ERITREA PROFILE

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MINISTER OSMAN SALEH ADDRESSES HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SESSION



Mr. Osman Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, virtually addressed the High-Level Segment of the 61st Session of the Human Rights Council yesterday, 24 February.

In his statement, Minister Osman Saleh said that although the Human Rights Council bears a distinct and significant responsibility for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, it has not consistently fulfilled this responsibility.

Minister Osman went on to state that, at times, the Council's work has been diverted to serve narrow political interests rather than the universal principles it was established to uphold, and emphasized that this trajectory must be reversed. He noted that the continued erosion of trust among States and the weakening commitment to multilateral cooperation, if left unaddressed, would be difficult to repair.

Minister Osman stressed that the very existence of Eritrea is rooted in the aspiration of its people to chart their own future, free from external intervention, and to shoulder the responsibility of nation-building in pursuit of an equitable society. Eritrea's vision, he underlined, is firmly committed to building a prosperous and self-reliant nation in which fundamental rights and freedoms — including the right to development — are promoted, protected, and respected.

Concluding his remarks, Minister Osman said that Eritrea reaffirms, with unwavering conviction, its commitment to constructive engagement with the Council and its members, with the aim of fostering a long-term and genuine partnership in the spirit of mutual respect for sovereignty and development. ***(Full text of Minister Osman's statement is on page 2)***

FUNERAL SERVICE OF ABUNE PETROS

The funeral service of Abune Petros, member of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Tewahedo Church of Eritrea and Archbishop of the Central Region, was conducted on 22 February.

All monasteries across the country conducted religious sermons and prayers in tribute to Abune Petros starting from midnight. The remain of Abune Petros was escorted by motorcade from his residence to Saint Mary Church for prayers.

At the ceremony held at Saint Mary Church, the obituary of Abune Petros was read, and messages of condolence from Oriental and other Churches were presented. A message of thanks and blessing was delivered by His Holiness Abune Basilios, the Sixth Patriarch of the Orthodox Tewahedo Church of Eritrea.

The funeral service of Abune Petros was conducted at Saint Mary Monastery in Debre Sina at midday.

Abune Petros, who served as a member of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Tewahedo Church of Eritrea and as Archbishop of the Central Region, dedicated 80 years of his life to spiritual service in the Church. He also participated in regional and global forums representing the Orthodox Tewahedo Church of Eritrea.



Abune Petros passed away on 20 February due to illness at the age of 86.

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

SUCCESSFUL EYE SURGERY AT NAKFA HOSPITAL



Successful eye surgery was performed on 161 patients from the sub-zones of Nakfa and Adobha at Nakfa Hospital on 16 and 17 February.

Ophthalmologist Dr. Eyob Beyene stated that prior to the surgery, eye diagnoses were conducted on over 1,635 patients and that surgery was performed on those who were identified as requiring treatment.

Dr. Eyob further indicated that the eye surgery program is being conducted at Nakfa Hospital for the fourth time. In addition, trachoma medicine and eyeglasses were provided to a number of patients.

The beneficiaries, on their part, indicated that they had previously been compelled to travel as far as Asmara and Keren to seek eye treatment and expressed their gratitude to the Ministry of Health for providing them with the opportunity to receive eye surgery services in their area.

Mr. Yonatan Woldu, head of administration and finance in Nakfa sub-zone, said that prior to the surgery, eye diagnoses had been carried out at Nakfa Hospital and Dirit Health Center, and that the eye surgeries were conducted successfully.

CONTRIBUTION OF MATERNITY WAITING ROOMS IN ENSURING HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND INFANTS

At an activity assessment meeting of the Ministry of Health branch in the Northern Red Sea Region conducted on 20 and 21 February in the port city of Massawa, it was reported that maternity waiting rooms established at health facilities are significantly contributing to ensuring the health of mothers and infants.

According to a report presented by Dr. Henok Tekie, head of the branch office, most of the charted-out programs for 2025 have been implemented. Pre- and post-natal care increased by 5%, deliveries at health facilities by 2%, and utilization of maternity waiting rooms by 4%.

Dr. Henok further noted that, in collaboration with Brhan Aini Hospital, eye surgery was performed on 680 patients and eye diagnoses were conducted on over 5,000 patients. In addition, a hepatitis vaccination program has been introduced, and modern medical equipment worth over 3 million Nakfa has been installed.

At the event, reports were presented focusing on communicable disease control, vaccination coverage, pre- and post-natal care, community-based environmental sanitation, maternal and infant care, and delivery services, among other areas.

Noting that fundamental progress is being registered in health care service provision to the public in general and to mothers and children in particular, Ms. Amina Nurhusein, Minister of Health, stated that organizing sustainable training programs to upgrade the capacity of health workers and introducing modern medical equipment are among the Ministry's priority programs.

