

Future Prospects of Coastal Tourism in Eritrea

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Abstract

This research paper has been carried out to investigate the future prospects of coastal tourism in Eritrea. The tourism phenomenon has attracted not only Eritrea, but almost the entire world. Tourism is being recognized as a source of economic benefits to a country by way of gaining foreign exchange and employment generation on a truly international scale. It also makes a tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and political understanding. An increasing number of countries rely heavily on receipts from tourism for their economic and social wellbeing. It is often called an invisible export because many nations accumulate large sums in foreign currency by successfully encouraging foreign visitors to travel inside their countries. Catering to the traveler from abroad is so important that some countries depend on it for half of their foreign exchange.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Transport, Frequency

INTRODUCTION

Since independence coastal tourism is treated as industry by the government enabling to enjoy certain government concessions where it has given much attention to the activities than previous decades. The potential for tourist spots in the coastal area has not yet been fully exploited, but by providing suitable infrastructure facilities. The sites of the coast could become more important tourist attraction. Eritrean Red Sea coast and marine habitat possess a number of attributes that could be successfully exploited in a program of national and internal tourism. By implementing the integrated program of planning and subsequent development and management, coastal tourism could be of great importance to the people of coast and the nation as a whole. The development of tourism in the coastal part of the Red Sea area of Eritrea could have economic, cultural and social benefits. Economically, coastal tourism could improve balance of payment, develop the coastal area, diversify the economy, increase income level, increase state revenue and create new employment opportunities. From the social and cultural point of view, coastal tourism could facilitate interaction between the visitors and the population of the host country. Provide adequate recreational activities for the nation's people and particularly people in the coastal area.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

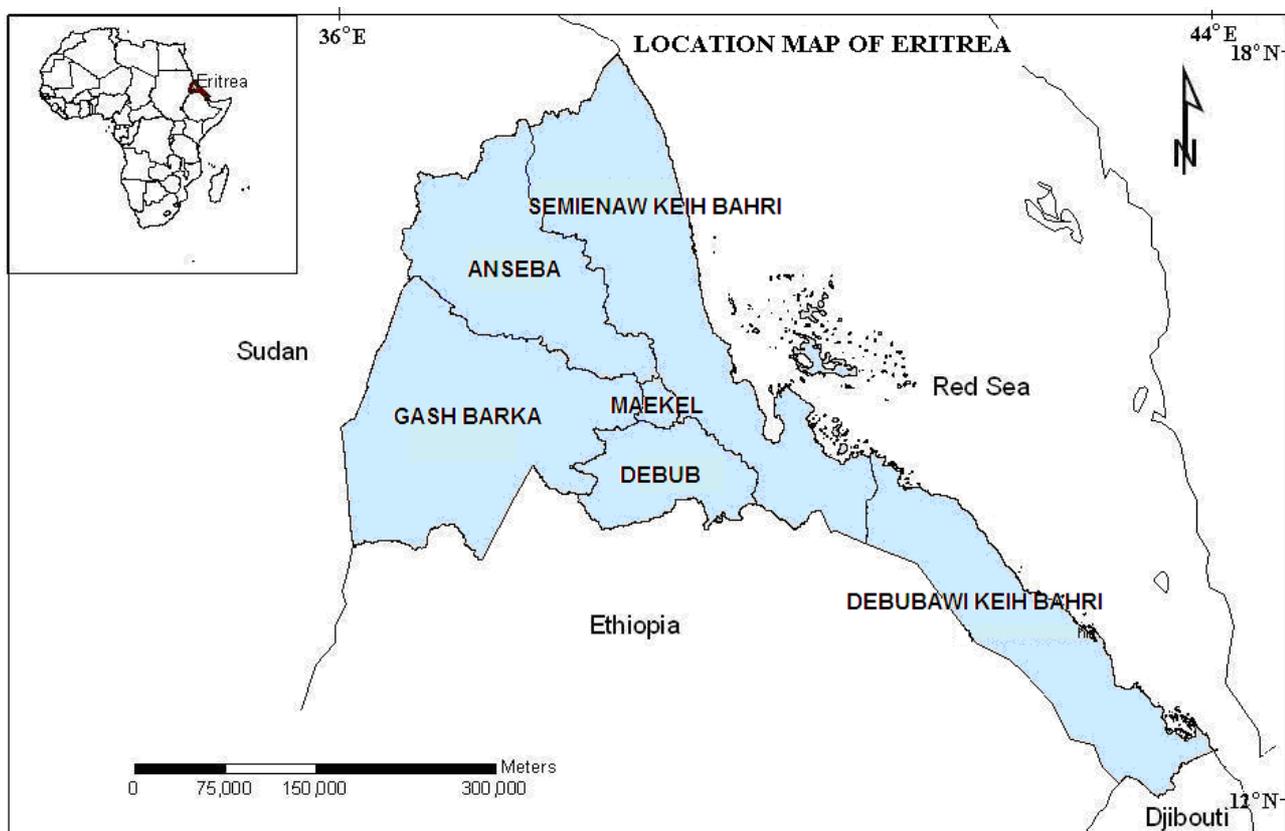
The present study is more akin to collection of primary and secondary data. The compiled data on different subjects have been tabulated. Synthesis, perusal and analysis of data have been carried out wherever it could explain the trend with the outcome of results and facts. Personal interviews were conducted with various authorities viz, concerned officials in the Ministry of Marine Industry (Shipping Line of Tourism Sector) and in the Ministry of Tourism. Besides, questionnaires were

