



## FOREIGN MINISTER OSMAN SALEH DELIVERS PRESIDENT ISAIAS'S MESSAGE TO THE KSA

Foreign Minister Osman Saleh met on March 9 in Riyadh with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faisal bin Farhan bin Abdullah and delivered a message from President Isaias Afwerki to Crown Prince and Prime Minister Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz.

During their meeting, the two Foreign Ministers discussed bilateral

relations and other key issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eng. Waleed Elkereiji, along with other Saudi officials. Also present was Mrs. Weini Gherezghiher, Chargé d'affaires at the Eritrean Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## ELECTIONS OF AREA ADMINISTRATORS AND MANAGING DIRECTORS

Elections for area administrators, managing directors, and village coordinators were conducted across 12 administrative areas in

the Foro subzone, Northern Red Sea Region. The objective of the elections was to replace outgoing

*Continued on page 5*

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

International Women's Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the national level on March 8 at the Expo compound in Asmara under the theme "Women: Emancipation for All-Rounded Development." Senior government and PFDJ officials, as well as invited guests, attended the event.

During the event, a message from the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) was presented in connection with International Women's Day.

The message highlighted that this

year's celebration is particularly significant as it coincides with a time when the Eritrean people have successfully overcome numerous challenges and external aggressions to destabilize the country in alignment with regional and global developments. It also noted that significant progress is being made in national development programs, marking a transition to a new growth phase.

Furthermore, the message emphasized that Eritrean women's increasing access to education

reflects a promising future. At the same time, notable progress has been achieved in eliminating harmful practices through greater awareness and participation of Eritrean women.

The event featured cultural and artistic performances showcasing Eritrean women's role and contributions in national affairs.

In a related effort, women from the 13 sub-zones of the Central Region donated 163 units of blood on 5 and 6 March to support the National Blood Transfusion Service.



## GOE AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK SIGN \$20 MILLION AGREEMENT

In a significant step toward advancing Eritrea's energy development goals, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GOE) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have signed a \$20 million agreement to support the country's energy sector. The funds will be allocated to constructing a solar energy system in the western part of the country.

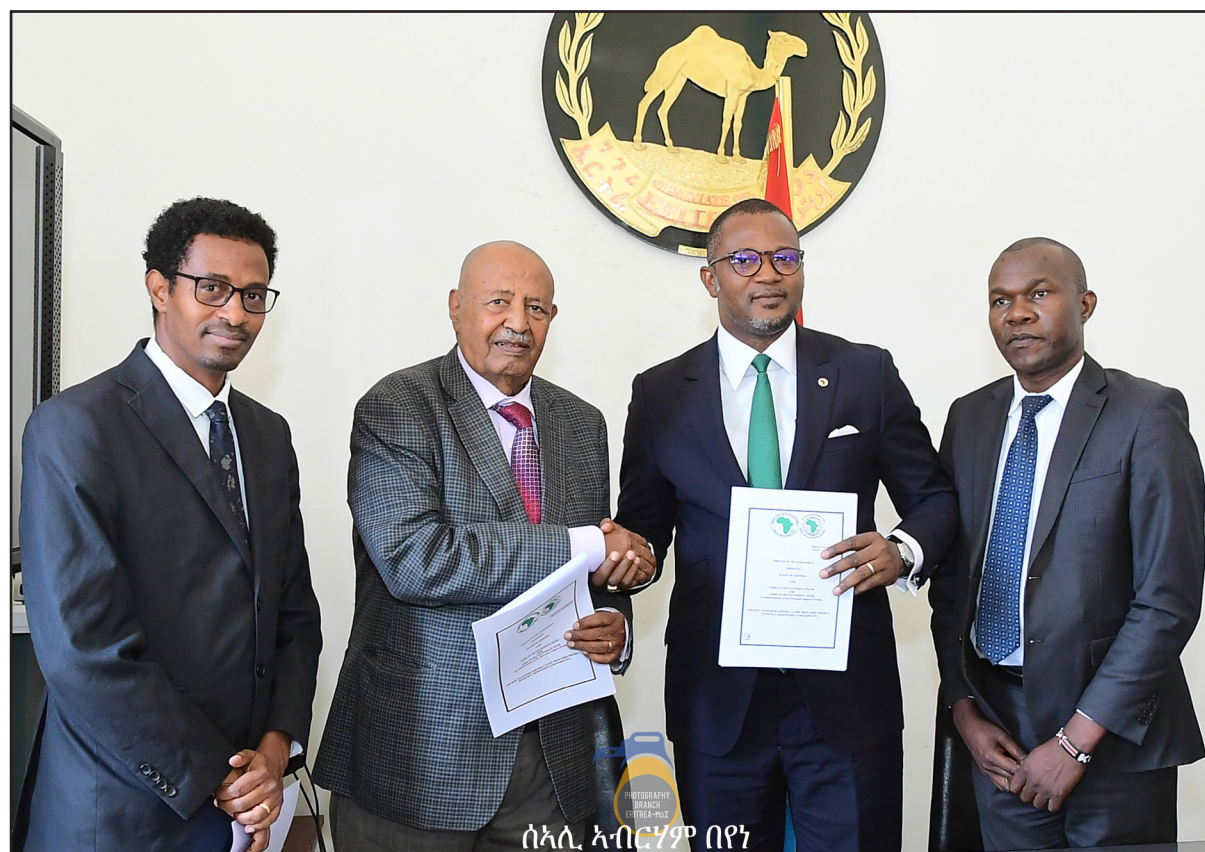
During the signing ceremony, Dr. Giorgis Teklemichael, Minister of Finance and National Development, emphasized that Africans can effectively address African challenges. He appreciated the African Development Bank's initiative and reaffirmed that the Government of Eritrea is successfully implementing projects initiated in collaboration with the bank. He also highlighted plans to build national capacity by engaging local expertise in