The participants conducted extensive discussions on the reports presented and adopted various recommendations.

In the Northern Red Sea Region, there are one referral hospital, three community hospitals, 10 health centers and stations, as well as 34 health units.





Statement by Foreign Minister Osman Saleh at the High-Level Segment of the 61st Session of the Human Rights Council

Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,



It is an honour to address this Council at the opening of its sixty-first session.

Since my last address to this body, the global landscape continuous to undergo through extraordinary changes. While the multilateral system has faced challenges before, we must acknowledge that it is now under unprecedented strain. Where the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations is violated, wars are waged in blatant violation of the prohibition of the threat or use of force. The international community has fallen short of its collective commitment and purposes and principles contained in the UN Charter.

The United Nations, as a whole, is not fully living up to the mandate entrusted to it. This reality cannot be attributed solely to the current liquidity crisis confronting the Organization.



It also compels us to reflect critically on the structural and political dynamics that have shaped the functioning of the system over time.

Mr President,

The Human Rights Council, in particular, bears a distinct and significant responsibility for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Yet it must be acknowledged, with sincerity, that the Council has not consistently fulfilled this responsibility. At times, its work has been diverted to serve narrow political interests rather than the universal principles it was established to uphold. This trajectory must be reversed. The unheeded continuous erosion of trust among States and the weakening of commitment to multilateral cooperation would be difficult to repair.

At the same time, there exists a genuine will among States to address issues that directly affect the lives and livelihoods of their peoples. In a recent nationally broadcast interview, President Isaias Afwerki stated: "The universal aspiration of the peoples of the world is clear: to live in peace and dignity, to benefit fairly from their labour, and to support one another in solidarity." This aspiration should guide our collective work. Absent such a shared commitment, we cannot credibly claim to be advancing or safeguarding the human rights of all peoples.

The very existence of Eritrea is rooted in the aspiration of its people to chart their own future, free from external interventions, and to shoulder the responsibility of nation-building in pursuit of an equitable society. The sacrifices made by the Eritrean people to reach this point are profound and enduring. They continue to inspire our resilience and determination in the face of adversity since the attainment of our independence.

Mr. President,

Eritrea's vision is clear. We remain firmly committed to building a prosperous and self-reliant nation in which fundamental rights and freedom including the right to development are promoted, protected and respected.

In conclusion, Eritrea reaffirms, with unwavering conviction, its commitment to constructive engagement with this Council and its members with the aim of fostering long-term genuine partnership in the spirit of mutual respect for sovereignty and development. We stand ready to contribute in good faith in the work of this Council, to promote international cooperation, and to work collectively towards the shared ideals of peace, justice, and the inherent dignity of all human beings.

I thank you, Mr. President.
24 February, 2026

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From Social Media



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Ethiopia's Potemkin Party: ***another despicable display of war psychosis and provocative saber-rattling at Hawassa on the weekend on the occasion of the "Inauguration of the Special Operations Command"!***

The Potemkin Party continues to spew and ramp up, at almost every public occasion, toxic and provocative vitriol against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbour (s) in flagrant contravention of international law and established norms and parameters of regional peace and stability.

The pattern/war-recipe remains perilously the same:
*Barely cryptic declaration by the President of the Oromia Region two years ago that "Irrecha will be celebrated in the Red Sea (Assab), next year";
* Public display, at the Inauguration of Military Recruits few months ago, of an official Map of Ethiopia that unlawfully incorporates the port city of Assab and Eritrea's southern coastal territories;
* And these days, outrageous "announcement" on the weekend by the Chief of the Potemkin Party on the establishment of "an elite force" to police and ensure maritime security in the Red Sea from the tip of Somalia to Massawa (in Eritrea).
*The ill-advised MOU that the PP regime signed with Somaliland; the RSF training camp it has installed in southwestern Ethiopia reportedly under the bidding of the UAE; complete the picture of its irresponsible and reckless acts of fomenting conflict in the Horn of Africa region.

Poignant as it is, the Potemkin Party seems to believe that it has *carte blanche* to flout international law at its whimsical will in the current global climate of uncertainty and greater turbulence.

Indeed, it is indulging in these dangerous acts of aggression and regional destabilization while it continues to simultaneously seek - with a bowl in hand - financial bailouts from the IMF as well as other multilateral donors. Furthermore, over 21.4 million Ethiopians are seething under extreme poverty and continue to remain fully dependent on international humanitarian handouts for their survival.

The maritime security of the Red Sea is otherwise under the purview and prerogative of, and guaranteed by, the littoral States.

