

ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE



Minister of Justice, Ms. Fauzia Hashim, emphasized the importance of such meetings in fostering communication and achieving desired objectives. She highlighted the Ministry's ongoing efforts to strengthen justice programs and ensure the legal system is aligned with the society's values, wisdom, and living conditions.

laws, optimizing the use of human resources, strengthening public participation, enriching programs, raising public awareness, and advancing the use of technology.

Participants commended the efforts to make the legal system more community-centered and adopted various recommendations.

The event also featured a seminar focusing on the geopolitical situation in the Horn of Africa.

Minister Fauzia outlined priority programs for 2025, including enhancing the Ministry's activities, drafting and finalizing

The Ministry of Justice held its 2024 activity assessment meeting and outline of its 2025 plan of action on 9 January at the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers Hall. The meeting was attended by heads of regional courts, judges, prosecutors, commanders and representatives of prisons and rehabilitation centers, and other relevant institutions.

During the meeting, reports from the courts, the Office of the Attorney General, and the legal services department were presented, along with programs planned for 2025.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING AT HAMELMALO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students branch for Sawa and higher education institutions, in collaboration with Hamelmalo College of Agriculture, provided a three-month vocational training program for students.

Highlighting the ongoing efforts to enhance students' vocational skills, Prof. Woldeamlak Araya, Dean of the college, commended the union branch for organizing the training.

Mr. Abel Yohannes, head of the union branch at the college, stated that the training covered theoretical

and practical aspects, including sign language, first aid, computer technology, and camera and graphic skills.

Mr. Meron Abraham, head of projects at the union branch in the Anseba Region, urged trainees to further develop their skills through practical application.

The trainees expressed appreciation for the comparative advantage the vocational training provided alongside their regular education and called for its continuation.

SEMINAR ON ELIMINATING HARMFUL PRACTICES

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare branch in the Northern Red Sea Region conducted a seminar on 4 January in the port city of Massawa. The seminar focused on protecting children's rights and eliminating harmful practices, with a particular emphasis on female genital mutilation and underage marriages, which adversely affect the psychological and developmental well-being of women and children.

During the seminar, participants received detailed briefings on the importance of adhering to laws

that protect the rights of children and women. The discussions also addressed the psychological and health impacts of underage marriages and female genital mutilation.

Mr. Ismail Osman, a representative of the regional branch, stated that the seminar aimed to enhance public understanding and challenge prevailing misconceptions about these harmful practices.

The participants underscored the importance of sustained awareness-raising initiatives to strengthen the fight against harmful practices.



TRAINING ON ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP IN KEREN



Training on administration and leadership was provided to executive members of sports federations in the Anseba Region. The training, attended by 58 participants, including 15 women, comprised representatives from volleyball, basketball, football, cycling, and traditional sports federations, as well as schools across the region. Members of the Promotion and Information unit of the Defense Forces stationed in the region also participated.

The training aimed to enhance the skills of individuals involved in sports activities, thereby contributing to the development of sports in the region. Key topics covered included administration and leadership, effective utilization of resources,

financial and material management, moral values, environmental management, communication, planning, and monitoring.

Mr. Yohannes Seium, one of the trainers, emphasized the significance of the training and urged participants to apply their newly acquired knowledge to advance sports development in the region.

Mr. Haile Araya, head of culture and sports in the Anseba Region, highlighted that a similar training program focusing on material and financial management had been previously conducted. He expressed appreciation to the culture and sports branches of the Anseba Region and the Keren sub-zone for organizing the program.

SEMINAR ON ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

Nationals in Switzerland held a seminar on 4 January in Geneva, aimed at enhancing organizational capacity and participation in national affairs. The seminar was attended by over 1,500 nationals from across Switzerland.

Mr. Habtom Zeray, Chargé d'Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy and Eritrea's Permanent Representative to the UN and other International Organizations, provided an extensive briefing on the current situation in the homeland as well as regional and global developments. He urged attendees to strengthen their organizational capacity and

actively participate in national development programs.

Highlighting that hostilities and conspiracies against Eritrea are ongoing and constantly evolving, Mr. Habtom called on nationals to equip themselves with proper knowledge and skills to counter these challenges. He also emphasized the importance of passing on Eritrea's noble societal values to younger generations.

Mr. Tewolde Yohannes, Head of Public and Community Affairs at the Eritrean Embassy, stressed the importance of preserving cultural identity and values among the

Diaspora. He also encouraged nationals to play a significant role in implementing national development programs and community initiatives.

The participants expressed their commitment to expanding and strengthening their organizational structures to contribute effectively to national development programs.

The seminar also featured cultural and artistic performances, as well as a ceremony to present certificates of recognition to individuals who had significantly contributed to community activities.



Eritrea: Countering Misinformation and Misdirected Critiques

It is ironic that someone like Michael Rubin, whose warmongering commentary has repeatedly championed disastrous interventions in Iraq, Libya, and Syria, now turns his gaze toward Eritrea. Rubin's career is a testament to failed predictions and reckless advocacy for interventions that have plunged nations into chaos. His penchant for oversimplification and exaggeration has earned him a reputation as a propagandist rather than a credible analyst. For someone whose worldview has been repeatedly discredited by the real-world consequences of his recommendations, Rubin's obsession with Eritrea reeks of desperation for relevance. Eritrea, a nation that has consistently fought for its sovereignty, advanced national development, and contributed to regional stability, will not be swayed by the misguided musings of a failed warmonger.

