

ERITREA PARTICIPATES IN DOHA DIALOGUE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE



Eritrea participated in the 2nd Doha Dialogue Ministerial Conference, convened in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 5 and 6 October. The conference was organized in collaboration with Tanzania, Qatar and the African Union Commission.

Ambassador Beyene Russom, representing the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, participated in the conference, which was held under the theme “From Commitment to Action: Advancing Fair and

Sustainable Labor Mobility between Africa and GCC Countries.”

Addressing the conference, Ambassador Beyene said that Eritrea’s development path places human dignity and self-reliance at its center. He stressed that human resources are the country’s greatest strength and that, wherever citizens contribute their labor, their safety, welfare, and legal protection must be guaranteed at every step.

Ambassador Beyene underlined

that moving from shared principles to tangible results requires fair and transparent recruitment; skills recognition and technical and vocational education and training; as well as occupational safety and social protection.

The ministerial conference adopted two key procedural frameworks covering the establishment of mechanisms to sustain the dialogue and the provision of actionable governance guidelines. *(Full text of the statement is on page 5)*

TRAINING PROVIDED IN COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE EMBASSY OF CHINA

A training program on “Public Diplomacy,” organized based on an agreement reached between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea and the Embassy of China in Asmara, was held in Asmara from September 8 to 28.

The training—prepared by Beijing International College, China, and delivered by senior Chinese experts and professionals—was attended by 25 participants drawn from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the PFDJ (People’s Front for Democracy and Justice), the Ministry of Information, and the Commission of Culture and Sports.

The training aimed to deepen existing knowledge in the field of diplomacy and expand public relations activities.

Highlighting the contribution of the acquired knowledge toward elevating their expertise in public diplomacy, the participants commended the role played by the Eritrean Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organizing and making the program a success.

This training program is part of the educational cooperation framework conducted between Eritrea and the People’s Republic of China.



VARIOUS ACTIVITIES BY DIASPORA NATIONALS

Nationals residing in Europe, the UK, and the US have conducted various activities aimed at strengthening their organizational capacity and awareness.

Accordingly, a training-of-trainers program was organized in Malmö, Sweden, under the theme “Progressive Leadership for Sustainable Development.” The training was attended by 48 nationals from 10 European countries, heads of YPFDJ, and heads of Public and Community Affairs at Eritrean missions.

At the event, Mr. Fesehatsion Petros, Eritrea’s Ambassador to

Italy and non-resident Ambassador to the Scandinavian countries, gave a briefing on the objective situation in the homeland. Noting that the objective of the YPFDJ is to nurture conscious and capable youth in all aspects, Ambassador Fesehatsion urged the youth to be mindful of their responsibilities, prioritize their country’s development, remain committed, and enhance their capacity through education and skills development.

The participants reviewed their activities and called for due attention to political and educational programs, the recruitment of new members, and the strengthening of

the Hidri organization’s capacity.

In the same vein, nationals in the UK commemorated the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Revolution School on 3 October in



London under the theme “Vibrant Commemoration: New Impetus for Nation Building.”

The program, in which a number of nationals took part, featured a photo exhibition reflecting the history and development of the school.

Mr. Saleh Abdella, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the UK and Ireland, said that the establishment of the Revolution

School under difficult circumstances attests to the EPLF’s farsighted vision of the crucial role of educated human resources in Eritrea’s future. He added that the contribution

of this bold decision is evident in the reconstruction process and the safeguarding of national sovereignty.

Mr. Suleiman Hassan, head of Consular Affairs, also provided an extensive briefing on the history and development of the school, including the challenges encountered and the measures taken to address them.

Likewise, nationals residing in Chicago, the US, organized a sports program under the theme “Strong

Eritrean Youth Builds Strong Eritrean Community.”

The objective of the program was to enable Eritrean children living abroad to understand their culture and norms, improve their physical and psychological well-being through sports, and get to know one another.

The program was attended by children aged 7 to 15.

Similarly, a seminar focusing on the objective situation in the homeland, as well as regional and global developments, was conducted for nationals in southern Sweden.

The seminar, held on 3 October in the city of Malmö, was attended by Mr. Fesehatsion Petros, Eritrea’s Ambassador to Italy and non-resident Ambassador to the Scandinavian countries; Mr. Mohammed-Ali Mohammed-Seid, Chargé d’Affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the Scandinavian countries; Mr. Yemane Gebrekidan, head of Consular Affairs; Ms. Zaid Okbazgi, chairperson of the national committee in Sweden; and heads of national organizations.



Eritrea: Sovereignty Is Never an “Old Narrative”

The Embassy of the State of Eritrea in Washington, D.C. has taken note of the Middle East Forum article, “Eritrea’s Old Red Sea Narrative Meets a New Middle East,” published on 21 September 2026, in response to the interview granted by Eritrea’s Foreign Minister, Osman Saleh, to Middle East Eye.

The article presents a selective and fundamentally distorted account of Eritrea’s history and consequently mischaracterizes the basis of Eritrea’s contemporary position on the Red Sea. The most important correction concerns its persistent and misleading description of Eritrea as having simply “seceded” from Ethiopia. This formulation is not merely imprecise; it reverses the historical sequence and obscures the legal and political circumstances through which Eritrea became an independent state. Addressing this issue is critical not only to refute the specific claims made by the Middle East Forum, but also to correct a broader, pervasive myth. Eritrea was never a part of the Ethiopian nation, and any narrative that treats Eritrea as a simple territory seceded from Ethiopia misrepresents its distinct history formation as an Italian colony and nation building processes, its forced federation and subsequent military occupation, and the legitimate political and protracted armed struggle of its people to restore its full independence.

Historical Context and Colonial Formation

The History Eritrea’s modern territorial identity did not originate as a subdivision of Ethiopia. Like many African states, Eritrea emerged within internationally

recognized territorial boundaries shaped by the colonial period. Eritrea was constituted as an Italian colony in the late nineteenth century and was subsequently administered by Britain following the Second World War. The post-war disposition of Eritrea, however, was shaped not only by considerations concerning the territory and its population, but also by the strategic calculations of the major Allied Powers in the emerging Cold War. Eritrea’s location along the Red Sea, its ports and strategic position overlooking vital maritime routes gave the territory considerable geopolitical importance at a time when the international order was increasingly being structured around competing strategic interests.