That the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Horn of Africa countries is inviolable is also too palpable to merit elaboration.



Last edited 5:56 PM · Feb 23, 2026 · **49.3K** Views

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Yemane G. Meskel
@hawelti

The war-mongering psychosis that has apparently gripped certain political circles/Trolls in Ethiopia these days is astounding indeed. Almost on a daily basis, we see an upsurge of blatant distortion and revisions of ancient, medieval and modern history of the region; brazen rejection of relevant provisions of international law; and irresponsible recycling of inflammatory propaganda. All these to justifty and rationalize what is clearly illegal and that can only destabilize the region.
"ጊሑስ ኣብ ክንዲ ትስተር ፥ ትግተር" ኢዩ ነገሩ።

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2:05 PM · Mar 7, 2025 · **157.1K** Views

SpotLight

Transforming Child and Maternal Health in Eritrea

Bana Negusse

Recently, Eritrean media outlets reported encouraging progress in maternal and child health at Tessenei Hospital. Paediatrician Dr. Bereket Gebremicael stated that integrated efforts to ensure maternal and infant health have led to a significant decline in deaths related to childbirth. He attributed the improvement to the growing number of pregnant women seeking pre- and post-natal care, the consistent implementation of vaccination programs, and sustained awareness-raising initiatives aimed at strengthening public understanding of health issues. Dr. Bereket also highlighted the contribution of modern medical equipment and qualified health professionals in enhancing the quality of services provided. He called on parents to bring their children for proper medical treatment and to refrain from administering unprescribed medicines. Beneficiaries commended the hospital's services, particularly those directed toward mothers and children.

These positive results at Tessenei Hospital reflect a wider transformation in Eritrea's maternal and child health landscape. The following article will explore how coordinated healthcare initiatives, community engagement, and sustained investment are improving the well-being of mothers and children across the country.

Notably, in the years just prior to independence, Eritrea faced some of the highest child mortality rates and maternal mortality ratios in the world. The loss of mothers and young children was tragically common, reflecting the broader challenges of limited infrastructure and access to essential services.

In the decades since independence, however, a profound transformation has taken place. Substantial progress has been registered in both child and maternal health outcomes. Today, Eritrea records among the lowest child mortality rates on the African continent and across the wider developing world, with one of the fastest annual rates of reduction globally. Maternal mortality has likewise declined significantly, positioning the country among the stronger performers in Africa and comparable developing nations.

This progress did not occur by chance, nor can it be attributed to a single intervention. Rather, it is the product of a comprehensive and integrated approach to health system development. Improvements in maternal and child health have unfolded as part of a broader national commitment to strengthening the health sector as a whole. National policy affirms that health is a right, and healthcare services are provided at a nominal cost (and fully subsidized in cases of need). Essential medicines for a range of conditions are made available free of charge, and mass public health initiatives, including pregnancy-related services and immunization programs, are delivered at no cost. By minimizing financial barriers, the system ensures that care is both accessible and affordable to all segments of society.

At the same time, physical access to services has expanded dramatically. Over the years, the country has significantly increased the number of health facilities, including hospitals, health centers, clinics, laboratories, and diagnostic units. Equal attention has been given to geographic distribution, with deliberate efforts to extend services beyond urban areas and into rural and previously underserved regions. Parallel investments in transportation and road infrastructure have further improved connectivity, making it easier for families to reach care when needed.

Together, these structural reforms, which are grounded in equity, accessibility, and preventive care, have laid the foundation for Eritrea's notable gains in child survival and maternal health, transforming what was once a critical public health challenge into one of the country's most significant development achievements.

Another critical pillar of this progress has been the advancement of gender equality and education. In Eritrea, expanding educational opportunities for girls and narrowing gender disparities have had far-reaching implications beyond the classroom. Education strengthens women's agency, enhances their decision-making power, and deepens their understanding of health, nutrition, and family well-being.

Greater gender equality and access to schooling empower women to make informed health choices, improve their access to economic resources, and exercise autonomy over reproductive decisions. Educated and empowered women are more likely to seek prenatal and postnatal care, ensure their children receive immunizations, and adopt preventive health practices. They are also more likely to delay marriage and childbirth, pursue economic opportunities, and break cycles of poverty – all factors that significantly reduce high-risk pregnancies and maternal mortality.

Over the years, Eritrea has made notable strides in narrowing the gender gap in school enrolment, literacy, and academic achievement. At the same time, broader equality-focused initiatives have contributed to improvements in women's social standing and participation in public life. These gains in education and empowerment have reinforced health-sector investments, creating a virtuous cycle in which informed, confident women play a central role in safeguarding their own health and that of their children.