designed to collect information on different items regarding tourism in Eritrea as a whole and the coast in particular.

Secondary data pertaining to the present study was collected mainly from Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation Authority Service, Asmara, Eritrea.

THE STUDY AREA

In the present paper an attempt has been made to discuss about the future prospects of coastal tourism of Eritrea which covers an area of about 124,000sq.Km, lies in the north of the equator and just north of the horn of Africa. Eritrea shaped like a hatchet - the handle of the hatchet is on the Red Sea in east .It is bounded by the Sudan in the north and north west, by Ethiopia in the south, by Djibouti in the south east and by the Red sea in the north east,fig.1.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Asmara, Eritrea

FIG-1

The country has coastline of 1200Kms with more than 350 islands. Eritrea is a land of fascinating contrast with its scenic and contrasting landscapes and one of the loveliest tropical coastlines in Africa. Eritrea has enormous potential as a tourist attraction. Massawa, 117 Km from the capital city of Asmara is one of the main ports of Eritrea, known as the pearl of the Red Sea. Its Mediterranean ambience and settling and its peripheral environs make a perfect location for such tourist's related developments as yachts marinas, hotel and beach resorts. It will serve as springboard for the development of tourism in the Dahlak islands and along the coast, from west to east. In addition, Eritrea's topographical features provide the greatest climatic contrasts. Each of the geographical zones offers unparalleled experience for the tourists. The claim that Eritrea offers "three seasons in two hours" is not an idle boast. In two hours

the tourist can rise from the extremely hot pristine and unspoiled beaches of the coast to the moderate weather of the forests of plains and hills and the fertile fields of Eritrea. Above 2000 meters the tourist encounters the cool highlands which are pleasant at any time of the year.

Despite the fact that, Eritrea has inadequate tourist accommodation and other services, the number of tourists had increased from 1992 to 1996. The number of international visitors reached to a maximum of 416,596 by nationality (Table.1). Out of this figure 178,161 by purpose of visiting friends and relatives, 178,051 were by purpose of business, 19,308 by purpose of holiday and tourists for other purposes reached to 4,076 (Table.2). But starting from 1997 up to now, the flow of tourists to this country drop dramatically. This is obviously due to the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict.

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY NATIONALITY (2004-2008)

Nationality	2004	2005	% change	2006	% change	2007	% change	2008	% change
Ethiopia	57	65	14.03	53	-18.46	70	32.07	38	-45.71
Sudan	3275	3090	-5.64	3550	14.88	3505	-1.26	3570	1.85
Eritrea(overseas)	61851	60935	-1.48	58938	-3.29	61904	5.03	55171	-10.87
Other Africa	1402	1150	-17.10	939	-18.34	640	-31.84	488	-23.75
Europe	7690	7260	-5.10	5951	-18.03	5374	-9.69	5151	-4.14
Middle East	4280	3605	-15.77	2803	-22.24	2108	-24.79	1884	-10.62
Asia	6295	5250	-16.60	4949	-5.74	4641	-6.22	2028	-56.30
America	2250	1660	-26.23	1474	-11.20	983	-33.31	858	-12.71
Australia	301	292	-2.99	221	-2.42	267	20.81	235	-11.98
Total	87401	83307	-4.68	78678	-55.72	79492	-1.03	69423	-12.66