The Imposed Federation and Subsequent Liberation Struggle Against this broader geopolitical backdrop, and following extensive international deliberations over Eritrea’s future, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 390 A (V) in December 1950, establishing a bogus “Federal Arrangement” between Eritrea and Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown. The Federation formally came into effect in September 1952.

The historical record thereafter is not a matter of competing narratives. The Federal Arrangement was progressively dismantled, and Eritrea was forcibly annexed and incorporated into Ethiopia in 1962. The subsequent thirty-year Eritrean liberation struggle therefore cannot accurately be reduced to a conventional “secessionist” movement. It was a prolonged struggle over the political status and right of decolonization of the Eritrean people following the termination of the ill-devised and imposed “Federal Arrangement” and the subsequent, unlawful, incorporation of Eritrea into Ethiopia.

The Referendum and International Recognition

The question was ultimately settled not through an externally imposed geopolitical arrangement but through the exercise of the Eritrean people’s right to determine their political status. Following the end of the armed struggle and the liberation of Eritrea in 1991, an internationally observed referendum was conducted in April 1993. United Nations Observer Mission teams covered almost all the 1,012 polling stations. Of 1,174,654 registered voters, 1,154,001 participated, representing a turnout of 98.24 percent. Of those participating, 1,098,015 voted in favor of independence. The official provisional result therefore recorded 99.805 percent support for independence.

The international legal and political status that followed is equally clear. On 26 May 1993, the United Nations Security Council

recommended Eritrea’s admission to UN membership, and on 28 May 1993, the General Assembly admitted Eritrea as a Member State

without a vote. Eritrea’s status as an independent and sovereign state is therefore, not a provisional political

Continued on page 5

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti · 2h

Ethiopia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is these days accusing Eritrea for acts of "unprovoked aggression that may jeopardize regional peace and security".

Audacity and duplicity in their most extreme forms!

The indelible facts:

1. Ethiopia has in essence declared a war of aggression against Eritrea when its Prime Minister announced to his Parliament on 13 October 2023 that his regime will acquire "sovereign access to the sea, through negotiations if possible and by force if necessary".
2. As illustrated in the Press Release issued at the time (link below), Eritrea responded with exemplary restraint and equanimity to underline that it will not be provoked by these perplexing pronouncements and events.
3. In subsequent and repetitive campaigns to agitate and solicit support from his domestic constituencies to his war agenda, the PP's leader invoked "Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights" as a useful precedent for what he had in mind for Assab.
4. He went further to denigrate and deny Eritrea's independence by stating that "he could not find any legal documents in all Ethiopian Government archives – the Cabinet, Parliament etc. – in relation to Eritrea's independence".
5. His periodic and strident agitations included urging and reminding the Ethiopian Army that its core mission centered on "ensuring and maintaining the security of the Red Sea from the edge of Somalia to the Port of Massawa".

6. Taking their cue from the Potemkin Party's Chief, senior political and military officials dwelt on provocative statements on several public events; essentially to declare that they will correct the "historical mistake" and forcefully occupy the Eritrean port of Assab as well as its entire southern coastline to secure "strategic depth" to their phantom naval force.

7 And, on 27 September last month, the Ethiopian Army's Deputy Chief of Staff openly declared that "the offensive launched in Tigray will not stop there". He went on to state: "Mekelle is a mere stop-over, our ultimate destination is Assab; our main objective is to install our flag in the Red Sea".

8 The hysterical infatuation with the Red Sea must also be seen with previous intentions to wage a war of invasion against Eritrea but that were not publicly divulged at the time. Indeed, the PP regime did not only try to entice the TPLF to join forces for an invasion against Eritrea in confidential meetings in Djibouti and Seychelles during the Tigray War in early/mid 2022, but a confidential report issued by the EU Envoy after her visit to Ethiopia in September 2022 – a couple of months prior to the Pretoria Agreement – bluntly announced that the 2018 Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia had become "null and void". These were apparently sinister machinations to which Eritrea had no inkling at the time.

In brief, the Ethiopian regime has been pursuing, in effect, an unprovoked war of aggression against Eritrea for more than three years now in flagrant breach of foundational principles of international law and the UN Charter that prohibit the threat or use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of another Member State.



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PRESS RELEASE

Discourses – both actual and presumed – on water, access to the sea, and related topics floated in the ...



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**Editor-In-Chief
Amanuel Mesfun**

**Asst. Editor-In-Chief
Sirak Habtemichael**

P.O.Box: 247

Tel: 11-41-14

Fax: 12-77-49

E-mail:

eritreaprofilemoi@gmail.com

Advertisement: 12-50-13

Layout

Azmera Berhane

Betelhiem Tadesse

Muna Yemane

SpotLight

The Effort to Improve Food Security and Build Resilience

Bana Negusse

Arriving in just under a week, World Food Day (WFD) is one of the most widely observed dates on the United Nations calendar. First celebrated in 1979, the day commemorates the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

At the same time, rising obesity and persistent food waste underscore a global food system in which abundance and deprivation exist side by side. These realities demonstrate that food security is not simply about producing enough food; it is also about ensuring equitable access, sustainability, and resilience.

To further assist farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) implements programs focused on water harvesting, expansion of arable land, improved seed varieties, modern farming techniques, and environmentally friendly inputs. Measures to address soil erosion and land degradation are complemented by initiatives aimed at diversifying rural livelihoods through integrated household packages that can supplement incomes and strengthen resilience.

Livestock health is another national priority. A comprehensive national program provides free and compulsory vaccination against major animal and zoonotic diseases. Since 2013, an average of 2.5 million animals have been vaccinated each year, contributing to significant reductions in disease incidence and mortality.

