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**THE POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPING COMMUNITY BASED
ECOTOURISM IN LAKE HASHENGE AND ITS ENVIRONS,
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ETHIOPIA.**

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TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT**

The potential of Developing Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) in Lake Hashenge and its Environs, Southern Tigray-Ethiopia.

**By
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A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Tourism and Development

**June, 2013
Addis Ababa University**

DEDICATION

This thesis manuscript is dedicated to my son, Nebyu Samuel, who was born during my graduate study and my beloved wife, Zenebu Belay, for her love, advice, consistent support and prayers towards my success.

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHOR

I declare that this thesis is my bona fide work and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. The thesis has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for MA degree in Tourism and Development at Addis Ababa University and will be deposited in the University Library to be made available to borrowers under rules of the Library. I solemnly declare that this thesis is not submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any academic degree, diploma, or certificate.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author was born in November 1986 in the southern part of Tigray Regional State, Alamata District from his father, Syraji Yahya and his mother, Kule Berhe. He attended his elementary and high school educations in Rarhe (from grade 1-6) and EdigetFana Elementary School (grade 7 and 8) and Tadagiwa Ethiopia Senior Secondary School (from grade 9-12) respectively. After passing the Ethiopian General Secondary Education Certificate (EGSEC), he joined Haramaya University: College of Social Science, and graduated in 2009 with Bachelor of Education (BEd) degree in History.

Following his graduation, he was employed in the same University. After two years of service, he joined the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in October 2011 to pursue his MA studies in Tourism and Development.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- BEd Bachelor of Education
- CBC Community Based Conservation
- CBET Community Based Ecotourism
- CGS Council of Graduate Studies
- EGSEC Ethiopian General Secondary Education Certificate
- CSA Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
- ha Hectare, a metric unit of square measure, equal to 10.000 square metres
- mm Millimeter
- n. d No date available
- NGO's Non Governmental Organizations
- SGC School of Graduate Committee
- SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science
- TIES The International Ecotourism Society
- TRSCTA Tigray Regional State Culture and Tourism Agency
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme

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ABSTRACT

The development of CBET gives financial incentives for the conservation of natural areas, economic benefits for the local residents and it strengthens the social wellbeing of the local inhabitants. Thus, the study was conducted to reveal the potentials of Lake Hashenge and its environs for CBET development and to highlight the role of developing CBET in mounting the economy, empowering the local communities and bringing promising environmental conservation practices in the study area. The study is descriptive in its design and has implemented both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The principal instruments used to collect the necessary data were questionnaires, interviews, observations and document analysis. While an in-depth interview has been made with officials of different government and non governmental offices, 150 questionnaires were distributed to and collected from the local communities living in four Kebeles. The gathered essentials are interpreted and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis strategies. Results of the study shows that though Lake Hashenge and its environs have different opportunities to develop CBET, i.e. the existence of multifaceted attractions, i.e. natural, historical, cultural and archaeological resources, accessibility to these resources, good location, promising governmental policies, and the existence of active and interactive local communities, the area is not yet developed and its precious resources are facing different problems. Therefore, effective, efficient and practical training on tourism and tourism related businesses has to be given to the local communities, administrators and other experts in the study area to build memorandum of understanding between tourism stakeholders to work hand in hand in developing infrastructures, facilities and inaugurating CBET projects in Lake Hashenge so as to create alternative means of livelihoods to the local communities, strengthen the social wellbeing and preserve the environment sustainably.

Key Words: CBET, Environmental Conservation, Alternative Livelihood, Lake Hashenge.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION



1.1. Background of the Study

Tourism is the most promising industry to bring socio-economic change. It is the major source of foreign exchange earnings for many developing countries. However, its growing economic importance causes a threat to cultural and biological diversity (Wood, 2002). This facilitates the shift of interests, towards ecotourism, with the need to sustain the economic, environmental and social aspects of the communities.

Himberg (2006) stated that a paramount shift has occurred in tourism industry during recent decades and interests in ecotourism have grown significantly. This is because ecotourism is a growing niche market in the womb of the larger travel industry as a tool for sustainable development (Wood, 2002). Unlike other segments of tourism, ecotourism is well expressed by its sustainable development results, i.e. conserving natural areas, educating visitors and benefiting the local communities.

“As globalization makes local economic control increasingly difficult, ecotourism seeks to reverse this trend by stressing that the local communities must be vitally involved” (Wood, 2002). Community based approach is recognized for it has the potential to improve the quality of life of people and conservation of resources (Scheyvens, 1999). Community- based natural resource management is appreciated from time to time as a means to handle the environmental problems and realize community empowerment in developing countries (Himberg, 2006).

Community Based Ecotourism (CBET), as means to support conservation of biodiversity and alleviating food insecurities, particularly in less developed countries, is a tool to bridge conservation with the local livelihoods, preserving biodiversity and reducing rural poverty in a sustainable basis (Kiss, 2004).

Almost all countries of Africa are striving well to create favorable conditions to gain the necessary benefits from tourism. They are doing all their best to be among the popular worldwide tourist destination areas. One of such countries is Ethiopia, a country that devotes much to work against poverty and furnishes the necessary infrastructures to accelerate the development of tourism in order to enhance its role in the country's development endeavors.

Ethiopia has many precious natural, cultural and historical tourist resources that can attract different potential tourists from different corners of the world (Little, n. d). The incumbent government of Ethiopia is striving to make the country one of the top fifth tourist destination areas in the continent by the year 2020. To this end, it has given a due attention to tourism as one of the tools in poverty reduction and a means to change the image of the country (Markos, 2012).

Tourism in Ethiopia, in fact, has always involved features of ecotourism. Those who visit the Historic Route are also interested in the physical features of these areas. Ecotourism in Ethiopia highlights opportunities for tourists and other visitors to experience the country's ecology and natural endowments as well as unique features of its archaeology, history and culture. The wonderful mountains of the country are almost untouched by climbers ranging

from individual trekkers to hiking parties. The Lakes, on the other hand, have worth mentioning values for eco-tourists (Henze, 2007).

Tigray Regional State, a region blessed with so many priceless natural, archaeological and cultural/historical tourism resources, is one of the nine regional states of Ethiopia. Though the region is endowed with these resources, the development of tourism and its contribution for economic development is not yet viable and sound. Lake Hashenge, which is located in the southern part of the region, is one of these invaluable natural resources. The communities here are not getting any benefit from this resource other than waiting the fateful time. Therefore the title is selected with the solid stand to scrutinize the potential of developing CBET in the Lake and its environs and to state the role of developing CBET in the economic, environmental and social aspects of the local communities.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Local communities of Lake Hashenge and its environs are leading their lives by exercising agriculture. Agricultural productivities are at subsistence level due to the shortage of rain fall and this has resulted in food self-insufficiency. The absence of employment opportunities and the presence of low incomes have adverse effects on the entire well being of the local communities.

In addition to this, the mountains that surrounded the Lake are devoid of vegetation. The absence of vegetation cover and conservation activities has accelerate soil erosion and sedimentations into the Lake. This, in turn, brings decrement in the depth of Lake Hashenge which is a threat to its' long lasting existence.

However, as different studies have indicated, Lake Hashenge and its environs have many touristic values. But these touristic resources are not well identified and studied and hence, they are not contributing for tourism and tourism related activities to flourish in the area. The communities are also getting no benefit from these lucrative endowments which can add value in their socio-economic and environmental conservation efforts.

Ecotourism is environmentally benevolent and engine of development that can maintain both natural areas and their wild inhabitants. Weaver (2001) justifies ecotourism as a form of tourism that holds an onus to create sustainable environment, economy and socio-cultural conditions for a community. Mulugeta (2012) has also specifically elaborated the value of developing CBET, saying that CBET is a type of ecotourism where the tourism activities management and decision making powers are vesting in the hands of the local communities and they are the ultimate shareholders of the profits generated from the tourism business.

The development of CBET has multifaceted merits for economic, social and environmental changes to happen in the local communities' life. This is because CBET with its focus on small-scale, locally designed products and active involvement of the communities can be part of sustainable development strategies (Mountain Institute, 2000). Hence, the main essence of this study is to reveal the potentials of developing CBET in Lake Hashenge and its environs and to state its imperatives in bringing positive environmental and socio-economic changes in the local communities' livelihood.

1.3. The Research Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective

The main objective of this study is to divulge the potential of developing CBET at Lake Hashenge and its environs and to highlight its values in the study area.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study rely on the need to;

- ✓ Identify potential tourism resources in and around Lake Hashenge for ecotourism development.
- ✓ Assess the community's awareness about these potential resources.
- ✓ Explore the government's and other stakeholders' role for CBET development in the study area.
- ✓ Highlight the benefits of developing CBET in the economic, social and environmental conditions of the local communities.
- ✓ Underline the values of empowering local communities to conserve natural and cultural resources.

1.4. Research Questions

In the course of investigation, the researcher has raised the following research questions.

1. What are the potential tourism resources in and around Lake Hashenge for the development of ecotourism?
2. What level of awareness do the local communities have about these resources?
3. What is the role of the government and other stakeholders in CBET development?
4. How the development of CBET would benefit the community in their economic, environmental and social aspects?
5. What is the role of the local communities in conserving the natural resources?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to uncover potential tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs for CBET development and explain CBET's contribution in enhancing the economy, environmental conservations and social facilities in Lake Hashenge and its environs. Thus, this investigation is noteworthy for the local communities, administrators at both local and federal levels, Private Enterprises, NGO's and other concerned bodies who wish to better understand potentials of the area for CBET development.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher believes that, this study would bring valuable contributions by identifying the potential resources of the area for CBET development, explaining the economic, environmental and social benefits of developing CBET and the role of major stakeholders, i.e. Government, Local Communities, NGOs, Private Institutions, etc to sustain CBET's development in the major Lakes of Ethiopia, had it been conducted in wider perspective of both time and space. However due to the financial, time and energy inconveniencies, the study is deliberately delimited to Lake Hashenge and its environs, in the Southern part of Tigray Regional State.

The major limitations that the researcher has faced throughout the course of the study were: paucity of documents/ materials to review, less awareness about tourism on the part of the respondents, lack of transparency in some of the government offices and pertinent individuals, financial and time constraints.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Terms and Concepts

2.1.1. Tourism

Tourism is the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited (WTO, n.d & Tourism Information and Research Center Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2009). It is a business which provides services such as attracting, transporting, accommodating or catering to the needs or wants of persons traveling to, or staying in, places outside their home community. Tourism is a large and fast growing industry. Many countries stimulate tourism development in order to enhance their national economies (Amelung et al, 1999).

There are many different types of tourism, for which many different classifications have been proposed. Some of these are;

Coastal tourism and other water recreations,

Mountain tourism,

City-tourism,

Rainforest-tourism,

Geo-tourism,

Culture tourism,

Food tourism,

Nature tourism,

Ecotourism, Agro-tourism, etc.

2.1.2. Ecotourism

Different scholars and researchers have defined the term ecotourism at different time and circumstances. One among them is Cristina (2004), who defined ecotourism as a form of tourism that deals with visiting natural areas carrying the mission to learn /study or participate in activities that do not bring negative effects to the environment and empowers the local community socially and economically. It is also defined as an environmentally friendly means of bringing development and protecting natural areas and their wild inhabitants in remote locations (Weaver, 2001).

The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) has stated what ecotourism is and the principles it has as follows.

Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement and participate in ecotourism activities should follow the following ecotourism principles: minimize impact, build environmental and cultural awareness and respect, provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts, provide direct financial benefits for conservation, provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people and raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climate (TIES homepage).

The destination for eco-travelers is unpolluted natural environment with its attractive biodiversity. Ecotourism supports the local people in terms of economy, preservation of the environment, cultural values and improves the social wellbeing of the local communities and provides visitors an elaborative explanation of the natural and cultural heritages (ecotravelperu.com). Generally speaking, ecotourism is a means to create awareness about the

importance of natural and cultural resources in generating profits and the need to conserve them sustainably.

2.1.3. Community Based Ecotourism (CBET)

CBET is defined as “a visitor-host interaction that has meaningful participation by both, and generates economic and conservation benefits for local communities and environments” (Mountain Institute, 2000. P.8). Invigorating this, Medlik (2003) explains CBET as an approach to tourism where the interests of local communities are considered in the planning and development processes.

According to Beeton (2006), CBET is a form of tourism controlled and administrated by the community. This implies that CBET has the potential to make the communities aware of their resources and to participate in sustainable conservational activities. Nelson (2004) explains the role of CBET for environmental conservation and improvement of the local communities' livelihood saying: “Community-based ecotourism management is often presented as an important means by which communities can establish and maintain authority and control over vital resources and has been defined as “tourism which focuses on travel to areas with natural attractions (rather than, say, urban locales), and which contributes to environmental conservation and local livelihoods” (cited from Farrelly, 2011).

In a nut shell, for any ecotourism activity to be considered as community based, it should encompass and participate the local communities. These communities have to be empowered and given significant opportunities in the planning, management and administration activities

to sustain tourism activities of their area. This is because their participation would have paramount importance for the conservation of both natural and cultural resources.

2.2. The Benefits of Developing CBET

The development of CBET has multifaceted merits for the economic, social and environmental changes to happen in the lives of the local communities. CBET with its focus on small-scale, locally designed products and active involvement of the communities can be part of sustainable development strategies (Mountain Institute, 2000). The most vital advantages of developing CBET in the economic, social and environmental issues of the local communities are discussed hereunder.