Eritrea's modern history is a testament to resilience and determination. Emerging from a 30-year war for independence, the country faced immense challenges, including hostile neighbors, international sanctions, and minimal infrastructure. Unlike nations that inherited developed systems or benefited from foreign aid, Eritrea built its governance and economy from scratch. Despite these adversities, Eritrea has

achieved significant progress in healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Reductions in infant mortality, improved literacy rates, and a robust focus on disease prevention highlight Eritrea's commitment to human development. These achievements underscore the nation's resourcefulness and determination to prioritize its people's welfare amid external constraints.

Eritrea's contributions to regional peace and security are equally noteworthy. The country has been a pivotal player in counterterrorism efforts, including through ongoing collaboration with, and training of, Somali military forces to bolster the region's ability to combat extremism. Moreover, Eritrea was among the first nations to confront Al-Qaeda in the 1990s, initiating efforts to drive Osama bin Laden and his network out of Africa. This proactive stance against terrorism predated the global focus on combating extremist threats, underscoring Eritrea's foresight and long-standing commitment to regional and global security.

Eritrea's long-standing perspectives – which is in the public domain – on enhancing effective and meaningful frameworks of cooperation among the littoral States of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region is another case in point. This initiative exemplifies Eritrea's dedication to fostering international trade and protecting global economic interests, reaffirming its position as a proactive and reliable regional partner.

Despite these achievements, Eritrea continues to be unfairly criticized in international discussions. Detractors frequently misrepresent its policy of self-reliance as isolationism, overlooking its strong ties with a plethora of global and regional countries. These partnerships reflect Eritrea's active engagement in global diplomacy and regional cooperation. In reality, it is some western countries that intermittently attempt to isolate Eritrea by perpetuating outdated narratives and imposing counterproductive policies. Eritrea's emphasis on sovereignty and independence is not a rejection of cooperation but a commitment to sustainable development and mutual respect.

Eritrea's national service program, often criticized by

these same quarters, is widely misunderstood too. Similar to programs in other nations, it was established to safeguard national security and uphold sovereignty, particularly during critical periods such as the border war with Ethiopia. Mischaracterizing it as forced labor disregards its purpose and historical context. National service in Eritrea is a collective responsibility, designed to defend the nation and contribute to its development, reflecting a commitment to unity and resilience rather than coercion.

Simplistic comparisons and pejorative labels do little justice to Eritrea's unique geopolitical context. Such analogies obscure the nation's active participation in international trade, its contributions to regional peace, and its efforts to forge sustainable partnerships. Calls for "regime change", as Rubin advocates, reflect a failure to understand the disastrous consequences of

similar interventions in countries like Libya and Iraq. Eritrea's policies, while not without challenges, are rooted in legitimate concerns about sovereignty and self-determination. External interference undermines these principles and violates international norms of non-interference.


Eritrea's achievements and contributions deserve recognition rather than dismissal. The country's proactive and cooperative role in the promotion of the security of the Red Sea, its commitment to combating terrorism, and its leadership in fostering regional integration highlight its strategic importance and dedication to global stability. What Eritrea seeks is constructive engagement based on mutual respect and understanding, not biased narratives or unjustified criticism.

Michael Rubin's critiques of Eritrea, including his latest


piece, "Eritrea Is the North Korea of Africa: America Must Act," exemplify a pattern of misrepresentation and biased narratives that fail to advance the interests of Eritrea or the Horn of Africa. Such rhetoric not only distorts Eritrea's reality but also perpetuates harmful stereotypes that undermine meaningful engagement and progress. Eritrea's steadfast commitment to sovereignty, regional stability, and sustainable development demonstrates its resilience and enduring significance. Through strong partnerships with global and regional powers and a focus on pragmatic, forward-thinking initiatives, Eritrea continues to chart a path defined by self-reliance, unity, and a vision for shared prosperity, neutralizing baseless critiques with its unwavering dedication to progress.



*Embassy of the State of Eritrea
Washington, DC
08 Jan 2025*

From Social Media



← Post






Yemane G. Meskel  

@hawelti

⌵ ...

Notorious cabal of Conflict Entrepreneurs seem to delve, these days, into another bout of their defamation campaigns against Eritrea (Micheal Rubin et al). Oblivious of their history that compromised Eritrea's inalienable national rights to the exigencies of US narrow geopolitical interests (John Foster Dulles), they have the temerity to claim that their illicit advocacy of "regime change" is prompted by "benign motives in support of the Eritrean people"!

 **Yemane G. Meskel**   @hawelti · Sep 6, 2022

Have this nagging feeling that it is some toxic mix of vanity & pathetic ego massaging that drives De Waal, Tibor Naggy & others in the League that drives them to heap insults on PIA/other great Statesmen. No way to make history or fit into some big shoes; so excel in being rude!

