the construction and renovation of schools and health facilities.

At the conclusion of the meeting, members of the Northern Red Sea Regional Congress adopted several recommendations.



MEETINGS ON ENHANCING THE ORGANIZATION AND PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN



Ms. Senait Afwerki, head of the National Union of Eritrean Women in the Southern Region, held a meeting with women in the eastern escarpment of the Adi-Keih sub-zone, focusing on strengthening organizational capacity and participation in education.

At meetings held on 2 and 3 February in the administrative areas of Igila, Mesgolo Zula, Safira, and Karibosa, Ms. Senait, highlighting the role and contributions of Eritrean women across various stages of the country's history, called for strengthening organizational capacity and participation in national development programs.

Noting that education is the basis for development, Ms. Senait said that, by teaching women, society is calling on administra-

tions and influential people to play their due role in enhancing women's participation in education and in efforts to eradicate harmful practices.

Ms. Emuna Salah, head of foreign relations at the National Union of Eritrean Women's central office, gave an extensive briefing on the health, physical, and psychological consequences of harmful practices and urged a coordinated effort to control them.

The participants, on their part, called for providing support to women who are managing families, conducting sustainable promotional activities to develop women's political awareness, organizing vocational training programs to enhance women's capacity, and paying due attention to village regrouping.



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asmara Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position
Planner: Fixed Plant
Number required – (03)
Type of contract – Indefinite
Major Duties and responsibilities

- To Plan and Schedule maintenance work, ensuring resources, materials and work instructions are prepared to allow safe, efficient and reliable execution HME maintenance activities.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

Work Planning Excellence

- Develop job plans covering labor, materials, tools, permits, risk controls
- Maintain accurate job libraries.

Scheduling and coordination

- Build weekly and long-term schedules
- Coordinate with supervisor and operation teams

Material and Supply chain interface

- Identify spare parts, verify specifications, ensure availability.
- Maintain BOM accuracy.

Reliability Support

- Analyze work history, repeat failures and planning gaps.
- Support strategy improvements and shutdown preparation.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- Mechanical or electrical trade qualification - Planning or CMMS training (desirable)
Working Experience – Nature & Length	4+ years maintenance experience 1-2+ years planning experience fixed plant.
Technical Skills	- Strong SAP/CMMS skills - Knowledge of maintenance strategies for HME assets - Ability to read drawings and manuals
Behavioral Skills	- Good communication - Excellent attention to details - Strong communication and coordination - Ability to manage priorities an deadlines

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- Address: Please mail your applications to:
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

- Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
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Asmara, Eritrea

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Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- Mechanical or electrical trade qualification - Planning or CMMS training (desirable)
Working Experience – Nature & Length	4+ years maintenance experience 1-2+ years planning experience fixed plant.
Technical Skills	- Strong SAP/CMMS skills - Knowledge of maintenance strategies for HME assets - Ability to read drawings and manuals
Behavioral Skills	- Good communication - Excellent attention to details - Strong communication and coordination - Ability to manage priorities an deadlines

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

- Address: Please mail your applications to:
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara

- Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



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.

Planning Clerks
Number required – (06)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

To support the maintenance department in the day to day recording of maintenance jobs, stock ordering and inventory level maintenance.
Compiling daily, weekly and monthly departmental reports as required by the company management.
TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA
Collect all maintenance information from the maintenance supervisor and compile reports in both hard and soft copies.
Ensure the department smooth Operation and provide secretarial and administrative support to management.
Prepare, assemble and process required documentation for time entry and maintenance scheduling.
Input data and run reports utilizing computerized maintenance management system.
Assist the maintenance superintendent with general clerical work, data entry and parts inventory.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	- High school diploma or GED - Diploma or collage certificate
Working Experience – Nature & Length	3+ years experience in large open pit mine - Work closely with the HME senior superintendent to maintain all maintenance records to the best possible standard - Ability to be an active member of a multi-disciplinary team - The ability to communicate effectively within a team environment - A commitment of the safety to yourself and your team members
Technical Skills	- Analytical skills - Proficient in reading, writing and communicating in English - Report writing skills - Deliver quality performance
Behavioral Skills	- Get things done attitude - Safety leadership by example - Ability to work under pressure - Ability to work towards strict deadlines - Commitment to deliver on agreed targets - Result oriented - Ability to multitask

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
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Q and A

Challenging the Narrative: A Researcher's Account of Peaceful Eritrea

Eritrea continues to welcome foreign tourists and researchers from across the globe. Visitors consistently praise the nation's hospitality, rich history, beautiful landscapes, pristine coastline, magnificent islands, and prevailing peace. Often surprised by a reality far different from distorted external media narratives, many recommend that others come and experience the country's peace, beauty, and warmth firsthand. Mr. Leo Colombo, an Italian national from Luiss University, is among them. He visited Eritrea for both tourism and research. Eritrea Profile invites you to read his reflections on the country and its heritage.