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Asmara, Eritrea **Table – 1**

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT (2004-2008)

Purpose of visit	2004	2005	%change	2006	%change	2007	%change	2008	%change
Business	14340	13457	6.15	11557	14.11	9874	-14.56	7726	21.75
Tourism	63439	66550	4.90	64840	2.56	69804	7.65	62031	-11.13
Others	2350	2150	-8.51	2064	-4	825	-60.02	160	-80.60
Total	80129	82157	2.53	78461	-4.49	80503	2.60	69917	-13.14

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Asmara, Eritrea, **Table. 2**

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COASTAL ZONE OF ERITREA

Some of the important characteristics of the coastal zone of Eritrea which are relevant to the development of tourism are as follows.

(1) Coastline and its local population

Eritrea has a coastline of about 1200Kms. It is easily accessible only at few points due to the arid, desert nature of the hinterland and coastal plain. The coastline varies in nature from steep rocky shores, steep active sand dunes and considerable areas of mangrove swamps and exposed muddy littoral zones. The waters of the continental

shelf (Dahlak bank) lying off the coast are relatively shallow, and there are many islands, shoals and banks for some distance offshore. The southern portion of the coast has only few islands.

The ministry of Tourism pointed out that only ten of the islands are inhabited with an estimated total population of 3,100 depending for their livelihood from mainly on fish. Three of these islands lie in the Dahlak Archipelago, the rest are mainly along the coast immediate south of Massawa at Hawakil Archipelago. Habitation appears to be governed entirely by the presence of fresh water.

CLIMATIC INFORMATION OF MASSAWA

Months	Rainfall in mm.	Relative Humidity in %	Ordinary Temperature in °C
Janua.	74.4	78	25.8
Febru.	28.6	76	26.0
March	14.5	74	27.4
April	5.5	72	29.1
May	9.3	66	31.9
June	0.5	55	34.4
July	17.5	54	35.4
August	12.3	57	35.2
September	7.0	62	34.0
October	26.1	66	31.1
November	26.1	69	29.1
December	33.5	74	27.0
Total	202.3	803	367.1
Average	17.4	66.9	30.6

Source: Civil Aviation Authority Meteorological Service, **Table- 3**

(2) Climate

The Eritrean coast is a dry and arid area, with mild beauty that is appreciated by many people. The annual rainfall at Massawa is about 173mm. The daily maximum temperature ranges between 29⁰ C and 40⁰ C and average humidity ranges between 54% and 78% (table 3).

There are no climatic records for the islands, but it is assumed that the temperature is higher and rainfall is lower. The lower rain fall in the coastal area and the small nature of the majority of the islands results in very limited and localized water supplies, which is of major consideration.

The mean annual temperature on the eastern slopes of the escarpment is 25⁰ C. Along the

Red Sea and on the offshore islands it rises to 31⁰ C. At the Denakil Depression temperature ranges between 38⁰ C to 50⁰ C. The difference in temperature between the hot and the relatively cold season is about 5⁰ C to 10⁰C.

The mean daily duration of maximum possible sun light for the month of the year ranges between 11 hours a day in December to 13 hours in June; with daylight virtually constant throughout the year, seasonal changes in day light vary by only about an hour.

(3) Islands

There are about 350 islands. They vary in size from tiny islets of about 50 meters in length, to the giant island of Dahlak that is over 60 Km long and 642 Sq.Km in area with eight inhabited villages in the islands.

Most of the islands i.e. 78 %(276) are less than 1 Sq.Km in area and have little relevance except as supplement to the main possibilities for tourism. Another 63 islands are between one to ten Sq.Km in area and offer some possibilities for development. Fifteen of the islands have an area of over 10 Sq.Km while 59% (209) of these islands lie in the well known Dahlak Archipelago offshore from Massawa, the remaining lesser known islands (south along the coast as far as the southern border) should not be ignored especially when coastal infrastructure developed.