energy project execution.

Representing the African Development Bank, Dr. Leandre

Bassole, Deputy Director-General for East Africa, acknowledged Eritrea's vast solar

energy potential and reaffirmed the bank's commitment to collaborating with it to harness



this potential to drive economic transformation.

It is worth recalling that on 23 March 2023, the Ministry of Finance and National Development signed a protocol agreement with the African Development Bank to implement the Dekemhare 30 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project, valued at approximately \$50 million. The project will be directly linked to the Hirgigo power plant and is expected to be completed by 2026.

The Eritrean Government is also taking steps to establish 30-megawatt energy plants in 12 locations across the country. These projects aim to add 360 megawatts to the national energy capacity, addressing Eritrea's energy challenges and fostering economic growth.

This collaboration underscores Eritrea's commitment to sustainable energy solutions and its vision for a brighter, energy-secure future.



# Development

## Building from the Ground up: Delivering Social Services in Rural Eritrea

Mussie Efriem

In Eritrea, the commitment to rural development and the provision of robust social services represents a strategic investment in the nation's future. By providing essential services such as healthcare, education, and transportation everywhere, including the most remote villages, Eritrea is laying the groundwork for sustainable growth and equitable prosperity.

Gash-Barka region, as a whole, and Barentu subzone, in particular, demonstrate notable improvements in the provision of social services.

With its center in Barentu town and divided into 16 administrative areas, Barentu subzone's vast and diverse terrain necessitates innovative approaches to effectively providing essential social services to its dispersed population. Notably, remotely located and the difficult-to-reach regions such as Amta and Ashiti require pack animals to deliver critical health services, underscoring the logistical complexities of ensuring comprehensive coverage.

Development efforts in the region are heavily focused on exploiting its substantial agricultural potential, earning it the well-

improving these critical services.

The provision of potable water is being addressed with varying degrees of success across Barentu subzone. Within Barentu town, efforts are made to ensure fair and equitable distribution of potable water, demonstrating a strong commitment to resource management and protecting the environment. Communities in the villages surrounding Barentu town get clean water from strategically placed water taps and wells located within each village.

However, the terrain of Amta administrative area poses a



Mr. Merhawi Girmay

medical care to residents throughout the Gash Barka region, with the Barentu subzone's population being the primary beneficiaries. Complementing the referral hospital is a health center in Barentu town that offers essential primary care, including immunization and maternal and child health care. And the health stations that are strategically placed in Dase, Kerkasha, A'nagulu, Ugana, and Kuluku ensure health care services

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deserved reputation of Eritrea's "breadbasket," while strategically tapping into its significant mineral resources. Providing fundamental social services, including healthcare and education, remains top priority although access disparities persist. Basic healthcare services such as vaccinations and preventative care are given though infrastructure limitations and resource constraints pose challenges that require continuous attention. Similarly, educational endeavors have focused on making schools accessible for all, with rural schools often contending with inadequate infrastructure and persistent shortage of teachers.

Through the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the government plays a crucial role in providing essential support to vulnerable populations, with community-based initiatives supplementing the government's efforts. The consistent focus on social welfare programs, including the strategic distribution of funds to those in need, demonstrates the government's commitment to

challenge. The rugged landscape of the administrative area and its widely dispersed villages make it difficult to have consistent and reliable water supply. The stark contrast between the town center and remote areas highlights the ongoing need for continued innovation to address the specific needs of remote and difficult-to-reach locations.

Despite its notable progress in various sectors, Barentu subzone grapples with inherent challenges that hinder the equitable distribution of social services in certain areas. A significant obstacle arises from the dispersed nature of settlement of some communities. Mr. Merhawi Girmay, director of the subzone's social service office, said that their goal is to bring together the scattered settlements, making social services easily accessible.