2.2.1. Economic Values of CBET

Natural and cultural resources are becoming sources of viable economic benefits in many underdeveloped countries by attracting both domestic and international tourists who love the authentic natural and cultural experiences (Mountain Institute, 2000). Tourism is a diverse and labor-intensive industry that provides a wide range of employment opportunities. It is well placed to contribute to poverty reduction, because it is consumed at the point of intervention and even low-skilled workers in remote areas can become tourism exporters (UNDP, 2011). The inauguration and development of CBET has a positive repercussion in enhancing the livelihood and improving the economy in various aspects. By hastening capacity building and employment opportunities, ecotourism is a sound choice for empowering the local communities to rush against poverty and secure sustainable development (TIES, n. d).

It is quite imperative to understand that, CBET is not always aimed at natural resources conservation and its relation with economic development. It also deals with the cultural conservation, community and gender empowerment, poverty alleviation and income generation for the societies (Mountain Institute, 2000). This is because the development of CBET relies on the use of local labor, local goods and services, the development of appropriate and sustainable infrastructures, supportive policies and environmental strategies which result in the increment of benefits to the local communities.

CBET can also bring positive livelihood impacts, which include the prevalence of economic and employment opportunities for individuals, households, and the collective community by reducing vulnerability, developing skills, improving access to information, enhancing infrastructure, market and food security and strengthening community organizations (Simpson, 2007).

2.2.2. Social Benefits of CBET

CBET creates favorable conditions for local communities' empowerment, participation in the conservation of both natural and cultural heritages and obtaining economic benefits. In addition to this, Vellas (n. d.) has mentioned different social benefits of ecotourism like creation of employment and new activities related to ecotourism, enhancing community wellbeing and social services (electricity, access to healthcare and education, etc.). community well being, which refers to the quality of life and level of sustainability, is shaped by a number of psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors that outline how people are thinking and acting in their daily lives (Simpson, 2007).

2.2.3. Environmental Benefits

Ecotourism is considered as a type of tourism that enhances conservation and socio-economic development in the rural communities' emergent economies. Comparatively, ecotourism is one of the fastest growing sub-segments of the tourism industry that have stamped its authority in today's world economy. This being the case, tourism, especially ecotourism, has emerged as a striking chord section of tourism that seems to be the remedy for the prevailing socio-cultural and environmental challenges bedeviling the universe (Mawere and Mubaya, 2012).

TIES explained the role of ecotourism in conserving and preserving natural endowments in the following manner. "With an emphasis on enriching personal experiences and environmental awareness through interpretation, ecotourism promotes greater understanding and appreciation for nature, local society, and culture. Offering market-linked long-term solutions, ecotourism provide effective economic incentives for conserving and enhancing bio-cultural diversity and help protect the natural and cultural heritage of our beautiful planet" (TIES, n. d).

It is clear that conservation of both natural and cultural resources has to be given a due attention for it attracts tourists to the destination. Tourists should also behave in an environmentally friendly way. Eco-tour operators need to be provided with necessary advice on how travelers can minimize their impact and participate in the conservation of fragile ecosystems. The idea here is to make eco travelers well aware of the environmental issues and continue to behave in an environmentally conscious way (Eco-Tour, 2007). Development

through conservation fosters collective actions and strengthens the institutional capacity needed for sustainable development (Tai, 2007).

In general, CBET underscored the need to conserve cultural and natural resources like biodiversity, water, forests, cultural landscapes, mountains etc. This in turn, can be realized through the increased intensities of acquiring benefits, participations and decision making powers and onuses vested in the hands of the local communities.

2.3. Local Communities Participation

CBET development empowers communities' role and participation in the conservation of natural and cultural heritages. The involvement of local communities is very crucial for the long lasting existence of natural and cultural resources. Brandon (1996) argues that if the conservation efforts miss the active participation of these people, it is more likely that the resources on which tourism lies will be destroyed and the investment will be lost (cited from the Mountain Institute, 2000). Thus, the initiations of sustainable conservation projects need to place more communication efforts in building intra-community trust and consensus.

Empowerment of the local communities can be increased if their involvement in the planning, decision making and management of ecotourism enterprises is so great. This is achieved through capacity building efforts mainly by education and training activities. These capacity building activities could be based on organizational and technical capacity to deliver specific services, infrastructural and community capacities (Beeton, 2006). The government and other tourism experts are supposed to provide the communities with the opportunities to make decisions and encouragements through skill development-trainings. Beeton argues that if

these communities are not encouraged by those with the political power, they will not be able to secure self-determination and empowerment. This in turn will contradict with the sustainability of tourism development; which is highly dependent on the active involvement of local communities.

Farrelly (2011) argues that, decision making process introduced by external development, no matter how effective it is, cannot be the best alternative to the traditional decision making systems. Because management by local people is more preferable for it is more accountable and sustainable in the long term. There is worldwide accreditation of community based conservation (CBC) as a vital element of conservation policy. This is because CBC underlines the positive roles of local communities' participation to conserve biodiversity, natural ecosystems and cultural values, etc so as to achieve their socio-economic developments.

2.4. The Role of the Government and Other Stakeholders for CBET

Development

The government is expected to make vivid efforts to develop CBET within any particular societies. Doswell (1997) describes that the government should establish the conditions and frameworks for the development and progress of tourism. It is the government's responsibility to frame policy for the sector. The policies and frameworks established for this form of tourism, CBET, need active involvement of the communities themselves. In the absence of this, the contribution of ecotourism for the local communities' economy and conservation of natural resources may have gone astray. Thus, active involvement of the community in the tourism market needs sufficient back up and assistances like infrastructural, capacity building

training and other administration issues from the government and NGOs (Norris, Wilber and Marín, n. d).

Local communities' political empowerment by the government is very crucial; it lets them have their own say on all aspects of decision making processes that might affect their development and wellbeing through their representatives and community interest groups. One way of achieving this is through decentralization of decision making mechanism on ecotourism from the national/regional to the district, community or grass-root level (Danso and Abekoe 2002).

Beeton (2006) further elaborates the importance of community empowerment/ 'self-determination' saying that various 'empowered' tourism and community development initiatives have failed due to the failure of communities to maintain them. He also explained as ecotourism includes issues like sustainability, which refers to the community and the natural environment, generation of financial support for the protection and management of natural areas, benefits for residents and resident support for conservation.

Ecotourism is a sustainable utilization of local resources and hence it promotes biodiversity conservation through preservation. Government can play a decisive role in bringing positive community participations for conserving both natural and cultural resources by increasing its relation with the communities, tackling value conflicts among the communities and teaching about the benefits of resources in generating income for them (Lai and Nepal, 2006). By doing so, all the merits of CBET in development and bringing people closer to conservation can be realized. And the local people will be part and parcel of the development endeavor and

species can also be saved from extinction for some of the rare and endangered organisms exist within local reserves and communal lands (Ngece, 2002).

It is also valuable to include NGOs in the entire planning and implementation of CBET activities. Besides their recognition to have an indigenous component in their programs, especially in relation to biodiversity or general environment issues, they could be sources of finance and assistance (Singh, Timothy and Dowling, 2003).

2.5. Conceptual Framework



Figure 1, The potentials of developing CBET, source researcher's own development

To develop CBET in a destination; there need to be resource identification/inventorying and mapping on which the industry depends, community involvement, empowerment and benefit sharing as owners of the resources and active involvement of all tourism stakeholders like Government, Private Sectors and NGOs to furnish the necessary regulations, goods and services.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Ofla Woreda is found in the southern part of Tigray Regional State and has three agro-climatic conditions. These are: Dega (42%), Woyna-Dega (29%) and Kola (29%). The Woreda is located at 12° 31'N latitude and 39° 33' E longitude. In terms of altitude, the Woreda is found between 1500-2800 meters above sea level with 22.3⁰c mean temperature. The total land of the Woreda is estimated to be 46,550 hectare (ha) of Arable lands, 23,940 ha of Grazing Lands, 26,600 ha Forest lands, 13,300 ha of Gorges and gullies and the rest 21,600 ha area is miscellaneous land. Topographic set-up of the Woreda is more of mountainous covering 40% of the lands followed by flat lands (25%), undulating (20%) and the rest are gorges and others. The main economic stay of the people in the woreda is mixed farming (crop production and livestock rearing).

Lake Hashenge is one of the pivotal natural resources found in Ofla Woreda. It is the only natural Lake not only in the Woreda but also through out the Tigray region. According to Vijverberg et al. / Animal Biology (2012), the Lake has 15.4km² area, 2,440m altitude, 82m catchment area, and 14m mean depth. Though different explanations have been stated by the nearby local communities as to how this Lake was first created, the scientific elaboration justifies that volcanic eruption has brought it into the date. There are four kebeles that surrounded Lake Hashenge, i.e. Menkere, Adigolo, Hashenge and Tselgo. The Addis Ababa - Mekelle main road passes nearest to the Lake. Lake Hashenge is located about 8km North of

Korem town, 152 km South of Mekelle, the capital city of Tigray Regional State and 628 km North of Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia.

The Lake area has bimodal rainfall system. Therefore, agricultural activities highly rely on the onset and continuity of rainfall. The most commonly grown crops are classified into two based on the farming seasons of the area. Accordingly, while crops like wheat and barley are sown during the rainy season, wheat, potato and carrot are cultivated using irrigations from the Lake. The Lake has saline water, which serves for drinking of animals. It is engulfed by chained mountains, grazing and cultivated lands.



**STUDY SITE,
LAKE HASHENGE
AND ITS ENVIRONS**

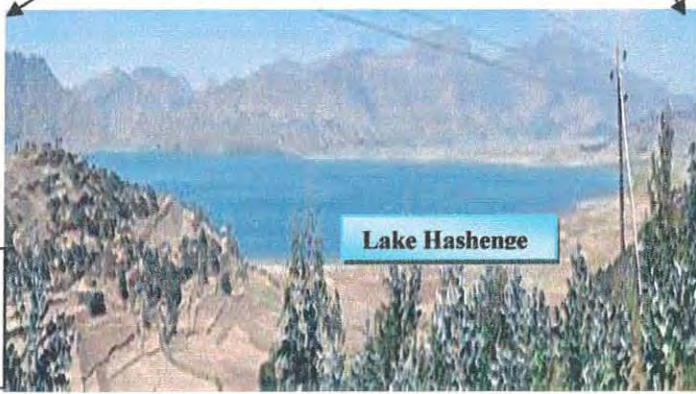


Figure 2, Map of the Study Area,
Source the Researcher's own
completion

3.2. Research Design

Selecting a research design is something imperative to smoothly run different research operations and reduce the amount of efforts, time, and money to be exhausted (Kothari 2004). A mixed research design is an approach to inquiry that combines both quantitative and qualitative forms. It involves both designs so that the overall strength of a study is greater than either qualitative or quantitative researches (Cresswell, 2009).

The researcher has used a mixed research design during the interlude of his investigation. In doing so, while the qualitative research design of the study has included focus group discussion, direct observation/on-site visit/ and an in-depth interview, the quantitative one contains questionnaires (self-administered surveys). Descriptive research design is the type of research design selected and implemented in this study. This design is purposely and carefully applied in the study for it is vital to describe and interpret the existing conditions, opinions and other processes related to the underscored problem.

3.3. Population and Sampling

3.3.1. Target population

The systematic identification and selection of target population, sources of data, is vital to get the genuine information about the issue under investigation at the earliest possible time. Thus, because the underlined objective of this study is to reveal the potentials of developing CBET in Lake Hashenge and its environs, Southern Tigray, Ethiopia, the researcher has made a deliberate selection of his target populations. As a result, target populations of this study were stakeholders of Lake Hashenge, such as the local communities who are living adjacent to the

Lake, the group of people who are exercising fishing activities in the Lake, the Ofla Woreda Agriculture Office, Ofla Woreda Public Relations, Ofla Woreda Sport and Youth Affairs Office, Zonal Tourism Bureau-Maychew cluster, Ethiopian Ecotourism Association and Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

3.3.2. Samples and Sampling Techniques

Ofla woreda has nineteen Kebeles with 29,571 households (CSA, 2007). Four of the nineteen kebeles namely Menkere, Hashenge, Tselgo and Adi-Golo have been purposively selected as major clusters of the study. These Kebeles are selected because of the following important reasons; -

1. Geographical proximity/ attachment of these kebeles to Lake Hashenge.
2. Some of the residents of these Kebeles have agricultural lands near the Lake.
3. People of these areas have grazing lands adjacent to the Lake.
4. Inhabitants of these Kebeles use the Lake for animal drinking, washing clothes, and fishing.
5. In general, comparing to others, inhabitants of these areas have a direct or indirect contact with the Lake and its surrounding resources.

It is therefore, due to the geographical proximity, attachment of these Kebeles' to the Lake, and their inhabitants' direct or indirect involvement in the Lake and its surrounding areas that the researcher has selected these four kebeles intentionally. This has also been done based on the objective of the study itself, i.e. developing CBET in Lake Hashenge and its environs. The selected Kebeles have 6,537 households. It is from this population that the researcher has

taken the sample populations using Yemane's (1967) formula for sample determination (cited from Israel, 2009).

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}, \quad \text{Where: } n=\text{Sample size, } N=\text{Total population and } e=\text{Level of precision}$$

Thus, using this formula, the sample population becomes 377 peoples with 95% confidence level and 0.05% sampling errors. However, because of the homogeneous nature of the communities in the study area and financial, time and energy constraints, the researcher has taken 150 peoples as sample size. Respondents of the study have been selected randomly. Because random sampling is good as it gives individuals an equal chance of being selected (Creswell, 2009). Hence, 150 questionnaires were distributed to and collected from Hashenge, Menkere, Tselgo and Adigolo kebele communities proportionally.

