



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS ANNUAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING



The Ministry of Agriculture conducted its annual activity assessment meeting to review the achievements of 2024 and discuss the implementation of the 2025 programs on 29 and 31 January in Asmara. The meeting was attended by heads of various departments within the Ministry, regional branches, and stakeholders.

At the meeting, it was reported that due to abundant rainfall and coordinated efforts, over 414,000 hectares of land were cultivated. This included over 38,000 hectares of various crops and around 60,000 hectares of oilseed crops, representing a 138% increase compared to the previous year.

Regarding fruit and vegetable farming, the report indicated that approximately 67 tons of fruits and over 182 tons of vegetables were harvested. Additionally, commendable progress was noted in poultry and beekeeping activities.

The report also highlighted significant achievements in soil and water conservation. Conservation measures were implemented on about 53,000 hectares of land, with renovation activities conducted on 6,000 hectares. Furthermore, over 1 million hectares of terraces were

constructed, and approximately 100,000 cubic meters of existing terraces were renovated. A total of 24 micro-dams have been constructed, with 22 more currently under construction.

In the area of livestock health, over one million animals were vaccinated, leading to a significant reduction in livestock mortality rates. Reconnaissance activities to control tree locust infestations were conducted across 770,000 hectares of land, with active control measures implemented on 34,000 hectares.

Reports were also presented on regulatory activities, agricultural research, livestock and seed health laboratories, administration and finance, legal and audit services, the strategic agricultural information system, and promotional efforts.

The participants engaged in extensive discussions on the reports and adopted several recommendations.

During the event, awards were presented to 100 experts who contributed to the development of small and productive farm plots.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Arefaine Berhe, Minister of

Agriculture, commended the detailed reports and expressed his appreciation to those who contributed to efforts aimed at ensuring the availability of nutritious food for all and everywhere. He called for increased attention to small and productive farm plots, with special focus on poultry farms and top-bar beehives.

COMMENDABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH FACILITIES

At an activity assessment meeting held on 2 and 3 February in Barentu, it was reported that significant efforts were made in 2024 to expand health facilities, focusing on both healthcare services and human resources.

Dr. Hayelom Kidane, head of the Ministry of Health's regional branch, highlighted key achievements for 2024. These include a 9% increase in the number of pregnant women delivering at health facilities, 100% vaccination coverage, zero prevalence of new diseases, and effective control of malaria outbreaks despite abundant rainfall.

According to the reports presented by heads of health facilities in the

ANNUAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT MEETING OF THE NAEWDV CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The National Association of Eritrean War Disabled Veterans (NAEWDV) Central Committee conducted its annual assessment meeting in Asmara on 31 January.

Reports presented at the meeting focused on activities aimed at enhancing the economic capacity of members to improve their livelihoods and enable them to become self-supporting and productive members of society. The reports also highlighted the role of stakeholders in supporting these efforts.

Briefings were provided on vocational training programs designed to develop members' capacities. Additionally, members rehabilitated through agricultural initiatives, poultry and beekeeping activities, and small-scale trade were featured in the reports.

Mr. Mohammed-Nur Idris, head of organization and information for the association, noted that encouraging efforts had been made to enable members to become self-reliant. He called on Government institutions and stakeholders to strengthen their participation and contributions to these initiatives.

The Central Committee also elected Mr. Fesehaye Tesfamicael as the new chairman of the association.

It was reported that priority tasks for 2025 include strengthening stakeholder contributions, recruiting new members, designing new projects, enhancing the economic capacity of the association, and improving the organizational capacity of its branches.

sub-zones, commendable efforts have been made to control the prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases, encouraging outcomes have been registered in community-based environmental sanitation activities, and the use of modern latrines has increased to 93%.

The reports further indicated that the construction of maternity waiting rooms has reached 85%, voluntary counseling services have expanded to 92%, and the installation of modern medical equipment has greatly enhanced healthcare service provision.

Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hirui,

Governor of the region, attributed the progress in the health sector to the collaborative efforts of the public and health professionals. He emphasized the importance of maintaining community-based environmental sanitation initiatives in partnership with stakeholders.

Speaking at the occasion, Ms. Amina Nurhusein, Minister of Health, acknowledged the investments made by the Ministry of Health, local administrations, and the public in 2024 to expand healthcare services in the Gash Barka region. She urged for continued participation in 2025 to achieve even better outcomes.

EFFORTS TO DEVELOP CAPACITY OF YOUTH

The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students' office in the Akordet sub-zone has reported that significant efforts are underway to enhance the overall capacity of youth in the sub-zone. According to the report, vocational training programs are being developed to equip young people with essential skills and knowledge, enabling them to improve their livelihoods and contribute to development initiatives.