Partnerships, too, have played an important complementary role



in advancing maternal and child health. While national leadership and domestic commitment have remained central, Eritrea has also forged constructive engagements with a range of international and regional partners. These collaborations have helped address specific capacity gaps, mobilize technical expertise, and support priority programs, particularly in areas such as immunization, maternal care, and health system strengthening.

Crucially, such partnerships have been grounded in mutual trust, respect, and alignment with national development priorities. Rather than substituting for local initiative, they have reinforced and amplified domestic efforts, providing resources, training, and institutional support that complement the country's long-term health strategy. In this way, partnership has formed an important piece of the broader framework underpinning sustained progress in maternal and child health.

Beyond health system reforms, gender equality, and strategic partnerships, several additional factors have reinforced progress. Expanded access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services has reduced the incidence of preventable diseases that disproportionately affect mothers and young children. Improvements in nutrition programs, particularly those targeting pregnant women and infants, have strengthened resilience during the most vulnerable stages of life. At the same time, sustained community-based public health campaigns – emphasizing prevention, early treatment, and healthy practices – have deepened awareness and encouraged timely care-seeking behavior. Together, these complementary gains have further consolidated Eritrea's advances in maternal and child health.

Overall, Eritrea's story – though lesser known in global discourse – is both striking and instructive. Interconnected and sustained efforts have fundamentally reshaped maternal and child health outcomes across the country. What was once a landscape marked by some of the world's highest mortality rates has, over time, been transformed through consistent national commitment, equitable health policy, and community-centered investment – positioning Eritrea as a compelling example of steady, measurable, and nationally driven progress.





Culture & Arts

The Town That Never Fell: Inside the Living History of Nakfa

Habtom Tesfamichael

The rugged peaks of the Sahel Mountains shield a town that stands as a living testament to Eritrean resilience: Nakfa. For every Eritrean, the name Nakfa echoes the unyielding spirit of defiance, the unbreakable will that turned a remote highland outpost into the unbreakable heart of the liberation struggle. It's the fortress that never surrendered, the EPLF's rear base where a revolution was built. Nakfa is the inspiration behind Eritrea's national currency—the Nakfa.

Nestled amid thorny scrub and cliffs, Nakfa was liberated by the EPLF on March 23, 1977, after a grueling six-month siege that marked one of the early turning points in the 30-year armed struggle for independence. From that day until Eritrea's liberation in 1991, Nakfa firmly remained in Eritrean hands despite relentless Ethiopian offensives, including massive aerial bombardments, in attempts to retake it. It became the EPLF's strategic stronghold: a place where underground hospitals treated the wounded, factories produced much needed materials, schools educated the next generation, and workshops repaired whatever could be salvaged. Here, a self-reliant society emerged, proving that true sovereignty is forged not just on the battlefield, but in the daily acts of endurance and ingenuity.

To truly feel the pulse of Nakfa, one must step inside its modest, yet profoundly moving, museum, a small building that houses the soul of the struggle. During a recent visit, I spoke at length with the Director of Social Services for the Nakfa subzone, Mr. Tesfai Eyob, who also serves as the museum's dedicated curator. He spoke with quiet pride about why this is no ordinary collection of relics; it is a carefully guarded archive preserving the human story of a people's determination to be free.

The museum's chronological display begins at the entrance with the remnants of an earlier era: records and items linked to Ali Higo, the first administrator when Nakfa served as a district under Emperor Haile Selassie's imperial rule. This opening sets a powerful contrast—reminding visitors of the colonial and imperial governance that Eritreans ultimately rose up against—and prepares the ground for the revolutionary transformation that followed.

As you move deeper into the halls, the air grows heavier with history. Behind protective glass, the exhibits shift to the lived reality of tegadelti, Eritrea's freedom fighters. Worn-out clothes, patched countless times in makeshift underground workshops, speak volumes about resourcefulness born of necessity. Many of these garments were originally taken from fallen enemy soldiers, embodying the EPLF's guiding motto: "beat the enemy with his own gun and bullets." With no reliable external support, the fighters learned self-reliance the hard way—capturing weapons, improvising tools, and sacrificing everything for the cause.

One particularly poignant item is the simple ring wrap—those strips of cloth that served multiple purposes: warming in the biting cold, bandaging wounds in the field, and even wrapping the fallen for burial. Nearby stands a heavily repaired shida, a plastic sandal worn by freedom fighters, with its original form almost lost under layers of plastic used in its repair. These everyday objects carry profound weight; they force you to imagine the resolve that took freedom fighters to press on through hunger, injury, and endless hardship, all for Eritrea's liberation they might not live to see.