3.4. Data gathering Instruments and Procedures

The study has executed various data gathering tools which are vital in the process of data collection. The most paramount instruments used to collect the necessary data were Questionnaires, Interviews, Observations and Document analysis. About 150 questionnaires were administered to the local communities of Lake Hashenge who are governing in four kebeles. The questionnaires were systematically designed and translated into Tigrigna language to help the respondents better understand the questions. The questionnaires distributed to the local communities were precisely framed to address different aspects of the respondents like their general characteristics, their level of awareness about the potential resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs, the benefits they are getting from these

resources and the efforts made by the government and other stakeholders to develop tourism in and around Lake Hashenge.

The other main data gathering instrument used in the study was face to face interview with officials of different governmental offices who have direct or indirect concern about Lake Hashenge and its environs in particular and community based ecotourism in general. This includes officers of the Ofla Woreda Agricultural Office, Ofla Woreda Public Communication Office, Ofla Woreda Sport and Youth Affairs Office, Zonal Tourism Office, Maychew cluster, Ethiopian Ecotourism Association and Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

On the other hand, key informant interviews and focus group discussions have been conducted with carefully selected local communities, elders/ opinion leaders/ inhabiting around the major natural, cultural, historical and archaeological resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs and with the group of people who are currently participating in fishing activities in Lake Hashenge. Besides interviews and questionnaires, personal observations and Secondary sources of information like Journal Articles, Books, Different Organizational Bulletins, Websites and other published and unpublished sources of data have been vividly deployed to discern potentials of the area under the study.

It was after winning the goodwill of the concerned bodies/ respondents/ that all the above mentioned instruments were administered on purposively nominated sample populations. The process of data gathering activities has been started on mid June 2012. It then follows the following procedures: first different documents have been analyzed so as to develop conceptual understanding about the problem under investigation. Secondly, the researcher

went to the site for personal observations and to conduct a feasibility study. Thirdly, questions were developed for the local communities and other important stakeholders. Fourthly, questionnaires were distributed to local communities of Lake Hashenge who are living in four kebeles. Finally after collecting the questionnaires, interviews have been conducted with selected key informants, members of the Fishing Group in Lake Hashenge, different Officials in the Woreda Agriculture, Public Relation and Sport and Youth Affairs Offices, Ethiopian Ecotourism Association office and Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

3.5. Methods of Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this part, the researcher has applied both the quantitative and qualitative data analysis strategies. The quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. Descriptive statistics, i.e. frequencies and percentages were carefully used to analyze the frequencies and percentage share of the given data. Finally, results of statistical tests are presented in tables for interpretations and to draw conclusions. Conversely, the qualitative data are interpreted in words in an effort to dig out the real and detailed figures of the problem under the study. Finally, both the quantitative and qualitative data are presented, discussed and analyzed simultaneously to explain the raised issue.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. General Characteristics of the Respondents

This part discusses the basic characteristics i.e. gender, age, marital status and educational background of the sample respondent (table 1).

Table 1. General characteristics of the respondents

1. Gender of the respondents			2. Age of the respondents		
	Frequency	Percent	Age	Frequency	Percent
Male	88	73.3	18-25	50	41.7
Female	32	26.7	26-30	24	20.0
Total	120	100.0	31-35	18	15.0
			36-40	9	7.5
			above 40	19	15.8
			Total	120	100.0
3. Marital status of the respondents			4. Educational background of the respondents		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Single	45	37.5	Illiterate	58	48.3
Married	68	56.7	Primary school	43	35.8
Divorced	7	5.8	High school	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0	Vocational/college	5	4.2
			Degree holder	4	3.3
			Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

As it is shown in table 1, about 73.3% of the respondents are male. Whereas the remaining 26.7% of the respondents are females. Similarly, about 41.7% of the respondents' age is between 18-25 years. Whereas about 20% of the respondents' age lies in the middle of 26-30 years, the age range of 15.8% of the respondents is greater than 40 years. This implies that

most of the local communities who have participated in the study were youngsters. This segment of the communities can play a paramount role in the efforts to develop tourism in general and CBET in particular in the study area. In addition to this, they can also easily understand what they are asked and what practical problems are really prevailing in and around Lake Hashenge.

Identifying marital status of the respondents is vital for it has something to do with the level of understanding of the respondents about the economic, social, cultural, historical and environmental aspects of the area under the study. Therefore, as it is portrayed in table 1, about 56.7% of the respondents were married. On the other hand, about 37.5% and 5.8% of the participants were unmarried and divorced respectively.

Table 1 also shows the educational level of the respondents. About 48.3% of the respondents were illiterate and about 3.3% of them are degree holders. On the other hand, 35.8% of them have completed primary school and 8.3% and 4.2% of the respondents have attended high school and vocational schools respectively. Almost all of the respondents are farmers who are leading their lives by exercising both agriculture and animal husbandry.

4.2. Potential Resources of Lake Hashenge and Its Environs

The data gathered and discussed hereunder elucidates the potential tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs. A discussion of this part of the chapter explains the natural, cultural, historical and archaeological tourism resources of the site under investigation. It starts at the Woreda level and ends up by elaborating the potential resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs for the development of tourism in general and CBET in particular.

Table 2. Does Ofra Woreda have potential tourism resources?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	118	98.3
No	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

Ofra Woreda is one of the different Woredas located in the southern part of Tigray Regional State. This Woreda has so many potential tourism resources. This is supported by about 98.3% of the respondents in table 2. According to one officer who didn't want to mention his name, in Ofra Woreda Agriculture Office, the most interesting tourism potentials of Ofra Woreda are Lake Hashenge, Mifsas Bahri Archaeological Site, Holla water fall, Higumbirda-Gratkahsu Forests and different historical and cultural elements of the societies.

Table 3. Morphometric characteristics of the nine lakes of Ethiopia

Lake name	Lake Abbreviation	Altitude (m)	Catchment area (km ²)	Lake area (km ²)	Mean depth (m)
Ashenge	AS	2440	82	15.4	14
Hayk	HA	2030	2700	35	23
Tana	TA	1830	16 500	3200	8
Koka	KO	1660	?	200	5
Ziway	ZW	1636	7025	434	2.5
Langano	LG	1582	1600	241	17
Awassa	AW	1680	1250	129	11
Abaya	AB	1285	17 300	1160	7.1
Chamo	CH	1233	2210	551	10

Source: Vijverberg et al/ Animal Biology (2012).

Based on table 3, developed by Vijverberg et al/ Animal Biology (2012), Lake Hashenge is located at 2,440 meters above sea level altitudes and has 82 km² catchment area, 15.4 km²

Table 5. Which one of the following attracts tourists?

	Frequency	Percent
Cultural resources	8	6.7
Natural resources	63	52.5
Historical resources	7	5.8
Archaeological resources	1	.8
All of them	41	34.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

Table 5 shows the potential resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs that highly attracts tourists. As a result, while 52.5% of the participants have said that tourists are more attracted by the natural tourism resources, 34.2% of them, instead, have said that they are impressed by natural, cultural, historical and archaeological tourism resources of the area under the study.

4.2.1. Natural Resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs

Table 6. Which one is nature based tourism resource of Lake Hashenge and its environs?

	Frequency	Percent
Landscapes	5	4.2
Flora	4	3.3
Fauna	1	.8
Lake	11	9.2
All of them	99	82.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

About 82.5% of the respondents have confirmed that nature based tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs are its landscapes, flora, fauna and water body (Table 6). In the same table, about 9.2% and 4.2% of the respondents have inclined to its water body and

physical topography of the area respectively. Similarly 3.3% and 0.8% of the respondents, flora and fauna are the nature based tourism resources of the area.

Table 7. Do you agree that the Lake has good fish population?

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	114	95.0
Neutral	5	4.2
Disagree	1	.8
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

Currently, fishing activities are being practiced in Lake Hashenge. About 95% of the participants of this study have agreed that the Lake has good fish populations (Table 7). While 0.8% of the respondents didn't agree to this idea, about 4.2% of them know nothing about fish populations of the Lake. According to the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, Lake Hashenge has high amount of fish populations. Though there were about three types of fish populations few years ago, currently there are only two dominant fish populations in the Lake, i.e. 'Qoroso' or Tilapia and 'Duba' or carp.

There are so many birds that can catch eyes and grace happiness to any visitor in and around Lake Hashenge. Some of these birds are migratory, which mostly come to this area during the production seasons, said Mr. Eyassu, Coordinator of Maychew Tourism Bureau. Whereas their number and typologies increase when different cereals are on the agricultural fields; it went down following the harvesting period. This implies that the existence of birds in and around the Lake is highly determined by the availability of foods in the area.

The physical geography of Lake Hashenge and its environs as well are very much interesting to see. People can enjoy seeing and observing it again and again. Topographic view of Lake Hashenge which includes its water body, the plain of lands covered by a grass adjacent to the Lake and the chain of mountains which bound the Lake are very much interesting scenic views of the area that gratify people with interesting sights all the time.

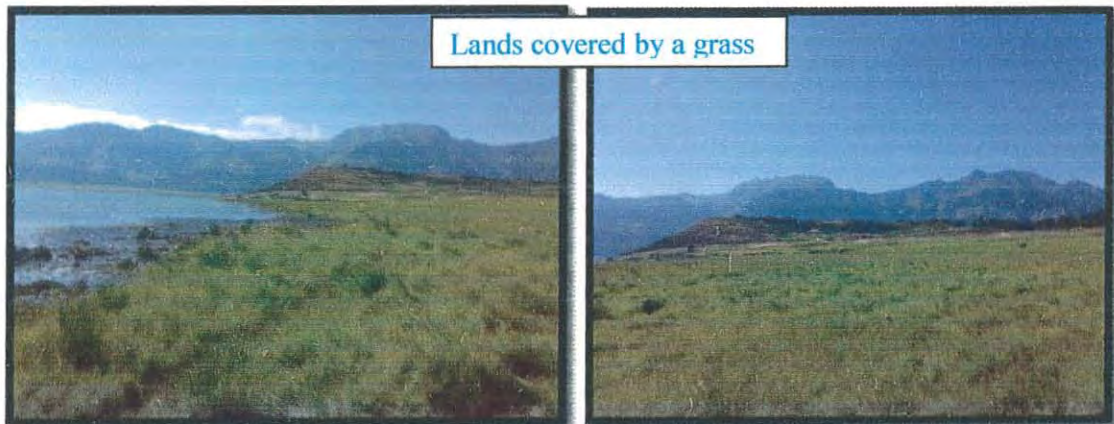
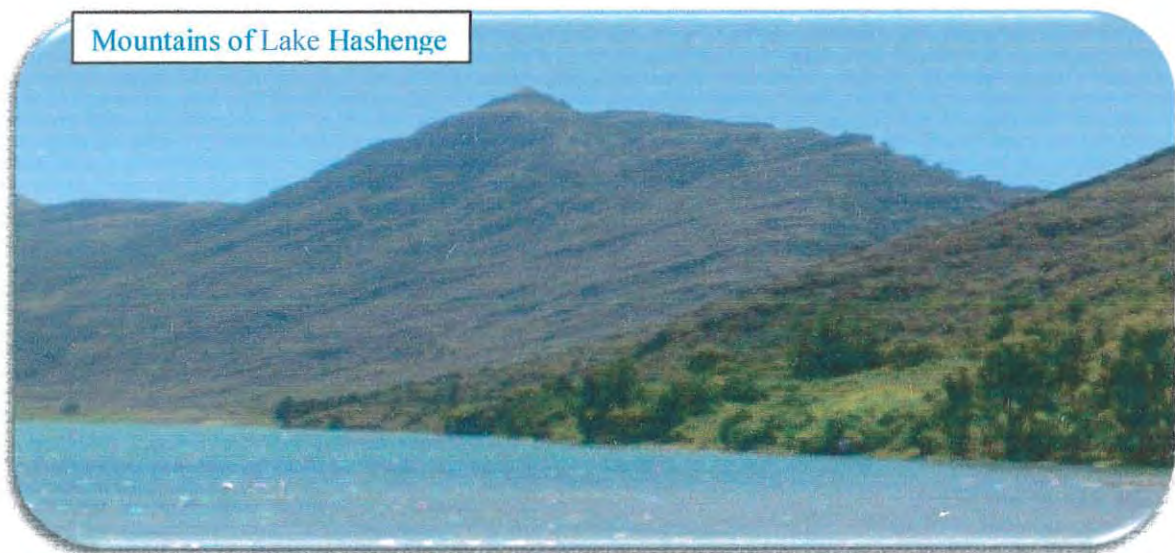


Figure 3, Beautiful scenic views of Lake Hashenge and its environs, source own photograph

4.2.2. Cultural Tourism Resources of the Local Communities of Lake Hashenge

Culture is what a given society owns like thinking, ways of acting, and the material objects that people are serving with (Macionis, 1996). Culture encompasses what we think, how we act and what we have. It chains us to the past and directs our way to the future. The local cultural element as the manifestation of human intelligence in a particular spot has much things to offer to anybody who is in need of it. Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviors, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society (Gallo et al, 2003).

In general, culture includes many societal aspects like language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organizations, and institutions. As a result, cultural tourism is any kind of tourism activities related to the culture of people; be it artistic, symbolic, singing and dancing and other cultural entities. Hence, it is in view of this that the researcher has identified and discussed the major cultural tourism resources of the local communities of Lake Hashenge.

Table 8. Which one is the cultural tourism attraction of the local communities of Lake Hashenge?

	Frequency	Percent
Churches and Monasteries	19	15.8
Holidays and their celebrations	21	17.5
Ways of living styles	16	13.3
All of them	64	53.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

The cultural tourism resources of the area include churches and monasteries, holidays and their celebrations and the local communities' ways of living styles, based on 53.3% of the respondents (Table 8). About 17.5%, 15.8% and 13.3% of the respondents, in the already mentioned table, have said that the culture based tourism resources of the area are holidays and their celebrations, churches and monasteries and the communities' ways of living styles respectively.