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OPINION

A Country Rich in Cultural Heritage, Historical Landmarks, and Natural Beauty

Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion

Although impacted by global crises in recent years, tourism continues to be one of the world's largest and most important economic sectors. It is estimated that over a billion tourists travel to an international destination every year, while domestic tourism continues to grow. Today, tourism accounts for a large proportion of global gross domestic product and also represents a significant percentage of the world's total exports. A large body of empirical work from settings around the world has recognized tourism as an important determinant of economic growth, and while estimates tend to vary, the tourism sector is believed to employ about one in every ten people worldwide. At the same time, it provides livelihoods and income-generating opportunities to hundreds of millions more.

Notably, tourism also stimulates investments in new infrastructure and human capital, can help to conserve the natural environment, and may promote reductions in poverty and inequality. (For example, women make up over half of the workforce in the tourism



benefits, tourism fosters cultural exchange and helps to promote understanding between different communities and countries. It provides valuable opportunities for local cultures and traditions to be shared with the world, leading to increased pride and preservation of cultural heritage. In turn, this encourages greater investment in arts, crafts, and heritage conservation, which enhances the destination's appeal.

Based on all of the above,

most important asset - is its people. Comprising a rich kaleidoscope of ethnolinguistic groups, religious faiths, and cultures, Eritrean people are invariably friendly, hospitable, and incredibly welcoming, and they tend to embrace visitors with great warmth and extreme generosity. They are what makes the country truly special.

Alongside the well-known and often visited urban centers of Asmara and Massawa, the city of Keren is especially appealing and worth visiting. It is surrounded by mountains and offers a scenic and culturally rich experience, while its vibrant market offers one the opportunity to experience the rich local culture, crafts, and food. Another truly awe-inspiring place to visit in Eritrea is Nakfa. The "place of resilience" and the EPLF's mountain fortress during the long liberation struggle, Nakfa is a small town of vast historical significance. It represents a symbol of Eritrean determination and resistance to colonial domination. In 1977, after having seemingly been on the verge of victory, the EPLF strategically retreated to Nakfa due to the massive intervention of the former USSR. At Nakfa they built heavy fortifications, including a forty-kilometer-long, labyrinth-like defensive trench in the surrounding mountains. Despite repeated attempts and extensive foreign support, the Ethiopian army was unable to dislodge the Eritreans from Nakfa. Between 1978 and 1981, the Dergue unleashed five large-scale military campaigns against the EPLF, none of which resulted in success. Today, Nakfa is a calm, serene town that not only offers visitors a pleasant trip and some breathtaking landscapes, but

also a moving look at one of the most important chapters from the country's remarkable past.

Eritrea is also blessed with diverse flora and fauna, both at land and in the sea. Among the country's most important ecosystems are the coastal marine and island ecosystems of the Red Sea. The waters off of Eritrea's coastline contain over 1,100 fish species and 44 genera of hard coral, resulting in one of the highest recorded levels of endemism and species diversity for a water body. Remarkably, around 18 percent of fish species and 20 percent of coral species are reported to be endemic to these waters. As well, between 380-400 km of the Eritrean mainland and islands coastlines are occupied by mangrove forests, with three of the seven mangrove species present in the Red Sea found the Eritrean coast. Turning to land, Eritrea has a unique northern African elephant population, and the world's only viable population of free-ranging African wild ass (donkey). The country is also home to a number of other globally rare and endangered species, such as the Nubian Ibex and several gazelles. Several years ago, a long-missing gazelle species, the Eritrean Gazelle, was also rediscovered after nearly 90 years.

In addition, while a number of surveys are ongoing, it is believed that there are between 550-600 bird species in Eritrea (comprising a mix of resident and regular seasonal migrants). In recent years, studies have also recorded more than 10 reptile species (mainly lizards) in the country. Excitingly, one species of amphibian, the Asmara Toad, previously thought to be extinct

has recently been rediscovered, while the Eritrea Side-neck Turtle, a species found only in Eritrea and that had been feared extinct, was observed again several years ago. Eritrea's plant and agricultural biodiversity is also considerable. The country is the center of origin for several field crops and there are clear indicators of rich genetic diversity both in cultivated and wild forms. Moreover, the Northern and Southern Red Sea regions of the country house some of the last remaining tropical coniferous and broad-leaved forests along the Horn of Africa.

As a nation blessed with a rich history, Eritrea is full of significant historic landmarks. Adi Keih and Senafe, for instance, located in the Debub region, feature a range of cultural and archaeological attractions. Qohaito, which is positioned at an altitude of around 2700 meters, is a particularly popular destination for local and foreign visitors alike. It is believed the location once served as a kind of summer retreat location for the rich merchants that were resident in nearby towns. Today, its ruins are spread over a large area, approximately 2.5 kms wide and 15 kms long. (Remarkably, according to researchers, as much as 80 to 90 percent of its ruins remain unexcavated.) Among Qohaito's most important ruins is the Temple of Mariam Wakiro, built on a rectangular plan on a solid platform, and which may have been the site of a very early Christian church or even a pre-Christian temple. In the local language this site has long been referred to as the "Abode of the Prestigious One." Not far from Qohaito is another spectacular attraction: Mount Emba Soira. Reaching well over 3000 meters, it offers breathtaking views of the entire surrounding region.