Mr. Yasin Mohammednur, head of the office branch, stated that various vocational training programs have already been offered. Currently, training is being provided in fields such as computer technology, electrical and electronic systems, solar system installation, beauty salon services, and first aid. Mr. Mohammednur noted that 227 young people, including 112 females, are participating in these programs.

The participants, expressing gratitude for the opportunity, voiced their commitment to applying the skills gained from the training to enhance their livelihoods and develop their capacities.



Development

Using Organic Fertilizer for Safe Food and Safe Environment

Kesete Ghebrehiwet

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Marine Resources (MoMR) have jointly taken the initiative to develop organic liquid fertilizers from fish amino acid and seaweed as part of the efforts to ensure the availability of safe nutritious food to consumers.

To determine the effectiveness of the liquid fertilizers laboratory tests and field works have been done by the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) in

and preventing pests.

As the end users and implementers of farm projects, farmers have been involved in the pilot projects carried out. The technical support and coordination of experts was mainly focused on how to make effective use of organic fertilizers to the level best possible.

Mr. Dermas Sultan, head of Soil Research Unit at the MoA, said that rigorous studies and laboratory tests have been done on wheat, potato and pepper farms at NARI to identify the

phosphorus.

Once the quality of the fertilizers was determined, the pilot project done at NARI focused on how to apply the organic fertilizers and at what stage in the growth of the plants. Similar pilots were also done on farmers' fields in Barentu, Mendefera, Asmara, Mai-Sirwa, Mai-Nefhi and Azieb Farm.

The MoA advises farmers to follow the preliminary guide lines in testing the organic liquid fertilizers on a portion of their farms and to share their findings

Eritrea's soil is rich in potassium and magnesium but has a deficit of both nitrogen and phosphorus, and a plant needs all 15 elements. One major benefit of the organic fertilizers that have been developed is that they have all the elements. Chemical fertilizers, which are widely used all over the world, may be rich in nitrogen but they have a deficit of all the other elements. Another drawback of chemical fertilizers is they have elements that are hazardous to the environment, which is not the case with organic fertilizers whose elements are essential in maintaining a balance in the environment.



Mr. Dermas Sultan

growing demand.

The ultimate goal is to have safe nutritious food and safe environment free from chemical fertilizers and the subsequent environmental hazards. And as Eritrea has abundant resources of fish and seaweed that can be used in the development of liquid organic fertilizers, the adoption of the production of organic liquid fertilizers, an appropriate technology which is widely used in Asia, is a huge step in the right direction.

Although newly introduced to Eritrea, organic liquid fertilizers have high demand. Mr. Dermas said that the MoA's and MoMR's vision is to jointly produce 650,000 liters from both fish and seaweed for application on a total of 32,000 fruit and vegetable farms in one season. And further quality control programs and experiments are in progress to boost production in line with the



Halhale and numerous extension works carried out by the MoA in distributing organic liquid fertilizers. The studies focused on the efficiency of the fertilizers in increasing the soil's fertility

nutritional contents of the organic fertilizers and to determine the appropriate dosage and dilution rates of the organic fertilizers needed to enrich the soil with nutrients for optimal results.

with experts in the field. Farmers have reported that in addition to enriching their soil the odor of the fish amino acid has been effective in containing pests.

Laboratory tests on the nutritional contents of the

Mr. Dermas elaborated that fish amino acid is essential in the early stage of a plant's growth



organic fertilizers were also conducted and, thus, PH level, availability of calcium and magnesium and other ingredients that are essential to plant growth were surveyed.

while seaweed is required at the later stage of a plant's growth. This means a balance of both nutrients should be maintained for appropriate plant growth. As humans need balanced diet, plants need balanced nutrients to grow well. Organic liquid fertilizers should be applied on the farms at dusk while the soil is still moist for good growth of the plants.

In addition to the laboratory tests carried out at NARI, Mr. Dermas added, samples were sent to Sudan and Germany for laboratory tests to further check the effectiveness of the fertilizers. Results of the laboratory tests have shown liquid fertilizers from fish amino-acid to be rich in nitrogen while those extracted from seaweed have been found to be rich in potassium and

Organic liquid fertilizers are given to subsistence farmers free of charge and at 27 Nakfa per liter to commercial farmers.