In addition to the above mentioned cultural entities, local inhabitants' of Lake Hashenge have so many fascinating cultural activities that can attract cultural tourists. The most common cultural events of these communities are their feeding habits, traditional singing and dancing styles, different amazing cultural handicrafts, ways of dressings and traditional games like "Hishy", Horse riding and "Karsa".

4.2.2.1. Feeding Styles of the Local Communities

The local communities of both Ofla and Korem Woredas have the tradition of preparing their own traditional beer, which they locally called 'Koreffie'. It is an alcoholic beverage produced from barley. People drink it usually in the morning session as a breakfast or a means to prevent cold. It is believed that, those who drink 'Koreffie' would build strong immunity and can simply resist a disease. However unlike other drinks, 'Koreffie' is not supposed to be used in the day time for it can cause depression. It, in fact, is a habitual drink for these communities; they prepare and drink 'Koreffie' not only during ceremonies, anniversaries, religious days and cultural events but also, if possible, every day.

4.2.2.2. The Different Cultural Dressings and Hairdo Styles

The local residents around Lake Hashege have wonderful dressing styles that fit to the environmental conditions where they are living in. Though the clothes worn by women and male are prepared by the local weavers from the same material, cotton, they differ in their styles and decorations. To this end, the women clothes have many decorations than that of the males'. Women wear a customary cloth called 'Tilifi' which is ornamented with amazing sewing from the neck to toe in front of the dress/ see figure 8/. The hairdo styles of the females are also quite beautiful and charming. The communities have different cultural songs like 'Gumaye' and 'Gumamy-Gumamay: examples of males' and females' cultural songs respectively.

The local communities are excellent in preparing different handcrafts that help them to carry different materials like butter, food, milk, water etc. The materials used to prepare these handcrafts are local objects found in the area. In addition to this, they also have the skill to produce the most impressing carrying bag to carry a baby on the back side, locally called 'Mahzel'. This material is prepared traditionally from animal skins and is well adorned by 'Sinded', 'Enqui' and 'Za'egol'/see figure 9/.

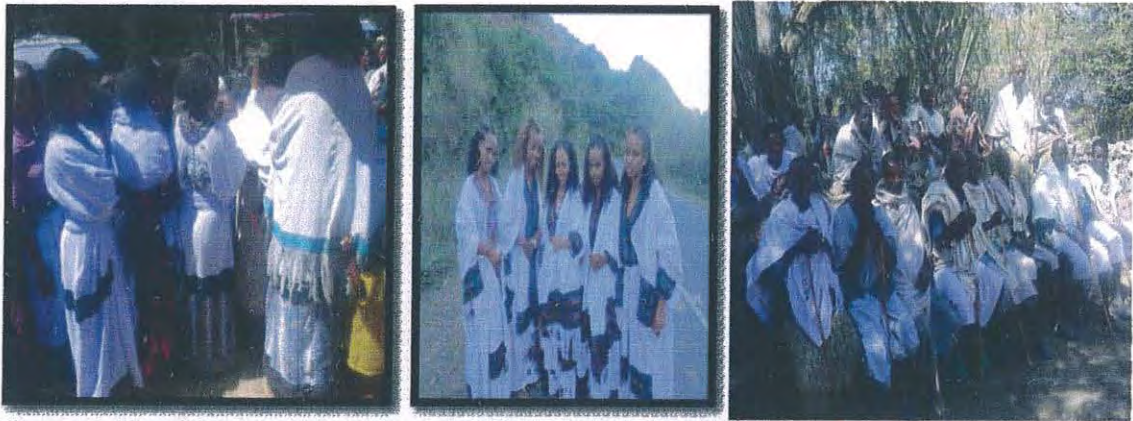


Figure 4, The different cultural dressing styles of females and males.



To carry food items



Serve to carry a water, or milk.

Figure 5, The different cultural handcrafts of the local communities, source own photograph.

Though the study doesn't recommend using the Lake for agriculture, the different agricultural activities like ways of ploughing, sowing and harvesting crops in the area, if it is carried out sustainably, can be tourism resources particularly for international rural tourists. Rural tourism experience includes various attractions and activities that take place in agricultural or non-urban areas (Government of Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, 2010). Agri-tourism is referred to as "agricultural tourism," "agri-tainment," "farm recreation," "entertainment agriculture," and other rubrics (Schilling et al, 2006). Therefore, while enjoying the natural, historical, archaeological and some other cultural attractions of Lake Hashenge and its environs, visitors can see and participate in some of the agricultural activities carried out nearest to the site.

Agri-education is teaching your visitors about agricultural production, how food and fiber are produced, rural values, and quality of life. It is building support for agriculture through educational experiences (Maetzold, n. d). Agri-tourism is a business venture located on a working farm, ranch, or agricultural enterprise that provides an "experience" for visitors while generating supplemental income for the owner. Experiences provided to visitors usually take the form of educational or entertainment discovery and learning in a nature or agricultural based environment (Hatch, n. d).

4.2.2.3. There are Different Traditional Games

The local inhabitants around Lake Hashenge have different interesting pastime activities like horse riding, 'Hishiy' and 'Karsa'. These leisure activities of the local residents are easy to

play by simply following few instructions. These games are really exciting and have multifaceted advantages.

4.2.2.3.1. Horse Riding

The local communities have many horses and the tradition of galloping a horse. In addition to the availability of horses to ride, what makes riding very much interesting in this area is the presence of plain grasslands nearest to the water body of Lake Hashenge. Then, riding a horse on a plain land which is covered by grass and located on the shore of a lake is really wonderful, interesting and quite memorable in the mind of any visitor.

4.2.2.3.2. 'Hishiy'

'Hishiy' is a traditional game around Lake Hashenge which involves two individuals at once. This game is mostly exercised by youth group of the society. People want to play this game when they want to check their own and their opponent's fitness. There are different situations in which people are playing this game. 'Hishiy' is mostly played during the agricultural seasons, i.e. when people begun eating the immature grains, which they locally called 'Shewut', of corn, sorghum and a cane of the special variety of sorghum, which is locally called 'Tinkish'. The local communities also play this game during religious ceremonies and different anniversaries as sport competitions.

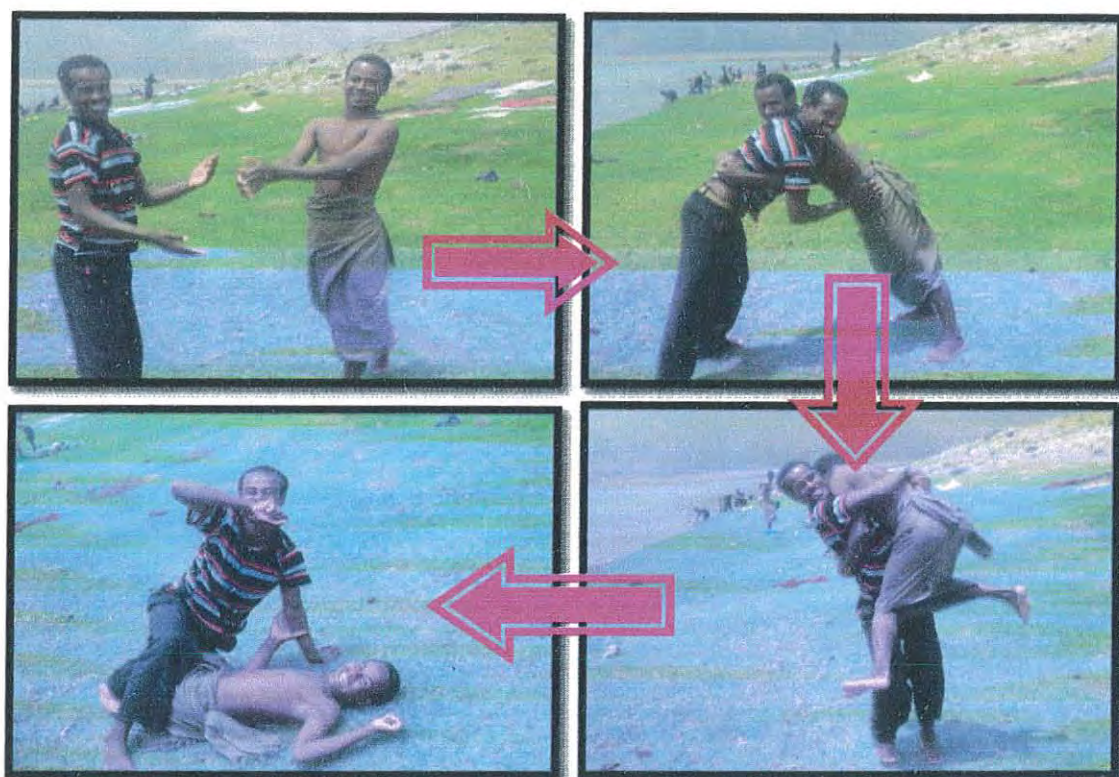


Figure 6, Traditional game of 'Hishiy', Source own photograph

4.2.2.3.3. 'Karsa'

'Karsa' is a game played on a large open-air plain. The aim of which is to strike a small, hard ball with a stick to one's own direction. Similar to a golf game, 'Karsa' game needs a stick and a small but hard ball to strike. But unlike the golf, in this game the ball is supposed to be kicked by a stick after throwing up the ball to the air and the aim is to take the opponent to a long distance from the starting point. A group of people can play it by dividing themselves into two different but equal subgroups in an opposing direction. If, in case, an extra person is left, the group will let him play for both groups as a middle man.

4.2.3. Historical Resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs

Table 9. The historical and cultural values of Lake Hashenge and its environs can draw the attention tourists

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	111	92.5
Neutral	5	4.2
Disagree	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

In addition to the natural attractions, the historical and cultural values of Lake Hashenge and its environs can also draw the attention of tourists. This is supported by 92.5% of the respondents in table 9. In the table while about 3.3% of the respondents have disagreed to the idea, 4.2% of them hold a nonaligned position.

Based on the interviews made with selected key informants from the local communities and documents analyzed about Ofla Woreda in general and Lake Hashenge and its environs in particular, historical resources of the area are the history of the Lake itself, the history of the battle of Ofla, the historical caves of Emperor Haile Selassie I at Wa'eyo district and the history of the old building found near Lake Hashenge.

4.2.3.1. The History of the Battle of Ofla

The war between the Christian Highland kingdom led by Lebne Dingle and the Muslim 'lowlands' under Imam Ahmed Ibrahim al-Gazi (Gagn Ahmed, the left handed) in the sixteen century had two foreign countries' participation. While the Portuguese were here to assist the Christian highlanders, Ottoman Turkish has involved in the conflict to support the Muslim 'lowlanders'. Though the bones of contentions were economic and political motives, both of the conflicting parties have used religion as a pretext reason. This therefore, has resulted in futile arm conflicts between men of the same country.

Ofla, the study site, was one of the battle fields during this time. "It was in wafla, at Zatta that in 1539 the army of Lebne Dingle was defeated by Imam Ahmed Ibrahim al-Gazi and Minas was taken prisoner. Lake Hashenge and the mountainous regions of Wanbarat and Ayhud Amba were also places of engagement between the Muslim and the Portuguese forces" (Wudu, 2010, pp. 1068-1069). Likewise, Andrew (2005) stated that Ofla was a place where Christovao da Gama, son of the discoverer of the sea route to the East Indies Vasco da Gama, and the leader of a Portuguese military expedition that fought against Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim Al-Gazi was died in 28 August 1542.

In August, having crossed the Tekkeze, the Portuguese, lead by Gama., freed a "serra de judeus" in semen, killed the Muslim leader Sidi Muhammad and gave the Amba back to its Beta Esrael lords. Shortly after that, a new encounter with a reinforced Muslim army took place. On 28 August Gama was wounded and successively captured, tortured and killed in Wafla by Gagn himself, together with 13 other companions. The surviving expedition, however, continued to fight in Dembya; allegedly, it was one of Gama's servants, Pero de Liao, who is

credited with mortally wounding the Muslim leader, Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim Al-Gazi (Gragn), with his musket at Zantara (Woyna Daga) (Andrew, 2005, pp. 663-664).

The Napier expeditionary force against Emperor Tewodros II has passed through Ofla on its way to Maqdala in 1868. Following the defeat of the Ethiopian army at the battle of Maychew on 31 March 1936, the Italian airplanes bombed the retreating Ethiopian soldiers with mustard gas on the shores of Lake Hashenge. Until the end of the reign of Dergue, Ofla and Wag were under the same province called Bagemdar. But after Dargue was relinquished from the saddle of power, Ofla was placed under the administrative unit of southern Tigray with its center at Maychew. This ended the traditional and historical relations of Ofla with Wag (Wudu, 2010).

Similarly, Steffen et.al (2013) has explained the historical developments that happened around Lake Hashenge in the following manner.

The area, Ofla, is historically known and is first mentioned in modern history in 1520 when the first group of Portuguese came to Ethiopia. On August 29, 1542, Ahmed Gran advanced upon the Portuguese stockade near Wofla on the southern side of Lake Hashenge, where he fought a battle and prevailed, afterwards capturing and killing the leader Cristóvão da Gama. The British explorer Henry Salt, who was in Ethiopia in 1805 and 1809, noted that the Tigrinyan name of the lake is Tsada Bahri ('White Lake/Sea') from the number of birds which cover its surface. He recorded a local tradition that a large city once stood on the site of Hashenge. In 1868 the British Napier Expedition had a camp at the lake. A notable battle that took place on the shores of this lake was the Battle of Lake Hashenge on 9 October 1909, when Dejazmach Abate Bwalu defeated the rebel forces of Dejazmach Abraha Araya. On 3 April 1936, [7,000] thousand soldiers of the Ethiopian Empire succumbed around Lake Hashenge. As they withdrew from the Battle of Maichew during the Second Italo-Abyssinian War, Italian

forces used mustard gas to deadly effect. On 4 April, Emperor Haile Selassie I looked with despair upon the horrific sight of the dead bodies of his army which ringed the poisoned lake (Steffen et.al, 2013, p. 3.).