Notably, the Southern Red Sea Region is also home to rich culture, history, and beauty. Assab, Sokota, and Tio hold significant historical importance and offer visitors unique experiences. The region's people, reflecting rich cultures, languages, and traditions, also provide visitors with valuable insight into the diversity of Eritrea.

Overall, while the tourism sector in Eritrea is still in its early stages of take-off, the country offers a wealth of attractions for those who venture to explore it.



sector.) Tourism also augments foreign exchange reserves, which is particularly vital for many developing countries; empirical analyses suggest that for the world's forty poorest countries, tourism ranks as the second-most important source of foreign exchange. Of course, tourism also helps in diversifying economies, especially in developing countries that might rely heavily on agriculture or natural resources.

Importantly, beyond its array of economic and developmental

for Eritrea, the tourism sector can serve as a powerful tool for development through providing economic opportunities, enhancing cultural exchange, and promoting sustainable development. Although it is far from the largest in terms of geographic area (covering an area of approximately 125,000 km²), Eritrea boasts a wealth of attractions and special destinations. (The following seeks to focus on those that are often overlooked or lesser known.)

Eritrea's greatest draw - and its



Sona Berhane

A Critical Look at the Production and Distribution of Music in Eritrea

1. Brief History of Music Production

Music has been with us for centuries, and for a majority of that time, the only way we could record it was on paper and in text form, which could then be read and played by musicians. This procedure was a very popular practice, better known by its more familiar name: a concert. Attending a concert, the alternative to which was reading the silent notes on a sheet music, was how people experienced music.

made with time, nothing too radical – we went from using vinyl records to using cassettes to using CDs. The model of creator-producer-consumer remained basically unchanged. And then, we reached the digital age, where for the first time in human history, data could be created, stored and reproduced virtually, not physically.

This transition from using

channels for music, as well as films, is one of the most detrimental problems. Across the city, there are many, many video and music stores that sell all kinds of audio-visual files. It's easy to forget that these places are, first and foremost, businesses. They are not distribution channels. Because they usually obtain most of their merchandise through piracy, they are not burdened with any legal or ethical responsibilities towards the artist or the producer. Most importantly, there is no way to keep track of how many copies of the product, be it music or film, have been sold to customers. This way of doing things disrupts and breaks up the conventional process of production and distribution. On one side you have the artists and the producers, on the other hand you have these “distributors” and the consumers. Obviously, it's not the side of the artists that makes profits, it's the shops. And even for them, there's a limit to how much they can profit from a product before it is simply shared amongst people and already everywhere.

duplication and distribution is unthinkable. This is why digital platforms go to great lengths to keep their digital files from being extracted from the platforms.

Where does this leave us?

For artists and creators, and even producers, this is a huge disaster. Not only do musicians make very little, but they can often end up creating zero revenue for their work, which means they've actually lost money. Because, remember, musicians need to secure the services of a recording studio, musicians to record with, and an expert to master the final sound of the album. That's why we are witnessing a wave of artists shifting form creating studio albums towards releasing singles. In fact, ask yourselves how many albums you can think of that were released in Eritrea in 2024?

This impacts the growth of the industry negatively. At this stage, the arts fall prey to the dictates of the market which is known for rewarding quantity over quality.

3. Laying the Groundwork for a Thriving Music Industry

The possible path of addressing this pervasive problem is threefold: government support, industry development, and public appreciation.

A certain degree of policy reform is crucial. The implementation and reinforcement of copyright laws to protect artists' intellectual property rights must become a priority. Another vital pillar of the music infrastructure is the establishment of music instruction, not only as periods added to the school syllabus but as academic departments in our institutions of higher education. We can invest in the development of recording studios, music venues, and organize music festivals, concerts, and

other cultural events to showcase and celebrate Eritrean talent. Grants and foundations can also be created to support musicians and artists by staging competitions, thereby stoking creativity and originality.

The establishment of a strong, capable, and potent music industry association is necessary to advocate for the rights of musicians, to promote industry standard practices, and to facilitate collaboration between stakeholders. For the maintenance of quality and literacy in both creators and consumers, it is essential to encourage and support music journalism and criticism. It should be noted that the critiques of songs or films should be conducted by practicing professionals of each respective art. Stopping people on the street and questioning them about a given work of art does not count as journalism or criticism. And most crucially, we must prioritize the development of a digital distribution platform whereby legal and accessible offline apps and platforms can be created through which music streaming, downloads, and sales can take place. This necessitates the consistent launch of public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the importance of supporting original music and the dangers of piracy.

We come from a long history of a rich and vibrant musical legacy, and it is up to us to honor, preserve, and continue this great tradition.



SHAREit is an extremely popular mobile app whose primary function is to transfer data from one device to another, and it also serves as a music and video player app. Its popularity can be attributed to the fact that it works offline and is incredibly user-friendly. It is also untraceable. The convenience that SHAREit affords us cannot be overstated. The problem arises when, beyond transferring photos and videos of our own creation, we start to share and transfer professional works of music, film, and music videos without the legal permission from the creators. (Of course, these files are first obtained from these rampant video and music stores.) When we do this, we cross over into piracy. Piracy is the unauthorized obtainment, duplication, or sharing of inventions or works protected by intellectual property law. All artistic works, especially those prone to unauthorized digital duplication like music and film, fall under the category of intellectual property. While it's true that piracy is unlikely to be completely eradicated, it can be kept at the fringes of mainstream production and distribution.

