GOVERNOR OF NRS VISITS WATER DIVERSION SCHEME IN FORO

The Governor of the Northern Red Sea region, Brig. General Tekle Libsu accompanied by General Flipos Woldeyohanes, Chief of Staff of the Eritrean Defense Forces, Maj. General Romodan Osman Awelaiy, Governor of the Central region and Mr. Osman Arafa, Administrator of Foro sub-zone, visited the water diversion scheme under construction through the active participation of the residents.

During their visit to the water and soil conservation activities being conducted by the residents of the administrative areas of Arebto, Mahfil, kumhule and Lehazien the officials received briefing by the coordinators of the project.

Commending the initiative the residents are taking, Brig. General Tekle Libsu expressed readiness that the regional administration will stand along side them in all their activities.

In related news, the Administrator of Foro sub-zone, Mr. Osman Arafa, said that the initiative being taken by the residents will have significant contribution in the villages regrouping program and added that the zonal administration will do its level best to meet the demands of the residents.

NUEW PRESIDENT CALLS FOR REINFORCED ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

President of the National Union of Eritrean Women, Ms. Teke’a Tesfamichael, called on members to reinforce organizational capacity so as to enhance their contribution to the nation-building endeavors. The call was made in a meeting conducted with members of the NUEW branch in Assab sub-zone.

Ms. Teke’a further reminded members to take advantage of the educational and vocational training opportunities created for them and upgrade their skills and knowledge.

Reminding participants that the prevailing era of peace calls for extra effort and perseverance, Ms. Teke’a called on women to play due role in the implementation of the set out national development programs.

The participants on their part, called for organizing more vocational training as well as create mechanism aimed at encouraging women enhance participation in education and other schemes focusing the development of women.

ERITREAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY CONDUCTS 10TH CONGRESS

The Eritrean Chemical Society conducted its 10th Congress on 12 April under the theme “Developing Chemical Science for National Development,” at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, here in the capital.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Daniel Zemichael, President of the Society, pointed out that the objectives of the society include among others, developing chemical science and related fields, expanding chemical education, upgrading the skills of members. He added that the society is working to enhance organizational capacity and helping members reinforce contribution to the development of industries.

Mr. Petros Hailemariam, Director General of Human Resources Development in the Ministry of Education, on his part expressed the Ministry’s readiness to support in realizing the objectives of the Eritrean Chemical Society.

At the Congress, several research papers were presented on electronic waste and disposal mechanisms, the types of honey in local market, plastic materials, papers, and paints among others.

An exhibition of various products made in Eritrea was also displayed at the venue of the Congress.

The Eritrean Chemical Society was established in 1993 and comprises over 150 members.

NEWS BRIEF

WORKSHOP ON VICTIMS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Workshop on scientific treatment of victims with mental and physical disabilities was conducted in Adi Kuala town on 10 April, reports indicated.

At the event, Mr. Yacob Haile, Psychiatrist from Adi Kuala Hospital gave briefing on the challenges and professional treatments of citizens with mental and physical disabilities. Reminding that victims undergo gradual developmental change, Mr. Yacob called on families and caretakers of the victims to steadfastly treat the disabled.

Mr. Sirak Debis, Head of the Ministry of Health branch in Adi Kuala sub-zone, on his part, called on the participants to make use of the knowledge and skills they have gained from the workshop and urged them to transfer the knowledge to their colleagues.

ROLE OF TEACHERS IN NATION BUILDING PROCESS

The Eritrean Teachers Association organized seminar in Mendefera focusing on the role of teachers in the nation-building process. The seminar was attended by teachers from 12 sub-zones in the Southern region.

Speaking at event, Mr. Simon Mehari, Chairman of Eritrean Teachers Association, stressed the role and contribution of teachers in nurturing nationals and nation building process, and called for increased participation of teachers for better outcome.

Indicating that teachers are role models of the culture and values of society, Mr. Simon called on heads of schools and directors to take appropriate measures on instances of not respecting profession and discipline that could have negative impact in the development of teaching-learning process.

The participants on their part called for sustainable training program with a view to upgrading the professional capacity of teachers and take proper disciplinary measures on those who condone teaching ethics.
Developing Tourism in Eritrea

By: Simon Weldemichael

Tourism is one of the most dynamic socioeconomic sectors in the world today, and continues to grow in the global market. United Nations World Tourism Organization defines tourism as: “Social-economic aspects which allow the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal, business and professional purposes.” Tourism has long been regarded as the largest smokeless industry to impact the overall growth of national economies. With the increase in the rate of globalization, tourism has become one of the largest and fastest growing sectors in the world.