Capacity building is also central to Eritrea's agricultural development. Through the MoA and Hamelmalo College of Agriculture, experts and extension agents provide hands-on training and technical support across the country at no cost. The establishment of farmer field schools has been particularly valuable, providing farmers with opportunities to exchange knowledge, share experiences, and adopt improved practices in crop and livestock management.

Within this broader agricultural strategy, Eritrea has developed a number of complementary approaches aimed specifically at household and small-scale farmers. One flagship initiative is the Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP), launched in 2013 to promote inclusion, sustainability,

and poverty reduction. Participating rural households receive a comprehensive package that typically includes a dairy cow or 12 goats, 25 chickens, two beehives, 20 fruit and leguminous trees, a vegetable garden, cropland, and access to modern agricultural inputs and training. Thousands of households, many of them headed by women, have benefited from the initiative, contributing to improvements in nutrition, income generation, and household self-sufficiency.

Alongside MIHAP, the Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy (SMCFS) targets farmers engaged in producing a diverse range of commodities for the market, with the aim of strengthening their productive and commercial capacity. The Comprehensive Small and Productive Farm Plot (SPFP), meanwhile, focuses on the larger segment of farmers who depend primarily on rain-fed agriculture. Together, MIHAP, SMCFS, and SPFP provide distinct but complementary approaches for supporting household and small-scale farming, while forming part of a wider agricultural strategy that also encompasses larger-scale commercial production and modern irrigation. This combination is intended to broaden participation in agricultural development while improving productivity, market access, and resilience across different categories of farmers.

Notably, Eritrea is also exploring new approaches to agriculture through urban and peri-urban farming. Techniques including vertical farming, rooftop gardening, hydroponics, and aquaponics are being promoted to diversify diets and improve access to fresh produce.

By combining nutrient-rich crops with short-cycle livestock such as chickens and rabbits, these systems can also contribute to improved nutrition in urban communities.

Another area with considerable potential in Eritrea is date palm production. The climate of the Red Sea region is well suited to date cultivation, and the government has encouraged development of the sub-sector since 2003. Through partnerships with the UNDP, FAO, and IFAD, Eritrea is working to modernize the industry through technological support and training for farmers and national experts. These efforts are opening new opportunities for livelihoods, food security, and economic development.

Partnerships remain an important pillar of Eritrea's agricultural strategy. Cooperation with regional and international organizations continues to support research, regulation, extension services, and capacity building across the sector.

Overall, despite persistent challenges, Eritrea has made progress in strengthening food security and agricultural development. Looking ahead, the country's continued investment in infrastructure, innovation, and sustainable agricultural practices provides a foundation for long-term food security. With sustained attention to climate resilience, capacity building, and inclusive growth, Eritrea is working toward greater self-reliance and stability. In the spirit of World Food Day 2026, Eritrea's experience demonstrates how sustained national efforts, innovation, and local action can contribute to the broader global pursuit of a food-secure, zero-hunger world.



United Nations (FAO) in 1945, an intergovernmental organization dedicated to achieving food security for all. Each year, WFD serves as a call for global solidarity in the fight against hunger and for the development of food systems that are more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive.

Despite decades of progress, the global fight against hunger continues to face mounting challenges. According to the FAO, agrifood systems around the world are under unprecedented pressure. Conflict, extreme weather and climate change, economic shocks, and widening inequality are placing increasing strain on the land, water, and biodiversity upon which communities depend. As supply chains come under pressure and food costs rise, millions of people are being pushed further into food insecurity.

Worldwide, an estimated 645 million people, or 7.8 percent of the global population, faced chronic hunger in 2025, according to the FAO, while 266 million people in food-crisis countries experienced acute food insecurity. Some 35.5 million children were acutely malnourished, including 9 million suffering from severe wasting. Meanwhile, 2.69 billion people — 32.7 percent of the world's population — could not afford a healthy diet, with the figure rising to 66.6 percent in Africa.

Against this backdrop, countries such as Eritrea are working to strengthen their food systems and promote more sustainable agricultural practices. As the world prepares to mark WFD, Eritrea's efforts to improve food security and build resilience form part of this wider global commitment.

Since gaining independence in 1991, Eritrea has placed food security at the heart of its national development agenda. Situated in the Horn of Africa and characterized largely by arid and semi-arid conditions, the country faces limited and highly variable rainfall, making agriculture particularly vulnerable to climate change. In response, Eritrea has prioritized reducing reliance on rain-fed agriculture and modernizing the sector to improve productivity and climate resilience.

Over the past three decades, the government has invested substantially in infrastructure to support agricultural development. Across the country, dams, water reservoirs, terraces, and catchments have been constructed to improve water availability for irrigation and domestic use. Around major dams, improvements to roads and storage facilities have also helped increase efficiency, expand market access, and support agricultural productivity.





Eritrean Proverbs: Eritrean Wisdom

By: Kidane – Shimendi

Proverbs are expressions of human comprehension of complex ideas or reality using images from daily life activities. They are short, memorable, rhythmic, and tend to use figurative language. Through proverbs, universal truth, moral lessons, and practical advice are shared across communities and generations.

Proverbs are reflections of collective wisdom, and by studying them one can understand the history, culture, and level of collective consciousness of a given community. They serve as a bridge between generations and communities, and they play a critical role in guiding communities' wisest decision and future course.

Eritrean communities have a rich treasure of proverbs. These proverbs reveal a foundational national identity built upon an interconnected set of core values: self-reliance, unity in diversity, resilience, hard work and others. These core values are the literal pillars of survival and national consciousness that define what it means to be Eritrean.

Self-reliance is one of the core pillars of Eritrean national identity. According to the Eritrean national charter, it is a basic principle in all fields -- political, economic and cultural. The charter states that politically, self-reliance means "to follow an independent line and give priority to internal conditions; economically, to rely on internal capabilities and

reflected in the proverbs of many Eritrean languages.

- Tigrinya: “ዘይናቱ ዘይሊ ከም ሳእኒ ይበሊ” English: “He who covets what is not his will wear out like a shoe.”