In terms of healthcare, the subzone boasts a regional referral hospital, a health center and health stations. The referral hospital, located in Barentu town, provides high-quality

## From Social Media



**Yemane G. Meskel** @hawelti

Yet another vivid illustration of the war-mongering psychosis that has gripped certain political circles in Ethiopia. This time round, this is manifested in Lt. General Tsadkan's duplicitous article: "Tigray cannot be the battleground for Ethiopia and Eritrea".

To put the record straight:

- \* By his own admission (see link below), Tsadkan has since long been an ardent proponent of the toxic agenda of aggression against Eritrea; and in particular the forceful annexation of Eritrea's port of Assab.
- \* He openly brags that as early as 1996 - when the bilateral ties between Eritrea and Ethiopia were at their best - he was stealthily scavenging (as a sophomore student of a long-distance Law School) for some legal conjectures that could justify and rationalize "Ethiopia's claim and occupation of Assab".
- \* Tsadkan openly lamented the abysmal failure of the Ethiopian regime to use the 1998-2000 border war that it instigated to occupy Assab. This was of course tried during the third offensive. Indeed, the Ethiopian regime signed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in June 2000 only after the debacle of its offensive in the Bure/Assab Front.
- \* Perhaps inadvertently, Tsadkan reveals that he is privy to the war-mongering agenda when he announces: "Preparations are in their final stages". And while shedding crocodile tears for peace, his real intention is to stoke and rally his clique to the war agenda, encapsulated in his cryptic words of "shortening the war". The fallacious narrative that he peddles on perpetual enmity between Eritrea and its neighbours emanates from the same toxic calculus.

[x.com/hawelti/status...](https://x.com/hawelti/status...)

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**Yemane G. Meskel** @hawelti

Delusional discourse of a moron former TPLF General: "I had attended few courses in international law & thought border war gave us perfect pretext to annex Assab"! Poor chap & his ilk must have contracted a disease that is far more debilitating/lethal than CoronaVirus; COVID-19

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# SpotLight

## Highlighting Eritrea's Rich Natural Heritage and Essential Steps for Conservations

*Dr. Fikrejesus Amahazion*

### *Highlighting Eritrea's rich natural heritage*

Eritrea, though not among the largest countries in geographic area (spanning just over 124,000 km<sup>2</sup>), boasts an incredibly diverse array of flora and fauna – on land, in the sea, and in the air. One of the nation's most significant ecosystems is its coastal marine and island environment along the Red Sea. Eritrea's extensive coastline, stretching to approximately 3,300 km (including over 350 islands of varying sizes), is among the longest in Africa. Its waters are home to more than 1,100 fish species and 44 genera of hard coral, making it one of the richest marine ecosystems in biodiversity and endemism. Notably, around 18 percent of fish and 20 percent of coral are endemic to Eritrea's waters. Additionally, between 380 and 400 km of the mainland and island coastlines are lined with mangrove forests, including three of the seven mangrove species in the Red Sea.

On land, Eritrea features a range of rare and endangered species. It is home to a unique North African elephant population and the world's only viable population of free-ranging African wild ass. The country also shelters globally rare species such as the Nubian ibex and gazelles, including the Dorcas and Soemmerring gazelles. The Eritrean gazelle, long thought to be extinct, was rediscovered after nearly 90 years.

Meanwhile, looking to the air, birdlife in Eritrea is equally remarkable, with an estimated 550-600 bird species comprising a mix of residents and seasonal migrants. Reptilian biodiversity is also significant, with over ten recorded species, primarily lizards. Excitingly, the Asmara toad, previously believed to be extinct, was rediscovered less than a decade ago. Similarly, the Eritrea side-neck turtle, an endemic species feared to be extinct, was observed again in recent years.

Eritrea's plant and agricultural biodiversity is also extensive, with the country serving as a center of origin for several field crops. Indicators suggest rich genetic diversity among both cultivated and wild plant forms. The Northern and Southern Red Sea

regions contain some of the last remaining tropical coniferous and broad-leaved forests in the Horn of Africa.

### *A deep-rooted commitment to conservation*

Despite this rich natural heritage, decades of war and human-induced pressures have significantly depleted Eritrea's flora and fauna. However, environmental conservation has been a longstanding priority in the country. Even before Eritrea's independence in 1991, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), the leading movement in the



*A Herd of Elephants in Gash River*

field, implemented progressive environmental protection measures in areas it had liberated. Following independence, Eritrea formalized its commitment in its National Charter. Adopted in February 1994 at Nakfa, it emphasized the balance between economic growth, social justice, and environmental protection. Moreover, the Charter outlines objectives to build a strong national economy through responsible resource utilization and environmental stewardship.