4.2.3.2. The Historical Caves of Emperor Haile Sellasie I.

There are two historic caves namely 'Ba'eti Nigus'/ Cave of the King/ and 'Ba'eti Wa'eyo'/ Cave of Wa'eyo/ located few kilometers away from Lake Hashenge. They are very much important historical resources to be visited by any body who appreciate historical resources. These caves are found in Enda-Mehoni/Maychew's Rural Woreda, Tahtay Haya- in Wa'eyo kebele above Shiko Majo town.

According to the key informants, these two caves have served as a temporary shelter to the last king of the Solomonic dynasty in Ethiopian long history, Emperor Haile Sellasie I, and his soldiers in his fighting against the Italian aggressors in 1936. The emperor came to this area while he was retreating back to Addis Ababa after he loose the battle of Maychew to the Italians in 1936. The Emperor was in 'Ba'eti Nigus'/Cave of the King/ and his solders were in 'Ba'eti Wa'eyo'/Cave of Wa'eyo/, which is located in-front of the Emperor's Cave to Maychew direction.

'Ba'eti Nigus' is positioned at 12.69205⁰ N latitude, 039.51927⁰ E longitudes and about 3161 meters above sea level altitudes. It has about 32 m² areas /4 m width and 8 m length /. The cave served as a temporary home of the rushing Emperor and a store for his arsenals. On his departure, the Emperor has ordered his solders to incinerate the collected arsenals found in the store. But few people were able to find some barely survived guns buried under the earth.

The latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of the second cave, 'Ba'eti Wa'eyo', is 12.69458° N and 039.51906° E at 3079 meters above sea level altitudes. Unlike 'Ba'eti Nigus' this cave has two different sessions. While the right part of cave 'Wa'eyo' has a wider entrance gate, the left part of this cave has a narrow gate and a wider area/ about 310 m^2 areas / inside with 10 meters width and 38 meters length. Even though the Emperor has lived here for a short period of time, the cave is still called "Cave of the Emperor". The mountain that holds these two caves is called 'Erdi'/Fort. Currently, both caves: Cave of the Emperor and the right part of Cave of Wa'eyo are serving as shelters for the cattle of the local people during the rainy seasons.



Figure 7, Cave of the Emperor, found in Wa'eyo Village, source own photograph



Figure 8, The Left and Right parts of Ba'eti Wa'eyo, source own photograph.

4.2.3.3. History of the Old Building near Lake Hashenge

There is one historic building in the north edge of Lake Hashenge. This old house was constructed by the Italians during their short sojourn in Ethiopia from 1937 to 1941. According to Sheik Mohammed Beyan, the Italians built this old building in 1938-39. He said that he found the house with out a cover/roof. This could be because the Italians were busy to deal with the different issues of the Ethiopian patriots. Then, the edge of the building has touched the water body of Lake Hashenge. However, now, the Lake has retreated long distance from it.

The other not least important thing to mention is the historical bequests offered to Hanta Beyan Hagos, father of Mohammed Beyan, Bigerendi Abdo Hamedi and Tafere Hussen. These people have got such a wonderful gift, from Emperor Haile Sellasie I because of their commitment to bury the dead bodies of soldiers of the Emperor who died as a result of the Italian air bombardments. They took complete clothes from the Emperor in a place called Adibo-Mossa, particularly Dabur Kebri.

4.2.3.4. A mass grave in Saint Marry Church of Adigolo

The church was founded during the reign of Emperor Yohannis IV. Different religious miracles happened in this church. The church is now fenced by wall. It is in this church where you can find a mass grave. During the 1985 famine about 20 died bodies of human beings were buried in a single grave.



Figure 9, Saint Marry church of Adigolo

4.2.4. Archaeological Resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs

4.2.4.1. Mifsas Bahri Archaeological Site

Mifsas Bahri Archaeological Site is located in Ofla Woreda, west of Lake Hashenge. This is a site where there are old ruins of religious buildings. It is believed that Saint Lalibela has started constructing a church in Mifsas Bahri before he constructed the existing rock hewn churches of Lalibela at Roha. This idea is shared by most of the local communities because of the similarities of the materials from which the current church of Lalibela and this old building were constructed, the designs of church constructions and tradition of depicting arts like crosses upon the stones/pillars.

However, results of the 2013 archaeological excavations in the area revealed that the site dates back to the 6th and 7th centuries having an Axumite features. Steffen et.al (2013) has elaborated this issue as follows.

The Mifsas Bahri site is located 200 m south-west of the shore of Lake Ashenga, 20m above the water level. Its position is 12° 33' 63" N; 39° 28' 45.01"E with 2464 m altitude. Mifsas Bahri means 'drainage of the lake/sea', and the lake once drained toward the south. In this trench Tekle Hagos brought to light pottery, charcoal, African finger millet cultivation local to the area and charcoal which has not yet been studied. But prior to the excavation of 2013 there was no evidence of the classic Aksumite-type walls with wooden strips and cross beams. To date no inscriptions have come to light. Large stone piers, columns and other stones make the Mifsas Bahri site unique. Most are in a delicate condition and are exposed to the diurnal/nocturnal variations in temperature and humidity. Wenig and others agree on the dating of the bricks and pottery sherds to the 6th – 7th century. Local tradition would have it incorrectly, however, that the church dates to the 10th – 11th century. Furthermore, it is said to have been destroyed by the invasion of the legendary queen Yodit Gudit, which is not consonant with regional historical developments (Steffen et.al, 2013, pp. 2-6).



Figure 10, Archaeological site of Mifsas Bahri, source own photograph



Absolute & Relative Locations

A. Absolute location;

Coordinates;

*North- 12.46919⁰ latitudes

*East- 039.47047⁰ longitudes

*Altitudes 3047 meters above sea level.

B. Relative locations

It is found in

*Woreda Ofla

*Kebele-AddisFana/AddisAlem

*District-Wemberet

*Village-Gedged Dember QusQuam

* It is a buffer zone to three districts, i.e. AdiHasti, QusQuam and Wemberet in West, South and North directions respectively.

Figure 11, Wemberet Standing Stone, source own photograph.

4.3. Possible tourism activities in and around Lake Hashenge

Table 10. Possible tourism activities in and around Lake Hashenge

1. It is possible to exercise swimming in Lake Hashenge		
	Frequency	Percent
Agree	97	80.8
Neutral	4	3.3
Disagree	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0
2. It is possible to exercise boating in Lake Hashenge		
	Frequency	Percent
Agree	99	99.0
Disagree	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

Table 10 demonstrates the types of tourism activities which are possible to develop in and around Lake Hashenge. Accordingly about 80.8 % of the respondents have confirmed that swimming is possible in Lake Hashenge. However, 3.3% and 15.8% of the respondents hold the nonaligned and opposite positions to the issue of swimming in Lake Hashenge. Boating is possible in Lake Hashenge according to 99% of the respondents. The idea of traveling by a boat on Lake Hashenge is objected by only 1% of the respondents (Table 10).

Therefore, based on the above findings and personal observations of the researcher, it is possible to say that Lake Hashenge and its environs are convenient to develop different tourism activities like swimming, boating, trekking, mountaineering, fishing, bird watching and photographing.

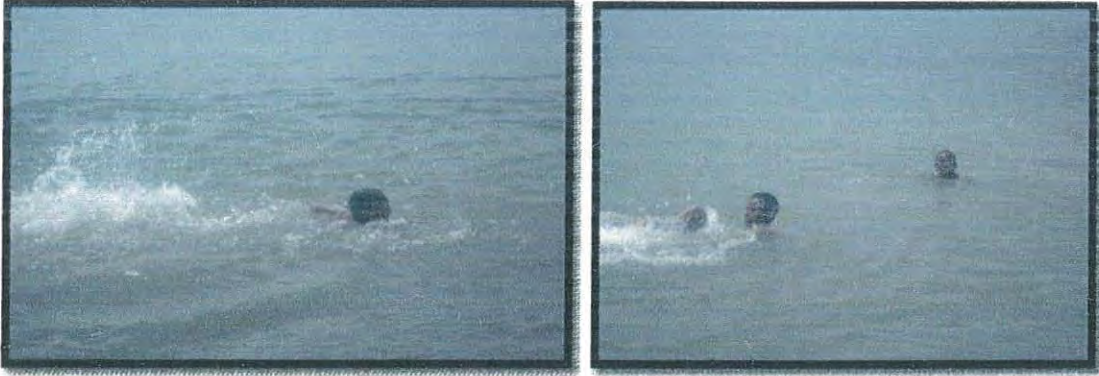


Figure 12, Swimming in Lake Hashenge, source own photograph



Figure 13, Boating in Lake Hashenge, source own photograph.

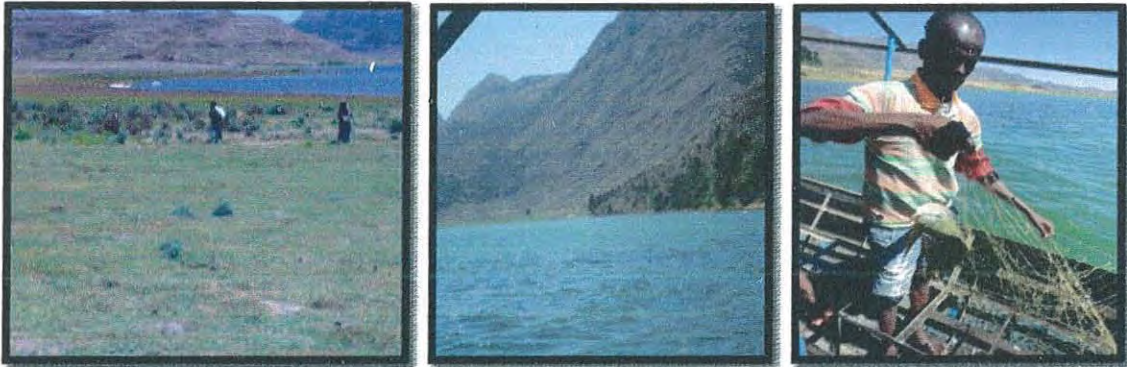


Figure 14, Trekking, Mountaineering/Hiking/ and fishing can be exercised around Lake Hashenge, Source own photograph

4.4. Local Communities Level of Awareness about Tourism Potentials of Lake Hashenge and Its Environs

Table 11. Local communities' awareness about the potential resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs

1. What is your level of understanding about the tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs?		
	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	75	62.5
Moderate	45	37.5
Total	120	100.0
2. How would you come to know tourism resources of Lake Hashenge?		
	Frequency	Percent
On a map	12	10.0
On folders, brochures and leaflets	1	.8
By word of mouth	6	5.0
through broad cast media	1	.8
By personal observation	98	81.7
Total	120	100.0
3. Do you have a chance to visit tourism attractions of Lake Hashenge and its environs?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes, we have	119	99.2
No, we don't have	1	.8
Total	120	100.0
4. Do you think Lake Hashenge and its environs can serve as a tourist destination area?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes, it can	116	96.7
No, it can't	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

In table 11, whereas about 62.5% of the respondents have adequate understanding about tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs, 37.5% of the remaining respondents have a moderate understanding about these resources. This table further explains the means through which the local communities have come to know the tourism resources of Lake

Hashenge and its environs. Accordingly, while about 81.7% of the participants knew these tourism resources by their own personal observations, 10% of them have identified the tourism resources of the area on a map. On the other hand, about 5%, 0.8% and 0.8% of the participants came to be acquainted with these resources by word of mouth, broadcast media and on folders, brochures and leaflets respectively.

Because many of the local communities have grazing lands, agricultural lands and other land uses near to the Lake, they are highly familiar with tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs. This implies that almost all of the respondents have a chance to visit tourism resources of the area. In table 11, while about 99.2% of the respondents have said that they have a chance to visit tourism attractions of Lake Hashenge and its environs, the remaining 0.8% of the respondents explained as they don't have the opportunity to visit these resources. Even though about 96.7% of the respondents, in the same table, thought that Lake Hashenge and its environs can serve as a tourist destination, the remaining 3.3% of the respondents have firmly objected the idea.

4.5. The Role of the Government and Other Stakeholders to Develop Tourism in Lake Hashenge and Its Environs

Table 12. Role of the government and other stakeholders to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs

1. Government is working with the local communities to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge.		
	Frequency	Percent
Agree	26	21.7
Neutral	5	4.2
Disagree	89	74.2
Total	120	100.0
2. Tourism stakeholders like NGOs can play a big role to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs.		
	Frequency	Percent
Agree	40	33.3
Neutral	12	10.0
Disagree	68	56.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

Table 12 discusses whether the government is working with the local communities to develop tourism in the area or not. Accordingly while about 74.2% of the respondents have explained that the government is not working with the local communities, 21.7% of the respondents have confirmed that it is working with the local communities to develop tourism in the area. The remaining 4.2% of the respondents have no idea about the issue under discussion.