It is only recently, little over a century ago, that we invented a way to actually commit music onto physical medium in its audio form. This format was a tremendous advancement as you only needed to put the record on to listen to the music, without musicians. This arrangement, which should have put musicians out of jobs, actually turned out to be advantageous to them. Since the producers didn't actually own the music, they had to buy the right to the works from the musicians. The music was then recorded and reproduced in large numbers and made available to the public who, in turn, had to pay to obtain a copy of the product. This process benefited all parties involved: the musicians, the producers, the distributors, and the consumers.

physical media to using virtual media completely changed the paradigm. There was no going back. We tried to adapt our conventional, balanced music business model into the digital landscape. We came up with virtual music streaming platforms like Spotify, iTunes, and Soundcloud, to name a few. Artists could present their digital works on these platforms and sell you copies, so to speak.

But they don't actually sell you digital copies – they sell you access to their digital copies which you can only find on the platform. Why don't they allow digital copies to be extracted from these platforms?

2. Current State of Music Production and Distribution in Eritrea

The lack of official distribution

For years, the process of production and distribution went on like this. Slight changes were

For any other commercially designed product, an item of clothing or an electronic device, for example, this model of



Development

Community Development in Mihlab

Mussie Efriem

Located approximately 43 kilometers northeast of Keren, the village of Mihlab sits amidst picturesque landscapes, passing through the charming villages of Rufda, Fredaib, Aibaba, and Gerger. It has a favorable climate and offers a serene environment for its inhabitants. People who live in Mihlab earn a living primarily by farming and raising animals.

The Geleb River is the lifeblood of Mihlab. Originating in the highlands of Geleb, the river gracefully meanders through the region, eventually flowing into Sh'eb. Lush gardens flourish along its banks, a testament to the river's life-giving properties. These fertile pockets of land are carefully cultivated, yielding a variety of crops such as sorghum, millet, and maize and vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes and lettuce. The sandy nature of the soil presents a significant challenge to agricultural productivity, but the resilient residents of Mihlab continue to cultivate the land, adapting their farming practices to the unique characteristics of the soil.

In Mihlab administrative area, there are four villages: Gerbet, Koreret, Noret, and Baba Harsh, collectively forming a vibrant and interconnected community. The development of the education sector in the administrative area began almost from scratch after independence. The only school in the area was established in 1972 through the collective efforts of the villagers, a testament to the community's commitment to education. However, this promising initiative was tragically interrupted by the oppressive Derg regime, which caused its closure. Following Eritrea's independence, the school was renovated and opened its doors to enthusiastic learners. The school currently has nine classrooms, supplemented by additional makeshift classrooms to accommodate the growing student population. Four new classrooms were subsequently added, making possible the opening of a middle school.

Two years ago, a momentous event transpired in Mihlab: the establishment of a secondary school within the village itself. This development was embraced with great enthusiasm by the residents because it meant students no longer had to travel to the distant

Dekemhare Boarding School in the Southern region upon completing their junior-high education. The long-distance commute naturally increased parental concerns, particularly regarding the safety and well-being of their children.

The opening of the secondary school has ushered in a new era for education in Mihlab. Most notably, it has dramatically increased female enrollment in secondary school. The prospect of sending girls to distant boarding schools was often met with strong parental resistance due to cultural norms. The establishment of the local secondary school has effectively removed the barrier. Girls now have easier access to quality education, fostering greater gender equality within the community. Furthermore, the school has witnessed a significant improvement in overall student performance. Notably, female students have emerged as strong and highly competitive learners, excelling academically and setting a high standard for the entire student body.

Mihlab's commitment to education is not limited to the regular school system. It has also demonstrated its commitment to lifelong learning. A youth out-of-school program is currently serving 156 students, providing educational opportunities for those who may have missed out on formal schooling. Furthermore, adult education centers in the neighboring villages of Gerbet and Kojet offer literacy skills to adults, empowering them to become more active and engaged members of their community.

Through these efforts, a remarkable achievement has been realized in the main village of Mihlab; nearly all residents have overcome illiteracy. This significant milestone underscores the community's dedication to education and its recognition of the crucial role it plays in individual and societal development.

Freselam School, the heart of the educational system in Mihlab, stands as a testament to the community's commitment to learning. With a total student enrollment of approximately 1300, from primary to secondary level, the school plays a vital role in shaping the future of the community. A dedicated team of 32 teachers provides instruction,



Mr. Yemane Kifle

with Tigre serving as the primary language of instruction in the primary grades, in accordance with the Ministry of Education's policy that every child should learn in their mother tongue.

Mr. Yemane Kifle Gergish, head of the health facility in the administrative area, sheds light on the healthcare service available to the local communities. The single health facility serves communities in Aibaba, Kuruh, and Mihlab administrative areas, providing outpatient consultations, blood pressure monitoring, essential

Furthermore, the area has witnessed a significant shift in social attitudes. Harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, which were once prevalent, have gradually declined due to sustained public awareness campaigns. These campaigns have effectively challenged deeply ingrained cultural norms, promoting gender equality and the well-being of women and girls.