Importantly, Eritrea has demonstrated its deep-rooted commitment by becoming a signatory to numerous international conventions related to the environment, biodiversity conservation, and climate change. These include: Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,



*Mangrove Trees along Red Sea Coast*

1973; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000; Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, 1979; Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997; Paris Agreement, 2015; Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, 2012; Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010.

In addition to its various policy commitments, Eritrea



*Soemmerring gazelles in Dahlak*

Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, 1994; World Heritage Convention, 1972;

has implemented tangible environmental initiatives. For example, nationwide tree planting and terracing projects, which draw the participation of communities, government institutions, youth and student groups, and others, seek to combat widespread land degradation and deforestation. According to reports by ministries and other local institutions, hundreds of millions of seedlings have been planted since independence. (It should be noted that the Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating institutions have recorded a high survival rate for seedlings.) The government has

also outlawed hunting and wildlife trafficking, declared large sections of the Red Sea coast as marine reserves, and established national parks.

### *A pioneering environmental initiative*

One of Eritrea's pioneering environmental initiatives was its ban on plastic bags. Initially introduced in Asmara in 2002 and expanded nationwide in 2005, the ban made Eritrea one of the first African countries – and one of the few in the world – to outlaw plastic bags formally. The legislation prohibited their import, production, sale, or distribution, with stiff penalties put in place for violators. Regular public awareness campaigns, conducted through national media and community meetings, emphasized the multifaceted issues associated with plastic waste, including its harmful effects on livestock, wildlife, and the environment. Regardless of their background or particular distinction, Eritreans primarily use reusable cloth, nylon, or straw bags, significantly reducing environmental pollution and associated hazards such as blocked drainage systems, livestock fatalities, and marine degradation. (Many bags are also manufactured locally, thus providing income-generating opportunities.)

### *Widespread public support and not just an ecological necessity*

Beyond legislative actions, Eritrean authorities continue to promote environmental consciousness through promoting education, media campaigns, and regular compliance checks. These multipronged efforts have led to widespread public support for sustainable practices and a notable improvement in environmental conditions. Growing public awareness and understanding also set the country on a positive path for the future.

Protecting Eritrea's biodiversity and environment is not just an ecological necessity but a fundamental pillar of national growth and development. A sustainable relationship with nature is essential for the well-being of present and future generations, and every individual has a role to play in this vital endeavor.



*Ostriches in the Red Sea Coast of Eritrea*



# Development

## Eritrea: Boosting Locust Control Efforts

### Background Overview

Historical records indicate preliminary initiatives to manage desert locust infestations in Eritrea began in the 1960s. Building on a wealth of experience, efforts to control desert locusts and their impact have, therefore, consistently strengthened in the period following Eritrea's independence.

Given that over 7 million hectares of the country's total cover are suitable for desert locust breeding, prevention has been the major strategic measure. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has established a national guideline for desert locust control, which emphasizes the importance of comprehensive surveys, timely interventions, comprehensive control measures, safety protocols, and reliable logistical support.

Even though the intensity and spread differ from year to year, Eritrea experiences desert locust outbreaks almost annually. According to reports from the MoA, after 1991, serious desert locust infestations occurred in 1995, 2006/2007, 2013/2014, 2019, and 2020. The size of the areas affected ranged from 51,000 to 101,000 hectares.

The region's 2020/2021 desert locust upsurge was among the worst in the past 50-70 years. However, this was not unusual for Eritrea. The country was keenly following the developments in the region, and it made utmost preparations as Eritrea has been experiencing the most serious migratory pests like Desert and Tree locusts, African armyworm, Fall armyworm, and *Quelea-quelea* birds, among others, which demand continuous follow-up and monitoring.

### Eritrea's Strategic Approach

Eritrea's strategic framework for addressing desert locust infestations primarily focuses on preventive measures, particularly targeting hoppers before they start to fly. The operational significance of both permanent and temporary stations is critical during the winter breeding season, which spans from September to April. The summer breeding season usually occurs from June to September.

Upon detecting any locust

hopper upsurge, immediate ground control operations are consistently works for a standardized and regulated



initiated to eradicate or mitigate the potential damage. The guidelines emphasize that the preliminary task is to contain swarms within their breeding habitats. For swarms that invade from neighboring countries, ground control efforts are conducted at night when the adult locusts are less mobile. Overall, thorough preparation is a vital component that has significantly enhanced the effectiveness of desert locust control measures. It is also noteworthy that essential resources and personnel are usually mobilized at the stations in advance, even though they are not always adequate. The flexibility and diligence of the operation's coordinators, staff, and members of the defense forces are also among the major factors behind the country's success in controlling the dangerous pest.