The walls of the museum display photographs depicting destroyed tanks, underground shelters, and the offices of various brigades and workshops—spaces that became crucibles of ingenuity and creation amid ceaseless bombardment. Other exhibits recount broader narratives of resilience: people's assemblies and the steadfast public support that fueled the struggle.

Additional relics bear their own scars and stories—twisted shrapnel, rusted shell casings, and captured enemy equipment ingeniously repurposed to serve the revolution. Black-and-white photographs immortalize young men and women: their faces showing signs of exhaustion, yet their eyes blazing with unyielding determination.

Together, these artifacts trace the profound evolution of Nakfa: from a remote colonial outpost, to the fortified "Rear Base" where a parallel society—complete with schools, hospitals, workshops, and cultural life—endured and thrived under relentless shelling, to the strategic springboard for decisive triumphs such as the Battle of Afabet.

Scattered among them are tools, personal items and everyday objects from across the decades, each quietly narrating its chapter—from the tentative early days of resistance through the grueling years of endurance to the final dawn of independence.

The museum's origins go back to a 2011 initiative to gather the remains of fallen heroes since the



Mr. Tesfai Eyob

EPLF's strategic withdrawal from the highlands to its stronghold in Sahel in 1978. This effort led to the creation of a new cemetery on the outskirts of Nakfa, linking it to the legendary trenches of Fidel-pe, Globe, and Mount Denden—a vast network that once formed the right-wing defenses of the Nakfa front.

Though modest in scale, the Nakfa Museum carries monumental significance. It stands as a vital bridge connecting the generation that bled for this soil with the youth who have now inherited the peace. For any Eritrean, and especially for those seeking the deeper essence of the nation, a visit here feels like a pilgrimage. Walking out into the crisp, thin mountain air, the landscape itself transforms—no longer just rocks and thorns, but the very setting where Eritrea's greatest stories unfold.

In Nakfa, history is not distant—it lives, breathes, and reminds us why we endured, why we prevailed, and why we must always remember.



OPINION & ANALYSIS

Ethiopia: Abiy's War Script and the Media's False Balance on Eritrea

By: Philmon Mesfin
Mesob Journal

The lazy framing is already being warmed up: "tensions are rising," "neighbours trade claims," "both sides must de-escalate." It sounds responsible. It reads balanced. And it quietly deletes the one fact that matters: one side has spent years normalising war talk as policy.

If you've been watching Ethiopian state messaging and the wider Prosperity Party ecosystem, you don't need guesses—you need a calendar. This drumbeat didn't start "recently." It's been built, staged, sold, and re-sold in cycles: first as "sea access," then as "existential necessity," then as "historical correction," and now—conveniently—as allegations meant to manufacture a pretext.

Eritrea's posture, by contrast, has been boringly consistent: no appetite for escalation, no interest in rhetorical traps, and no intention of being pulled into someone else's scripted crisis.

The record

16 October 2023 — Eritrea draws the line early.

As "sea access" rhetoric surged from Addis Ababa, Asmara responded with restraint: it would not be dragged into these alleys and urged others not to be provoked.

Late 2023 — Addis heats the room, then tries to cool it.

The pattern was visible in real time: raise the port issue in existential terms, then pivot to reassurance once neighbours and observers read it as coercive. Reuters reported Abiy moving to calm fears of invasion—because the "port by force" subtext was already ringing loudly.

2 October 2024 — Eritrea refuses the bait.

Eritrea's Ministry of Information described recycled smear themes as recycled ploys, making the same point again: it won't be drawn into mendacious acrimony designed to widen conflict.

26 June 2025 — Eritrea warns about pretexts and false flags.

Asmara said Ethiopia was lobbying foreign capitals and the UN with claims of "provocations" and "infringements," calling it a transparent effort to manufacture diplomatic cover for a long-brewing war agenda. It pointed to two years of rhetoric about acquiring Eritrean ports "legally if possible and militarily if necessary," alongside arms build-up and destabilisation.

8–9 February 2026 — the pretext goes formal.

Ethiopia's foreign minister and state media escalated to direct allegations—"military aggression," claims of Eritrean presence on Ethiopian territory, and revived assertions about Eritrea backing armed groups. Those claims were then paired with a so-called "good faith" offer that placed maritime issues and access to Assab on the table.

9 February 2026 — Eritrea responds: false claims, hostile pattern, no appetite for escalation.

Asmara rejected the Ethiopian allegations as fabricated and politically motivated, stressing it had no desire to add fuel to a situation being actively inflamed elsewhere.

18 February 2026 — the repackaging gets called out.

Information Minister Yemane G. Meskel spelled out the mechanics: when the "sovereign sea access" argument fails to gain traction abroad, it gets inverted into new premises—fresh allegations and staged narratives meant to justify the same endgame.