- Tigre: “ምንሕት ተዋብ ኢትገብእ” Tigrinya: “ዘይኣሓኽ



- ነግሙቻኽ” English: “The cattle that do not belong to you will never truly keep you warm.”

- o Kunama: “Dora’ a’nana’ ko’sso’ ko’simme’eno kuladaan’a fa n’a’dette.” Tigrinya: “ኣይይ ሃልያ ኣይሃሊያ ዕድመ ነጽፋረይ በለት ደርሆ” English: “The chicken said: whether my mother is around or not, long live my claws.”

- Kunama: “Daadeyitta’ no’kollime’ elannima” Tigrinya: “ዘይዕንቀኽስ ነጽልክዓልክ” English: “A pearl (or jewelry) that is not yours will never truly make you look beautiful.”

- o Blin: “Kinjila keyerned shaqu tamitela.” Tigrinya: “ምቕያር ኢቶንሲ ጸብሒ ነጽመቕር” English: “Changing the clay stove does not make the stew taste any better.”

በትሪ ኣይትደርቢ” English: “Do not throw away the stick in your hand just because you see plenty of wood on the tree ahead.”

This generationally cultivated principle of self-reliance shapes the Eritrean people’s culture of working hard. Self-reliance

widens their view and makes them see opportunity rather than scarcity. For this reason, challenges never win over the Eritrean people and make working hard their character. Here are some prominent proverbs that celebrate this character.

- Saho: “Abte gaba rabtaah, abto ractah.” Tigrinya: “ኢድ ሰራሒት ጸናሒት” English: “The working hand endures.”

- Kunama: “Godda’ Gabala kisa kilaake.” Tigrinya: “ኮፍሲ ንሀይ እውን ነጽልክዓሉ” English: “Even a monkey does not look good when it just sits around idly.”

- Bidawyet: “Tinari ooyaas han anf aat kitta.” Tigrinya: “ድቃሲ ንኸልቢ እውን ነይመቐመ” English: “Even a dog does not benefit from excessive sleep.”

- Saho: “Buhus lay yaddirre” Tigrinya: “ህኩይ ማይ ድራፋ” English: “A lazy person’s dinner is only water.”

- Saho: “Bohsa barha’h lee basariino gomboh lee baaxa.” Tigrinya: “ኮህኒትስ ንጌል ማርኮፍ: ንወዲ ድኽነት የስዕበሉም” English: “Laziness brings slovenliness to a daughter, and absolute poverty to a son.”

Working self-reliantly unites the people by transcending religious, language and cultural differences. Through self-reliance Eritreans have forged “unity in diversity,” a national value generations have cultivated to work in harmony for common prosperity. We can easily trace proverbs celebrating unity across all kinds of diversity.

- Beja (Bidawyet): “T’awayya ikwirba gwadadaatu.” Tigre: “ሰዳይት ሓርማዝ ኣውደቀቱ” Tigrinya: “ኢደይ-ኢድካስ ሓርማዝ የውድቕ” English: “Working hand in glove can bring down an elephant.”

- Blin: “La menajira dehey e’sela.” Tigrinya: “ኣንቲ በናጅር ድምጺ ነይትገብር” English: “A single bracelet makes no sound.”

- Bidawyet: “Gaal ayi hadooh kisaffagya.” Tigre: “ሐቲ እዳ እብ በ ኢተኣጣቕዕ” Tigrinya: “ኣንቲ ኢድስ ንበይና ነይተጣቕዕ” English: “You cannot clap using one hand.”

- Tigre: “ኣዳም እት በሌዕመ ኢለአተቃብሉ” Tigrinya: “ንበይኑ ዝበልዕሲ ይኸፍኣ” Saho: “Inketti bettoddeele crhuma” English: “One who eats alone becomes vile (or gets choked).”

The principle of “unity in diversity” gave birth to national resilience, whose strength was demonstrated during the long and bitter armed struggle. Resilience has remained a key value for national victory in the post-independence period as well. Here are examples of proverbs that describe the value of resilience.

- o Tigrinya: “መፍትሒ ራህዋስ ዓቕሊ” English: “The key to prosperity is patience.”

- o Tigrinya: “መሪር ዘይመዓመ: ጥዑም ነይረክብ” English: “He who has not tasted bitterness will never find sweetness.”

- o Tigrinya: “ዝተገነሰ ማዩ ይጸርየሉ” English: “For the one who waits patiently, the muddy water gets clean.”

- o Tigrinya: “መልክዕ ገረብ ቀጽሊ: መልክዕ ሰብ ዓቕሊ” English: “The beauty of a tree is its leaves; the beauty of a human is patience.”

- Tigrinya: “በዕራይ ናብ ዘበለ የብል ዕርሬ ኣጽንዕ” English: “No matter which way the ox turns, hold tight to the plow handle.”

Self-reliance in the Eritrean context reflects resilience and an overwhelming confidence. This significant national confidence detests lying and reveres speaking the truth. In the Eritrean culture, to be labelled a liar is an eternal curse that harms the reputation of a person for a generation while admiring someone as the truth teller is an eternal gift that makes

a generation proud. Here are examples of proverbs that praise truth.

- Kunama: “Ha’ka’ oy Kis’ayana ibol kisanni” Tigrinya: “ኣቂስ ብርእሳ እንተ ቀበርኪያ: ብእግራት ወጽኣ” English: “If you bury the truth by its head, it will sprout out by its feet.”

- Tigrinya: “ኣቂ እናሓደረ ይኸላዕ ከም ወርቁ” English: “As time passes, the truth shines like gold.”

- Tigrinya: “ኣቂ ንኣንቲ መዓልቲ ጭንቁ: ንዘልኣለም ጽድቁ” English: “Truth may cause anxiety for a single day, but righteousness (eternal peace) forever.”

- Tigrinya: “ኣቂ ናይ ዘልኣለም ሰንቁ” English: “Truth is provisions for eternity.”

Eritrean proverbs about a lie are also immense and timeless. Here are a few examples.

- Tigrinya: “ኣሳውን ቐርበትን እናሓደረ ይፈኩስ” English: “A liar and an animal’s hide both become light, losing weight, as time goes by.”