The above table 12 also states the local communities understanding about the different stakeholders' role to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs. While about 33.3% of the respondents have agreed that tourism stakeholders like NGOs can play a big role to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs, the majority of the respondents, 56.7%, have expressed their disagreement to this idea. The local communities do not want to see

stakeholders, particularly private organizations around Lake Hashenge because of their trepidation to be misplaced from their lands.

Table 13. How do you evaluate the infrastructural facilities and services of Lake Hashenge and its environs?

	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	8	6.7
Moderate	29	24.2
Poor	79	65.8
Not available	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

In table 13, about 65.8% of the respondents have articulated that the infrastructural facilities and services in Lake Hashenge and its environs are poor. The remaining 24%, 6.6% and 3.3% of them have explained it as moderate, excellent and not available respectively. On the other hand, based on the data obtained from the interview and personal observations, there are no infrastructural facilities like electricity, water supply and telecommunications in the area.

4.6. Benefits of Developing CBET in and around Lake Hashenge

Tourism is a diverse and labor intensive industry that provides a wide range of employment opportunities. It is well placed to contribute to poverty reduction because it is consumed at the point of intervention; even low-skilled workers in remote areas can become tourism exporters (UNDP, 2011). Particularly ecotourism has been regarded as a form of tourism that is expected to boost conservation and socio-economic developments to the rural communities.

Therefore, it is good to evaluate and assess what benefits the local communities of Lake Hashenge are getting and wish to get from the Lake.

Table 14. The development of tourism in Lake Hashenge would create job opportunities to the local communities.

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	109	90.8
Neutral	2	1.7
Disagree	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

About 90.8% of the respondents agreed that the development of tourism in Lake Hashenge would create job opportunities to the local communities. In contrary to this, only 7.5% of them have disagreed to the idea (Table 14).

Table 15. The local communities are getting benefits from the Lake

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	36	30.0
Neutral	3	2.5
Disagree	81	67.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2013.

Table 15 demonstrates whether the local communities are benefiting from the Lake or not. Hence, while about 30% of the respondents have agreed to this issue, the majority of them (67.5%) have said that they don't get any benefit from the Lake.

4.7. The Role of Encouraging the Local Communities to Conserve Resources

The link between conservation of biodiversity and the development needs of local communities are central components of the biosphere reserve approach which is now recognized as key feature of the successful management of most national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas. Each biosphere reserve is intended to fulfill three complementary functions: conservation function (preserve genetic resources, species, ecosystems and landscapes), development function (foster sustainable economic and human development) and logistic support function (support demonstration projects, environmental education and training, and research and monitoring related to local, national and global issues of conservation and sustainable development) (Marina, 2010).

Thus, assessing the local communities' role, their attitude and inclusion in any development activities and conservation of the resources upon which the industry depends is vital. Accordingly where as about 92.5% of the respondents agreed that the role of youngsters is high in developing tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs, only about 3.3% of the respondents didn't agreed to this idea (Table 16).

Table 16. The role of youngsters to develop tourism and tourism’s contribution for conservation.

1. The role of youngsters of this area in developing tourism is high		
	Frequency	Percent
Agree	111	92.5
Neutral	5	4.2
Disagree	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0
2. The development of tourism has a decisive role in conserving the Lake and its environs.		
	Frequency	Percent
Agree	103	85.8
Neutral	11	9.2
Disagree	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey 2013.

In the above table 16, about 85.8% of the local inhabitants around Lake Hashenge agreed that the development of tourism in the Lake would increase conservation efforts for the Lake and its environs. On the other hand, about 9.2% and 5% of those inhabitants have disagreed to this idea and hold the nonaligned position respectively.

4.8. Major Opportunities and Challenges to develop CBET in Lake Hashenge

4.8.1. Major Opportunities of Lake Hashenge and its environs

The Lake and its environs have greater opportunities to develop tourism in general and CBET in particular. The major opportunities of Lake Hashenge and its environs are detailed below:

- 1. Multifaceted Attractions in the Lake and its surroundings:** The Lake and its surrounding have various vital natural, historical, cultural and archaeological tourism resources. Some of them are beautiful scenic views, convenient water body to exercise fishing, swimming, underwater diving and boating, bird watching, impressing topography for trekking/hiking and mountaineering, and wonderful cultural traditions and historical events. The discovery of hewn stones and rock pillars incised with crosses in Mefsas Bahri archaeological site, west of Lake Hashenge, is also another source of attraction.

The gentle forests of Hugumbirda, home of endemic, Afro-Asiatic and African migratory birds (TRSCTA, 2012), forests of Hashenge and Gratkahu, where you can find different animals and an amazing chain of mountainous road, Holla Waterfall and the different gorges and plains covered by grass are other source of attractions. Therefore, Lake Hashenge and its environs is an important destination for different tourists be it domestic or international cultural, historical, natural, archaeological, or religious tourists, who have a passion to explore these mesmerizing resources. The historical events that happened around the Lake and the diverse cultural activities of the local communities are also other potential tourism resources of the area under study. Particularly, the local communities'

cultural celebrations and their way of preparing and decorating traditional handicrafts are the most fascinating attractions.

2. **Accessibility of the Lake and its surrounding resources:** The most exciting and mosaic resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs are easily accessible. This is because the Addis Ababa –Mekelle asphalted road passes closest to the Lake. In addition to this, the Lake is also easily accessible either by trekking/walking on a foot or on a horse back from Korem town.
3. **Geographical advantages of the Site:** Lake Hashenge is found in an imperative geographic position. It is the only natural Lake in Tigray region located close to the Amhara and Afar Regional States. As a result of its location, the Lake can serve as a stopover for tourists who come from different directions. First, Visitors who were discovering Amhara Region can come to this area through the following directions, i.e. Lalibella---Waghimra/Sekota/-----Lake Hashenge before going to Mekelle or Aksum. The other direction starts from the Afar Region particularly for those who were visiting the natural, cultural, archaeological and historical resources of the region. For those tourists who want to visit the beauty of Tigray region from the Afar direction, this area again can serve as a stopover, i.e. Afar-----Mehoni-----Lake Hashenge-----then to the entire Tigray.

4. **The different geographical features of the Lake and its surrounding:** The Lake and its environs have different geographic characteristics like plains covered by grasses, a range of mountains, and water bodies. These different landscapes are good to activate different tourism activities like trekking, mountaineering, and various water related amusements.
5. **Good governmental policies:** Currently, the Ethiopian government policies are really promising for those who want to develop tourism and tourism related activities in the country. Since the country is envisioned to be among the top tourist destination areas, any effort made to kickoff or boost the sector will be welcomed warmly.
6. **The existence of active and interactive local communities:** Local communities of Lake Hashenge are active and interesting to be part of any tourism activities to be launched in their areas. In addition to the ability of producing some handicrafts and cultural events, most of them are optimist to welcome anybody who can bring them a diversified means of livelihood. They are people of great importance with much commitment, devotion, trustworthiness and cooperation at work.
7. **The presence of different cultural activities:** The local communities have their own unique and common cultural traditions that can impress a visitor. In addition to this, the locals have the tradition of preparing local beers, different traditional games like horse riding, 'Hishy' and 'Karsa'. All these and others mentioned above are the real tourism opportunities of the area under study. Therefore, the presence of these and other motivating conditions are plausible to start CBET in this area.

4.8.2. The Major Challenges to resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs

The main challenges to resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs are caused by either natural events or human activities. These are erosion, water pollution, animal grazing, bad waste disposals, maladministered agricultural activities near to the lake, inept irrigation systems from the Lake, lack of awareness and soil and water conservation activities to save the Lake and ensure its long lasting existence.

1. Erosion: There are different types of land use patterns around Lake Hashenge like water body, cultivated and grazing lands, settlement and chain of mountains. The diverse land use patterns around the Lake are threatening the very existence of the Lake itself. Because they are neither conserved nor well managed, the mountains, grazing and cultivated lands are easily eroded deep in to the water body of Lake Hashenge. Thus, bounded by mountains, grazing and cultivated lands, the Lake is threatened by sedimentations caused mainly by water erosion. The chain of mountains that enclosed the Lake are not covered by forests nor well conserved by terracing. Thus, when rain rains these mountains are eroded deep into the Lake.

The agricultural fields nearest to the Lake are also other sources of problems. Because there is no good soil and water conservation activities upon these agricultural fields, the top soils of these agricultural fields are washed into the Lake. There are also different rivers that drain into Lake Hashenge. On their part, these rivers are also bullying the Lake by depositing a lot of soils and other materials. This is proved by the drastic decrement of

the depth of the Lake from 25 to 14 meters. Unless this situation is halted, the Lake may be dried after a short period of time like Haramaya Lake.



Figure 15, Mountains of Lake Hashenge, source own photograph.

2. **Irrigation Systems from Lake Hashenge:** Currently, people with farmlands around Lake Hashenge have begun to use generators to transport water to their farmlands. Similarly, the government has also dug many wells around the Lake area from which the farmers can use irrigations. These activities would hasten the loss of water from the Lake. The action of using irrigations from the Lake together with the absence of soil and water conservation can really impair the long lasting existence of the Lake.
3. **Water pollution:** The water body of Lake Hashenge is being polluted by both human and natural activities. Whereas the natural problems more or less have been discussed above, the human related pollutions have the following typologies. These are washing clothes, allowing herds of cattle enter in to the Lake for drinking, and disposing west materials in the Lake.

- 4. Lack of awareness:** This is the major problem on the part of the local administrators and communities in general. The Woreda administrators and the local communities don't recognize the full potential of the lake and its surroundings for the development of tourism and tourism related activities. That is why they simply give a due attention to agricultural activities at the expense of the Lake itself.
- 5. Lack of soil and water conservation to ensure the sustainability of Lake Hashenge:** The surrounding mountains are highly degraded by erosion which in turn bedevils siltation into the Lake. This is happening due to the absence of soil and water conservation efforts targeted to protect and maintain the sustainability of the Lake. These mountains are neither covered by forests nor conserved by terracing.
- 6. Absence of motivating activities by the government:** The government doesn't reserve the land and furnish the necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities in the area for investors. It, instead, have asked the different private organizations, who came to invest in the area, to compensate the local land owners. As a result, all of them went back for they were not ready to make such a huge compensation.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Tourism is the most capable industry to bring socio-economic changes. CBET, as means to support biodiversity conservation and alleviate food insecurities, particularly in less developed countries, is a tool to bridge conservation with the local livelihoods, preserving biodiversity and reducing rural poverty in a sustainable basis (Kiss, 2004).

Carrying the objectives of revealing the potentials of Lake Hashenge and its environs to develop CBET and to highlight its values in developing the economy, empowering the local communities and bringing promising environmental conservation practices in Lake Hashenge and its environs, the study has implemented both quantitative and qualitative research methods in the entire course of the investigation. Therefore, the paramount instruments used to collect the necessary data were questionnaires, interviews, observations and document analysis. While an in depth interview has been made with officials of different governmental and non governmental offices, about 150 questionnaires were distributed and collected from the local communities of Hashenge, Adigolo, Menkere and Tselgo. The gathered facts are interpreted and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis strategies.

The Potential tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs are natural, cultural, historical and archaeological types. The nature based tourism resources of this area, according to 82.5% of the respondents (table 6), are water body, landscapes/physical geography of the Lake, flora and fauna. As it is confirmed by 95% of the respondents (table 7), the Lake has

good fish population. On the other hand, forests of Higumbirda, Hashenge and Gratkahu, which jointly called as forests of Higumbirda-Gratkahu, are also other important natural attractions of the area.

Cultural tourism resources of the local communities of Lake Hashenge include: different ancient churches and monasteries, holidays and their celebrations and the local communities' ways of living styles based on 53.3% of the respondents (table 8). The local communities have many interesting and wonderful cultural elements like feeding and dressing styles, different local songs and games and the art of preparing various amazing traditional handcrafts. On the other hand, the historical tourism resource of Lake Hashenge and its environs are; history of the Lake itself, history of the local communities and burials/historic mass grave/, the history of the battle of Ofla, the historical caves of Emperor Haile Sellasie I and history of the Old Building near to the Lake. Besides this, the archaeological resources of Mifsas Bahri Archaeological Site are also vital tourism resources of the area under investigation.

Almost all of the local inhabitants have adequate understanding about the tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs by their own personal observations (table 11). Though the local communities are aware of the resources they have, the government is not working with them to develop tourism in the area, based on 74.2% of the respondents (table 12). Referring to the same table, tourism stakeholders like NGOs and private organizations are not trusted to play a big role in developing tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs. This is because of the local communities' trepidation of losing their lands for these stakeholders. The

infrastructural facilities and services of Lake Hashenge and its environs are poor according to 65.8% of the respondents (table 13).

Local communities are not being benefited from the Lake according to 67.5% and 77% of the respondents (table 15). However, the local communities believe that the development of tourism in Lake Hashenge would bring them a sustainable and diversified means of livelihood/table 14/ and increase conservation efforts to maintain the Lake and its environs/ based on 85.8% of the respondents (table 16).

In a nutshell, resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs have the following opportunities to develop CEBT in the area. The opportunities are the existence of multifaceted attractions, i.e. natural, historical, cultural, and archaeological tourism resources, accessibility to these resources, good governmental policy, and the existence of active and interactive local communities. On the other hand, the main challenges to these resources are erosion, inexpert irrigation systems from the Lake, water pollution, lack of awareness, lack of soil and water conservation to ensure the sustainability of Lack Hashenge and the absence of conservation efforts to maintain and preserve other precious resources of the area in general.