The Government of Eritrea is taking important steps to develop the tourism industry to ensure the contribution of tourism toward the overall development programs. In the past twenty seven years Eritrea has taken a modest initiative at renovation and construction of transport infrastructures and hospitality facilities on the tourist attraction sites. In addition to that, important measures have been taken to protect Eritrea’s natural environment and cultural heritage. The development of the service sector holds a central place in the development of tourism.

The infrastructure of Eritrea was severely affected during the wars for Eritrea’s independence and to protect its sovereignty. As of 2002, immediately after the end of the TPLF-instigated war of aggression, the government launched a development and rehabilitation program. Overall government expenditures on infrastructure accounted for 13% of the total government expenditure for that period (IPRSP, 2004, p18). The Government is undertaking major infrastructure rehabilitation and development programmes. In addition to Asmara international airport, a modern and competitive international airport was constructed in Massawa. Tourist centers were constructed in Dahlak islands. Asmara – Massawa railway was renovated. A new vein of tourist road was constructed through the green belt of Semenwui Bahri. Large water dam projects and electric power generation are underway.

According to Eritrea’s Tourism Proclamation No.152/2006, “tourism” means the business of providing travel, accommodation, hospitality and information services to tourists on a commercial basis and other ancillary services, which facilitate the requirements of tourists. A tourist is a person who stays at least one night in Eritrea, in either private or commercial accommodation, but whose stay does not exceed twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is not to work. Eritrea has significant potential for the development of tourism. Climate is an influential factor in determining the destination areas to which recreational tourists travel. In addition to the scenic views enjoyed in the journey from highland Asmara to the coastal town of Massawa, one can also experience three seasons in a two-hour drive. Eritrea has pleasant climate and warm and clean waters of the Red Sea. The country has a coastline of more than 1,000 kilometers and about 350 offshore islands. The clean beaches and offshore islands with the diversity of terrestrial and marine animals is another potential resource. Such an endowment gives Eritrea a great potential in beach and marine resort tourism. Eritrea has attractive physical structure with scenic beauty ranging from high ground of above 3000 meters to low-lying areas of 100 meters below sea level. Aided by the physical structure and diversity, Eritrea has a viable potential for adventure tourism. Expeditions to the Danakil Depression and mountain climbing in Soira and Kohaito and other personally challenging activities can attract tourists.

The mosaic, peaceful and hospitable people is an additional resource that could make the tourists stay enjoyable. Eritrea can also be the center of health tourism with its hot springs. Its geographic location makes it “the gate way to Africa”, and the peace and safety that is prevalent in the country gives it a comparative advantage over the rest of Africa.

Tourism has become a vital source of income for many countries. Tourism generates income through the consumption of goods and services by tourists and the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry. Tourism also creates wide employment opportunities. Besides that it plays an important role in the promotion of mutual understanding among people of various countries and cultures.

Taking all the natural and human conditions of Eritrea into consideration, tourism should hold the lion’s share in the country’s income. In many countries tourism is playing an increasingly important role in the national economy. For example, it has been said that the income generated from travel and tourism is larger than the GDP of the automotive manufacturing sector in China. Therefore, in order to fully gain the benefits of tourism, the government and the private sector should work in collaboration. Eritrea’s tourism industry is in its embryonic stage waiting for the government and the private sector to invest. The natural and cultural elements of Eritrea are conducive for the development of successful tourism industry.

The economy of Eritrea is primarily based on agriculture, small-scale industry, fisheries and a service sector including tourism. Poverty reduction and economic growth have been the central objectives of the Eritrean government since independence. Poverty reduction is Eritrea’s major challenge and is placed at the top of the development agenda. To use tourism as one of the means to improve the living standards of Eritreans is an option on the table. With its abundant archaeological and cultural attractions and natural endowments Eritrea has the potential to become the most sought tourist destination.

The development of tourism will definitely facilitate the nation building process of Eritrea. Besides, tourism could aid the country’s diplomatic venture. In the past Eritrea was made a victim of the erroneous political agenda. Various diplomatic and political machinations were attempted to isolate the country. The development of tourism can greatly help introduce the true essence of the country to the world. Therefore, Eritrea has to use tourism as a vehicle for introducing its own history, nature and culture to the wider international community.

The Eritrea 2020 Tourism Development Plan states that Eritrea has significant opportunities for developing tourism. The opportunities for developing tourism in Eritrea include natural environment, especially good beaches and marine areas suitable for diving, scenic and wildlife in national parks and some hot springs. There are also cultural heritage resources including archaeological and historic sites, the architectural riches of the towns, and cultural patterns of various ethnic groups.

Heritage is a fundamental resource
Cultural Heritage

Economic Value Cultural Heritage Assets

By: Dawit Ayra

Cultural heritage is the creative expression of human beings in the past that has been passed down to the present generation. It is comprehensive and covers both tangible and intangible assets. These comprise monuments and archaeological sites, museums, ecological resources, social-cultural practices, traditional knowledge and living experiences. Cultural heritage is constantly evolving through time and space with the embodiment of diverse and aggregated values such as aesthetic, historical, symbolic, spiritual, educational, scientific, social and economic.

