

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
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TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF COMMUNITY BASED
ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN LAKE ZENGENA AND ITS
ENVIRONS, BANJA WOREDA, AWI NATIONILITY
ADMINISTRATION, ANRS-ETHIOPIA**

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By

Zemenu Bires Beza

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

Advisor: - Mulugeta Fisseha (PhD)

June 2014

Addis Ababa

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School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis research prepared by Zemenu Bires, entitled 'CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF COMMUNITY BASED ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN LAKE ZENGENA AND ITS ENVIRONS' submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Arts in Tourism and Development complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to the originality and quality.

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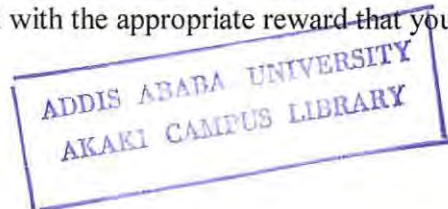
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DEDICATION

With heartfelt enormous destiny and gratification, I dedicate this MA thesis to my loving parents (*Emewo*, Mulu Workie and *Babaye*, Bires Beza). I remain in debt for the selfless sacrifice that you provided from the beginning to the end of this long journey of academic endeavor. Your encouraging words and endless support throughout the study provided me with the strength I needed to complete this thesis. Thank you for been my blessed Mom and Dad. All in all, yours everything equips me with diligence, effort and success to reach at MA from farming. I wish may St. Virgin Marry save you from any hardship and sin. Only the almighty God can provide you with the appropriate reward that you dearly deserve.



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ACRONYMS

ACTPDB	Amhara Culture, Tourism and Parks Development Bureau
ANAZ	Awi Nationality Administrative Zone
ANRS	Amhara National Regional State
ARDO	Amhara Rehabilitation and Development Organization
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines East Asian Growth Area
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CBET	Community Based Ecotourism
CTEs	Community Tourism Enterprises
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH(s)	Household(s)
KII	Key Informants Interview
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Program
SHs	Stakeholders
SMNP	Semien Mountains National Park
TES	The Ecotourism Society
TIES	The International Ecotourism Society

ABSTRACT

Challenges and Prospects of Community Based Ecotourism Development in Lake Zengena and its environs

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2014

This thesis focused on the challenges and prospects of CBET development in Lake Zengena and its environs, Banja Woreda, Awi Nationality Administration. The thesis has used both quantitative and qualitative approach employing both purposive and simple random sampling. The study took a total of 110 samples to conduct and survey data based on primary and secondary data sources through different instruments including questionnaires, key informant interviews, focus group discussion, field observation and literature review. As a result, this study revealed that Lake Zengena and its environs is not only endowed with natural tourism resources but also endowed with the cultural tourism resources. Besides, the area has a good scenic view with good accessibility and walkways around the lake. Among the major natural resources (Lake Zenegna, Darkan Mountain, Gubil Mountain and bamboo plants with their birds, animals and fauna species), cultural tourism resources (churches and monasteries (Felege Hiwot Kidus Gabriel and Debre Mihret Kidus Michael), handicrafts, their weaving methodology, the community's culture in celebrating festive periods (Timket and monthly festive of St. Gabriel monastery etc) are some of them. On the contrary to the abundance and diverse resources, the area had limited practices of CBET and had no significant infrastructure facilities that could cater to the needs and wants of the customers. This study found that the area had faced different challenges that can hinder CBET development in the area. The major hindrances identified include less government attention and other SHs participation, poor infrastructure, lack of financial support, lack of skilled man power, Use of lake as a source of "Holly Water" by the church. On the other hand, diverse tourism resources, good accessibility to the main asphalted road, location of the path way to the historic route and to the Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam and nearness to different destinations were the major opportunities identified. Besides, this study put on view that the local communities could participate in preparation and provision of handicrafts, horse renting, guiding, sale of handicrafts and provision of food and beverages as well as raw materials as a CBET practice. All in all, Lake Zengena and its environs possessed an immense potential for CBET which can enhance locals' livelihood and that can conserve the environment. To put this in effect, a good tourism development plan along with tourism policy has to be developed to utilize the area's potential and to make the local communities beneficiary from the development through tackling the major challenges.

Key words: Lake Zengena, ecotourism, community based ecotourism development, challenges, prospects, potentials.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

According to UNWTO, tourism is a growing market and is showing tremendous growth in this current scenario by spreading its arms all over the world. Tourism makes an enormous contribution to local economies, job creation and sustainable development, and can play a leading role in the transformation to the green economy, although it has not enjoyed the recognition it deserves at the tables of policymakers and world leaders (UNWTO, 2010).