5.2. Recommendation

Developing CBET has three dimensional advantages, i.e. financial support/incentives for the protection and management of natural areas, economic benefits for the local residents who are living around destinations and strengthens social wellbeing among the local inhabitants. However, this can not be realized without proper planning, implementation of policies and integration of all tourism stakeholders. Lake Hashenge and its environs are endowed with diversified resources which are helpful to the development of CBET in the area. Tourism resources of this area are nature based, culture based, historical and archaeological types. However these tourism resources are not well manage and developed to contribute something to the local communities in particular and to the growth and transformation goal of the country in general.

Therefore, deploying a maximum effort to develop CBET in Lake Hashenge and its environs is a must not only for the preservation and conservation of these valuable resources and to bring social enhancement through improved consciousness for one's own culture and tradition, but also for the economic development of the local communities by creating alternative means of livelihood in the area. Sustainable Preservation of resources and development of the local communities require the joint effort of the government, the local people and other private sectors. Depending on the findings of the study and the merits of developing CBET i.e. improvement in community services and facilities, employment opportunities, market access for local products, and improved conservation activities for the natural, cultural, historical and archaeological resources of the area, the following recommendations are forwarded.

Providing training to create awareness about tourism

One of the barriers that hinder community engagement in tourism is lack of knowledge about tourism and its benefits. Therefore, the training programs should involve awareness creation campaigns of the local residents. During such programs, the local inhabitants of Lake Hashenge have to be made clear of what tourism is and what advantages it has. Once the communities perceive these benefits, they will inspire to collaborate and coordinate actions. Many of the developmental and conservation efforts have failed because of the exclusion of the local communities. Since small-scale community based tourism is most successful, the local communities have to be given appropriate training about tourism and tourism related businesses. This may include conducting familiarization tours and telling different motivational examples to increase the local communities' understanding about tourism and how to start tourism related businesses.

Because resources of this area are various and highly diversified, the local communities of Lake Hashenge have to be grouped in to several groups based on certain skills and qualities/specializations and have to be given the appropriate training accordingly. For example; Women of the area can be divided into different groups, to prepare the local beer/Koreffie/, produce cultural handicrafts and organize cultural shows. The men, on the other hand, can be grouped based on some functions like those who can serve as scouts, tell the different historical happenings in the area, participate in fishing and boating activities, and those who can serve as tour guides. The local communities should also be trained to know how and where to construct village guest houses in their respective areas.

It is also good to brief and legitimize the involvement of other stakeholders to the local communities as sources of finance and agents of development together with the government during the workshops. While doing this, it is very crucial to ask how the locals want to be involved in tourism activities so as to foster a more positive attitude towards tourism. The different religious institutions have to be also included and be part of any tourism development endeavors in Lake Hashenge and its environs for they can play a big role in attracting tourists, motivating the locals to preserve the cultural/religious, historical, natural and archaeological resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs.

The training should address the issue of soil and water conservation activities to mitigate the major problems and ensure the long lasting existence of Lake Hashenge. The conservation activities should target not only at preserving agricultural fields but also on the sustainability of the Lake as well. The mountains have to be covered with forests and be conserved very well to diminish the degree of erosion deep into the Lake. The agricultural fields on the other hand have to be terraced and conserved. In addition to this, the following suggestions are also being forwarded.

- Because Lake Hashenge currently is at risk irrigation has to be banned.
- Different afforestation programmes have to be launched to make the barren lands green.
- The local communities have to be encouraged and mobilized in various conservation schemes.
- Different tourism products like fishing, boating, tour guiding, hiking, beach walking, swimming, bird watching, photographic and some other cultural activities have to be developed in Lake Hashenge and its environs to increase visitors length of stay.

- The Lake and its environment have to be clean from bad waste dumping.
- The concerned government bodies should support private enterprises to open hotels and other accommodation facilities around Lake Hashenge.
- Festivals, culture based carnivals and other events should be prepared in Lake Hashenge, by the concerned bodies, in order to attract as many tourists as possible.
- Because tourism is an integrated industry that involves many stakeholders, the Woreda Agriculture Office, the Woreda Land Administration Bureau, the Woreda Public Relation Office, the Woreda Sports and Youth Affairs Office, the Woreda Water Resource Bureau, the Woreda Trade and Industry Office, and other unmentioned but important Offices have to work hand-in-hand to bring sustainable tourism development in the Woreda.
- A task force that includes all concerned stakeholders, the community, the private sector, the government and non government organizations should be formed to handle matters pertaining CBET activities in the study area.
- The concerned government bodies should organize local youth in unions and associations to involve them in tourism business like tour guiding, catering fish for visitors around the lake, selling of arts and crafts etc
- Private business enterprises should take initiation to work with the local community by recruiting and training local people and procuring goods and services from the locals.
- The academicians and practitioners' of tourism industry should project out their priceless comments for the inauguration of sustainable CBET in Lake Hashenge.
- Any project formulated and is going to be formulated to protect and conserve resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs should integrate the interests and knowledge of the local communities.

- Since Lake Hashenge and its environs are endowed with untapped natural, cultural, historical and archaeological resources which are potentially valuable for tourism business development, a further intense tourism resource inventory, mapping and data basing researches have to be made by different concerned bodies.
- Moreover a continuous research should be carried out to pinpoint how to implement CBET projects in Lake Hashenge and its environs sustainably.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Questionnaires Distributed to the Local Communities

Information Sheet for Survey Participants

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a student enrolled in a Master of Tourism and Development in Addis Ababa University. As part of this degree, I am undertaking a research project entitled "*The Potentials of Developing Community-Based Ecotourism (CEBT) in Lake Hashenge and its Environs*". Hence, I would like to invite you to be part of this research. Please note that, participation in the research is completely voluntarily.

The primary objective of this research is to disclose the potentials of Lake Hashenge and its environs for CBET development and to state its values in developing the economy, empowering the local communities and bringing promising environmental conservation practices in the study area. If you participate in this research, I assure you that, any information you provide will be anonymous and will not be able to be linked to you. You have the right to withdraw from the study, and any information provided at any time, until I complete the analysis of the data, by contacting me at the addresses or telephone number listed below.

I would like to return again during next week if you are not available now. Should you have any questions about the research project, please do not hesitate to contact me at the addresses listed below.

Many thanks and best regards!

By: Samuel Syraji

Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Tourism and Development
Addis Ababa-Ethiopia
Email: fereja2009@gmail.com
Tell: (+251) 923-29-64-63

The research has been approved by Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies!

14. Which one of the following attracts tourists?
- A. Cultural tourism resources
 - B. Nature based tourism resources
 - C. Historical tourism resources
 - D. Archaeological tourism resources
 - E. All of them
 - F. Others, please specify; _____
15. Which one is cultural tourism attraction of the local communities of Lake Hashenge?
- A. Churches and monasteries
 - B. Holidays and their celebrations
 - C. Ways of living
 - D. All of them are cultural attractions of this area
 - E. Others, please specify; _____
16. Which one is nature based tourism resource of Lake Hashenge and its environs?
- A. Landscapes,
 - B. Flora
 - C. Fauna
 - D. Lake
 - E. All of them.
 - F. Others, please specify; _____
17. Which one of the following is the historical tourism resource of the area?
- A. The history of the area
 - B. History of the local communities
 - C. Burial and sacred places
 - D. Battle fields
 - E. Others, please specify; _____

The Communities level of awareness about these resources

18. What is your level of understanding about the tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs?
- A. Adequate
 - B. Moderate
 - C. I know nothing about it.
19. How would you come to know tourism resources of Lake Hashenge and its environs?
- A. On Map
 - B. On folders, brochures and leaflets
 - C. By word of mouth
 - D. Through data base inventory
 - E. Through broad cast media

F. By personal observation

20. Do you have a chance to visit tourism attractions of Lake Hashenge and its environs?

A. Yes, we have.

B. No, we don't have.

If the answer is 'No', please specify your reason _____

21. Do you think Lake Hashenge and its environs can serve as tourist destination area?

A. Yes, it can.

B. No, it can't.

If your answer is 'yes', please specify how it could be? _____

Infrastructural Facilities and Services in the Area

22. How do you evaluate the infrastructural facilities and services of Lake Hashenge and its environs?

A. Excellent

B. Moderate

C. Poor

D. Not available

Part IV. Interview Questions

1. Where do you get income except agriculture?

2. What benefits would you like to receive from the Lake?

3. Do you make traditional handicrafts? Where you sell them?

4. Do you see tourists in Lake Hashenge? What are they looking for?

5. How do you see tourism as a source of income?

6. What kinds of things are there in Lake Hashenge that would attract tourists?

7. Would you be interested to be involved in tourism business? Why?

8. What do you think "ecotourism" means?

9. Do you think the development of ecotourism would benefit for the conservation of Lake Hashenge?

10. How do you evaluate tourism potentials of Lake Hashenge and its surrounding for community- based ecotourism development?

Appendix 2. Questionnaires written in Tigrigna Language

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
ናይ ሀገር ልምዳት ፅንፍት ኮሌጅ
ናይ ቱሪዝምን ልምዳትን ትምህርቲ ክፍሊ

እዙይ አብ ዓቕሚ ሃፍቲታት ቻላይ ሓሸንገን ከባቢኡን ንምዕባይ ከባቢ ማእኸል ዝገበረ ጋሻ ምትእንጋድ ዝግበር ፅንፍት እዩ።

ክቡራት ናይ ፅንፍቱ ተሳተፍቲ፤

ናይ ዝ. መሕትት ዋና ዓላማ አብ ቻላይ ሓሸንገን ከባቢኡን ዘሎ ሕቡእ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም ምፍላጥን ምዕባል ከባቢ ማእኸል ዝገበረ ጋሻ ምትእንጋድ አብ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ልምዳት፤ ምብርቲታዕ ህዝቢ እቲ ከባቢ ምዕባብ ሃፍቲታት ቻላይ ሓሸንገን ከባቢኡን ዘለዎ ጥቕሚ ምግላፅ እዩ። ስለዚ ህ ንሶም ዝህብዎ መረዳእታ ቀንዲ /ዋና/ ግብአት እዚ ፅንፍት ጥራሕ ኮይኑ እዩ ዘገልግል። አብዚ ፅንፍት ንምስታፍ ፍቓደኝነት ብሕቲ ዝሓትት እንትኸዉን ንዝህብዎ መረዳእታ አዝዩ እየ ዘመስግን።

ምስ ሰላምታ።

ሳሙኤል ሲራጅ

ቼ.ስልኪ፤ (+251) 923-29-64-63

ኢ-ሜይል፤ fereja2009@gmail.com

መተሓሳስቢ፤

- ስም ምፅሓፍ አይፍቀድን
- ናይ ሕድሕድ ሕቶ መተሓሳስቢ ይርእዩ
- መልስኹም አብ ናይ “ ምልክት የቐምጡ

ክፍሉ-1. ግለሰባዊ ሕቶታት

1. የታ። ወዲ አንስታይ
2. ዕድመ፣ 18-25 26-30 -35 40 ለ. 40
3. ናይ ሓዳር ኩነታት፣ ዘይተመርዐዎ ዘተመርዐዎ ፈትሐ
4. ናይ ትምህርቲ ደረጃ፣ አይተምሃርኩን ቻዳማይ ደረጃ ዝወደአ
 2ይ ደረጃ ዘጠናቐቐ ይ ሞያ ትምህርቲ ዝተምሃረ ግሪ ዘለዎ
 ማስተር ዘለዎ ይክተር ዝኾነ
5. ዝተመረቐኩምሉ ናይ ስራሕ ሙያ፣ _____
6. ሐዘ. ዘለኩም ናይ ስራሕ መደብ፣ _____

ክፍሉ-2. ስለ ዓቅሚ ሃፍቲታት ቻላይ ሐሽንንን ከባቢኡን ዝጥምት ሕቶ

ብዛዕባ እዞም ዝስዕቡ ሓሳባት ዘለኩም ግንዛብ ብናይ (✓) ምልክት ይግለፁ። ኣብ ሰደቓ ዘለዉ ቁፅርታት ዝስዕብ ትርጉም አለዎም።

1. ይስማዕማዕ
2. ዝፈልጦ ነገር የብለይን
3. አይስማዕማዕን

ተ.ቁ	ሓሳባት	1	2	3
1	ቻላይ ሐሽንንን ከባቢኡን ፅቡቕ ዝኾነ መስሕብ ቱሪዝም አለዎ።			
2	ናይ ዘ. ከባቢ ታሪካዊን ባህላዊን ሓድግታት ናይ ኅብነይቲ ጠመተ ይስሕብ 'ዩ።			
3	ቻላይ ሐሽንን ልዑል ዝኾነ ዓቕሚ ዓሳታት አለዉዎ።			
4	መንግስቲ ቱሪዝም አብቲ ከባቢ ንክፍብይ ምስ ናይቲ ከባቢ ህዝቢ ይሰርሕ አሎ።			
5	ንምዕባለ ቱሪዝም አብ ቻላይ ሐሽንን ግደ መንግስታዊ ዘይኾኑ ድርጅታት ልዑል እዩ።			
6	አብ ቻላይ ሐሽንን ዘለዉ ህዝብታት ካብ'ቲ ቻላይ ጥቕሚ ይረኽቡ 'ዮም።			
7	ማያዊ አካል ቻላይ ሐሽንን ንምሕማስ ምቕዉ 'ዩ።			
8	ማያዊ አካል ቻላይ ሐሽንን ብጀልባ ንምዝንናይ ምቕዉ 'ዩ።			
9	መናእሰይ ከባቢ ቻላይ ሐሽንን አብ ምዕባይ ቱሪዝም ልዑል ግደ አለዎም።			
10	ምዕባለ ቱሪዝም አብ ምዕቃብ ማይን ሓመድን ቻላይ ሐሽንን ከባቢኡን ልዑል ግደ አለዎ።			
11	ምዕባይ ቱሪዝም ቻላይ ሐሽንን ንነበርቲ እቲ ከባቢ ናይ ስራሕ ዕድል ይፈጥር እዩ።			
12	ምዕባይ ቱሪዝም ቻላይ ሐሽንን ንምርግጋፅ ዉሕስነት ምግቢ እቲ ከባቢ ልዑል ግደ አለዎ።			

ክፍሉ-3. መማረቢ ሕቶታት

ነዞም ዝስዕቡ ሕቶታት ትክክለኛ ዝኾነ መልሲ አኽብቡ። ንሓደ ሕቶ ካብ ሓደ ንላዕሊ መልሲ ምሃብ ይካኣል 'ዩ.