According to Mr. Dermas,

From Social Media



Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti

Blatant revision/distortion of Eritrea's ancient, medieval and even modern history; scoffing at Eritrea's huge latent potential of economic development and its judicious policies and strategies even as they depend on massive and intermittent external financial bailouts whenever faced with economic adversity... continue to remain the wild obsessions of certain pundits and political activists in our southern neighbour.

These futile exercises are principally and invariably prompted in order to "rationalize" their nostalgic/delusional ambitions of territorial expansion in flagrant breach of international law and established norms and pre-conditions for regional stability and cooperation.

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Yemane G. Meskel @hawelti

Few nations could have summoned z resilience & stoicism that Eritrea has displayed to confront multi-layered hostilities - aggression; sanctions etc- for most part of past three decades. Eritrea's endowments & prospects for rapid/sustainable economic growth is otherwise huge

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ERITREA PROFILE

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Paving the Road to Freedom

The Eritrean struggle for independence from Ethiopia was marked by a series of intense battles, strategic maneuvers, and shifting power dynamics. Among the most significant moments in this decades-long conflict were the Battles of Afabet and Massawa, which decisively altered the course of the war. These engagements not only demonstrated the military prowess of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) but also exposed the vulnerabilities of the Ethiopian army, hastening the downfall of the Dergue regime, led by Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam. The conflict was not merely a military confrontation but a protracted and deeply entrenched struggle for self-determination, sovereignty, and national identity, shaped by decades of colonial rule, geopolitical rivalries, and shifting international alliances. The resilience and tactical ingenuity of the EPLF, which grew into the leading Eritrean force in the 1970s, along with the declining strength and morale of the Ethiopian junta, created the conditions for a historic turning point in Eritrea's quest for independence.

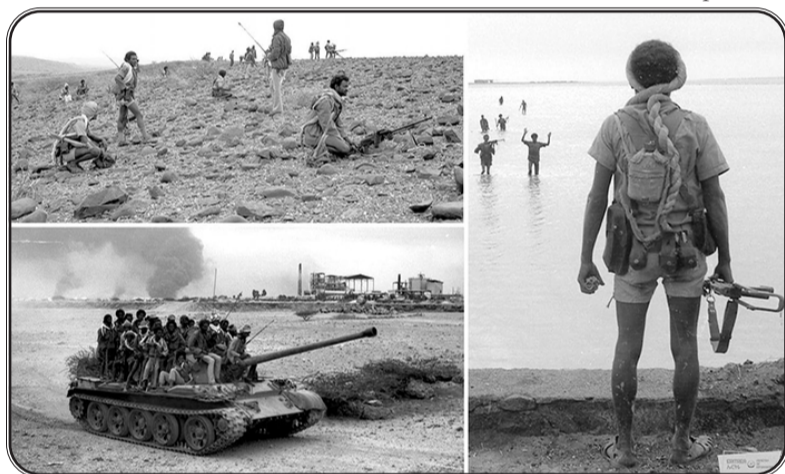
After withstanding Operation Red Star and several other major government offensives across the 1970s and 1980s, the EPLF regrouped, seized the military initiative, and achieved significant advances, dramatically shifting the trajectory of the war once more (Cliffe, 1984; Markakis, 1987b). The Ethiopian army, increasingly demoralized, suffered a decisive defeat at the Battle of Afabet in March 1988. At the time, Afabet served as a key regional headquarters for the Ethiopian army in Eritrea (EPLF Foreign Relations Office 1989; Keller, 1994; Pateman 1990b: 80; Rule, 1988; Tesfai, 2002).

Described as the largest battle in Africa since El Alamein in World War II and often compared

to the Vietnamese victory at Dien Bien Phu or the Battle of Kursk, where Soviet forces defeated the Germans (Cliffe & Davidson, 1988; Worthington, 1998; 2013), the victory at Afabet, located about 60 miles north of Asmara, proved to be a turning point in Eritrea's struggle for independence. The Ethiopian forces, despite being heavily armed and backed by a large number of Soviet advisors and resources, failed to anticipate the EPLF's superior strategy and unbreakable resolve. The guerrilla tactics employed by the Eritrean fighters, combined with their deep knowledge of the terrain and highly motivated ranks, led to a devastating Ethiopian defeat. Following the battle, an EPLF spokesperson remarked:

"It took about 48 hours to annihilate 20,000 Ethiopian troops. The ramifications of this major victory are beyond anybody's

Worse still, it left behind a stockpile of weapons intended for a 'decisive offensive' against the EPLF, planned with Soviet military advisors. The EPLF, clearly outmaneuvering the Soviets, turned the planned



imagination. We have broken the backbone of the Ethiopian Army in Eritrea" (Rule 1988).