- Tigrinya: “ኣሶት እንተ ተደጋገመስ ኣቂ ይመስል” English: “If a lie is repeated often enough, it begins to look like the truth.”

- Tigrinya: “ኣሳዊስ ይምሳክ እምበር ኣይድረርን” English: “A liar may get to eat lunch, but he won’t get to eat dinner.”

- Tigrinya: “ኣሶት ዘምጽኣ እንተረኺቡ: ዝቐበላ ነይትሰእን” English: “If a lie finds someone to deliver it, it will never fail to find someone who receives it.”

- o Tigrinya: “ኣሰዩ ዝመስከረ: ኣብራኹ ዝተሰብረ” English: “He who bears false witness will have his knees broken.”

Proverbs are reflections of peoples’ wisdom that serve as bridges between generations. Through the proverbs, we can see how the Eritrean people protect the truth knowing fully well that it possesses the resilience that outlasts the lie, understand how unity can overcome any challenges, and see a culture that glorifies the dignity of hard work that demands absolute and unyielding self-reliance. These proverbs are not relics of the past; they are a living heritage and beautiful expressions of a unified national soul.



develop internal capacities; and culturally, to have self-confidence and develop one’s own cultural heritage.” This principle guided the Eritrean armed struggle to end victoriously against all odds and is continuing to shape the process of nation building. Self-reliance is not an alien principle but a national value embedded deep in the people’s identity. This is

- o Saho: “Garinam sugus take kiyah, marto mitakke.” Tigrinya: “ንብረት ሰብሲ የጸንሕ እምበር ነጽናብር” English: “Another person’s property can help you get by for a moment, but it cannot sustain your life.”

- o Afar: “Xadhat yan xadhah, gabat yan xadhha macidan.” Tigrinya: “ኣብ ገረብ ንዘሎ ኣባትር ኣሚንኩ: ኣብ ኢድካ ዘለ

Statement by Ambassador Beyene Russom at the 2nd Doha Dialogue Ministerial Conference

*Your Excellencies,
Honorable Ministers,
Esteemed Delegates, and
Distinguished Partners,
Good morning.*

On behalf of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of the State of Eritrea, I extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their warm hospitality in hosting this 2nd Doha Ministerial Dialogue. We also salute the African Union Commission and the State of Qatar for their vision and dedicated leadership in nurturing this vital

partnership.

We convene under the timely theme, “From Commitment to Action.” As our regions grow closer, ensuring that labor mobility is safe, fair, and dignified is both a moral duty and a shared priority for economic resilience.

Eritrea’s development path places human dignity and self-reliance at its center. We view our people as our greatest strength. Wherever our citizens contribute their labor, their safety, welfare, and legal protection must remain guaranteed at every

step.

As a member of the Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration (RMFM), Eritrea is pleased to share that our regional dialogue in East Africa continues to make steady progress. By advancing ethical recruitment, labor governance, and consular coordination, the RMFM offers a practical bridge to align seamlessly with the Doha Principles, fostering stronger collaboration between Africa and the GCC region.

To move from shared principles to tangible results, we humbly highlight three core pillars:

Fair and Transparent Recruitment: We must eliminate hidden fees, debt burdens, and unfair contract practices through strict, joint enforcement across origin and destination countries.

Skills Recognition and TVET Training: Through continued investment in technical and vocational education, mutual recognition of qualifications will ensure workers are placed in roles that match their talents and are compensated fairly.

Occupational Safety and Social Protection: Every worker deserves safe working conditions under robust health standards, along with portable social protection benefits that safeguard their future upon

returning home.

Excellencies,

Building a sustainable labor framework requires genuine, rights-based partnership between Africa and the Middle East. Eritrea remains fully committed to working alongside all member states to uphold worker dignity and achieve shared prosperity both at the Origin and Destination.

May this Dar-es-Salaam conference translate our mutual commitments into lasting, practical progress for all our peoples.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Dares Salaam, Tanzania, 5-6 October 2026

Eritrea: Sovereignty

Continued from page 2

arrangement or an unresolved historical question. It is an established fact of international law and international relations.

This historical context matters because the language of “secession” is frequently employed as though Eritrea separated unilaterally from an otherwise continuous Ethiopian state. That is not an adequate description of the historical record. It ignores the colonial formation of Eritrea, imposed federation, its subsequent dismantling, the thirty-year liberation struggle, the internationally observed referendum, and Eritrea’s subsequent admission to the United Nations as a sovereign Member State.

Principles Governing the Red Sea and Sovereign Equality

The Middle East Forum article also attempts to interpret Foreign Minister Osman Saleh’s position primarily through the prism of Arab Israeli rivalry and Cold War geopolitics. This again misses the central issue.

Eritrea’s position is not an extension of an outdated ideological alignment. Nor is it reducible to nostalgia for an earlier geopolitical order. It is grounded in a principle that remains fundamental to the international system: the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and legitimate security interests of Red Sea littoral states must be respected.

The Red Sea is not an empty geopolitical space available for strategic arrangements to be designed by external powers or regional actors without regard to the sovereign interests of the states that border it. Its significance to international commerce and security makes respect for those sovereign interests more important, not less.

Eritrea recognizes the right of every sovereign state to pursue diplomatic, economic and strategic partnerships in accordance with international law. Eritrea equally reserves the sovereign right to

assess the regional implications of such arrangements and to oppose measures that it considers prejudicial to its sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security or legitimate interests.

This is not an exceptional position. It is a basic principle of interstate relations.

Respect for Border Agreements and Territorial Integrity

Indeed, the contemporary history of the Horn of Africa provides a particularly important reminder of why sovereignty and territorial integrity cannot be treated as outdated concepts. The 2000 Algiers Agreements established a framework for the settlement of the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict that stemmed from a putative border dispute regarding the small town of Badme and its environs in western Eritrea. The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) subsequently issued its delimitation decision in April 2002. The United Nations Security Council expressly described that decision as having been embraced by the parties as final and binding under the Algiers Agreements. The principle of respecting established borders is, therefore, not an abstract historical concern for Eritrea. It is directly connected to the experience of the region, and to the international agreements that were intended to provide a durable basis for peace.