More than 200 of Eritrea's islands belong to the Dahlak Archipelago which forms the natural gateway of Eritrea, guarding the approaches to the modern part of Massawa and the ancient one of Adoulis the larger island, Dahlak Kabir, covering several Sq.Km is one of the most suited for development as a tourist resort. This is due to the fact that the island is endowed with natural and man- made attractions. Among these potential attractions include 365 cistern rocks which are well structured, the 500 hundred years old necropolis of gravestone carried with beautiful kufie script and an interesting people who were thought as descendants of Nigeria intermarried with local settlers in that area.

One recreation named '*Luul Resort Village*' has been built to entertain tourists. They receive accommodations like food, drink and a pension after they have visited the islands. The hotel also provides its own boat transport services to and from Dahlak islands with possible visible trips to the surrounding islands. It can also arrange all diving facilities for those who wish to enjoy the under water life species of the Red Sea.

So far as tourists are concerned, the Dahlak islands are attractive to visit, even if the transport and accommodation are still in a rather initial stage. The diving and bird life are the major attractions.

The diving areas are scattered throughout the Red Sea coast. It holds the last pristine sub-aquatic corals which are not destroyed by pollutants, indiscriminate drug, net fishing or inexperienced and inconsiderate divers. The Dahlak islands offer some of the most spectacular Scuba- diving in the world.

According to Ministry of Tourism the islands open for tourists are:

1. Dessie
2. Durehalla
3. Duri &
4. Dehul
5. Noera
6. Harat and
7. Dahlak Kebir

Besides, the above mentioned islands, there are 13 additional islands open for tourists. These are:

1. Aderbara
2. Shuma
3. Ajuje
4. Dardes
5. Aukan
6. Hawatib
7. Esratu
8. Bulisar
9. Madat
10. Delef
11. Tore
12. Durgham
13. Etoumohamus

IMPORTANT COASTAL TOURISM SITES OF ERITREA

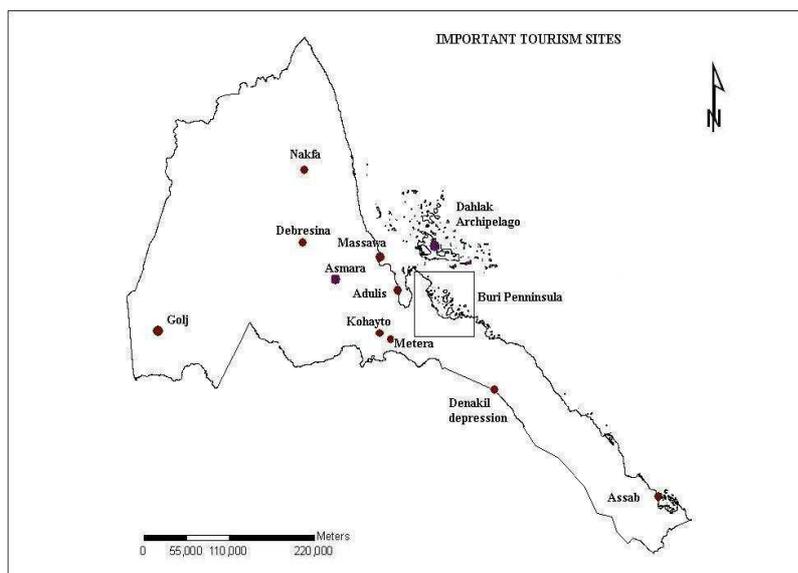


Fig.2

According to the statistical information given from the Ministry of Tourism in 1999, 2729 domestic and international tourists visited 19 islands of Eritrea. The most visited islands being Dessie, which accounts 553(21.5%) followed by the largest island Dahlak Kebir and Madat 394 (15.3%) and 14.5% respectively, known for its bird life watching.

The 19 frequently visited islands by the tourists are categorized into three groups. These include:

Group I -----the most visited islands

Group II -----the less visited islands

Group III-----the least visited islands

are shown in the following tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

GROUP I THE MOST VISITED ISLANDS BY TOURISTS

Name of Islands	No. of visitors	In %
Dessie	553	21.5
Dahlak Kebir	394	15.3
Madat	373	14.5
Dehul	323	12.6
Durgham	314	12.2
Durghella	312	12.1
Nurka	164	6.4
Shumma	136	5.3
Total	2569	100

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Asmara, Eritrea, **Table-4**

GROUP II - THE LESS VISITED BY THE TOURISTS

Name of Islands	No. of visitors	In %
Darat	45	30
Intera	41	27.3
Askara	35	23.3
Harat	16	10.6
Esratu	13	8.6
Total	150	100

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Asmara, Eritrea, **Table -5**

GROUP III ---THE LEAST VISITED ISLANDS BY THE TOURISTS

Name of Islands	No. of visitors	In %
Hawatib	2	20
Ajuz	2	20
Etoom	2	20
Namus	2	20
Awkar	2	20
Adbara	0	0
Total	10	100

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Asmara, Eritrea, **Table-6**

In the above table out of six islands, five islands are equally visited i.e. two individuals for each and the remaining one island Adbara is not visited at all.