Similarly, Woldemichael emphasized:

"The significance of the loss of Afabet to the Ethiopian regime cannot be overstated. In this single battle, Ethiopia lost entire divisions of its best-trained and armed troops.

offensive to their advantage. The Soviet Union had long denied direct involvement in Eritrea but was caught red-handed at Afabet with the capture of three Soviet military personnel, while another was killed in combat" (1989: 61).

The aftermath of the battle sent shockwaves through Ethiopia's military command. The Ethiopian leadership, already struggling to



maintain control over a country grappling with internal unrest, economic stagnation, and declining support from its foreign allies, found itself in an increasingly precarious position. The Dergue's reliance on Soviet military aid could no longer offset the growing momentum of the EPLF, which, after years of careful planning and relentless fighting, had gained the upper hand in the war. It landed another massive blow, opening the doors to freedom less than two years later.

A swift and decisive victory

In February 1990, the Ethiopian army suffered another crushing defeat in the coastal city of Massawa. The EPLF's swift and decisive victory marked the beginning of the end for the Dergue, proving that Eritrean independence – once deemed unlikely or impossible – was now inevitable (Amahazion, 2019; 2021a). As Yohannes put it,

"The battle heralded the inevitability of a total [Eritrean] military victory" (1993: 16).

Following the bold land and sea operation, codenamed Operation Fenkil, the EPLF secretly bolstered its naval capabilities and positioned its forces to cut Asmara from the sea. The offensive began in the early hours of February 8, launching attacks on three fronts. By February 10, the EPLF had secured the mainland, and six days later, on February 16, its forces stormed the islands in a combined land and sea assault. The EPLF's surprise attack severed the Ethiopian army's access to Soviet supplies through Massawa. Employing captured tanks, artillery, and a flexible fleet of gunboats, the Eritrean forces executed a highly coordinated assault.

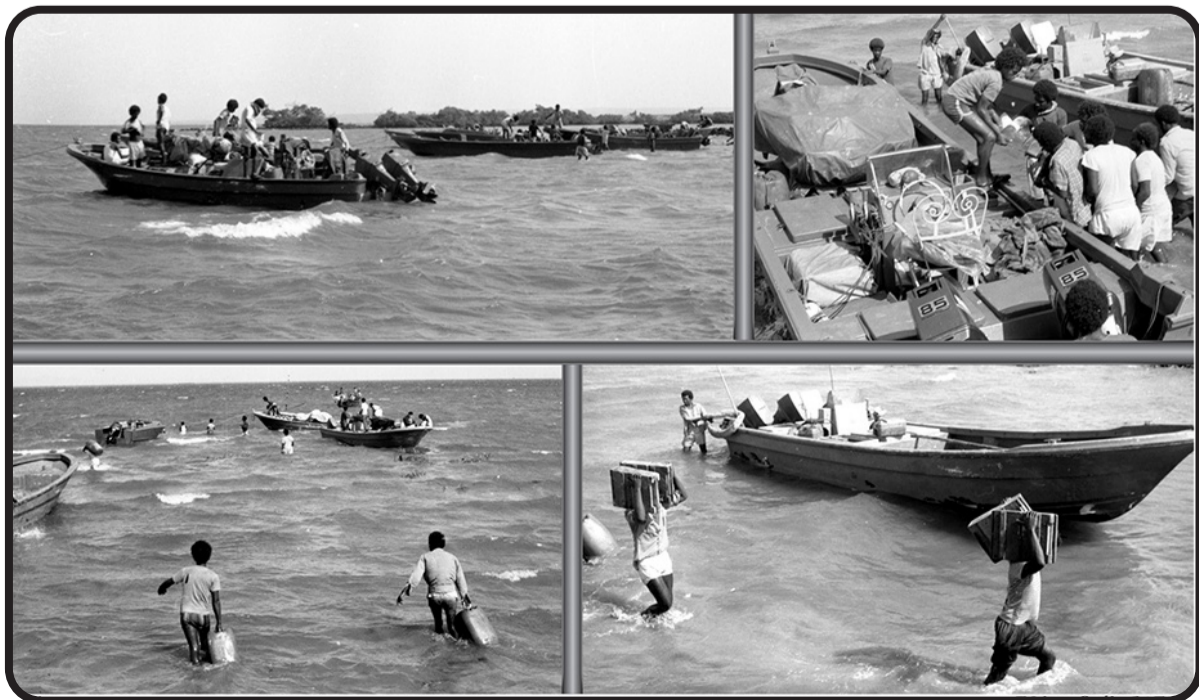
The battle inflicted tremendously heavy losses on the Ethiopian army,

utterly depleted and demoralized. Approximately 9,000-10,000 Ethiopian soldiers were killed, with thousands more wounded. Thousands of Ethiopian troops, including high-ranking generals and commanders, surrendered to the EPLF, while many others retreated to Ghinda (Amahazion, 2019; 2021a; Keller, 1994; Wilson, 1991). One captured Ethiopian general summed up the situation, stating that:

"The war is almost over now. The army's morale is low, and they do not want to fight. The central government cannot handle it anymore unless they start negotiating. They have no other alternative. I don't think they can even last another two or three months" (as quoted in Wilson 1991: 87).

With Massawa and its vital port secured, only Assab – Ethiopia's last remaining Red Sea port and a crucial depot for fuel and supplies – and Asmara remained under Dergue's control. However, it was only a matter of time before these fell to the advancing Eritrean forces, bringing Eritrea closer than ever to its long-sought independence. The fall of Massawa was not only a military victory but also a psychological blow to the Ethiopian leadership, signaling that their grip over Eritrea was slipping away irreversibly.

Continued military engagements marked the years leading up to Eritrea's final victory, but the momentum had irreversibly shifted. The Ethiopian government, beset by internal strife and facing increasing international isolation, could not mount a meaningful counteroffensive. The EPLF continued to consolidate its gains and, by May 1991, was able to deliver Eritrea's long-cherished dream of independence.



SpotLight



Simon Weldemikael

Eritreans are preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of one of the greatest military victories in the thirty-year armed struggle for independence, Fenkil Operation, under the theme “Fenkil- the right choice.”

Fenkil operation, which saw the liberation of the strategic port city of Massawa, was a three-day battle that began on 8 February and ended on 10 February 1990. It manifested the military and intelligence ingenuity of the Eritrean People’s Liberation Army (EPLA). Two years earlier, in March 1988, the EPLA had accomplished a successful strategic military operation against the Ethiopian colonial army, Nadew Command, stationed in Nakfa Front for a decade. The operation resulted in the demise of Nadew Command and the liberation of Afabet and boosted the fighting spirit and capability of the EPLF and broken the spinal cord of the Ethiopian colonial army. The journalist and historian Basil Davidson famously compared Eritreans’ victory at Afabet with the Vietnamese

spectacular military victory over France at Dien Bien Phu.

Fenkil Operation demonstrated that the end of the armed struggle was approaching. Its significance was far more than a mere military victory. It boosted the diplomatic and political struggle of the Eritrean people.

Militarily, Fenkil Operation devastated the Ethiopian army, its infantry and mechanized units stationed at the plains of Semhar. The Ethiopian navy, one of the largest in Africa, was sunk in the Red Sea with its equipment and personnel. The EPLA was able to capture a large number of Ethiopian armaments, including 80 tanks, many more artillery, missiles, rockets, ammunitions, and plentiful of light and medium arms from the battlefield and the armory at the port. This dramatically changed the balance of power in favor of the EPLF.

Eight thousand Ethiopian soldiers, including 300 commanding officers two of whom were army generals, were captured by the EPLA. After the devastating defeat, Colonel Mengistu Hailemariam, the

Fenkil Operation-more than a Military Victory

Ethiopian military leader, sent a message on 17th February 1990 to all Ethiopian army units saying the fall of Massawa would mean the breaking of the spinal cord of the Second Revolutionary Army, the Ethiopian army based in Eritrea, and the liberation of Eritrea.

Fenkil Operation demonstrated the EPLF’s superb military coordination. For the first time in the history of Eritrea’s war for independence the infantry, mechanized and navy units fought in unison with utmost precision in implementing their objectives. The area of operation covered 1560 square kilometers. With the capture of Massawa in February 1990, the EPLF effectively cut off the Ethiopian forces in Eritrea from direct access to the Red Sea. The defeat was complete, disastrous, and unalterable.

In war, military victory is not synonymous with success. The ultimate objective of the war is not to defeat the Ethiopian army in battle. The military operation is only a political instrument or a means that advances the political objectives of the struggle to establish an independent Eritrea. And it did contribute a lot to the enduring political goal. The military operation didn’t only defeat the enemy at the battlefield but ended its political and diplomatic dominance.