Ethiopia’s full, even if belated, acceptance of the 2002 Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission decision in 2018 was followed by the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship between Eritrea and Ethiopia, which reaffirmed the same principle. The Declaration stated that the state of war had ended, provided for the resumption of diplomatic, economic and communications links, and explicitly affirmed that the decision on the boundary would be implemented. It also committed both governments to jointly pursue regional peace, development and cooperation.

It is therefore difficult to understand why a position grounded in sovereignty, territorial integrity and respect for established boundaries should be dismissed as an “old narrative.” If anything, the growing strategic competition surrounding the Red Sea demonstrates the continuing relevance of these principles.

Strategic Importance of the Red Sea and Principles of Regional Cooperation

The Red Sea today is experiencing increasing geopolitical attention because of its location, maritime trade routes, proximity to the Suez Canal and Bab el-Mandeb, and its connection to the wider Indian Ocean and Gulf regions. These realities make the sovereignty of littoral states a matter of direct regional consequence.

For Eritrea, the issue is therefore not whether the Red Sea should be open to international commerce, diplomatic engagement or mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Eritrea has consistently recognized the importance of regional connectivity and cooperation. The question is whether such cooperation takes place based on sovereign equality, consent, reciprocity and respect for territorial integrity, or whether the strategic interests of some actors are allowed to override the legitimate interests of the states directly concerned.

Distinguishing Maritime Access from Sovereign Rights

There is an important distinction between access to international trade and claims to sovereign rights over the territory or maritime domain of another state. Landlocked states have interests in securing reliable and efficient access to international markets. Such interests, however, do not create sovereign rights over another state’s territory, ports or maritime space. Commercial access is a matter that can be addressed through appropriate negotiated agreements and mutually accepted arrangements; sovereignty is not transferable by unilateral assertion.

It is precisely because Eritrea supports peaceful regional

cooperation that it insists on this distinction.

Independent Foreign Policy Outlook

The Middle East Forum article also attempts to place Eritrea’s contemporary position within an “Arab- Israeli” or Cold War framework. Such an approach risks overlooking Eritrea’s own historical experience and its independent foreign policy outlook.

Eritrea’s geographical position on the Red Sea gives it direct and legitimate interests in the security and stability of this maritime corridor. Its foreign policy positions should therefore be understood first and foremost, through the country’s own national interests, its historical experience, and its commitment to sovereign equality, not through assumptions that every Eritrean position must be an extension of an external ideological alignment.

Economic Endowments and National Capacity

The article’s reference to Eritrea’s alleged “decades-long stagnation” is similarly a sweeping characterization rather than a substantive assessment. The impact of perennial hostility and military conflicts imposed by Ethiopia cannot be brushed aside. Eritrea is otherwise endowed with substantive economic endowments – the blue economy, the extractive industry, tourism, strategic locational advantages, and above all, unparalleled soft power in terms of an industrious people and a cohesive society within religious and ethnic diversity. Its judicious policies that eschew structural dependence is another vital component which will ensure and propel its rapid economic growth in congenial environment of durable regional peace and stability.

Regarding broader international cooperation, Eritrea remains committed to constructive engagement with countries and institutions based on sovereign equality, mutual respect, reciprocity and shared interests. Its position is that international cooperation should strengthen national capacity rather than create structural dependence, and that regional economic integration should

proceed through mutually agreed arrangements rather than through unilateral claims.

Conclusion and Core Principles

Ultimately, the issue is straightforward. Sovereignty is never an old narrative. Territorial integrity is not an outdated concept. Consent is not an obsolete principle. These are foundational principles of the international system.

The strategic importance of the Red Sea does not diminish these principles. It reinforces them.

Eritrea will continue to engage constructively with its neighbors, regional partners and the wider international community. It supports peaceful cooperation, economic development, regional connectivity and the responsible utilization of the Red Sea’s immense potential. But such cooperation must be founded with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral states.

Eritrea therefore rejects attempts to rewrite its history, to portray its independence as a simple act of “secession,” or to reduce its contemporary Red Sea policy to an outdated geopolitical narrative.

The historical record is clear. Eritrea’s independence was the culmination of a long struggle over self-determination, followed by an internationally observed referendum and recognition through admission to the United Nations. Its sovereignty is established, its territorial integrity is protected by international law, and its national interests are its own to define.

Eritrea remains committed to peace, cooperation and constructive engagement with all states based on sovereign equality, mutual respect, reciprocity and shared interests.

It will continue, as it has done, to defend its independence, territorial integrity and legitimate national interests, and to insist that the same principles be respected for every sovereign state of the Red Sea and the wider Horn of Africa.

*Embassy of the State of Eritrea
Washington, D.C.
05 October, 2026*



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 applicants for the following positions

1. **Position: Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Superintendent**
Department: Underground Mining
Section: Harena Underground
Number required: One (01)

PRIMARY PURPOSE

- Driving project execution
- Coordinating engineering, procurement, and construction activities
- Managing schedules, interfaces, and priorities
- Holding contractors and consultants accountable for commitments

MAIN FUNCTIONS

- Ensure all matters related to the underground structures of the project are managed efficiently, adhere to the planned resource, timeline, and budget.
- Prepare daily, weekly and construction updates for review.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

Safety

- Ensure personnel are adequately inducted in their work area and are aware of all Bisha Mining Share company policies and procedures.
- Actively contribute to safety policy and new initiatives and implement change as directed by the Underground Manager and management team.

Environment

- Adhering to environmental procedures to ensure good housekeeping, resource conservation, spill prevention and the appropriate disposal of wastes.

Employee Development

- Provide training and coaching to all national team members.
- Ensure all members of the team have clearly defined accountabilities, roles and individual development plans. Provide feedback on performance and conduct formal performance reviews.