The Ministry of Health plays a crucial role in ensuring the continuous provision of essential healthcare services. The health



children vaccinations, child care and prenatal and postnatal care. The facility plays a crucial role in serving a substantial population of approximately 13,000 individuals.

A notable success story is the high utilization of antenatal care services. Virtually all pregnant women in the area access these vital services, a testament to both the effectiveness of public health campaigns and the growing awareness of mothers about the importance of prenatal care for both their own health and the well-being of their unborn children.

The dedication of expectant mothers to accessing quality healthcare is truly commendable. Even those who live in remote areas would make the arduous journey to the health facility for delivery. This dedication highlights the growing trust in the quality of care provided by the facility and the increasing awareness of the importance of skilled birth attendants.

facility receives regular shipments of essential medicines every three months, ensuring that patients have access to the medications they require. Ophthalmic care has also seen significant improvement, now



reaching out to 87 percent of the population.

However, challenges remain. Begesa village, located in the Atekelezan subzone, faces the most significant geographical barriers to travel to the health facility. While this challenge remains, an alternative strategy

that is often adopted is that of assigning barefoot doctors who travel at intervals to villages in remote locations.

These barefoot doctors act as a crucial link between the central health facility and the community. They carry essential medicines from the health center and travel from village to village to deliver basic healthcare services and give health education. This proactive approach ensures that even the most isolated communities have access to essential health care. When faced with cases that exceed their scope of practice, these foot doctors effectively triage patients, referring complex cases to the central health facility for further examination and treatment.

Recognizing the importance of early detection and treatment of infectious diseases, the government has established a robust network of community health workers. In every village within the administrative area, including Mahadan, Alela, Noret, Aibaba, and Mihlab, dedicated members of the local communities are selected to act as health representatives and be responsible for the surveillance and prevention of tuberculosis (TB). These vigilant community health workers play a crucial role in identifying potential cases of TB and ensuring timely access to appropriate treatment.

The health facility boasts a dedicated team of three qualified staff, ensuring access to professional medical care for the local population. A significant achievement has been the successful implementation of a comprehensive childhood immunization program. Remarkably, 99% of children in the region have received all the recommended vaccinations, a

testament to the commitment of healthcare workers and the active participation of the community.

To ensure that even the most remote villages have access to these vital services, the healthcare team travels monthly to underserved areas to administer vaccinations and provide other essential healthcare services.



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

1. Position: Underground Mining Trainer
Department: ES/Training and Development
Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Design, Develop and implement underground Training and Assessment System.
- Conduct operator training and assessment in the Load and Haul, Drill, and Blast operations.
- Coach and mentor national trainers to make them competent trainers.
- Develop safety and health training packages and conduct actual training.

Task description expanded to core performance areas

- Design, Develop and implement underground Training and Assessment System
- Planning and Scheduling Mining operators training & assessment
- Conduct training & assessment
- Follow up and Proficiency level training
- Conduct training Impact and Effectiveness evaluation
- Reporting & record generation

Unique requirements/other information

- Good verbal and written communication skills in English.
- Ability to work in multicultural work environment.
- Must be highly motivated, driven by objectives and capable of multi – tasking.
- Coaching and mentoring skills.
- Understanding of instruction design system.
- Proven experience in Underground Mining Operation.
- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Degree or Diploma in related field ○ Trainer & assessor Certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5-10 years' experience in Underground Mining Operations ○ Competency on Underground Mining Equipment and Blasting Operations. ○ 5-6 years Underground Mining Load & Haul Operator training and Drill & Blast Operations training experience
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Computer Skills, Analytical Skill ○ Attention to detail ○ Plan, Organize & Execution skills ○ Presentation skills, Problem solving skill ○ Relevant trade skills, Assessment skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication English ○ Assertiveness, Interpersonal Relations ○ Integrity, Conflict resolution ○ Ability to work towards strict deadlines ○ High level of accuracy, Discretion

Position: HME Dewatering Mechanic
Department: Mining
Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Responsible for managing the pit dewatering pumps and engines by executing planned services, breakdown and major rebuilding of dewatering pumps.
- Manage and control spare parts availability.

Essential functions

- Safely maintain pit dewatering pumps to ensure targeted reliability and availability to support mining activities in all mining operations. (Planned and unplanned work)
- To rebuild dewatering pumps when needed to ensure availability of worn or failed pumps.

Task description expanded to core performance areas

- Planning
- Implementation of the plan
- Reporting

Unique requirements / other information

- The candidate must be Physically and Medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Formal Trade Certificate ○ Must have a valid driver licence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 - 5 years pit dewatering pump and engine experience ○ Knowledge of SYKES and or Godwin dewatering pumps ○ Knowledge of submersible pumps.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Computer Literacy MS Office – Intermediate) ○ Attention to detail, Analytical skill ○ Mechanical & Electrical dewatering experience ○ Problem solving skill ○ Reading and understanding technical diagrams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communications (English), Assertiveness ○ Interpersonal relations (Team player) ○ Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling ○ Ability to work towards strict deadlines ○ Discretion, High level of accuracy, Self-motivation ○ Integrity, Self-driven

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirement 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 will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.**
- **Application documents will not be returned to sender.**
- **All applications should be sent through the post office.**
- **Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.**

Address: Please mail your applications to:-
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

Please send a copy of your application to:

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

Notice

Here given to the public that members of the Abraham and Family Liquor P.l.c on their extra ordinary meeting held on 15/12/2024 resolved the transfer of shares by inheritance:-

1. Late Abraham Tesfamichael Kuflu 190 Shares of value of nakfa 380,000.00 transfered to spouse and inheritors' as follows; and Art.7 of the memorandum of the company amended as follows.