### Strengthening Regional and Global Collaborations

Eritrea has built a robust foundation for sustainable solutions through strong collaboration and shared commitments among neighboring countries and stakeholders. Eritrea has engaged with different organizations to enhance these coordinated efforts and, thus, became a member of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC), which was established in 1967. Besides, Eritrea is a member of the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCO-EA), which previously had its headquarters in Eritrea before relocating to Ethiopia in the late 1970s.

### Strengthening Standardized Regulatory Services Role

The Ministry of Agriculture

tried to suck hoppers into bags for use as chicken feed. However, this is still at a pilot level.

Each year, during desert locust control campaigns, it is estimated that between 150 and 200 empty pesticide drums of varying sizes are accumulated. Implementing a drum crusher to manage these empty pesticide containers in the main store (Daero Paulos) has been a significant step forward. Additionally, the washing facility for sprayer-mounted vehicles established at Gadem Haleb is integral to the overall safety measures.

### The Northern Red Sea: The central hub of desert locust and control operation

The extensive nature of the Northern Red Sea region necessitates continuous collaboration among all stakeholders as the winter breeding area is vast, covering around 4.7 million hectares, generally along the country's long Red Sea coast. Due to winter precipitation and conducive conditions, a significant locust upsurge occurred in the previous year. To mitigate such risks before posing any damage, from

September 2024 to the first months of January 2025, over 400 thousand hectares of land were surveyed, of which hopper bands infested 28,280 hectares, and a few adults were put under control.

Effective control operations were carried out in vast areas of the Krora, Afabet, Sheeb, Massawa, and Foro Subzones by establishing three permanent and two temporary stations in the major breeding areas.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, members of the Defense Forces, local administrations, and the public in the respective areas, successful control measures were carried out without significantly damaging crops and rangeland.

According to the latest FAO monthly locust bulletin, a second generation is expected in Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Eritrea in the coming months. As usual, Eritrea is prepared for any eventuality.

*A Monthly Newsletter  
Prepared by the Public  
Relations Division, Issue No.  
81, March 2025*





# Building from the Ground up: Delivering . . .

**C**ontinued from page 2

campaign is a crucial component of the subzone's health strategy. This proactive initiative, conducted in collaboration with local malaria prevention promoters and barefoot doctors, involves a dedicated team of approximately 40 members, representing every village of the subzone.

The collaborative effort demonstrates a strong commitment to community-based healthcare and preventative measures. The success of these comprehensive initiatives is evident in the subzone's impressive vaccination coverage, which consistently exceeds 97%, reflecting the network's effectiveness and the dedication of healthcare professionals.

Recognizing the critical link between sanitation and public health, Barentu subzone has implemented a comprehensive, community-driven sanitation program. Every week, residents and businesses in Barentu town participate in a town-wide cleanup initiative, fostering a strong sense of collective responsibility for maintaining a clean and healthy environment.



Initially focused on cleaning the town center, this program is now being expanded to include all administrative areas within the subzone, demonstrating a commitment to improving sanitation standards across the entire region.

The success of the sanitation program hinges on close collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the communities. This vital partnership ensures that sanitation efforts are aligned with public health priorities and that residents receive the necessary education and support to maintain hygienic practices effectively. By fostering robust community participation and strengthening inter-agency collaboration, Barentu subzone is making significant strides in promoting the health and well-being of its residents through

effective sanitation practices.

The education sector in Barentu subzone reflects a tangible and unwavering commitment to human resource development. Significant progress has been made in expanding access to schools, with elementary schools strategically established in each of the subzone's administrative areas. This widespread availability of primary education lays a crucial foundation for future learning and development. Many elementary schools were built through community initiatives, demonstrating a strong sense of community ownership and investment in education. This collaborative approach underscores the shared belief in the transformative power of learning and the collective responsibility to provide educational opportunities.

Junior high schools have been strategically placed in Anagulu and Dase, extending educational opportunities beyond the elementary level. And there are three junior high and two high schools in Barentu town. The investment in schools demonstrates Barentu subzone's dedication to providing a comprehensive and accessible education, ensuring that all students in the subzone have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

When it comes to transport, the villages and towns along the main thoroughfares tend to benefit significantly, enjoying relatively easy access to essential services. Within Barentu town, transport service is provided by buses and minibuses. Moreover, Barentu's location as a nexus between the Tesenei-Keren-Asmara and Tesenei-Mendefera-Asmara roads makes it crucial, driving economic activity and facilitating the movement of goods and people. However, this level of accessibility is not enjoyed by those who live in villages far away from the main roads. Mr. Merhawi Girmay, director of the subzone's social service office, said numerous villages away from the main roads remain underserved by public transport.

This calls for an urgent need for targeted interventions to expand public transport infrastructure and ensure access to transport services across the entire subzone.