Diplomatically, the media corporates that had been mute for a long period were forced to echo the spectacular victory. In its 10th Feb 1990 broadcast, the BBC announced the victory as “a

Front to control Massawa would bring change in the strategy of the region.” Sudanese civic and political organizations openly expressed their support and poured messages of congratulations to



great blow to Mengistu.” Many media outlets all over the world gave extensive coverage to the liberation of Massawa and its consequences. Former Foreign Minister of Somalia, Mr. Said Ahmed Jamie Abdela, opined that “the success of the People’s

the people of Eritrea.

The success of Fenkil Operation lies in the meticulous planning of the EPLF leaders and determination of the freedom fighters. EPLF’s planners and leaders of war were able to create the proper conditions to achieve success before the battle. The quality of planning and implementation of Fenkil Operation was demonstrated on the time it took to accomplish the mission. It took the EPLF forces three days to wipe out the Derg army in and around Massawa and the Red Sea.

The tradition of remembering and commemorating Fenkil Operation developed after independence in order to honor the shared wartime experiences and heroic sacrifices of the freedom fighters who put the noose on the neck of the enemy. The commemoration of Fenkil and other major military operations would help to foster a collective memory of a shared past and shared sacrifices of Eritreans and encourage a greater sense of nationhood.



**ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY**

Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688

Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Warehouse Supervisor

Number required – (02)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- This role focuses on maintaining inventory accuracy, enforcing safety protocols, and implementing process improvements to enhance operational efficiency.
- Assist Finance and Admin Manager in driving value through cost effectiveness and efficiency

TASK DESCRIPTION	Expanded	TO	CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS
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- Ensure good safety practices in all warehouse areas.
- Manage and coordinate the receipt, storage, and issue of goods
- Supervise and train warehouse staff to ensure productivity and efficiency
- Implement and enforce safety procedures and standards
- Conduct regular inventory management and maintain accurate records
- Coordinate with other departments to ensure smooth operations
- Manage and maintain warehouse equipment and facilities
- Analyze and optimize warehouse operations to improve efficiency and reduce costs
- Ensure compliance with company policies, industry regulations, and legal requirements

Profile: Qualifications and Experience**Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalents**

- Degree in Business or Warehousing Management
 - Good Systems and Microsoft tools knowledge
- Working Experience – Nature & Length
- 5 years Warehouse experience
 - Knowledge of Mining, Business & Commercial acumen

Technical Skills

- Minimum 2 years' Supervisory experience, foreman or equivalent role
- General understanding of mining inventory control and warehousing.

Behavioral Skills

- Communication (English & local language)
- Results oriented
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines
- Assertiveness
- Strong Interpersonal skills
- Discretion
- Integrity
- Self-discipline
- Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment
- Risk management & assessment

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

 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 Non-Eritrean applicants:

**Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea**



ASMARA MINING SHARE COMPANY
Abo Street, No. 178, House No. 16
Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688

Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Supply Chain Supervisor (Capex & Projects)

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Oversee assets (capex) and owner's projects material acquisitions.
- Assist in the co-ordination of capital expenditure plans
- Ensure adequate procedures and processes are in place and aligned to company authorization and approval matrix

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Perform review and processing of departmental purchase requests.
- Ensure Capital and Project Expenditure approval processes are adhered to.
- Ensure Capital Expenditure justifications have been reviewed and relevant.
- Ensure purchase requests are processed as per procurement procedures.
- Raise necessary system (Pronto) documents – Purchase Requisitions (PRs) and Purchase Orders (POs)
- Ensure approved POs are placed with relevant vendors per procurement procedure.
- Monitor and analyze Capex procurement performance metrics (KPIs).
- Develop and maintain relationships with key suppliers.
- Ensure compliance with industry regulations and company policies.
- Train and mentor supply chain team members.
- Collaborate with other departments to align supply chain processes with business goals.
- Prepare and present reports on supply chain performance.
- Resolve any issues or discrepancies in the supply chain process.
- Negotiate contracts and agreements with suppliers.
- Develop and implement supply chain strategies.
- Ensure accurate record-keeping of all supply chain activities.
- Assist in managing logistics and transportation of Capex and Projects Material
- Forecast demand and plan inventory accordingly.
- Ensure safe delivery and storage of Capex and Project Material
- Stay updated on industry trends and best practices.
- Lead supply chain projects and initiatives (Continuous improvements)

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent

- Degree or Diploma in Business or Supply Chain
- Good Systems and Microsoft tools knowledge

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 7 to 10 years Supply Chain experience
- Knowledge of Mining, Business & Commercial acumen

Technical Skills

- Minimum 5 years' Supervisory experience
- General understanding of mining and processes to offer effective supply management

Behavioral Skills

- Communication (English & local language)
- Analytical and problem shooting mindset.
- Results oriented
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines
- Assertiveness
- Strong Interpersonal skills
- Discretion
- Integrity
- Self-discipline
- Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment
- Risk management & assessment

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
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- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.
- Applicants Should Attach Authenticated Educational Documents.
- Applicants Should provide letter of service from former employers.