Cultural heritage contributes to humankind in many ways, and its economic contributions are the easiest to identify. It constitutes an essential engine for economic development and growth. But, despite its wide contribution to social, economic and environmental benefits, it has been largely marginalized in the discourse of sustainable development goals. Cultural heritage, as an asset, lies in capital theory, which has been fundamental to the interpretation of production processes in economics. Within economies, capital assets have wealth and generate production for future consumption. Capital can be defined as durable goods that give rise to a flow of services over time that may be combined with other inputs such as labor to produce further goods and services. Economists traditionally have been getting recognition for their importance and benefit and have been included in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) as a major factor for sustainable development.

Thus, the concept of capital has been extended to cover the field of cultural heritage in an effort to recognize the uniqueness of cultural goods as capital assets. Hence, cultural heritage, which has been regarded in the past as less important for the economic development, has taken the new paradigm of capital theory. For this reason cultural heritage has played a substantial role in the growth of tourism. As capital treasure, cultural heritage sites have become important destinations for tourists and generate economic benefits to many countries. Heritage tourism is a broad category that embraces both eco-tourism and cultural tourism. It is a category of market segment that includes travel to historic sites, museums and forests.

Tourism today is one of the leading economic sectors in the world and represents a major source of income and employment. Visitors spend a lot of money for transportation services, restaurant and hotel services, resulting in considerable contribution to the growth of the national economy. In the context of economic development, cultural heritage is seen as an engine and a catalyst of economic and social development. This framework consists of three economic components: (a) the recognition of heritage as an economic sector separately, which uses resources, generates products and creates jobs and profits, (b) consideration of heritage as a development instrument through the development process by attracting financial operations and encouraging development activities, and (c) the approach of heritage as a development factor that catalyzes the process by preserving and maintaining cultural heritage in an integrated or sustainable way.

The question of cultural heritage value is a core issue in heritage tourism, economics and conservation. The economic value of cultural heritage is connected to the benefits generated by tourism. These benefits refer to two types of value: use value, which comes from the use of cultural heritage and non-use value, which refers to non-market benefits. For example, the use value of a heritage building is seen in domestic dwelling, offices and commercial purposes as an indicator of the building's value in use. In the case of heritage buildings and sites that are visited by tourists, use values are reflected in the individual benefits that tourists enjoy as a result of their visit. Turning to non-use value, we can observe that cultural heritage yields public good benefits that can be classified in the same ways in which the non-market benefits of environmental amenities such as forests and marine parks are determined.

Three types of non-rival and non-excludable public-good benefits are presumed to exist for a cultural heritage asset, relating to its existence value (people value the existence of the heritage item even though they may not consume its services directly themselves), its option value (people wish to preserve the option that they or others might consume the asset's services at some future time), and its bequest value (people may wish to bequeath the asset to future generations).

It is important to have a good understanding of the heritage value of a site, building or object, because this value is the major reason underlying its preservation and the basis for its economic benefit. When we talk about the economy of leisure and happiness, we are referring primarily to a large number of consumers who have income and time to spend for their entertainment and enjoyment through buying goods and services of cultural and creative nature. Although cultural heritage has received increasing attention as an instrument for sustainable development, there are some critics who consider their use as a threat to heritage owing to their subscription to commercialization and exploitation. But still the view that cultural heritage has economic value has been gaining momentum, with its lasting impact on sustainable development, as heritage preservation is likely to occur when heritage elements are in actual use because the revenue generated can in return be used for their preservation.

Nowadays, we find proponents of heritage use not only among economists and sociologists but also others such as archaeologists and anthropologists, who have traditionally been opposed to the idea. Unfortunately, due to lack of data the economic impact of the heritage sector has been underestimated. As a result cultural heritage has been largely ignored in public policy.

Eritrea is endowed with diverse natural and cultural heritage assets, with the potential to yield benefits in the tourism industry, which are waiting to be fully exploited. They include geological events, the ecological diversities, our old traditions and our fortress are part of our history and identity. But cultural heritage is fragile and if damaged it is irreplaceable. If we squander these gifts, we lose ourselves and our identity. And if we use these gifts wisely, they can drive economic growth and still be there for the benefit and interest of future generations.
‘Know the Enemy; know yourself & fight well’

One morning, on my way to Google out daily News, I watched a Facebook post intended to define the propaganda war pervaded upon Eritrea, the peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia and the main drive behind. What I gave ample attention to was one insightful comment.