13. አፍላ ወረዳ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም አለዎ ዩ ?
 ሀ. እዉ አለዎ ለ. የብሉን, መልስኹም "እዉ" እንተኾይኑ ዋናዋናኦም ይዘርዝሩ _____

14. ቻላይ ሐሸንገን ከባቢኡን እኹል ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም አለም ብፍላይ ድማ
 ሀ. ባህላዊ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም
 ለ. ተፈጥሮአዊ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም
 ሐ. ታሪካዊ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም
 መ. አርኬሎጂካዊ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም
 ረ. ኩሎም መልሲ እዮም
 ሰ. ካልኦት እንተሃልዮም ግለፅ _____
15. ናይ ከባቢ ቻላይ ሐሸንገ ባህላዊ መስሕብ ቱሪዝም ዝኾነ አየናይ እዩ?
 ሀ. አብያተ-ክርስቲያናትን ገዳማትን
 ለ. በዓላትን አከባብራ በዓላትን
 ሐ. ኩነታት አነባብራ
 መ. ኩሎም ባህላዊ መስሕብ ቱሪዝም እቲ ከባቢ እዮም
 ሰ. ካልኦት እንተሃልዮም ይዘርዘሩ _____
16. ናይ ቻላይ ሐሸንገን ከባቢኡን ተፈጥሮአዊ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም ዝኾነ አየናይ እዩ?
 ሀ. አቀማምጣ መሬት
 ለ. እፅዋት
 ሐ. እንሰሳት
 መ. ቻላይ
 ረ. ኩሎም መልሲ 'ዮም
 ሰ. ካልኦት እንተሃልዮም ግለፅ _____
17. ናይቲ ከባቢ ታሪካዊ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም ዝኾነ አየናይ እዩ?
 ሀ. ታሪኽ እቲ ከባቢ
 ለ. ታሪኽ ህዝቢ ታት እቲ ከባቢ
 ሐ. መቻብርን ቕዱስ ቦታን
 መ. ናይ ቻልሲ ቦታ ስለዝኾነ
 ረ. ካልኦት እንተሃልዮም ግለፅ

ግንዛብ ህብረተሰብ ብዛዕባ እዞም ፍልፍላት ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም

18. ብዛዕባ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም ቻላይ ሐሸንገን ከባቢኡን ክንደየናይ ዝአክል ግንዛብ አለኩም?
 ሀ. እኹል
 ለ. ማእኸላይ
 ሐ. ምንም ግንዛብ የብለይን
19. አብ ቻላይ ሐሸንገ ሃፍቲ ቱሪዝም ምህላው ብኸመይ ፈሊጥኹም?
 ሀ. አብ ካርታ
 ለ. ብበራሪ ፅሑፋት
 ሐ. ዛንታ ወይ ብዘርርብ
 መ. አብ ዳታታት

ረ. ብዜና ማዕኸናት

ሰ. ብምርአይ

20. መስሕባት ቱሪዝም ቻላይ ሐሽንንን ከባቢኡን ናይምጉብናይ ዕድል ኣለኩም ዶ?

ሀ. እወ ኣለና

ለ. የብልናን, መልስኹም “የብልናን” እንተኾይኑ ምክንያትኩም ይግለፁ _____

21. ቻላይ ሐሽንንን ከባቢኡን ናይኅብነይቲ መስሕብ (መዳረሻ) ኮይኑ ከገልግል ዶ ይክእል?

ሀ. እወ ይክእል

ለ. ኣየገልግልን, መልስኹም/ክን እወ እንተኾይኑ ከመይ ከምዘትግበር ይግለፁ _____

አቕርቦት መሰረተ ልምዓት

22. ኣብ ቻላይ ሐሽንንን ከባቢኡን ዘሎ አቕርቦት መሰረተ ልምዓት ብኸመይ ይግምግምዎ?

ሀ. ኣዝዩ ልዑል

ለ. ማእኸላይ

ሐ. ትሑት

መ. የለን

ክፍሊ-4. ሕቶታት ቻለ-መጠይቕ

1. ብዘይካ ሕርሻ ናይ ኣታዊ ምንጫኹም እንታይ እዩ?
2. ካብ ቻላይ ሐሽንን እንታይ ዓይነት ጥቕሚ ክትረክቡ ትደልዩ?
3. ባህላዊ መጋየፅታት ትሰርሑ ዶ? ኣበይኹ ትሸጥዎም?
4. ኅብነይቲ ናብ ቻላይ ሐሽንን ይመፁ ዶ? እንታይ ኹ ይገብንዩ?
5. ቱሪዝም ከም ፍልፍል እቶት ኸመይ ትርእይዎ?
6. እንታይ ዓይነት ነገራት እዮም ናይ ኅብነይቲ ቀልቢ ብዝበለፀ ክስሕቡ ዝክእሉ?
7. ኣብ ንግዲ ቱሪዝም ንምስታፍ ድሌት ኣለኩም ዶ? ንምንታይ?
8. ከባቢ ማእኸል ዝገበረ ጋሻ ምትእንጋድ እንታይ ማለት ይመስለኩም?
9. ምዕባለ ከባቢ ማእኸል ዝገበረ ጋሻ ምትእንጋድ ንዕቀባ ቻላይ ሐሽንን ይረድእ እዩ ኢልኩም ዶ ትሓስቡ? ብኸመይ?
10. ዓቕሚ ቱሪዝም ቻላይ ሐሽንንን ከባቢኡን ንዕብየት ከባቢ ማእኸል ዝገበረ ጋሻ ምትእንጋድ እንታይ ይመስል?

Appendix 3. Questions for the Woreda Officials of Public Relations

I. Personal Information

1. Sex: Male Female
2. Age : 15-20 21-25 26-30 31-35 36-40 Above 40
3. Educational Background, High school Vocational/College Degree
Master PhD
4. Your Profession _____
5. Currently held position _____

II. Open ended Questions

1. How do you know Lake Hashenge?
2. What potentials do Lake Hashenge and its environs have for tourism development?
3. What possible tourism activities can be developed around Lake Hashenge?
4. What the local communities do in and around Lake Hashenge?
5. What are the historical and cultural values of the area that attract tourists?
6. What benefits do they receive from Lake Hashenge?
7. How do people participate in the decision-making activity that concerns them much?
8. How the central and provincial governments, the private sector, NGOs and local communities get involved to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs?
9. What kinds of recreational activities can be developed in Lake Hashenge?
10. How CBET can be initiated in Lake Hashenge and its environs?
11. Who or what entities can be involved in the management of CBET?
12. What are the main challenges that may hinder the development of community based eco-tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs?
13. What are the opportunities to develop community based eco-tourism in the area?
14. Do you think the development of community based eco-tourism would improve the livelihood of the local communities and the conservation of Lake Hashenge and its environs? How?
15. What do you think are your duties and responsibilities to develop CBET in the area?
16. What benefits would the development of CBET give to the local communities in particular and the area in general?

Appendix 4. Questions for Ofla Wereda Agricultural Office

1. What do you know about Lake Hashenge?
2. What are the main resources of Lake Hashenge?
3. What activities are being done to make mountains of Lake Hashenge green?
4. What can you say about the fish population of Lake Hashenge?
5. Who is fishing in Lake Hashenge? And what is the share of the local communities?
6. What kinds of benefits do the local communities get from Lake Hashenge?
7. Do you think the agricultural activities carried out in the area can be tourism resources?
8. Do the agricultural activities near to the Lake are causing problems to the lake?
9. Are there good facilities and services to develop ecotourism in the Lake? Give Examples.
10. Does the government works with local communities to develop tourism in the area? How?
11. What tourism stakeholders like NGOs are doing to develop tourism in Lake Hashenge?
12. Are there any conservation activities in Lake Hashenge? And it's surrounding mountains?
13. Who are the partners in conservation efforts?
14. Do the local communities are encouraging to conserve their natural and cultural resources? How?
15. What kinds of recreational activities can be done in Lake Hashenge?

Thank you very much indeed for your participation!

Appendix 5. Questions for Ofla Wereda Culture Tourism and Sport Agency

1. Does Ofla Woreda have potential tourism resources? What are they?
2. How would you come to know these tourism resources?
3. Do you have an access to visit tourism attractions of the area?
4. What are the main tourism resources of Lake Hashenge?
5. Do you think Lake Hashenge can be promoted as tourism destination? How?
 - ❖ Possible Ecotourism Activities
6. Which form of tourism activity is possible in Lake Hashenge and its environs?
 - A. Adventure, Mountain trekking, Hiking
 - C) Boating, Swimming, Photographing
 - B. Bird watching and Fishing
 - D) Others
7. How do you see the natural, cultural and historical tourism attractions of Lake Hashenge for community- based ecotourism development?
 - ❖ Infrastructural Development
8. How do you evaluate the infrastructural facilities and services of the area (like, road, water and electric supply, hospitals, schools, peace and security, and accommodation facilities and services)?
9. What is the role of stakeholders like Government, NGOs, private organizations, local communalities and other service providers to develop these infrastructural facilities and services?
 - ❖ Challenges And Opportunities to Develop Community-Based Ecotourism
10. What are the main challenges that may hinder the development of community based eco-tourism in Lake Hashenge and its environs?
11. What are the opportunities to develop community based eco-tourism in the area?
 - ❖ Benefits of Community-Based Ecotourism
12. What do you think are the benefits of Community-based ecotourism development in:
13. How would you encourage the local communities to participate in community based ecotourism development endeavors and to run their small scale tourism business enterprises as additional sources of income and job opportunities?

Appendix 6. Key Informants about the History of Lake Hashenge

1. Name: Monk Assefa Chekole Tasewu
Place of Birth, growth and settlement-Adi-Hasti-Michael
Kebele- Kidana in Ofla Woreda
Age- 75 years old
2. Name: Haftu Abadi Dagnawu
Lives in Kidana,
Has unknown age
3. Name: Priest Muleta Aqenawu Kiddanu,
Lives in AdiHasti district,
Age- 38 years old
4. Name: Megos Belay Tadeg,
Lives in Qushet QusQuam,
Age- 33 years

Appendix 7. Key Informants about the History of Ba'eti Nigus and Ba'eti Wa'eyo

1. Name: Hadis Habaney,
Birth Place- Wa'eyo Kebele
Current residence place- Meyda Edaga (2 Km far from Wa'eyo)
Grown up in Wa'eyo
Age- 90 years
2. Name: Mekonen Hadis and Hagos Hadis
Qushet- Adi-Habi
Kebele- Tahitay-Haya
District- Wa'eyo
Woreda- Enda-Mehoni, Maychew's Rural Woreda
3. Name: Equar Menqores
District- Adi-Habi
Kebele- Tahitay-Haya
Village- Wa'eyo
Age- 60 years

**Appendix 8. Key Informant about the Old Building/house/ near to Lake
Hashenge**

Name: Sheik Mohammed Beyan Hagos

Place of birth- Hashenge (His 18 ancestors has lived in Hashenge area)

Age- 61 Years

Kebele- Hashenge

District- Adibo-Mossa

Appendix Table 1, Seven Years Rainfall Report of Ofla Woreda

No.	Year	Annual Rainfall (mm)
1	1998	1057
2	1999	1181.1
3	2000	611.21
4	2001	639.3
5	2002	825
6	2003	750
7	2004	1015

Source: Ofla Woreda Agriculture Office.

Appendix Table 2. Total population of Ofla Woreda

Annex Table 1B. Population, Households and Housing Units for Rural Kebeles by Sex

Geographical Area	Population Number of			households	No. of Housing units
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
OFLA-WEREDA	126,889	62,278	64,611	29,571	28,762
OFLA-RURAL	126,889	62,278	64,611	29,571	28,762
DENKA ASHENA	4,357	2,156	2,201	1,047	1,029
SEMERET	9,238	4,438	4,800	2,271	2,198
SELAM BEKELISI	9,516	4,669	4,847	2,259	2,204
STELGO*	4,959	2,486	2,473	1,143	1,118
HEGUMBERDA	6,459	3,123	3,336	1,582	1,518
HASHENGE*	8,189	4,010	4,179	1,987	1,949
MENKERE*	6,631	3,161	3,470	1,582	1,569
ADI GOLO*	8,222	4,063	4,159	1,825	1,775
ADISHAM BEREKET	7,183	3,513	3,670	1,650	1,499
SASELA	9,685	4,842	4,843	2,208	2,127
DARA BEKEDA	3,673	1,811	1,862	822	800
ZATA	7,511	3,705	3,806	1,791	1,771
FALA	8,799	4,381	4,418	2,036	1,993
FEKERE WOLDA	3,608	1,725	1,883	843	803
HAYALO	4,980	2,425	2,555	1,117	1,075
WENBERET	4,531	2,245	2,286	1,019	1,011
KIDANA	6,136	3,045	3,091	1,333	1,319
LAT	4,570	2,230	2,340	1,019	1,006
GUARA	8,642	4,250	4,392	2,037	1,998

Source: CSA 2007.