## ELECTIONS OF AREA ADMINISTRATORS . . .

**C**ontinued from page 1

administrators, managing directors, and village coordinators who had completed their three-year term.

Mr. Gebrehiwet Gebrezgiabihier, head of projects and village follow-up, stated that an awareness-raising campaign conducted two months before the elections played a significant role in ensuring the successful implementation of the process.

Commending the outgoing officials for their service, Mr. Gebrehiwet called on the newly elected administrators to diligently serve the people entrusted with their roles.

The Foro subzone comprises 15 administrative areas with a population of over 49,000.

## An Interview with Yohana Tesfamariam Tekeste . . .

**C**ontinued from page 8

While urgent action is clearly needed to combat climate change, it is equally important to acknowledge and challenge the unequal burden placed on developing nations. Solutions must be both effective and just.

**How do you think climate change policies impact developing nations?**

Africa is making remarkable strides in development, but the

key question remains: Who is benefiting from this progress? One of the significant global campaigns today is the "Green Revolution," which advocates for reducing carbon emissions and increasing reliance on renewable energy sources like solar power. While this initiative is crucial, examining how it is being implemented is essential.

Despite contributing very little to global carbon emissions, Africa faces increasing pressure from developed nations to abandon

fossil fuel use. Meanwhile, the same industrialized nations that enforce these policies continue benefiting from their established energy sectors. This raises concerns about whether such policies are genuinely aimed at environmental preservation or if they are another form of economic control. As Africa advances, we must remain vigilant about external pressures that could hinder our progress under the pretense of environmental responsibility.

**What have you learned from your current visit to Eritrea?**

For much of my life, my visits to Eritrea were brief and centered on national holidays. However, this time, I have had the opportunity to stay longer and better understand the country's needs. Through my observations, I have identified key areas where my expertise could contribute to national development—particularly in agriculture, public health, and climate change resilience.

Eritrea has a wealth of potential, and I am eager to explore ways

to apply my knowledge and experience to benefit the country's long-term sustainability.

**What message would you like to share with the youth in Eritrea?**

Eritrean youth within the country and in the diaspora have a critical role in shaping the future. If we are to confront the challenges we face—both externally and internally—it is essential for young people to be actively engaged in the nation's

development.

I urge Eritrean youth to remain steadfast in their commitment to their homeland. It is easy to be drawn in by the materialistic allure of Western lifestyles, but true fulfillment comes from purpose, contribution, and a sense of belonging. Eritrea needs its young minds to be innovative, resourceful, and resilient. Regardless of where we are, we must stand united in our efforts to protect, develop, and advance our nation.







## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

**Senior Resources Geologist**  
**Number required – (01)**  
**Type of contract – Definite (2 years)**

**Major Duties and responsibilities**

- Senior Resource Geologist will develop and optimize Asmara Mining Share Company (AMSC) Feasibility Models for both Resource and Reserve work.
- Contribute to and execute best-practice Resource estimation workflows that are fit-for-purpose to the business needs.
- The development of Resource Model will encompass all of Exploration and Mine site geological information from past and current drilling data, JORC 2012, NI43-01 reports, ore domain, surface solids, ore solids, structures and faulting information, core logging and any relevant geological information that assist in the development of models.
- The objective is to validate and improve all AMSC Resource models used in LOM schedules, thus bringing model risk which has financial consequences level low and to build capacity in the achievement of maximum ore recovery (tones and grade) with minimum dilution within the practical Mineral Resource estimation technics.
- Technical reporting due diligence and project reviews.
- provide input to engineering packages for project governance.

**TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS SHEC**

- Follow the organization's HS&E policies, procedures, and mandatory instructions to identify and mitigate environmental risks and risks to the wellbeing of oneself and others in the workplace.
- Instruct the team in safe working methods; identify instances of risky behaviors within the team and take appropriate action, escalating serious issues as appropriate.
- Ensure that all subordinates are aware of their SHEC responsibilities and follow company policies and procedures.
- Develop a risk management culture and ensure that high risk controls are in place.
- Ensure that all SHEC actions are completed on time and to the required standard.
- Resource Modeling**
  - Establish, maintain and update all Asmara Mining Share Company (AMSC) Resource Models for each tenement.
  - Apply expertise in sampling protocols, database management, QA/QC, 3D geological modeling, and applied geostatistics for Resource Estimation.
  - Utilize industry-standard software packages (Datamine Studio RM, Sequent Leapfrog Geo) to produce Resource models, including short-term grade control models.
  - Assist the Mining and Mineral Exploration team to be in compliance with National Instrument 43-101, JORC 2012 code and guidelines for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR).
  - Provide technical assistance to the Mine Operations, Engineering and Exploration teams for Ore Delineation and Waste Material Management, Short- and Long-Term Planning, Short-Term Resource Modeling, Pit Wall Geotechnical

## ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY

Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16  
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688  
Tel. ++291-1-153986  
Asmara, Eritrea

- Performance, and Geo Metallurgical Performance Tracking.
- Conduct monthly reconciliation to identify areas of mining or model non-performance.
  - Ensure that all Resource Models are fit for purpose for each of the commodities at Asmara.
  - Liaise with the processing team and provide them with information to assist with maximizing metal output.