The 2002 World Ecotourism Summit final report held in Madrid, Spain also shows that ecotourism is a great opportunity for Africa and its parks, reserves and protected areas are an international level resource. Thus, many African countries can base their tourism development on exploiting their natural assets on the condition that the rules of sustainable development – the basis of ecotourism – are respected. Conservation of natural resources can become main stream to socio-economic development in Africa. National Parks and Reserves in Africa should be considered as a basis for regional development, involving communities living within and adjacent to them. Given their strong international recognition, parks and reserves can be turned to sort of brands, providing advantage in tourism marketing and promotion (WTO and UNEP, 2002).

As cited by Mulugeta (2010), the world tourism organization (WTO) report shows that ecotourism is the growing market as tourist flows and recipients are rapidly increasing. The number of international tourist arrivals reached more than 664 million in 1999, well over 10% of the world's population.

Tourism in this respect can be viewed in two ways: on one side it is generating significant fruitful positive results in the development of heritage, culture and economies. On the other side, it is also creating challenges in the existence of destinations and other tourism

products like culture, ecology, etc. Because of the emerging challenges, a need to develop a safer tourism sector should be raised which leads to the idea of the emergence of sustainable tourism. A more relevant interpretation of tourism sustainability – both in terms of what it is and how it is to be achieved – is necessary if the competing demands of tourists, governments and host communities are to be reconciled in the future. Sustainability is a more broader concept that includes diverse natural, social and economic disciplines and which recognizes underlying socio-political structures and issues of governance as key factors in environmental management. In the years ahead, the world's poorest nations will be increasingly drawn into the global phenomenon of tourism and if sustainability – in its broadest environmental, economic, social and political context – is to be achieved, important lessons must be learned from the wider environment and development discourse. Indeed, with due consideration to local social and environmental determinants of sustainability, tourism, far from being an agent of degradation, can actively enhance the environment and promote local development.

The participatory development approach would be preferable so as to achieve sustainable tourism. This can facilitate the implementation of sustainable tourism development by creating better opportunities for local people to gain larger and more balanced benefits from tourism development taking place in their localities. This also gives due consideration to the host/ local communities. This approach will also result in more positive attitudes to tourism development and conservation of local resources there by increasing the limits of local tolerance to tourism. Thus, the success of tourism depends on the active support of the local population without which the sustainability of the industry cannot be assured. Therefore, residents should be the focal point of the tourism decision making process. This may result again to the emergence of the idea of community based (ecotourism) development which also is the reflection of sustainable tourism development.

As Butcher states, Ecotourism Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (here in after ICDPs) emerged around the beginning of the 1990s as one way of achieving what its advocates regard as sustainable tourism development. Aid funded projects involving

ecotourism are often referred to as ICDPs, as they seek to combine these two goals – conservation and development and overcome the tension often considered to exist between them. NGOs of both a conservation and community well-being bent respectively have taken up ecotourism to this end (Butcher, 2007).

Over 80% of Ethiopian population is rural, with agriculturally-based livelihoods and extremely low levels of farm income (Mann, 2006). However, as one mechanism of tackling poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, the potential of tourism was mentioned in World Bank report. Tourism is one of the major economic sectors of Ethiopia and the government has labeled tourism as a priority sector, in part as a tool for poverty alleviation (ibid). It would be no exaggeration to say that Ethiopia has an immense attractions ranging from landscape scenery, wildlife, culture, history, and archeology sites that set it apart from its neighbors. Its natural and cultural assets are unique and potentially very productive for CBET (cited in Gebeyaw, 2011). The country is rich in a variety of resources that can be a base for tourism development. It has also a great deal of potential for ecotourism development attributed to various protected areas, mountains, lakes, wildlife reserves and many other sites.

Ecotourism implies tourism practices that would benefit all concerned parties rather than that benefit some concerns and neglect others. The term ‘ecotourism’ has therefore come to include concepts such as planning before development; sustainability of resources; economic viability of a tourism product, no negative impact on the environment and local communities; responsibility for the environment from both developers, the tourism industry and tourists; environmentally friendly practices by all parties concerned; and economic benefits flowing to local communities (Harrison, 2001).