Bottom line: this isn't "two narratives colliding." It's a sustained Ethiopian effort to normalise coercion, and a steady Eritrean message—public, dated, repeated—we won't be pulled into your war script.

How bothsidism helps the escalator

Mainstream coverage often defaults to a template: A says X, B denies, tensions rise, analysts fear conflict. Wire style is built for speed and symmetry. But here, symmetry becomes distortion.

•It downgrades declared intent into "just rhetoric." When a leadership repeatedly frames another state's coast as a national necessity, that isn't casual talk. It's public conditioning for coercion.



•It collapses a timeline into a headline. Years of escalation get flattened into a "new spat," as if it began last week.

•It treats pretext-making as normal disagreement. A pretext is the point: you don't just threaten—you build the story that lets you later claim you had to.

•It ignores incentives. A government juggling multiple internal conflicts benefits from externalising crisis: war talk can unify, distract, postpone accountability, and drown out domestic failure.

And there's another factor people tiptoe around: pressure on reporting itself. When a government tightens access and squeezes scrutiny, it's not a sign of confidence—it's a sign of narrative management.

The "Assab in the fine print" problem

The February 2026 sequence matters because of its structure: allegation first, "good faith negotiations" second—explicitly pointing to maritime access and Eritrea's sovereign territory Assab.

That's packaging.

If you accuse a neighbour of "aggression," then immediately propose talks where the prize is the neighbour's coastline, you're not offering peace—you're trying to make coercion sound like compromise. Eritrea's position remains straightforward: sovereignty isn't a bargaining chip, and the rules don't change because Addis wants a new storyline.

What accountability should look like before anything explodes

If major outlets and international actors want to avoid writing the same tragedy script later, clarity has to start now:

•Stop laundering coercion as "strategic necessity." Sea access is not a license to threaten neighbours.

•Report the timeline honestly. Escalation didn't appear overnight.

•Treat pretext-making as a story, not as "he said/she said."

•Name the risk plainly: a Red Sea shockwave is not a local border flare-up.

Silence now won't excuse false neutrality later. If war returns to Tigray, or expands toward Eritrea, the world doesn't get to act surprised. The warnings—public, dated, and repeated—are already on the record.

The Eritrean Roots of Norway's . . .

Continued from page 8

It's been amazing. For me, as a person who lives in Norway, my phone is always buzzing. I love to come here and plug out and just be in the moment. If you're a shy person, it might be hard. But if you socialize and talk, it's good. It's great to be able to have a conversation and communicate without the influence of the phone or the internet. I have been here so many times. For me, it's all about meeting the family and enjoying my time here with them.

What piece of advice do you have for young people who'd like to be singers?

I would say that the first thing you need to do is just get a computer and a microphone and start producing yourself. It's so easy right now to start. You don't necessarily need a big studio to make a song. And as soon as you do that, you'll also learn the language of music and how you can talk to other people about certain things. So just start; it doesn't have to be expensive equipment. I mean, you can also do it on your phone. Master the craft from there and take it to the next step when you start meeting with other people, because you'll be a lot more prepared then.

What's next for you, Isah?

As I said, I am in the process of releasing my second album, probably in September. I will have a Norwegian tour afterwards. I have a couple of TV shows and a reality show that I'm working on as well. You can find my songs on Spotify by the name Isah and on YouTube by the name SDKT ENT.

Thank you.

ADS

PXL job n°:

Job Description

Division: Accounting and Finance

Direction: MS/AFR/MOI/ER/TERI **Subsidiary: Total Eritrea Share Company**

JOB TITLE

Accountant: Fixed Assets & Inventory Accountant

SITUATION IN ORGANISATION
(enclose a copy of your organisation chart)

- Report to the Accounting Manager

JOB DIMENSIONS

schedule of responsibility and/or delegation of authority:

	yes	✓	no

- Maintain accurate records of the company's fixed assets.
- Oversee and manage the work in progress (Asset under Constriction) account.
- Monitor and control Stock recording, ensuring robust control mechanisms are in place and aligned with company procedures.
- Managing the entry of product receipts in to the Accounting System.
- Process an average of 50 accounting transactions average daily.