When we come to visitors by Nationality in 1999, Italy is a country with the highest visitors to the islands of Eritrea accounting for 1559 i.e. 57% of the total figure. This could be due to the fact that Eritrea had been a colony of Italy. So they must have documentation about the islands to explore and wonder at. In contrast the local visitors account 594.

Out of the total visitors to the islands some of them are specially served by Shipping Line of Eritrea. About 700 local and foreign visitors toured the islands of Eritrea. They were provided with the necessary accommodation. Divers consider the coastal sea of Eritrea very attractive because the sea is unpolluted and has different and attractive coral reefs. Hence, many tourists return to visit Eritrea year after year. The tourism sector of Shipping Line employs experienced and expert divers. So tourists enjoy the sea diving experience under their assistance. Eritrean divers take responsibility of protecting the coast, coral reefs and underwater life.

4. Marine and Wild life

The Red Sea is endowed with varieties of fauna and flora different from other seas of the world. The Red Sea is very narrow and has at times been totally isolated for long periods from other water bodies .It is very salty and very warm retaining its high water temperature for the whole year. These special conditions have resulted in high levels of Endemism (uniqueness). Detailed studies have indicated that there is a major change in marine species between the well known Northern Red Sea and the lesser known Southern Red Sea.

In the corals, according to the information given from the Ministry of Marine, 6.3% species are endemic. The very extensive areas of coral gardens in relatively shallow waters, the reef drop-offs into deep waters, the myriads of colorful fish and other

organisms all combine to produce an underwater spectacle as attractive as anywhere else in the world and widespread over a large of sea.

The numerous small islands are also attractive for large number of bird species. They feed their young on the migrations of sardines and anchovies that pass North through Eritrean waters as far as Massawa during the later part of the year. The Red Sea is in addition a major migration route for Palaearctic birds, providing them with free air space to travel and feed along the coasts on their way. They in turn provide food for number of predations birds living and breeding on the islands.

Other marine mega fauna found in the shallow Eritrean waters include the endangered Dugong or sea cow and good number of several cetacean species, particularly the commonly seen smaller Dolphins and Porpoises. All are species of international conservation concern, and hold great interest for many visitors.

On the mainland and some of the islands, larger terrestrial wild life species occur. Gazelle are found on two islands and probably represent a sub species of the mainland forms. Three Gazelle species, Ostrich, the endangered Waltz and many other smaller wild life forms especially dry land birds in the core of Madot island, add to the attractions of the wild life and beautiful desert landscapes no the coastal zone. All of these features of the Eritrean coastal zone stand to contribute a tourism programme.

POTENTIAL TOURISM IN THE COASTAL ZONE

The features described above contain the basis for a multi faceted tourism programme along the coast and amongst the islands. Some of them would stand for specialist tourists, for example diving and nature tours , while others in combination and integrated with ingenuity would attract general tourists in search of the Sun, sea, sand and isolation.

The various kinds of tourism possible elsewhere could include the following:

- Diving on the extensive coral banks that occur from depths as shallow as a few meters (snorkeling) to over 30 meters (Scuba diving)
- Specialist natural history viewing of reefs and fish, turtles, dugong waltz and other species.
- Archaeological tours of the ancient monuments
- Tours of the remnants history along the coast including diving on wrecks from recent world wars and the war of liberation.
- Cultural experience of the varied people of the coast and their ways of life in this harsh environment.
- Sport fishing for the larger fish species which is of limited fishers' utility.
- Coastal 'adventure' Safaris in appropriate transport (boats, light aircraft, and four wheel drive vehicles) through the desert and between the islands to experience the other aspects mentioned here.
- Sun, sea, sand and isolation – the innovative combination of coastal features into an experience sought after by the stressed visitor from the rat race of the developed world.