The problem here is how the country can use these abundant resources especially its potential in ecotourism development. The author’s concern centered for helping to alleviate the problems with regard to CBET development. Here it is to identify “The challenges and prospects of Community Based Ecotourism in Awi Zone in the case of Lake Zengena”. The reason behind the selection of this site is the area is not as such

honey pot tourist destination but located within the historic route radius and no studies related to CBET to this potentially rich areas has been done. Therefore, this research was conducted to find out challenges and to forward some possible solutions for stakeholders to develop development plans and strategies for CBET development.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is endowed with variety of natural and manmade resources with a potential to attract ranging both from domestic and foreigners and from day trippers to overnight visitors. However, it seems that these abundant resources are not yet fully utilized and the tourism industry is still at its infancy. And, even some of tourist attractions of the country are developed with no participation of the various stakeholders. Likewise, community based ecotourism is also a very recent phenomenon in Ethiopia and almost untouched though its potential is high. Besides, there is misconception in understanding ecotourism: it has been perceived as only related to forests or in general a tourism that can be developed only in natural areas. It has also been given less emphasis in the nation at large.

Awi Nationality Administration is among the richest area in ANRS with potential natural and manmade destinations that not only cater to the needs of visitors but also has good potential for community based eco-tourism development. But, these resources are not yet well exploited by tourists and variety of stakeholders (SHs). This may be because little is known about those resources and even the Zone is almost left untouched for tourism. It is in response to this that the researcher intended to conduct a research on Lake Zengena which is strategic site for the development of community based ecotourism in the ANAZ and thus requires an extensive in depth research.

Some researchers have done and addressed issues related to CBET Development in different parts of Ethiopia. They addressed those issues related to problems, opportunities and practices, CBET as a tool for sustainable development (Daniel, 2011; Gebeyaw, 2011; and Mulugeta, 2011). However, studies related to the challenges and prospects for the development of CBET especially in water bodies like Lake Zengena and the legal framework for CBET in potential destinations of tourism remain untouched. This is because focuses had been given to the honey pot areas. To fill the gaps, this study

addressed challenges and prospects of CBET development in the case of Lake Zengena and its environs.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The major objective of this study is to find out the challenges and prospects for developing CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objective of this study is to:

- 1) Investigate tourism potentials of the area for the CBET development.
- 2) Find out the major challenges hindering the development of CBET on Lake Zengena and its environs.
- 3) Find out the possibilities where the communities can involve for developing community based ecotourism on Lake Zengena and its environs.
- 4) Identify the role of other stakeholders in developing CBET.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the problems and objectives of the research stated above, the following under listed research questions are laid down to be addressed in the research.

- 1) What are the potentials of Lake Zengena and its surroundings for the CBET development?
- 2) What are the major challenges in developing CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs?
- 3) How will communities participate in the development of CBET in those areas from the grassroots level?
- 4) How can other Stakeholders engage in the development process to play their roles in developing CBET?

1.5 Significance of The Study

This study has the following significances;

1. It helps the destination to be developed in a well planned manner because this study has involved the major stakeholders of Lake Zengena. So that sustainable development will be brought.
2. It helps for development of CBET that will help for conservation of biodiversity and environment.
3. It helps other researchers as an input for further study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This thesis has covered mainly the challenges and prospects of CBET development, and besides it has also covered to identify the stakeholders in developing CBET and their role. It has dealt with the tourism policy environment as an important part in the CBET development. Geographically, this thesis covered Lake Zengena and its environs (resources which area nearby Lake Zengena in Kess- Chewsa Kebele) in Kessa-Chewsa Kebele in Banja Woreda, Awi Nationality Administration.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study is organized in five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, basic questions, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter addresses review of related literature. Chapter three is about detailed description of the study area and methodology of the study. The fourth chapter deals about analysis, interpretation and presentation of data. Finally, the fifth chapter presents the summary, conclusion, and recommendations of the study. References and appendices are also attached at the end.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Community Based Ecotourism

Ecotourism has been defined as environmentally responsible travel and visitation to natural areas to enjoy and appreciate nature that promotes conservation of the environment and sustains the well being of a local people.

Community-based Ecotourism is where local people have substantial control and involvement in an ecotourism project and majority if not all benefits remain in the community. Community-based ecotourism has characteristics such as; providing alternative income and employment for local communities, increasing local and visitor awareness to conservation, containing education and interpretation as part of the tourist offer, and as well minimizing negative impacts on the natural and socio-cultural environment. It should also support the protection of natural areas by generating economic benefits for the community, be organized for small groups and involve not only nature but also indigenous cultures. Community-based ecotourism should also promote local species conservation (Ngece, 2002).