Planning and Scheduling

- Develop strategy for achieving the agreed delivery dates/ targets of the construction phase and review progress against the plan.
- On a monthly basis account for construction plan variations and reforecast against the construction schedule.

Execution Coordination

- Acts as the Owner’s designated execution authority on site.
- Drive day-to-day execution across engineering, procurement, and construction activities

Project Management

- Manages the integrated EPC delivery effort across all active workstreams.
- Coordinate between the client technical team, Chinese EPC organizations, shaft sinking contractors, lateral development contractors, engineering consultants, and vendors

Financial

- Review expenditure monthly and ensure all variances to budget are investigated and explained.
- Identify specific areas for cost improvement and ensure the development and implementation of action plans to achieve these gains.
- Provide input for area of responsibility, during preparation of annual departmental budget.

Reporting

- Produces concise, structured EPC updates for all reporting levels.
- Prepare weekly and periodic EPC progress updates

Advisory Services

- Provides execution-based advisory input to the project management team.

- Advise on contractor performance, sequencing risks, and delivery strategy options.
- Support decision-making on EPC execution priorities during major execution phases.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Lead communication and coordination with Chinese contractors, suppliers, and engineering groups
- Support cultural and language alignment with Chinese stakeholders
- Maintain contractor relationships and assist with field coordination

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
• Tertiary Qualifications in Civil/Mechanical Engineering, Underground Engineering or a related discipline. • Certificate IV Business (Frontline Management) desired but not essential • Certificate in Project Management (PMP, Prince2 APM) • Knowledge of project management and continuous improvement tools and systems.	• Knowledge of project management and continuous improvement tools and systems. • Demonstrated success as an effective leader in a customer focussed environment. • Experience in managing costs and budgeting. • Demonstrated application of continuous improvement ideas. • At least 15 years’ relevant experience as Project Manager • Strong EPC or EPCM execution background in mining, shafts, underground development, or heavy industrial projects • Demonstrated ability to operate as an Owner’s representative with direct contractor authority • Proven ability to drive contractors and engineering groups to deliver against schedule and cost commitments • Field execution mentality — proactive and organized • Comfortable working in remote international project environments • Strong coordination and communication skills • Experience working with Chinese contractors or international EPC teams is highly preferred • Mandarin language skills are not required • Must be comfortable working closely with a Chinese EPC Superintendent and Chinese contractor groups.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills

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Notice

Notice is hereby given to the public that Land Energy Group (China) Limited by written resolution in lieu of a directors’ meeting in accordance with section 549 of the companies’ ordinance (Chapter 622 of the law of Hong Kong) appoint Mr. Zhang Jiechao to be the new representative and General Manager and Licence holder of Eritrea office in replacement of Mr. Yan Dechao.

Land Energy Group (China) Limited



Continued from page 6

- Experience in the use of the maintenance module of a computerised integrated management system.
 - Competent in the use of MS Project .
 - Good skills in spreadsheet and presentation applications, word processing and database applications.
 - Strong customer service focus.
 - Provides clear and supportive leadership to team.
 - Able to diagnose problems and potential problems.
 - Able to think outside the square and come up with an alternative.
 - Thinks ahead and thinks tasks through before commencing or directing them.
 - Sees how various tasks fit together.
 - Maintains or enhances others’ self-esteem.
- Communication (Chinese/ English speaking)
 - Ability to communicate effectively across all levels.
 - Strong report writing and presentation skills

Position: Senior Drill and Blast Supervisor
Department: Open Pit Mining
Section: Drill & Blast
Number required: One (01)

PRIMARY PURPOSE

- To manage and coordinate all day to day facets of drilling and blasting operations.
- To effectively manage the operational requirements in a safe and cost effectively manner. Knowledge transfer and mentoring of national Engineers and Supervisors.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

- Ensuring that drill and blast section outcomes are met through a safe, effective with efficient utilization of resources (human and capital), in accordance with company objectives.
- Accountable for delivering individual and team production targets, coaching and mentoring the team members for continuous improvement.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

Safety, Health and Environment

- Actively promoting and coordinating responsible work practices including maintaining a high standard of housekeeping at all times and providing feedback on Safety, Health and Environmental matters

People

- Management of drilling and blasting operations including supervision and mentoring of Engineers, Supervisors, Crew Leaders, Drillers, Blasters and MMU Operators

Productivity

- Develop and manage key safety and productivity goals within the department
- Comply with and enforce the requirements set out in Standard Operating Procedures

Technical Accountabilities;

- Approve accurate Drill & Blast designs in a timely manner as defined by the Monthly Blast Master and Weekly Plan provided by Short engineers
- Undertake Drill and Blast related project studies and investigations including but not limited to blast movement monitoring, wall control blasting trials, timing initiation designs and mine to mill analysis

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

- This role require a strong leadership capability
- Actively participate in Eritrean’s skill development
- Identify employee(s) whom he/she is responsible to mentor
- Provide on the job skills training to protégés

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
• 12 years operational experience in Drill and Blast as a Driller, Blaster or MMU Operator including a minimum of 6 years at a Supervisory level. Mining or Civil Engineering degree is an asset	• Significant experience in a hard rock mining environment • Comprehensive supervision and leadership skills • Experience with Explosive Magazine Management • Experienced in dealing with and managing Reactive Ground is an asset • Experience working with MMU’s on tight blasting patterns • Extensive experience with DTH drills • Experience with bit sharpening and hammer rebuilding • Experience with NONEL detonation systems
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
• Computer Literacy (Word, Excel, Power Point) • Experience with mining and blasting software. Surpac & Blast Map experience an asset • Problem solving and solution implementation • Experience designing and signing off on blast pattern design • Experience designing blasting tie ins • Experience in post blast analysis, including assessing fragmentation • Experience in blasthole drilling QA/QC	• Interpersonal skills • Ability to work under pressure • Results oriented • Good interdepartmental communication • Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment • Supervision and leadership skills • A commitment to safe work practices • Self-motivation, organisation and planning skills • Strong communication skills, both written and oral • A willingness to transfer knowledge to a national workforce



General Information and other requirements:

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

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 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



Advancing Safe and Nutritious Food for Everyone, Everywhere

On the occasion of the 100th issue of the Ministry of Agriculture Monthly Newsletter, the Public Relations Division of the MoA conducted a brief interview with the Minister of Agriculture H.E. Arefaine Berhe regarding the Ministry's strategies for advancing safe and nutritious food production across Eritrea.