ACTIVITIES

- Ensure full compliance with the group's HSEQ polices and standards as applied to the division.
- process on transfer of investment orders to Asset Under Construction (AUC) using T- code K088, and ensuring timely capitalization of AUC into fixed assets through T-code K001 and K002.
- Analyze AUC accounts (23*) monthly and reconcile with concerned departments.
- Run and update depreciation expense accounts on monthly basis.
- Monitor the Moving Average Price (MAP) of products daily.
- Update fixed asset listing for acquisitions and disposals in coordination with Operations Department.
- Reconcile Fixed Asset acquisition with capital expenditure at the end of each fiscal year.
- Prepare Asset capitalization form based on project completion certificate from Operations Department.
- Input daily cash receipts into the system daily using T code F-28.
- Verify the physical existence of fixed assets every three years, in line with the company procedure.
- Check daily withdrawals and perform monthly stock reconciliations for all locations.
- Prepare and distribute monthly inventory reports, inventory adjustment reports and stock reconciliation reports to relevant departments.
- Prepare oil loss report.
- Verify the following across all locations:
    1. Fuel sales invoices
    2. Lubricant's sales invoices
    3. Cost of sales for fuels and lubricants by product, package, and amount.
    4. Inventory adjustment forms for fuels and lubricants by product and amount.
    5. Inventory purchase cost buildup.
- Prepare Asset disposal forms for all assets scheduled for disposal.
- Conduct internal control(audit) of stock and cash at all locations on a surprise basis, as directed by the AFM or MD.
- Carry out other assignments as delegated by the Department Head or MD

CONTEXT AND ENVIRONMENT

- **Operating Environment-**Currently, all fuel products are exclusively supplied by the Eritrean government through the Eritrean Petroleum Corporation (EPC). The lubricant market is competitive, with supplies managed by TotalEnergies Eritrea and Oil Libya.
- **Rrestricted access to Foreign Exchange**, which creates considerable pressure on the importation of lubricants and the payment for international services.
- A strong familiarity with detailed SAP processes is crucial, as the role involves complex control and validation tasks. The candidate will be responsible for **ensuring strict compliance with all SAP accounting procedures** and must stay current with system updates and guidelines to maintain data integrity and operational efficiency.

ADS

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.

CIL Supervisor Plant Maintenance
Number required – (01)
Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- The CIL Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for leading and executing safe, high-quality maintenance activities within the Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) area to ensure plant reliability, availability, and metallurgical performance.
- The role provides frontline supervision of maintenance crews working in the CIL area.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

- Lead all maintenance activities in strict compliance with site HSE standards and statutory requirements
- Enforce safe work practices including isolations, permits, lock-out/tag-out, and confined space entry
- Ensure correct procedures for working in cyanide areas are followed at all times
- Participate in incident investigations, risk assessments, and safety improvements
- Conduct toolbox talks and safety interactions regularly
- Supervise day-to-day mechanical maintenance activities on CIL circuit equipment including agitators, slurry pumps, pipework, interstage screens, carbon transfer systems, valves, launders, and structural steel
- Ensure maintenance tasks are executed to required quality and workmanship standards
- Coordinate breakdown response and prioritize work to minimise plant downtime
- Execute planned and preventive maintenance in accordance with the maintenance schedule
- Work closely with Planning to ensure work orders, materials, and resources are available
- Provide accurate feedback on job execution, durations, and defects
- Support shutdown planning and execution for CIL-related maintenance activities

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents	• Mechanical trade qualification • Diploma or Advanced Diploma in Mechanical Engineering (desirable).
Working Experience – Nature & Length	• Minimum 5–10 years experience in mining or mineral processing environments. • CIL circuits and elution column with additional experience in crushers, mills, conveyors and flotation circuits.
Technical Skills	• Strong mechanical knowledge of slurry handling equipment and agitators • Experience with pumps, gearboxes, bearings, screens, and pipework • Understanding of maintenance management systems (PRONTO or similar) • Ability to read drawings, manuals, and maintenance procedures
Behavioral Skills	• Strong commitment to safety and disciplined work practices. • High-quality workmanship with attention to detail. • Effective communicator with good interpersonal skills. • Resilient, adaptable, and able to work in multicultural and challenging environments. • Team player with mentoring and coaching mindset. • Proactive, initiative-driven, and focused on continuous improvement. • Reliable, accountable, and able to work independently when required.
Other Skills and Abilities	• Ability to influence and engage cross-functional teams • Clear communicator at operational and leadership levels • Structured, disciplined, and outcomes-focused • Strong safety leadership and risk awareness • Able to coach & mentor national workforce

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

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Q and A

The Eritrean Roots of Norway's Grammy-Winning Star



Kaleb Issac Ghebreiesus, commonly called Isah, is a singer, songwriter and actor from Norway. With three Norwegian Grammys to his name and widespread popularity across Norway and Europe, Isah is on a journey to take his music far beyond his comfort zone to a wider international audience. Though born and raised in Norway, he has just returned home to Eritrea after nearly eight years away. We caught up with him during his visit.

Sabrina Solomon

Tell us a bit more about what you do in Norway?