A study by Fennel (2001) unearthed 85 definitions of the term ecotourism premised on the variables of conservation, education, culture, benefits to locals and reference to where ecotourism occurs, especially in the natural areas. Moreover, Ecotourism has been defined in a numerous ways and Angammana has defined it as the "Responsible travel to natural and cultural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well being of local communities" (Angammana, No Date).

The most acceptable definition of ecotourism is the definition that is according to the International Ecotourism Society, Ecotourism is defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people" (TIES, 1990).

CBET has emerged as one of the most promising methods of integrating natural resource conservation, local income generation and cultural conservation in the developing world (Miller, 2004). The development of community managed tourism in the developing world is a response to criticisms of the socially and economically decisive effects of mass tourism. CBET is a form of ecotourism where the local community has substantial control over, and involvement in, its development and management, and a major proportion of the benefits remain within the community (Denman, 2001). In addition, community based ecotourism is meant to ensure that communities are able to negotiate and mitigate potential negative impacts. CBET concept implies that the community has substantial control and involvement in ecotourism project, and that the majority of benefits remain in the community (Epler Wood, 2002).

In addition, The World Tourism Organization (WTO) has also defined CBET in its final report of the BIMP-EAGA sub regional cooperation framework. It has identified CBET as an important development activity that can contribute to poverty reduction, natural resource conservation, and sustaining the traditions and livelihoods of local communities.

Hence, it has defined Community-based ecotourism as:

“It is form of ecotourism that emphasizes the central involvement and empowerment of communities to utilize natural, cultural and historic assets for tourism. CBET is designed and operated with due consideration given to ecological and social sustainability. It must be economically viable and socially inclusive, offer educational opportunities for host and visitor, and spread the benefits of tourism widely among communities. The central role of the community differentiates CBET from other forms of ecotourism that may emphasize nature conservation as the main objective” (WTO, 2010).

2.2 Principles of Eco-tourism and CBET

According to the definitions given by The Ecotourism Society (2000) and Expanding on this definition, TES has developed seven basic principles of ecotourism (Lash, No date):

- A. Avoids negative impacts that can damage or destroy the integrity or character of the natural or cultural environments being visited.
- B. Educates the traveler on the importance of conservation.
- C. Directs revenues to the conservation of natural areas and the management of protected areas.
- D. Brings economic benefits to local communities and directs revenues to local people living adjacent to protected areas.
- E. Emphasizes the need for planning and sustainable growth of the tourism industry, and seeks to ensure that tourism development does not exceed the social and environmental “carrying capacity”.
- F. Retains a high percentage of revenues in the host country by stressing the use of locally owned facilities and services

Increasingly relies on infrastructure that has been developed sensitively in harmony with the environment— minimizing use of fossil fuels, conserving local plant and wildlife, and blending with the natural environment.

2.3 CBET as a Tool for Sustainable Development

The basic reasons for community developments are to provide communities with necessary resources to enhance their livability, to protect their natural and cultural heritage and to provide economic opportunity. It promotes social development and environmental health to the community through economic growth. Even though, weaknesses of ecotourism in community development have cropped up, it however has shown prospects in promoting community growth than many other community’s approaches. Hence, by facilitating the communities themselves to own and operate ecotourism activities in their own homes through community based initiatives, constraints arising from social discontent, unsustainable utilization of resources and economic

leakages and other related problems could be reduced. The key issues to be addressed include government supports, participation of stakeholders in benefit sharing programs, sustainable use of local resources, strengthening local institutions, linkages with regional and national levels and education and training.

2.4 Participation in Community Based Ecotourism Development

Local community participation in all endeavors of ecotourism is not a new concept. The word participation implies how and to what extent people are able to share their views, take part in an activity, project, program, decision-making, profit sharing and other issues related to the tourism development process. The most important reason for the inclusion of local inhabitants in ecotourism is equity, taking into consideration the conservation of the area through ecotourism development which inevitably entails restrictions in the traditional usage of local resources by the residents (Eagles et al., 1992 cited in Manu et.al., 2012).

In fact, numerous studies indicate the importance of incorporating the perceptions, values and interest of the local people in the very region where the ecotourism resource/destination is found (Vincent and Thomson, 2002 cited in Manu et.al, 2012). The involvement of local people should be encouraged from the very beginning by promoting public dialogue and by enabling them to participate in the process of decision making and profit sharing (Diamantis, 2004). The main underlying concept for the development of community-based ecotourism is the empowerment of local people. This is only possible when ecotourism planning takes into consideration the views, the perceptions and preferences of the local inhabitants (WWF-International, 2001).