The comment goes like this: “What we believe is more essential than what we hear and what we know is far more significant of all. So far we believe that ‘we made a nation when someone tried to silence our voices for centuries; we built a subsistent economy when some said that we couldn’t be on our own and; hitherto, we know we made a living country (a land from our bones and flesh; a economy when some said that we couldn’t be on our own and, hitherto, we know we made a living country (a land from our bones and flesh; a.

In his excellent article entitled “Disinformation and its impact on society”, Simon Woldemicael notes some crucial points on how to deal with the age of disinformation in an Eritrean context. Simon opined that “Today, through various means of communication, more than ever, fake news, slantedreporting of facts or completely false information are at work disseminated to mislead the civilian population. The goal is very clear cut.

“To convince the public by manipulating emotions rather than by making a logical argument, to weaken domestic and international support to the government of Eritrea, to undermine the motivation and morale of the public and to create mistrust and instability, to drain the patience of the civilian population and weaken the fighting spirit of the people so as to create hopelessness among the target society...etc.” At last, the writer recommends for eligible actors to work harmoniously in protecting the mental sovereignty of the Eritrean people through effective retraction, refutation and correction measures.

The writer’s remarks are spot on, and have motivated me to enrich his recommendations by digging-out on the indirect approach warfare.

Unconventional warfare and its indirect approach strategy is a “total” war of intrusions and extrusions objectified for disruptions and wiping out an enemy’s moral.

With all the technological advancements and the spread of globalization, humanity is witnessing the blossoming of sophisticated forms of war. Typically, digital wars (information wars) attack information processes to compromise, change, spoil, disrupt, or destroy state apparatus and its political infrastructures as a rule. The objective is very much clear: To defuse, mislead, and disrupt information processing or decision making processes so as to shake up the psychological set up of a nation.

If we hear news related to data hacking, information leaking, fake news propagations, and acts of cyber war, they are a harbinger of what is to come even for countries like Eritrea in this digital age and this article will partly analyze certain reasons behind waging contemporary warfare, which is totally circumspect in nature.

Modern wars are wars of penetrations militarily, economically and politically. Militarily, however, the goal is to instigate fear, hopelessness and misunderstanding between the defense forces and the masses in order to destroy the courage to defend and fight back. Economically, the purpose is to disrupt national markets through speculation, withdrawing capital and other resources, imposing economic sanctions, etc. Politically, they set to weaken national institutions, empower reactionary thoughts, infiltrate security arrangements, create a space to magnify vulnerable spots, conduct campaigns to cause people to doubt history, culture, and religion, provide support for opposition operatives through material rewards to win the support of the uncommitted and induce defections.

All are intriguing strategies set through indirect means for direct outcomes. The goal is all one -- to fragment the entire social, economic and political fabric of a nation.

By virtue of its history and its strategic location, Eritrea is an eye-catching spot in international relations. Its path toward reassuring survival and self-reliance in an environment of hostility has made it a target of psychological warfare from both regional and international actors. The country’s history is full of war of intrusions and extrusions designed to debilitate the country to the extent of ‘making Eritrea a failed state’. This kind of war was practised during Eritrea’s war of liberation whilst consistent regimes strove to weaken its unity, to spread fatalism and defeatism in a way to further obliterate the revolutionaries’ morale.

On the other hand, the EPLF fighters pressed for a very grand strategy of challenging psychological wars to persuade their citizens and the world that they were capable of defending Eritrea's national interests. In one way, they crushed Ethiopian invasions at the battlefield while strengthening transnational public connections, disseminating freedom mentality (they were called ‘rebels without borders’), working vigorously for political support. In nearly a century, Eritrea endured and defeated systematic estrangements, intentional victimizations and economic strangulations through the powerful base of the psychological makeup of the society and its leadership.

Thus, with almost 60 years, 1961 till the present, of experience of refuting regional and international conspiracies, Eritrea has, in deed, tackled psychological warfare like a seasoned fighter.

Over the years, Eritrea has fought against regional and international injustices and post-independence regional adventurism and has come out triumphant by refuting conspiring tendencies of Ethiopian rulers proving she is in no way to be undermined.

Eritrea’s protracted struggle has resulted in the recent historic turns in the Horn of Africa which seem to bring a fresh wind of hope with multiple opportunities and some vulnerability as well. Such a reality is the prize of Eritrea’s tolerant and flexible past while it is also an outcome of an
I am to this proclamation Cultural Heritage Proclamation’. According no. 177/2015 Cultural and Natural protection laws, titled ‘proclamation enacted its own national heritage international conventions Eritrea the World Heritage Convention heritage. Eritrea is a signatory to excessive tourism may threaten approach. will then try to solve it with a new every situation is treated as new, we entitled to wording but not editing. Therefore, there is a fresh moment entitled to wording but not editing. Then what we have to accept is that each situation should be treated as if it is a completely new situation. If every situation is treated as new, we will then try to solve it with a new approach.