According to the Ministry of Information, a newspaper 'Eritrea Profile' dated in April 20, 1996 states that "the tourist industry has real potential to attract foreign investment. This sector has a huge potential based on the scenic and topographic diversity of the country as well as its history. The coast line of Pristine sandy beaches,

the many islands and the clear water with abundant marine life makes development of recreational facilities possible. Apart from this health spas and hiking trails can be developed, licenses have been granted for the construction of private hotels and some construction has been undertaken. A need exists however, for the development of hotels of an international standard.

CONSIDERATIONS

The successful development of coastal tourism in Eritrea will depend upon the parallel development and adequate consideration of a number of related aspects which are as follows.

- The limited infrastructure in the coastal area is a general problem and transport and communication in Massawa is a particular problem.
- Much more information needs to be made available on the attractions of the coast and islands of Eritrea for the international market.
- The hot and humid climate for much of the year needs to be counteracted with ingenuity and appropriate technology including especially the provision of adequate water (desalination of sea water) and power supplies and shade solar energy is particularly appropriate technology in this area if small, localized tourism facilities are encouraged, as opposed to major developments concentrated in limited areas, requiring huge amounts of power.
- From an ecological point of view, it is absolutely necessary at this early stage to ensure that tourism does not “Foul its own nest” with adequate regulations and enforcement mechanism being made for waste disposal, harvesting of “Curious” and controlling tourists activities. The formation of a Marine National Park” and a “World Heritage Reserve” or Man and Biosphere Reserve”, appropriately zoned to include all human activities, is planned and is urgently required to endure adequate integrate management with the genuine inclusion of local people in management operations and decisions.
- Ignoring these aspects will result in the same mistakes as have been made in other tourism programs elsewhere in the world.

DATA FINDING AND ANALYSIS

The primary data has been collected directly through the questionnaire distribution and discussion with some head departments in the Ministry of Tourism.

All of the respondents are foreigners and their purpose of visiting to this country varies from individual to individual .But most of them stay in the country for the purpose of buissness.Tourists whose main purpose other than business are very few, this is because of the border conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia (table 7, 8, 9 and 10).

PURPOSE OF VISITING IN %

Purpose of Visit	In %
Leisure	07
Business	43
VFR	27
Other	23

Source: Based on field survey by the author. **Table—7**

The above table shows the visitors by purpose. Most of the visitors by purpose of business accounts 43% and the least visitors are by purpose of leisure i.e. 7%. The remaining 50% are shared by purpose of VFR and others.

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation	In %
Hotel / Motel	60
Pensions	10
Rent House	27
Others	03

Source: Primary data collected by the author. **Table -8**

Table- 8 shows the accommodation used by visitors. Out of the total respondents, the majority (60%) has used the hotels followed by 27% who used the pension and very few used other accommodation.

MAIN METHODS OF TRANSPORT USED IN VISITING SITE

Transport	In %
Bus	10
Taxi	47
Private car	34
Rent car	03
others	06

Source: Personal survey by the author. **Table-9**

Table 9 indicates the main method of transport used in visiting sites. Here, most of the respondents (47%) used taxi as the main transport, 34% used private cars, 10% used bus and the remaining respondents (9%) used rent car and other means of transport such as bicycle for choosing sites.

REASONS FOR CHOOSING SITES

Reasons	In %
Accessibility	58
Weather and Climate	20
As mentioned from Others (from book)	11
Others	11

Source: Personal survey by the author. **Table-10**

The above table shows reasons for choosing sites. Out of the respondents 58% said that accessibility is the main reason for choosing the site. 20% choose the site due to favorable weather and climate and the remaining 22% chosen the site as mentioned by others and for other reasons.

In fact, the tourism potential is relatively high along the coast and the islands, foreign investors are willing to develop tourist activities and facilities. The government is however proceeding with care, in the light of the failure from other areas in the world. The Ministry of Education has currently prepared tourist master plan with the assistance of the World Tourism Organization.

The tourism master plan responds to the special requirements for “Eco-Tourism” which is the most rapidly developing new tourism approach and assumes sustainable development.

In view of the livelihood of expanding tourism, especially in the coastal zone of Eritrea, special guidelines must be formulated to address the following issues; location of resorts and facilities, resort operation, activities for tourists (such as diving or boating), necessary limits to use the fragile ecosystem and indirect environmental impacts of tourism.