Sure. I am a singer and songwriter—a performer, basically. I've recently started doing theater, so you can call me an actor as well. I do a lot of music festivals and concerts promoting my albums and the music I make. That's what I basically do in Norway.

What inspired you to be an artist? Was it a family influence?

I have always loved music. I used to play in the orchestra back in the day, playing the saxophone and clarinet when I was young. My sisters used to play the baritone, and my father always played the keyboard at home. But it was never anything serious. I never thought of myself becoming an artist; it kind of just happened, more or less. It happened because of a friend who heard me singing at school and invited me to the studio. At first, I wasn't necessarily excited to go—I never thought I'd be an artist. But for some reason, something compelled me to go, and I did. I sang a song but left my name as a question mark because I didn't want anyone to know it was me. It got a lot of attention in the community around the area.



And from that point forward, I've been making more and more songs.

How many songs have you released so far, Isah?

I'm not sure of the exact number, but I'd say around 40. I have one album out and three EPs out. I'm currently working on a second album as well. I've done a ton of features with the likes of NLE Choppa from America, a big Swedish artist, and a lot of other incredible artists. On my phone, I have 400 songs that I haven't released yet. So it's always a work in progress.



Have you done a song in one of the Eritrean languages?

Not yet. My songs are in Norwegian. I have done one song in English and did a remix of the legendary artist Abraham Afewerki's song "Bebizelenayo" in Norwegian, but it hasn't come out yet. People actually want me to do music in one of our languages. I think the only thing I might need help with is someone who can write the song for me because I don't think I can do it on my own.

Do you have many Eritrean diaspora fans amongst your supporters and admirers?

Yeah, I would definitely say so. There are a lot of Eritreans and Ethiopians that listen to my music. As I was coming to Eritrea this time, I met some ladies that were sitting next to me on the plane, and they were taking pictures of me all day. So I was like, "It's good to be back." I mean, they knew who I was as soon as I sat down. It was amazing.

Were there Eritrean artists that you admired or learned something from?

Yes, I grew up listening to Abraham Afewerki, and he's my favorite artist by far. To be honest, I don't know a lot of the artists' names. But I love Abraham Afewerki's rich tone, and the way he tells a story is phenomenal. It really caught my attention, and it really stuck with me.

What has been your greatest achievement in the art industry so far, Isah?

I have three Norwegian Grammys so far. I do have other trophies as well. The nice thing with the Grammys was that as soon as I got them, I thought, "This works, at least for my parents." Because for me, the award itself doesn't mean that much. I mean, if I didn't get the awards, I'd still make music. But for my parents, it was a way for them to see that I am actually doing something with it—instead of it being just a hobby.

I have toured Europe. I have featured in so many shows and also headlined my own shows. I played at the Norwegian Opera House, and it was attended by so many people.

What is music to you, and what do you aim to achieve through your music?

That is a difficult question because it changes all the time. I don't want to sound corny, but I think my goal with music is to make people feel some kind of way that they've never felt before—that's the main goal. What I like about playing live music and concerts is that instead of me being the artist and you being the audience, we work in unity. We're one. That's the feeling I want to give with my music as well. It's not you listening to me tell a story; it's me and you talking about something. I just want communication.

Music is about what it makes you feel. It's about what you take away from the story. I don't think it's meant to be listened to with a lot of thought but with a lot of emotion. Not everything has to make sense, and trying to make sense of everything is just not it.

How do you think Eritrean artists can make our music reach the international public?

I don't know a lot about what's happening behind the scene—how much a producer, the band, the manager, or the guitarist needs—but the thing is, we see it branching out well. You can see the millions and millions of views on YouTube. It is big. But I also feel that it's a very traditional kind of music with the same rhythm pattern, which makes it hard for people that are not from the Eritrean community to listen. It's very distinct to Eritrean people. If you want it to reach the international public, I would say switch something up without missing out the traditional elements. You need to balance it, and you have to be extremely cautious as well. That's what I tried to do with my version of Abraham Afewerki's song "Bebizelenayo." I used the same guitar that he used, but I tried to switch up the drums a little bit and find the balance to make it make sense. I think you just have to try first and see where it takes you.

Do you think your exposure helps in boosting our music and artists?

I would think so because people know that I am an Eritrean artist. They know my parents are from Eritrea. Even though I was born and raised in Norway, I would call myself Eritrean. I think the best thing for me would be getting a chance to play here in Eritrea and broadcast it so people can see it. I am open to the idea as well. And music is music, so if I find something that I like, I am definitely open to collaborating with Eritrean artists from here and the rest of the world. I am open to trying things out, so I'm always open for that.

What has your visit to Eritrea been like this time?

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