In the past two decades, there has existed an organized conspiring have to annihilate the country and to paralyze the country’s socio-economic muscles targeted at the country’s soft and hard resources. The result could be identified in the enormous collateral (physical, financial, political) costs it has entailed. Therefore, it is naïve to expect the desertion of such motives giving two arguments: first, war never ends but it only changes its counterforces and second it takes more time and efforts to identify, expose, nullify, and anti-social hidden motives. The longer the destabilizing chaos has been penetrating into the society’s core, the deeper they have cut.

At last, Machavelli, in his titled The prince states: “A prince, therefore, being forced knowingly to adopt the beast, ought to choose to catch the fox and the lion; because the lion cannot defend himself against traps and the fox cannot defend himself against wolves. Therefore, it is necessary to be a fox to discover the traps and a lion to frighten the wolves”. Thus far, we know our enemies and the informal journalists who are masters at spreading fake news and fair weather intellectuals who specialize in finger pointing, recrimination and self-absolution. All shows up when the land is clear, on the eve of victory, to take the historical credit, so goes a saying. And, we [Eritreans] know ourselves and our history — to prepare to fight them very well.

This article concludes by reminding all actors to take similar positions to challenges such as war. As Julius Caesar, in 75 BC, said, “The greatest enemy will hide in the last place you would ever look for it. This is a piercing idea noting that, if we are not socially attentive in respect to the wars of 0’s and 1’s, in negligence we might create the best opportunity for someone who strives to exploit our motionslessness. We have to reassure our moral solidarity in the face of psychological battles and their indirect strategy. Therefore, recognizing that we are left with one immortal enemy, digital warfare and its ‘psychological warfare’ motives, we should prepare to promote balanced approaches smartly, innovatively and innovatively.

At the moment e are living in a fourth generational warfare, which is more fluid, decentralized, and asymmetrical than the warfare of the past. ‘Psychological operations may become the dominant operative and strategic weapon in the form of media-information intervention.’ Therefore, we have to take full advantage of the opportunities that information technologies can provide at state level, we have to materialize it and we have to train information warriors so as to fight very well in the upcoming wars. If not, someone will take the credit.

In the end, as always, we have to believe on our Eritrean values and their proverbial soundings that applaud, at the end of the day, a talkative bird will never built its nest.

Amanuel Zecharias

Developing Tourism . . .

Continued from page 2 and has always been a major tourist attraction. Heritage can supply genuine attractions for tourism but excessive tourism may threaten heritage preservation. Eritrea is signatory to three major international conventions that have relevance to tourism and the preservation of heritage. Eritrea is a signatory to the World Heritage Convention of 1972, the 2003 Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Because of its scientific, archeological, historical, cultural, artistic, artistic or aesthetic value or content ultimately bearing the identity and/or collective memory of peoples or communities. As cited in the proclamation, one objective of the declaration is to establish an integrated and interactive system at all levels and lay down the general principles for the identification, assessment, registration, preservation, protection and development of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Eritrea for the present and future generations.

Sustainable development should be the fundamental basis of development plans. The natural and cultural resources for tourism must be conserved for continuous use in the future, while still bringing benefits to the present society. On top of that, the benefits of tourism should be distributed widely throughout the society.

Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, is not only the political center but also a cultural, and tourist center of Eritrea. The city has many places of historic interest and scenic architectural beauty. Eritrea has great potential of urban tourism which is based on architectural magnificence especially in Asmara, Massawa and Keren. It has also amusing historical sites associated with the struggle for independence. The war museum in Naqfa, war cemetery in Asmara, the trenches of Sahel and the materials available in Massawa museum are some of the prominent areas with tourist attraction potentials.

Continued from page 8

all over the world is really overwhelming. I feel privileged.

I am not scared of being hurt physically and, most certainly, not when I am travelling. I nearly died a couple of times. I can be run over by a car at my front door because I can’t see it. That’s life. But we get to live only once so…

Tourism did get hard in some countries for reasons of security. In some places I had to pay extra to get my passport back; mostly, in African and South American countries. People get advantage of you. But for me it is a challenge. You never know who you might meet and what relationships might blossom from those instances. That is travelling!

And what has it been like to travel in Eritrea? Has it been safe?

Yes it has. I have read a lot about Eritrea. And Eritrea has a beautiful geography and terrain, also, very versatili. It has got mountains, coastlines, islands… basically, a little bit of everything. The Eritrean towns and cities are fascinating. I also wanted to meet the people and experience the culture. The people are very kind and generous. They are also very shy… humble. And the food is good. I love enjera!