Eritrea has the opportunity to develop environment friendly tourism and therefore to earn an international reputation for “Eco-Tourism”, Eritrea should adapt a policy which allows appropriate access to land and water, provided this does not infringe on the rights of others, including the right to personal property, tranquility and privacy, and does not disrupt the environment.

The so-called “Eco-Tourism” has been successfully accomplished in a number of other countries with major marine attractions. Examples that could be examined include the Red Sea and its surrounding- Egypt, the Sudan, Israel, Kenya and the Seychelles, most appropriate with its own numerous oceanic islands. In addition, such marine Eco-Tourism is being developed in Maldives islands and Belize which are more or less similar to Dahlak islands.

PROSPECTIVE OF COASTAL TOURISM IN ERITREA

So far as the future prospects of coastal tourism in Eritrea is concerned, no doubt the Northern Red Sea region contains a diversity of attractions. The focus of the region is Massawa, which offers urban tourism and is the gateway to beach and marine resort on the coast and islands, and some important archaeological sites as well as struggle for independence sites in the north. The executive future master plan of tourism prepared by the Ministry of Tourism from 2000-2020 includes the following plans.

Fig.3

- Improvements in the region include
- Island resorts especially on Dissei island and Dahlak Kabir, based on beach recreation and water sports including diving.
- Coastal beach resorts with the largest at Gurgusum (to be developed in the immediate future) and other resorts at Ras Artae on Buri Peninsula and Marsa Gulbub, Marsa Ibrahim and Ras Kubaa on the north coast (for long term development)
- Hotel development includes; opening of already renovated Red Sea hotel, expansion and upgrading of the Dahlak hotel, conversion of the Melotti Residence as a high quality hotel, consideration of conversion of some of the historic building in Massawa into historic hotels, upgrading and development of other hotels as headed in the area.

CONCLUSION AND RECCOMONDATION

Based on the content of the paper the following points are concluded.

- Eritrea has enormous potential as a tourist attraction .the tourism industry has a real potential on the coastal zone to attract foreign investment.
- Eritrea has a coastline of 1200 Km with dry and arid climate. In Eritrea there are 350 islands. So far as the tourists are concerned, the Dahlak islands are attractive to visit, even if the transport and accommodation are still not up to the mark. The diving and bird watching are the major attraction especially for the eco-tourists. The diving area is very clean and unpolluted .So, the coastal sea of Eritrea is one of the attractive sites for the tourists.
- All the features i.e. the coastline and its population, the islands, the climate and the marine and wild life hold the basis for multi-faceted tourism program along the coast and islands.
- Eritrea has the opportunity to develop environment friendly tourism and there fore to earn an international reputation for marine Eco- Tourism. The so-called Eco-Tourism is being developed in Dahlak Island which is similar to Maldives and Belize islands in Southern areas.

RECCOMONDATION

Based on the content of the paper the following recommendations have been formulated.

- (1) It is important to consider the cultural requirements of the tourists themselves, many of whom are seeking remoteness. We should not assume that all visitors require a highly sophisticated facility in which they (particularly eco- tourists) can relax. The country has proved to the case in most other places, with simple accommodation and facilities being more attractive in such environments than enormous supper hotels and tourist villages.
- (2) Diving tourism is the attractive and easily catered for at the present time, since regardless of climate and infrastructure these people will come just to experience the plentiful and fascinating marine life. Therefore, Eritrea should develop deep sea diving and Scuba diving industries along the coastal area.
- (3) Local people must be allowed and encouraged to participate and must genuinely benefit from the industry and be protected from it, as it should supplement their income and raise their standards of living while maintaining their cultural mores and national pride.
- (4) Take nothing but pictures leave nothing but bubbles should be the guiding principle, not only of the tourist divers but also of the dive-boat operator, hotel manager, car hire operator and any other tourist.
- (5) After concentration on tourist market from high spending travelers to low budget, backpackers type travelers.

- (6) Advertising Eritrea's tourism in other countries by:
- (i) Making tourist information available in Massawa for yacht tourists.
 - (ii) Having improvements on appreciable amount of tourist's pamphlets in hotels.
- (7) Acquisition of favorites available in outlying area that meet the needs of international tourists.

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