Editor's Note: In Part 1 of this interview, Minister of Agriculture H.E. Arefaine Berhe detailed the Ministry's three core frameworks—MIHAP, SMCFS, and the flagship Comprehensive Small and Productive Farm Plot (SPFP) strategy. In this second and final installment, the Minister discusses nationwide rollout achievements, field monitoring protocols, stakeholder partnerships, and future media goals.]

What are the major strategies of the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve its roadmap of safe and nutritious food for everyone, everywhere?

The Ministry of Agriculture has developed three distinct strategies over the years. The first was introduced in 2013, when we sought to promote subsistence farmers toward small-scale irrigated agriculture, with particular emphasis on integrated organic farming. This approach is known as the Minimum Integrated Household Agriculture Package (MIHAP). At that time, we also shifted our focus from what we had previously called food security to food and nutrition security. One of the major strengths of MIHAP is its integrated organic approach. Its components include livestock such as cows or goats for milk, poultry for eggs, beehives for honey, vegetables, fruits, crop production, and forage land, among others. Livestock provides manure, while crops provide residues; together, these can be used to produce organic fertilizer or compost. The forage supports the livestock, while crops and vegetables contribute to household food and nutrition.

The promotion of MIHAP resonated strongly with the population. We first ensured that catchments were properly treated through community participation. Then we constructed micro-dams, which became sources of water for irrigation. This was an important first experience in promoting a transition from rain-fed to irrigated agriculture.

We currently have approximately 5,000 MIHAPs throughout the country. Based on the formulation of the approach and subsequent assessments, a MIHAP family can produce sufficient food and nutrition for itself while also generating surplus for other four families. This surplus can contribute to meeting the needs of other families.

The second strategy is the Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy (SMCFS). This category consists of farmers who produce a wide range of commodities for the market. Their production is not limited to primary agricultural products; it can also include processed products such as cheese and yoghurt. They, therefore, play an important role in supplying what the market needs. Previously, many of these farmers concentrated on individual commodities, such as orchards or vegetables. Drawing on our experience with MIHAP, we encouraged them to adopt integrated and organic farming.

For example, farmers can introduce livestock into a farm with orchards, where there may be sufficient grass to support one or two cows. We also encourage the introduction of beehives because bees are excellent pollinators. While farmers normally depend on natural insects for pollination, beekeeping can make pollination more effective. Poultry can also be integrated into the farming system.

As I mentioned earlier, the integration of livestock and



poultry provides manure, while pruned trees and shrubs provide additional organic material for composting. This can improve soil fertility and productivity.

Our third strategy is the Comprehensive Small and Productive Farm Plot (SPFP). This strategy addresses the much larger segment of farmers who depend on rainfall and live in drought-prone or water-stressed areas, who depend on rain-fed agriculture. These farmers are particularly vulnerable to climate variability: when rainfall is adequate, they can produce; when rains fail, production can be severely affected. We therefore needed a strategy to address this vulnerable segment and move away from unreliable subsistence farming.

The idea for SPFP came from the experience of a progressive and an exemplary farmer, Mr. Bereket Tekeste from Beleza Village, who cultivated wheat on a 1,000-square-meter plot. Through composting, proper land preparation, watering, and row planting, the farmer achieved a

harvest of 8.3 quintals, or 0.83 tons. That experience triggered the idea of launching the SPFP approach. Initially, the concept focused on wheat production once a year, but it was subsequently expanded. We realized that with irrigation, the same plot could be cultivated with row planting three times a year with cereals, pulses and oil crops along with vegetables based on the agro-ecological zones. Currently, the comprehensive SPFP incorporates honey production through locally constructed top bar beehives or frame hives, backyard poultry, and a cow or six goats for milk. Through this approach, we are confident that we can advance toward our goal of ensuring safe and nutritious food for everyone, everywhere.

Among these strategies, which one is the Ministry of Agriculture giving greater emphasis to, and why?

Even though they are all important, the strategy receiving greater emphasis is the Comprehensive SPFP. The reason is that the farmers who remain most vulnerable are those who depend on rainfall and are located in water-stressed areas. This represents the majority of the farming population. Therefore, addressing the challenges faced by these farmers is essential.

In essence, what we are doing through the comprehensive SPFP

is converting rain-fed agriculture into irrigated agriculture, even on a small plot. When a 1,000-square-meter plot is irrigated and cultivated three times a year using organic compost, proper row planting, and integrated poultry, livestock, and beekeeping, a vulnerable household can become a more reliable, year-round producer. By empowering this large segment of the farming population through comprehensive SPFP, we can reduce dependence on unpredictable rainfall and strengthen household-level food and nutrition security.

What have been the achievements of the Comprehensive Small Productive Farm Plot (SPFP) so far?

Establishing an exemplary Comprehensive SPFP in a village is a major step. We have already achieved this in approximately 85 to 90 percent of the targeted villages. Once an exemplary Comprehensive SPFP is established, it can serve as a Farmers' Field School. Villagers can visit the site in groups on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. Within at most two months, they can all have an opportunity to visit and learn from the demonstration farm how the system works, and begin applying it themselves.

We have deliberately set ambitious targets. We do not necessarily expect every target to be achieved at 100 percent immediately. However, setting a high target encourages greater effort and can result in substantially higher achievement than setting a lower target from the beginning. Even if the target is not fully achieved in 2026, we are confident that it can be achieved in 2027. The strategic plan extends to 2028, which will provide an opportunity to consolidate and fine-tune the achievements.

As more farmers see the results achieved by those who have already adopted the comprehensive SPFP, we expect more people to become motivated to follow their example. Our objective is that, by the end of the year, as many households as possible in each village will begin practicing the Comprehensive SPFP approach.