**Reporting**

- Collate, analyze, and interpret data to write impactful technical reports that summarizes adopted workflows, that explains business impacts.
- Preparation of Technical Reports (NI 43-101), news releases, presentations and other disclosures as required.
- Resource Geology reporting (weekly, monthly, quarterly) to be completed on time and at a high standard.
- Develop a reconciliation system between Resource and production performance monthly.

**Quality**

- Ensure that the Resource Estimation practices are supported by quality assurance in the field.
- Document Resource Modeling, Estimation and Management which incorporates Standard Operating Procedures and Block Model validation.
- Validating block models against geological controls to mineralization.

**Data Collection**

- Ensure that data collection methods are sound and supported by systems and quality control.
- Oversee Resource definition and Target generation programs to ensure safety and QA/QC compliance is delivered.

**Analysis**

- Strong analytical and problem-solving skills with a focus on Resource modelling.
- Undertake geological analysis and interpretation of data to develop Resource models.
- Develop and analyze the geological controls of AMSC deposits to optimize extraction of the resources.
- Analyze lithological and structural controls on VMS mineralization in the Asmara mines.
- Identify and analyze trends linked to model performance.

**Human Resource Management**

- Exceptional written and verbal communication skills with strong mentoring capabilities.
  - Manage the work performance of employees working in grade control.
  - Identify training and development needs in line with the personal development plans and company objectives.
  - Ensure that all team members are appropriately trained and assessed so that they can safely perform.
  - Provide mentoring and coaching to the Eritrean workforce in grade control and related topics.
  - Professional registration with Association of Professional Geoscientists. (AUSIMM, SAIMM etc.)
- Administration**
- Assist Chief Geologist to manage Mineral Resource development to ensure coverage is provided.

**Profile: Qualifications and Experience**

**Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents**



Continued from page 6



## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

### Senior Resources Geologist

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

- Minimum Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Geology/Geological Engineering/Earth Science from an internationally recognized University; M.Sc. preferred.

### Working Experience – Nature & Length

- Minimum of 10 years' experience in Metalliferous Mining and Mineral Exploration Industry.
- 5+ years working experience as a Senior Resource Geologist.
- Professional registration with Association of Professional Geoscientists body, (CIM, AUSIMM, SAIMM).
- Advanced knowledge of 3D mining software packages including (Datamine, Leapfrog) wire framing and block modeling.
- Underground mining and exploration experience is desirable.
- Knowledge of VMS and other base metal mineral deposit styles of mineralization.
- Thorough understanding of Mineral Resource data collection methods, production planning and Cutoff grade analysis.
- Experience of expatriate mining positions.

### Technical Skills

- Competent user of MS Office (Excel, Word & Power Point) and Outlook.
- Competent mining software and related packages, preferably Datamine, Leap frog and MapInfo and GIS.

## ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY

Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16

Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688

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Asmara, Eritrea

- Strong capabilities with database management, QA/QC protocols and geostatistical analysis, Kriging and simulation methodologies.
- Resource modeling and declaration and reporting in compliance with JORC 2012 and NI43-101 security code.
- Review of project opportunities for potential acquisition or investment by providing high quality resource modeling, estimation, and technical reporting.

- Understanding of QA/QC procedures, drilling and sampling practices and standard industry laboratory analytical methods Resource estimation, validation and presentation skills.

- Resolve queries from engineering, operations, or others as applicable by providing information on complex processes and the related policies Resource - Reserve and Mine to Mill reconciliation practices.

### Behavioral Skills

- Excellent communication and interpersonal skills for effective collaboration with geology, metallurgy, and operations teams.
- Excellent organizational skills with a high level of attention to detail and accuracy; Interpersonal relationship skills.
- Attention to detail
- Ability to train and mentor team members.
- Commitment to maintaining safety standards.
- Performance management.
- Understands the cultural sensibilities of Eritreans.
- Good written and verbal English communication skills.

### General Information and other requirements:

- ☐ Place of Work: Asmara and AMSC Sites
- ☐ Type of contract: Definite Period (2 years)
- ☐ Salary: As per the Company salary scale

### Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

☐ Address: Please mail your applications to;  
Asmara Mining Share Company,  
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea

☐ Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:  
Mineral Resources Management  
P.O. Box – 272  
Asmara

☐ Note to Eritrean applicants:  
Please send a copy of your application  
to

Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,  
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

## GOOD NEWS

Dears,

You are cordially invited to read books titled 'Eritrean Icons' which are available at Awget Book Store. Of course, I thank governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals who have made my dream come true.