Walking around Asmara, obviously, I am not seeing the Italian architecture which the city is really famous for, but I am feeling the warm sunshine, I smell the aroma of coffee and flowers. In the countryside the breath is fresh and light. Coffee is everywhere!

I went to Massawa and I was able to touch some of the architecture made with corals. That is fascinating because buildings in Asmara are made of bricks and stones but in Massawa you can find buildings made of corals! I smelled the sea, walked on the beach and enjoyed the sea food.

In Keren, which is probably my favorite place in Eritrea, just walking around in the evening has a buzz about it. The atmosphere is so lovely. People, in the evening, are out getting their coffee and dining on the roadsides… it is so nice. I went to the camel market and that was so interesting. Keren being a mountainous, so in the edges of the town a couple of cliffs are very appealing. I would like to go to the volcanoes, the green belt and Naqfa next time I come.

Eritrea and its people are wonderful. For a blind person there are so many opportunities in Eritrea. And it is extremely safe.

What do you mean by “Seeing the World my way”? And, on the way, tell us a bit about your books.

That is the title of my first book. I see the world differently. For me it is about the smell, the food I experience, the ground I walk on, the conversations I make and the cultures I learn about from the people themselves. The way I see my world is exhilarating! When you are blind you need to feel things and have things being described for you. That is the best way of experiencing the world!

As for my book, I have published two books so far. My mother gave me the idea of writing for my friends. But then the response I got from people encouraged me to share my story and inspire people with disabilities. I want to tell people that life is full of opportunities. My first book depicts the past generation of my country, my generation and partying. I wrote my second book after I quit drinking for health issues and there I explain how I saw myself and the world. It is more emotional. Living life as a young blind and deaf person is what my second book is about.

We want your courage to be an inspiration to young Eritreans with disabilities. Do you have any messages for them?

Don’t be afraid. You can achieve whatever you want. Take one day at a time and don’t hesitate to ask for help. Most importantly, don’t let people set a limit to your imagination. Say ‘I can’ and give it a go. Believe in yourself. If I can travel the world and I am blind and deaf, what can you not do? Good luck!

Thank you Tony! We admire you.

Follow Tony Giles on socialmediaandyoucan also visit his website www.tonythetraveller.com for more insight about his journey
**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

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

1. **Position**: Pastry and bakery Chef de partie  
   **Department**: Employee Service  
   **Section**: Village and Services  
   **Number required**: (01)

**Primary Purpose**  
- The Chef de partie is responsible for the creation of high quality dishes in his role as part of the kitchen team. He/she is able to work independently and be self-sufficient and reports directly to sous chef.

**Main Function**  
- Reports to sous chef or pastry Chef.  
- Cooks or prepare salad consistently and enthusiastically on a high level as chef de partie as directed by the sous chef.  
- Baking and preparing for each service and performs all duties by direct supervisor.  
- Maintains personal tidy appearance and works in a highly hygiene manner.  
- Keeps control of his/her responsible station and reports orders for food and non-food to the sous chef.  
- Loves his job! Is a sociable chef who likes to work in a small team with different nationalities.  
- Always adhere to all company policies and procedures.  
- Managing and training any demi chef de partie or cook.

**Task Description**  
- Helps creating and cooking to perfection the seasonal, all fresh course as per menu.  
- Cooking and preparing for each service and performs all duties assigned to him/her by the sous chef.  
- Be involved and contribute at team meeting.  
- Making sure his/her station and its environment (kitchen and store room) is spotless clean and hygiene is kept up at all times.  
- Controls incoming goods and stores it in perfect conditions.  
- Is guest oriented and able to converse with our customers.  
- Monitoring portion and waste control to maintain hygiene and cost.  
- Must be able to work shifts and long hours, public holidays and Sundays.  
- Must be able to work alone and have a sense of urgency.

**Unique Requirements/Other Information**  
- Good verbal and written communication skills in English.  
- Ability to work in multicultural work environment.  
- Produce and maintain effective training results.  
- Conducting training evaluation and effectiveness assessment.  
- Coaching and monitoring skills.  
- Assessment and moderation skills.

**Technical Skills** | **Behavioural Skills**  
--- | ---  
Computer Literacy (Ms office, CAU program) | Interpersonal relations and assertiveness  
Attention to detail and analytical skill. | Integrity and ability to work towards strict deadlines/pressure of work  
Problem solving skill and willing to work in shifts. | High level of accuracy and high safety attitude.  
Able to communicate well with people of all levels and able to converse in English | Discretion.

2. **Position**: Electrician  
   **Department**: Engineering Services & OC  
   **Number required**: One (01)  
   **Contract Type**: Indefinite

**PRIMARY PURPOSE**  
- Maintains and repairs Electrical equipment, appliances and Infrastructure on the mine. The Electrician will maintain or install Infrastructure for medium voltage 22kV up to 110Vac and some equipment for solar power using 48 V dc. (Security lighting; solar lighting; kitchen; cooling plant; accommodation; Air conditioning units; bore hole pumps; over- headlines; water treatment plants; sewerage plants; generator plants/power electrical).

**TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS**

**Planning**  
- Implementation of the Plan.  
- Identify the highest priority for each day and focus on completing relevant tasks.  
- Ensures good housekeeping.  
- Ensures maintenance and repairs of ELECTRICAL work are carried out in an efficient and effective way in order to minimize downtime. (Circuit sketches, operation manuals, manufacturer’s instructions and engineering specifications, wiring layouts). Troubleshooting malfunctions.  
- Performs regular inspections in order to detect potential problems before they cause breakdowns.  
- Controls downtime by ensuring the best techniques are being used to repair breakdowns.  
- Ensure safety requirements are fulfilled at the work place, including leading Field Level Risk Assessment (FLRA) and proper use of the appropriate PPE. Report any safety issues/incidents.  
- Comply with mine’s cardinal rules and other safety, environmental or other rules and standards as directed. Identifies any hazards in the work place.  
- Assist with parts and supply stocks by carrying out regular stock takes and ordering replacements as required.  
- Strip, repair, or replace worn components, assemble and commission machines.  
- Install, replace and repair lighting fixtures and electrical control and distribution equipment (switches, relays and circuit breakers).

Continued on page 7
Install bore holes in the Pits.

• Reporting

• Compile daily, progress reports for the department.

UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS / OTHER INFORMATION

• Candidate must be physically medically fit
• Candidate must be electrical Qualified able to work with Medium Voltage from 22kV up to 230Vac 3phase and single phase
• Must be able to work outside exposed to Heat, wind and dusty environments
• Must be able to work at Heights
• Must have an Eritrean Driver’s License minimum Code 2 or equivalent for expat.

Qualifications:

Grade 12 for locals (Technical School)
Technical College Electrical Diploma

Knowledge and Experience:

3 - 5 years relevant experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Skills</th>
<th>Behavioral skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer Literacy (MS Office – Intermediate,)</td>
<td>Communication (English)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attention to detail and Analytical skill</td>
<td>Integrity, High level of accuracy &amp; Self-motivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical experience and Problem solving skill</td>
<td>Prioritizing skills &amp; multi-skilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisory experience</td>
<td>Ability to work towards strict deadlines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Information and other requirements:

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

Additional requirement for Nationals:

• Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
• Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
• Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card etc.).
• Only shortlisted applicants would 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
Aliens Employment permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea

Continued from page 6

DISPOSAL THROUGH SEALED BIDS
(Generators, furniture and ICT items)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representation Office in Eritrea is planning to dispose generators, furniture and ICT items in different lots to the public through sealed bids.

The items listed below will be disposed vooot stoots, (as they are).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year of Acquisition</th>
<th>Lots</th>
<th>Bar Code</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generators 30kVA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Lot 1</td>
<td>650210</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generators 60kVA</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Lot 2</td>
<td>258468</td>
<td>New but has Frequency problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT items</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lot4/5/6/7/8/12/13</td>
<td>Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 10</td>
<td>Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 3/8/11</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bids submission

Interested bidders can submit their bids in sealed envelopes to UNHCR Tender Box at UNHCR Offices located at Meteten St. 1A754 House 35, Asmara, Eritrea.

Sealed Bids must be addressed to:-
The Representative
UNHCR, Meteten St. 1A754 House 35, Asmara, Eritrea

Bids that are not sealed will be disqualified, and will be disregarded.
Bid amount does not include tax. The purchaser is responsible for paying all taxes as levied by relevant Tax Authorities in Eritrea.
Deadline for bids submission is 17 May 2019 at 1400hours.
All bids will be opened by the bids opening committee in the presence of the bidders or their representatives on 21 May 2019. Bids must include working contact telephone number so that winning bidders can be notified.

Viewing
Lots can be viewed on 1, to 7 May 2019 working days from 0800hrs to 1600hrs at UNHCR offices at the above mentioned address.

Sale
Each lot will be sold to the highest bidder price. The bidder should specify the amount bided per lot. The highest bidder must make all payments due within four working days from date of notification. If the highest bidder fails to pay the bid amount and taxes in four working day, the lot MAY BE offered to the second highest bidder.

Payments
Lots can only be collected after:-
1. Full payment of amount bided and payments are cleared by UNHCR bank
2. Full payment of all taxes due on purchased lots and presentation of clearance of tax authority.

All payments of bid amounts will be made to UNHCR Bank Account ONLY, details of which will be send to the winning bidders.