Community participation in community-based ecotourism makes the project sustainable and attains the objective in its establishment. When people do not receive sufficient benefits as a result of non- participation, they are prone to develop negative attitude towards ecotourism development. This might occur for example when indigenous people whose survival depends heavily upon the exploitation of the natural resource perceive

tourism as a threat that deprives them of their livelihood by competing with others over land and resource (Ross and Wall, 1999). In such instances, community-based ecotourism is very likely to either fail completely or not succeed to the minimum possible degree thus, remaining far from the desired sustainability (McCool and Moisey, 2001).

2.5 Ethiopian Tourism and Tourist Attractions

Tourism is one of the leading sectors of the world economy for the reason that it is necessary to improve balance of payments as well as income creation and employment opportunities; builds country images and helps to increase the value of natural resources (Pratt, 2010). It is a major source of national income for many countries especially for developing countries.

Amongst the developing countries, tourism can also be a leading role for income and job creation for many Ethiopians as it has been evidenced in the study of (Temesgen, 2010). In view of the fact that the country is land of multiple tourist attractions and a visitor friendly people which is conscious of its historical, cultural and natural heritages, it is a country of great tourism potential. It was this recognition of a great potential that encouraged Ethiopia in the 1960's to start a tourism industry. After an initial period of rapid growth, the industry underwent a fast decline and virtual stagnation for many years due to the revolution that brought the military to power in 1974; the consequent turmoil, recurrent drought and famines (Ayalew, 2009; Yabibal, 2010 cited in Sintayehu, 2013). However, during the last five years, tourism has once again emerged as a growth industry by taking advantage of the current peace and stability, the government attention and the new millennium development goal.

The country has diversity of tourism attractions that have been noted in the literature (Kauffmann, 2008; Ayalew, 2009; Yabibal, 2010; Mulugeta, 2012), which includes some of the highest and lowest places in Africa along with immense wild life including some endemic ones; a very old and well preserved historical traditions with fascinating Stelae, churches and castles to witness that an attractive cultural diversity of about more than 80 nations and nationalities; and various ceremonies and rituals of the Orthodox Church

which open a window on the authentic world of the old testament that attract tourists. These varieties of tourist attractions can offer numerous opportunities for the development of tourism in the country to improve communities' livelihood.

2.6 Stakeholders in Community-Based Ecotourism

Stakeholders are organizations, individuals and institutions directly or indirectly involved in development, operation and management of community-based ecotourism projects. The organizations include governmental agencies such as research institutions, non-governmental institutions, local people, traditional authorities and tourists. Stakeholder's interest in community-based ecotourism can affect the outcome of tourism development. In fact, tourism is complex and dynamic, with linkages and independencies and therefore requires multiple stakeholders with diverse and divergent views and values. Stakeholders assume collective responsibilities for the ongoing directions and success of any ecotourism establishment (Gray, 1989).

Community-based ecotourism should, therefore, involve collaborative effort of all the stakeholders to avoid creation of imbalances and uneven development of ecotourism sites. The ecotourism industry is complex because of its nature and dynamics between its stakeholders (Lawrence et.al, 1997). Each group brings to the industry its own set of interests, capabilities, strategies and traditions and if not well structured conflict may arise and at the end, the community-based ecotourism may not give the desired benefits to the stakeholders involved.

As Andy Drumm and Alan Moore described in 2002, partnerships among stakeholders is an important approach in developing the successful ecotourism though partnership may be difficult because many stakeholders or key players involved in ecotourism and they will engage in their different needs. But, this forging relationship between the stakeholders is the key to success so that multiple ranges of goals of conservation and equitable development can be achieved.

The key players can be classified as: protected area personnel, community organizations and individuals, private sector tourism industry members and a variety of government

officials and nongovernmental organizations. Their effective interaction creates effective ecotourism (Drumm and Moore, 2002).