Members	Shares	Value of shares
1. Tegbaru Kidane Welderufael	231	162,000.00
2. Azieb Abrham Tesfamichael	55	110,000.00
3. Elsa Abrham Tesfamichael	54	108,000.00
4. Yosief Abrham Tesfamichael	10	20,000.00
5. Yohanes Abrham Tesfamichael	10	20,000.00
6. Awet Abrham Tesfamichael	10	20,000.00
7. Semhar Abrham Tesfamichael	10	20,000.00
Total	380	760,000.00

2. Adiam Abraham Tesfamichael to be appointed the manager of the company for unlimited period of time.

Abraham and Family Liquor p.l.c



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

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting interested applicants to apply for the following position for Bisha site project:

- Position: Occupational Health Nurse**
Department: ES/ Medical Service
Number required: One (01)
Contract Type: Indefinite

Primary purpose: -

- Patient Care
- Work as assigned by Mine Clinic at BMSC premises
- Emergency response to accidents
- Conduct medical examinations for pre-employment
- Escort patients with Ambulance
- Follow up in-patient cases
- Perform RDT tests for malaria.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Patient care
- Document work related accidents for insurance
- Maintain sanitization of medical equipment
- Escort patient via ambulance
- Preparation of medical equipment and dressing supplies
- Report writing

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS/ OTHER INFORMATION

- High level of Professional Ethics and integrity in patient information Confidentiality
- Candidate must be mentally and physically fit.

Qualification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diploma / Degree in Nursing 	
Knowledge and Experience	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-years' experience as clinical nurse or at least 6-months work experience in a Mine Clinic / Occupational Health Clinic • Currently working as clinical nurse 	
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer skills (Microsoft) • Health center experience recommended • Safety aware • Knowledge of utilization of basic medical equipment • RDT testing skills for malaria • ECG taking skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication – basic English / local language • Good Ethical practice and discipline with patients • Good Interpersonal Relations • Motivated to help sick patients and to rescue in accidents • Work in flexible shift works • Ability to work towards strict deadlines • Team player

General Information and other requirements:

- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- **Type of Contract:** Indefinite
- **Place of work:** Bisha
- Additional requirements for Nationals:**
 - Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provided evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
 - Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
 - Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card etc.).
 - Only shortlisted applicants will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
 - Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
 - All applications should be sent through the post office.
 - **Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.**
- **Address: Please mail your applications to.**
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276
Asmara, Eritrea
- **Note to Eritrean applicants:**
Please send a copy of your application to
1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea.



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Asmara
Eritrea

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting interested applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

- Construction Crew Leader**
Department: Engineering Services & Owner Construction
Section: Owner Construction
Number Required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Minimize and reduce the project construction costs.
- Monitoring and analyzing construction costs.
- Cooperating with project managers to help them meet budgeting goals.
- Writing reports and presenting them to management.
- Developing and adjusting budgets.
- Provides technical assistance as needed by internal customers.
- Researching to find opportunities to reduce expenses.

Essential Functions

- Implement design and cost estimation for new building projects.
- Tracking all costs associated with a project, such as labor, material and equipment, services, transportation expenses, and other related items.
- Cost control also involves estimating future expenses and identifying areas where a project can save money or become more profitable

Unique requirements / other information

- Candidate must be physically and medically fit.
- Candidate must be construction-wise Qualified.
- Plumbing, fitting, masonry, and construction experience
- Must be able to work outside exposed to Heat, wind, and dusty environments.
- Must be able to work at Heights.
- Must have Eritrean Driver's License Minimum Code 2.

Qualifications:

- BSc in Civil Engineering
- Technical College Civil Engineering Diploma

Knowledge and Experience:

- 5+ years relevant experience .

Technical and Behavioural Skills

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate)	Communication (English) and local language
Attention to detail	Assertiveness, Ability to work towards strict deadlines
Analytical skill	Interpersonal Relations, Self-motivation
Construction & Maintenance experience	Integrity, High level of accuracy
Problem-solving skill, Supervisory experience	Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling

General Information and other requirements:

- **Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- **Type of Contract:** Indefinite
- **Place of work:** Bisha
- 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 will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
 - Application documents will not be returned to sender.
 - All applications should be sent through the post office.
 - **Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.**
- **Address: Please mail your applications to.**
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276
Asmara, Eritrea
- **Note to Eritrean applicants:**
Please send a copy of your application to
1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea



“... We all Learned that we Shared Common Aspects”- An

Interview with Larmbert Ebitu

Sabrina Solomon

How was the conference?

The conference was amazing. There was a lot to be shared and learned. I attended presentations by people both from Eritrea and from other countries. All of the presentations and papers were extremely informative.

What significance do you think such conferences provide?