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- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:**
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Gejeret, P.O. Box 10688

Tel. ++291-1-153986
Asmara, Eritrea

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Warehouse Superintendent

Number required – (01)

Type of contract – Definite (2 years)

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Assist in setting up the warehouse infrastructure, including shelving, binning, lifting equipment, material storage etc.
- Ensure inventory cataloguing is consistent with equipment and installations.
- Set min / max levels that ensure minimal stock holdings while avoiding stock outs and write offs.
- Deepen the use of ERP system in inventory management processes.
- Assist Finance and Admin Manager in ensuring an efficient warehousing system.

TASK DESCRIPTION Expanded TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Ensure good safety practices in all warehouse areas.
- Overall responsibility and supervision of the warehouse teams and warehouse operations.
- Ensure warehouse infrastructure including storage, shelving and binning is of best practise standard.
- Ensure warehouse operations and functions are fully automated as part of the ERP.
- Assist the Finance and Admin Manager in crafting and implementing warehouse and inventory control strategies.
- Ensure adequate processes and procedures are in place to support inventory management
- Ensure adequate controls and security are in place to safeguard inventory from damage, pilferage, contamination, expiry etc.
- Ensure adequate but working capital efficient inventory levels are available at all times.
- Develop operational and performance metrics (KPIs), including stock reporting, stock turn.
- Develop and maintain relationships with supply chain and user departments
- Ensure optimized inventory levels are held in liaison with user departments.
- Ensure compliance with industry regulations and company policies.
- Train and mentor warehouse team members.
- Prepare and present reports on warehouse performance.
- Resolve any issues or discrepancies in the warehouse.
- Ensure accurate record-keeping of all warehouse activities
- Stay updated on industry trends and best practices.
- Lead warehouse projects and initiatives (Continuous improvements)

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Formal Education, Certifications or Equivalent

- Degree in Business or Warehouse Management
- Good Systems and Microsoft tools knowledge (ERP knowledge a prerequisite)

Working Experience – Nature & Length

- 7 to 10 years warehousing and inventory control.
- Knowledge of Mining, Business & Commercial acumen

Technical Skills

- Minimum 5 years Warehousing experience as Superintendent.
- General understanding of mining inventory control and warehousing.

Behavioral Skills

- Communication (English & local language)
- Analytical and problem shooting mindset.
- Results oriented
- Ability to work toward strict deadlines
- Assertiveness
- Strong Interpersonal skills
- Discretion
- Integrity
- Self-discipline
- Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment
- Risk management & assessment

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirements for Nationals:

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

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



Q and A

“Communication Should be at the Start of Any Initiative and Idea,” Koye Adeboye

Sabrina Solomon

Koye Adeboye is the Head of Communications at the Spotlight Initiative, the UN’s high-impact initiative to end violence against women and girls. A multilingual communications manager with a proven track record, Koye leads global communications and public relations, bringing expertise in project management, corporate communications, media engagements, journalism, social media, knowledge management, speech writing, and event management. His experience spans country, regional, and global levels, including previous roles as a Communications Specialist at the United Nations Population Fund and in corporate communications with the UN Volunteers program. Mr. Koye visited Eritrea last week. Following are excerpts of an interview conducted with Him.



What are your initial impressions of Eritrea, and how do they compare to the narratives you encountered before visiting here?

So it’s been 11 days now; I am a full-blown Asmarino. It’s a beautiful city, and the people are wonderful and friendly. In terms of how it compares to the narratives from the outside, definitely, whatever you are learning or hearing about is very different from what’s here. And this is where work has to be done. We need to do a better job of telling the story of this country, especially on the outside. As a communications person, you don’t want other people to define you; you want to be able to describe yourself. So I encourage everyone to visit.

So, what kind of narratives have you heard so far?

The real issue is that there isn’t much of a narrative but much of an absence. When telling folks that you’re going to Eritrea, the first thing that comes to mind is, where is Eritrea? It is a new country, so of course, it needs time. But there needs to be a bit more, especially using social media. The audience on social media is mostly outside. How do we then leverage that audience so that they become our champions to tell different stories and more balanced narratives of the country? It’s one of the things I explored while I was here.