For more information, contact Artist Afewerki Haile via 07133651.



# ERITREAN ICONS





# An Interview with Yohana Tesfamariam Tekeste: A Journey in Biotechnology and Climate Research

Sona Berhane



**Can you start by telling us about your academic background?**

I was born and raised in Asmara, where I completed my elementary and junior-level education at the Italian School. At 14, I moved abroad to continue my secondary education in Palestine. After completing high school, I pursued higher education in Germany, earning a Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology. My academic journey did not stop there—I obtained a Master's degree in the United States, which further deepened my expertise in the field.

**Although you left Eritrea at a young age, what are your strongest memories of your home country?**

Despite spending much of my life abroad, Eritrea remains deeply ingrained in my identity. My parents were freedom fighters, and their dedication to our nation shaped my personal values and my professional aspirations. Eritrea has influenced my worldview, my mindset, and even my choice of career. Every time I return, I feel immense pride in the peace and independence my country has achieved. Eritrea

*In an insightful interview conducted by Yosief Hailemariam for Agiezo magazine, Yohana Tesfamariam discusses her academic journey, career in biotechnology, and extensive research on climate change and agriculture. She shares her experiences working across Africa and Asia, highlighting the urgent challenges of climate change and the impact of global policies on developing nations. Yohana reflects on her deep connection to Eritrea, her aspirations to contribute to its development, and her message to Eritrean youth about resilience and unity. This compelling conversation offers a thought-provoking perspective on science, identity, and global responsibility.*

is not just a homeland—it is a profound source of inspiration and purpose.

**What inspired you to pursue a career in Biotechnology?**

I have always been drawn to disciplines encouraging a broad and multidisciplinary approach. I didn't want to limit myself to a single specialization or a narrow field of study. Biotechnology stood out because it integrates biology, physics, and chemistry, allowing for a dynamic and expansive perspective. What fascinated me most was its practical application across diverse sectors—medicine, agriculture, marine science, renewable energy, and infrastructure. The field of biotechnology not only satisfies my intellectual curiosity but also equips me with the tools to address real-world challenges on multiple fronts.

**Can you share your experience working in this field?**

After completing my Bachelor's degree, I received several job offers. However, I was eager to continue my academic journey and pursued my Master's at Columbia University in the United States. Upon graduation, I was offered a research position

at the university, where I worked for eight years.

During this time, I had the opportunity to collaborate with a research group studying the connection between malaria outbreaks and climate change. The experience was significant because I noticed an infographic about Eritrea in the corridor during my initial interview with the team. Their study in my home country felt like a sign, and I knew I wanted to be part of that research.

My work in malaria research provided me with extensive experience in understanding how climate conditions influence the spread of diseases. Additionally, I was involved in agricultural research, focusing on how small-scale farmers can adapt to climate-related challenges such as droughts, excessive rainfall, and shifting environmental patterns. A key objective of these studies, conducted primarily in Africa and Asia, was to determine how scientific findings could be effectively translated into actionable strategies. We explored critical questions: How can our research be used to inform policies? What essential information should be accessible to government ministries and the general public? How can we ensure communities know to prepare for climate-related challenges? Through these projects, I gained invaluable insights into the intersection of science, policy, and community engagement.

**Your work seems to involve extensive international travel. Could you tell us about some of the places you've worked?**

My research has taken me to various countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. In Africa, I have worked in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and

several West African nations. In Asia, my work has led me to Bangladesh and Vietnam.

surrounding it are often dictated by the world's most powerful economies.

There is a troubling imbalance in how climate policies are applied. Developed nations, the most significant contributors to carbon emissions and environmental degradation, continue exploiting fossil fuels while imposing strict regulations on developing countries. These restrictions, often enforced under the guise of environmental protection, can stifle economic growth in nations that are least responsible for the crisis. Meanwhile, countries in Africa and Asia bear the brunt of climate-related disasters—prolonged droughts, floods, hurricanes, and unpredictable weather patterns that devastate agriculture and infrastructure.



several West African nations. In Asia, my work has led me to Bangladesh and Vietnam.

Much of my fieldwork in these regions has been centered on agriculture. As researchers, we don't just study data in a laboratory—we engage directly with farmers, observe their practices, and analyze the challenges they face. We aim to provide practical, research-based solutions to help them improve their yields and adapt to climate fluctuations. Beyond data collection, we organize workshops and training programs to educate farmers and local communities. Even after completing our on-the-ground work, we continue monitoring projects to ensure sustainable progress.

**How urgent is the issue of climate change?**

**C**ontinued on page 5