Sold lots must be removed from UNHCR premises within two days from submission of proof of payment of bid amount and taxes.
“I am not scared of being hurt physically and, most certainly, not when I am travelling,” says blind-deaf independent traveller, Tony Giles

Billion Temesghen

Tony inspirational travel journey marks Eritrea! “Eritrea: a little bit of everything!”

Mr. Tony Giles, age 40, is a blind-deaf independent traveller. He has been to 140 countries travelling solo, making Eritrea his 140th destination. Mr. Giles has put out two books, several documentaries, countless podcasts and has given countless interviews to big media centers regarding his travels. He spoke to Raffael Giuseppe of ERITV during his stay in Eritrea for his very first interview in Africa. Q&A presents you with extracts of it.

Thank you for your time Tony and welcome to Eritrea! Can you tell us a bit about yourself?

My name is Tony Giles and I am from South West England, UK. I was born with a very rare eye condition. Basically, I don’t have some of the nerves that we use to see. I don’t see any color, but I could see black and white images. So, I did have the cells that the human eye uses when a person gets in a dark room like a cinema. I was very sensitive as a baby. I spent the first three years of my life in the dark. And then I was given dark glasses and only then could I go out to play with my friends. I learned my alphabets with very, very large letters written on black paper. That is how my eyes sensed the contrast. However, as I got older, my sensitivity to light changed and I faced nerve damage. Moreover, as I got older my hearing got worse and worse and I lost my hearing.

You have travelled to 139 countries so far making Eritrea your 140th destination. Why do you travel in your condition? Isn’t it hard? How do you do it?

Travelling is the biggest challenge I can face. When I was a child my father told me about his adventures in the merchant navy. He went all over the world with his crew. Hearing all about my father’s adventures at the age of six stimulated my imagination. When I turned ten I went to a special boarding school for the blind and partially sighted children. It was a long way from home and because I wanted to go back home and visit my family as much as possible I was given mobility training -- to use a long cane and to get around without problems. So my teachers taught me how to be independent from a young age.

Many people go to places to visit and see things, but being blind, obviously, I don’t have that so it is more about the sound, the smell, eating different foods, meeting new people and learning about their cultures. Personally, I like to visit historical sights, churches, mosques and architectures. I normally get a guide to show me around and describe the architecture to me. I have done the same in Eritrea.

When you are blind you are not distracted by the visuals. My brain is so active and conditioned to notice much more than that of those with visual perceptions. So that is why I love to travel. When I am walking around or climbing mountains I can feel the different terrains under my feet. I also notice the energy in my surroundings. No matter where I am I can detect with my skin spaces, the wind, sounds and much more.

Do you face difficulties commuting from place to place in big cities?

It is actually easier commuting in big cities, New York, for example. It is easy to get around because big cities are built on good systems. I get a mental picture of where I am going and I count the blocks. Likewise, in London I often use the subway and I can hear the announcements. But most importantly, the people’s help is extremely helpful no matter where I go. Travelling is complicated for most people. And I understand a lot of people might feel that travelling is even harder for a blind person but it is actually very simple. You do your research, plan ahead of your travel and imagine your surroundings.

But are you also 80% deaf; is it still simple?

I am 80% deaf in both ears. It gets more difficult without my digital hearing aid. Without them I face trouble understanding accents or background noises. Deafness is more difficult than blindness.

Why is that?

Because my blindness doesn’t change, but my hearing changes depending on situations.

It is amazing that you have your own way of traveling. Like the title of your book says you see “the world your way”. It is astonishing where you have reached replacing your sight.

Honestly, I never had sight so I didn’t replace it. The sight I had when I was a child was not really ‘seeing’. It was more of ‘sensing the contrast of black and white’. So I didn’t replace much. For me not seeing is very natural. Likewise, wanting to travel was a natural progress. Growing up in the UK, my teachers used to tell me that I would be able to do things and visit places. I was given that confidence that got me to be the person I am today. Disabled or not, people need to find confidence in themselves.

What excites you most about travelling?

Meeting people has been great for me. I travel very economically; I go to hostels and meet people like me, people who like to travel. We make connections and go to places together.

What was travelling solo like at first?

When I first started out travelling I went to places that have similar characteristics with the UK. Places like Australia and America where people speak the same language as me and places I have learned and heard so much about in school. Much later, when I gained enough confidence to travel around, I said, ‘Alright, let’s go to new places’. I wanted to challenge myself. So, I started going to places like Vietnam or Thailand where I am new to the places and where people speak very little English.

What makes you trust people?

I don’t know if I was born with it but I do have faith in people. I can’t explain it. I know, some people would try to take advantage but it doesn’t mean anything because I did face similar situations even in my own country, but I held to my inner feeling that people would help me. Now, I have been travelling for twenty one years and I did face some occasional difficulties, but the kindness and generosity I have been receiving from complete strangers from...