You have had a training session/workshop with the Ministry of Information personnel here. Your training sessions have focused on leveraging social media, so what are some of the key strategies you shared with Eritrean media personnel and UN communications experts to

effectively use their platforms?

So, I focused on two keynotes. One is knowing your audience. All of us are guilty of this. We have an idea of who our audience is, and we communicate and think we’ve succeeded in that. So we went deep diving into the data on who actually follows the account from Shabait to the other accounts that the Ministry runs. We developed a marketing persona, which is a marketing tactic. So it’s typically a 35-year-old man who lives in Sweden, is married, and a father of two who watches football on the weekends; that kind of detail helps find out who your audience actually is. Once you understand, you can design content and information for them. The second part would be about how we could use some of the things we are doing already. How do we optimize? For example, the TV shows and the radio programs that you have. Why don’t we also turn these into podcasts to reach a different audience in the diaspora? It’s not much additional work; you extract the audio file and put it on a different platform to get a whole new group to learn about the country and see what’s happening. Those are some of the strategies we mentioned.

I hope it was helpful. It was a learning experience for me to learn about the communications environment here. And hopeful the ministry found some of the tools useful. However, for us at the UN, this is the beginning of an engagement process to support the ministry.

Was there a positive interaction with the personnel who attended the training session?

Absolutely. I was shocked by the engagement rate numbers. For example, on Twitter, X says

11.2%, which is unheard of. This is good and positive. And I told the folks there to give seminars worldwide on getting an 11.2 % engagement rate. So many things are happening here that are very good, and others can learn from them as well.

One of the challenges that many countries face is controlling their own narrative. What advice would you give the Eritrean media personnel on how to tell their stories authentically and counter potential biases, particularly on social media?

First authenticity. Audiences around the world can sniff if something is fake. So you have to tell the honest truth as much as possible to have that credibility and authenticity with the audience. Second, there is a realization now that no matter how good you are, telling your story is less effective than third-party endorsement. So, who are the other people that the public or an audience can see? They don’t have any skin in the game, but they are telling me something here. I am more likely to believe someone else talking about you being a good person than you telling me that you’re a good person. So, how do we leverage potential allies and champions in the diaspora or anywhere else in the world to tell the story of Eritrea positively? The UN has been starting this process already, as Zeinab Badawi was here recently looking into a documentary potentially about African stories for African voices. Someone telling that to an audience that would know can be compelling. And as part of the strategy, that is a key part that needs to be built in; no matter what you’re doing as a ministry and government, you need people to tell your messages to different audiences.

Misinformation and disinformation are rampant on social media. What strategies can media personnel and communication experts apply to identify and combat these challenges?

The bad news here is that it’s going to get worse. The platforms recently announced that they are moving content moderation teams- Meta across all the platforms of Facebook and Instagram- human beings who would investigate whether this is hate speech or misinformation. They fired all of them, and now they are going to rely on something called third-party checks. So it’s going to get worse. My advice would be to worry less about that because it’s something you can’t control. You cannot control it even if you’re constantly telling the truth. It’s going to happen. The more it happens, the less powerful it is as the audience gets used to it. More importantly, you have to define your narrative before it gets defined for you. That way, the audience knows who you are and where you’re going, and when the information comes, it’s not as sticky because it had some impression already as opposed to no impression at all; it is all about being proactive to tell the story as opposed to being reactive and counter-narratives when it’s already happened.

What communication strategies are essential for Eritrea to effectively communicate its stories to the world and foster balanced understanding?

Besides spending tons and tons of money on substantial publicity events and PR engagements, which are not necessarily in scope, social media is critical. So, are you

not just running your accounts, but how are you also leveraging influencers to get your messages and speak to their audiences in that language? For instance, if it’s related to tourism, have diaspora people with huge social media influence tell stories about Eritrea. There is a lot that can be done and explored.

From your experience working with various countries and organizations, what are some of the common miscommunication challenges you’ve observed, and what are some of the most effective solutions you’ve seen implemented?

The big one is always communications as an afterthought. Let’s have this big idea or initiative to do and get all the funding together, but communication is always the last thing. In today’s world, no one knows if you’re doing something amazing and cannot communicate it effectively. Communication should be at the start of any initiative and idea.

What are your overall impressions of your visit here in Eritrea?

I can’t wait to come back. In two weeks, I have been overwhelmed by the hospitality, not just from the people but the ministries, and the doors have been opened to us in a way that I have never experienced anywhere else that I’ve been. It shows that the government is committed and wants to find opportunities to have better communication strategies and partnerships with the UN. I hope that we can deliver based on the expectations that the government has of us.

Thank you!