Kidane Shimendi

Mr. Leo Colombo, could you begin by introducing yourself?

I came from Rome, Italy. I am a bachelor's degree student at Luiss University. This is my



Mr. Leo Colombo

first time in Eritrea, and I came for dual purposes: tourism and research. My research focuses on Italian colonial heritage in Eritrea. I have been profoundly impressed by this beautiful country and its rich history, which has encouraged me to plan future visits and to conduct further research on Eritrean history.

Where have you visited so far?

I have visited several places, including Asmara, Keren, Massawa, and the magnificent Dahlak Islands. In Massawa, I explored the historic Sehaba Mosque, and the Adulis archaeological site. Along with the enchanting landscapes and pleasant climate, the warmth and hospitality of the people made this one of the most memorable trips of my life.

What would you like to share about your visit to Adulis?

Adulis is a site of great historical significance, worth deeper exploration. The history preserved there could resolve many questions. During my visit, I learned of Adulis's

role in global maritime trade and its connections with great civilizations such as the Roman, Greek, Egyptian, Indian, and Persian. Therefore, Adulis could be the key to unlocking one of the world's significant civilizations, and positioning Eritrean history correctly.

What was your impression of the ancient Sehaba Mosque?

Several countries claim to host the first mosque in Africa, often based on national interest rather than history. However, historical evidence shows the Sehaba Mosque in Eritrea is the earliest in Africa. This site offered me insight into Eritrea's long tradition of religious harmony between Christians and Muslims. This wisdom has strengthened unity, dignity, and genuine independence among the people. It is a precious cultural example from which the world can learn to resolve divisions and crises.

How would you describe the beauty of the islands?

Eritrea has rich marine resources and magnificent islands with clean, beautiful landscapes, diverse colorful corals, and a pleasant climate. For me, the Dahlak Islands were especially breathtaking.



Mr. Leo Colombo in Keren

Let's talk about your research. What motivated you to study

Italian colonization in Eritrea?

Like other European nations, Italy was a colonizer, with three African colonies: Eritrea, Libya, and Somalia. For decades, European scholars have studied colonial history from different perspectives. Some courageously acknowledge the injustices of colonization, while others downplay them and present colonization as a force of modernization. This debate continues in Italy, prompting more researchers to visit Africa—especially Eritrea—to fill academic gaps and help Italians understand the true nature of their colonial past. It is within this growing interest that I chose to focus my research on Italian colonization in Eritrea.

How was your experience in Asmara?

Asmara is truly Africa's modern city. Its well-preserved Italian architecture, infrastructure, classic Fiats, and pleasant climate make it uniquely beautiful. Despite extensive destruction during British and Ethiopian



Mr. Leo Colombo in the old mosque of Sehaba

How did you perceive the people's relationship with their history?

Eritreans possess a deep historical awareness that deserves great appreciation. History is alive in every family, especially regarding the liberation struggle. Whenever I meet people, they know their history and identity well—which is both surprising and admirable. In many other African countries, interest in colonial history has faded, which requires more work to address. Eritrea stands as an exemplary nation in this regard.

What are your reflections on the people?

Wow! The Eritrean people are among the kindest I have ever met. Their culture of hospitality is remarkable. Wherever I traveled, people welcomed me with honor and generosity, sharing their history and culture. They are consistently kind, helpful, and joyful. Religious harmony, unity in diversity, and dignity are clearly manifested here.

How does Eritrea's reality compare to the distorted image portrayed by many western media?

Today, media is not always reliable. Western media coverage of Eritrea is overwhelmingly filled with distorted facts. During my visit, I found that Eritrea is one of the safest places in the world. You can travel anywhere at any time in full safety—a stark contrast to outside portrayals. Safety and enduring beauty are rare in today's world. I would strongly encourage tourists and researchers to disregard negative narratives and come see this surprising truth and beauty for themselves. Visiting Eritrea will be one of the most memorable experiences of your life.

Do you have any final message?

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to the Eritrean people for their openness, hospitality, and love of history. From them, I have learned the courage to fight for one's rights—something rare in contemporary times. The sacrifices made during the liberation struggle, where people risked their lives for the nation, are profound. I recommend others learn from Eritrea's example.

Thank you for your time, Mr. Colombo. We wish you great success in your research.