These conferences are significant because the experiences of one country may not be identical to those of another, but we can always learn from each other. This particular conference was unique in that it involved people from various nationalities. It provided us with a platform to exchange ideas and experiences. During my presentation, for instance, some people had different opinions, but we all learned that we shared common aspects. This level of interaction wouldn't have been possible without the conference. The proximity of the listeners also made the experience more personal and engaging. It was enriching to sit next to the people I was speaking with and discussing ideas. So, the event planners did an amazing job in achieving this goal.

What was the paper you presented about and what was the aim behind your paper?

My paper was titled “Emerging Geopolitical Alliances: Whither Africa?” Africa is currently experiencing renewed global interest, meaning that the interest of Western countries, European nations, and even Gulf countries in Africa has intensified. This is the third wave of significant interest directed towards Africa. Looking back at history, the first wave of interest occurred when European powers decided to colonize and partition Africa. The second wave coincided with the Cold War between Russia and the United States. Now, we are in the third wave, with interest in Africa coming from all sides of the globe, from east to west and north to south. All of these powers are now developing strategies on how to engage with Africa. Metaphorically, Africa is now “wanted” from everywhere.

The question then becomes: What do we do as Africans, and where do we go from here? This

Among the papers presented during the ICES 2025 conference, one of the themes of self-reliance, sovereignty, and global power asymmetry was addressed by Mr. Larmbert Ebitu in his presentation on “Emerging Geopolitical Alliances: Whither Africa?” Larmbert Ebitu is a Political Affairs Analyst specializing in African geopolitical dynamics and pan-African issues. Based in Uganda, he has been featured on RT media and published widely in Uganda's mainstream media on political affairs. He frequently contributes analyses on pan-African topics with Africa Interest media, where he explores Africa's evolving role within global alliances. His work brings a critical perspective on the socio-political trends shaping Africa's future within the context of multipolarity. He visited Eritrea for the first time to attend the ICES conference. Here are some excerpts from our conversation.



advantages, we must prioritize fundamental internal development. This includes establishing a unified foreign policy that addresses issues concerning Africa on the global stage. Another crucial step is the development of a unified military force that can contribute to the security and stability of African nations. These internal foundations are essential before effectively engaging with the external world.

You are active on social media concerning the topic of Pan-Africanism. Tell me more about it please.

Yes, I write, blog, and provide commentary on both mainstream media and social media platforms. My focus is primarily on the positive aspects of Pan-Africanism, emphasizing the shared values and common goals

values and focus on what binds us together. While acknowledging the existence of differences is important, the crucial question is how to live together despite these differences. This is the message I strive to convey through my social media engagement.

Do you think social media can be a tool or means of uniting Africans?

Yes, but it's important to acknowledge the limitations of social media. These platforms are not entirely within our control, as they can be shut down or manipulated.

However, social media has undeniably brought people closer. Traditional media like radio and newspapers are declining in influence. Social media has emerged as a powerful voice,

narrative manipulation.

While limiting the flow of information to our people might seem like a solution, it is also a dangerous approach. I believe that good governance relies on trusting one's people to make informed decisions. However, it is equally important to protect them from misinformation and manipulation.

For Africa, a crucial step is to establish strong media houses and communication channels that prioritize African interests. Currently, Western media dominates the African media landscape, with their channels readily available even in remote villages. This widespread presence is a deliberate strategy to exert cultural influence.

This presents a significant challenge for Africa. However, we

is the fundamental question that my paper explores. Currently, the prevailing opinion is that African nations should carefully consider which alliances to join and how to best leverage the opportunities presented by these alliances. However, I argue that this perspective is flawed. I believe that this perception of having numerous options is an illusion. African nations are not in control of the parameters within which these “options” are presented.

Therefore, my argument emphasizes the need for African nations to first take charge of the continent before engaging in discussions about external alliances. Unless we are strong internally, we cannot truly benefit from these external engagements. It is an illusion to think that we have genuine options when we do not have control over the fundamental conditions that shape those options.

The second part of my argument focuses on the potential destructiveness of these so-called opportunities presented by alliances. These alliances can distract us from addressing the critical internal issues that require our immediate attention. They often offer solutions that may not be the most beneficial for Africa. For example, direct foreign investment, while seemingly beneficial, can hinder the growth of local businesses.

While alliances may offer certain



that unite African nations.

Many discussions about Africa tend to dwell on the negative aspects and the divisions that exist. However, we often overlook the many similarities that unite us. I often hear the argument that Africa is too heterogeneous. But consider the European Union; they are not a homogenous bloc, yet they have found ways to unite despite their differences.

We Africans also possess more similarities than differences. We need to recognize these shared

allowing individuals to express themselves freely.

Mr. Larmbert, how can we change the negative and biased narratives about Africa and how can we solve this issue as Africans amongst ourselves?

The world today operates on the principle of “narrative warfare.” Before any physical action takes place, the narrative battle must be won. This is how the world functions now. Before attempting a coup, for example, you must first win the support of others through

can leverage the tools available to us, such as social media, to build our own strong media platforms and counter these narratives.

Any final remarks?

This has been a truly valuable experience for me. It is my first time visiting Eritrea, and I have thoroughly enjoyed my time here. I particularly appreciate the peace and tranquility I have experienced, which is something I rarely encounter in other cities. I also greatly enjoyed the conference.

Thank you.