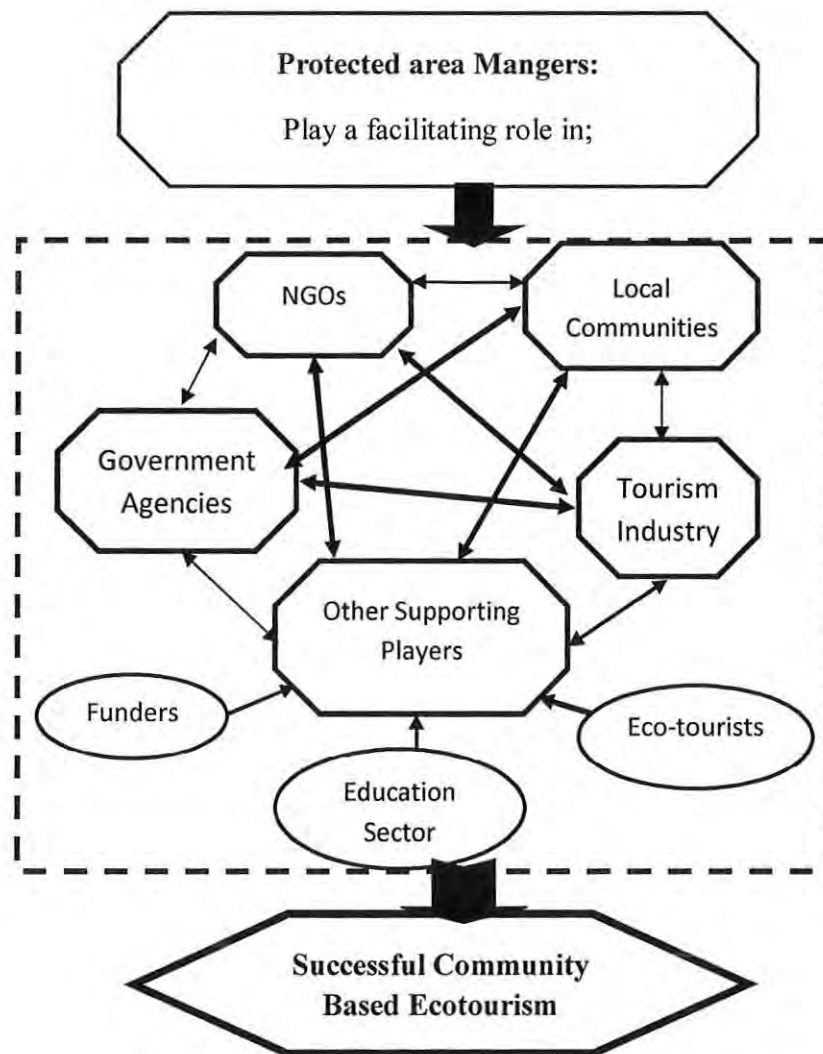


Figure 2.1: Ecotourism partnerships for success (Source: Adopted from Drumm & Moore, 2002)

2.6.1 The Community

Community refers to a heterogeneous group of people who share residence in the same geographic area and access a set of local natural resources. The degree of social cohesion and differentiation, strength of common beliefs and institutions, cultural diversity and other factors vary widely within and among communities (Schmink, 1999).

Communities are comprised of specific groups, such as landless and those with land, rich and poor, new immigrants and old residents. A number of separate interest groups that belong to one community may be affected differently by changes that are introduced. The community that will be considered the partner community must be well defined, and defining the community is a considerable task (Gebeyaw Ambelu, 2011).

Therefore, communities in particular are the major stakeholders that are found mainly at destination sites and the surrounding and they have the role in conserving, developing and maintaining the ecosystem and also they are the major victims of the negative impacts of any tourism development. So they should take amongst the largest responsibility bodies of community based ecotourism.

Furthermore, many government bodies and the destination/protected area managers should have developed mechanisms to incorporate these communities as stakeholders into the planning and management process. At the same time the growing interest by tourists in learning from and experiencing different cultures has led the tourism industry to incorporate communities in to its activities. This in turn has led to a growing awareness by communities of the opportunities tourism presents. Where communities are well organized and have title to traditional lands, they have been more successful in capturing a greater share of tourism spending in natural areas.

2.6.2 The Non-Governmental Organizations/ NGOs

NGOs are valuable players in the ecotourism and community based ecotourism because they provide a forum for discussion and influence regarding ecotourism. They offer a means of communication with great numbers of interested individuals. These organizations can serve as vehicles for bringing together all the elements of ecotourism.

NGOs can play many different roles in ecotourism implementation: directly, as program managers or site administrators; and indirectly, as trainers, advisors, business partners with ecotourism and community based ecotourism companies or communities and, in exceptional circumstances, as providers of ecotourism services.

The groups of NGOs involved in the sector include the private, nonprofit groups that focus on conservation and development or may be dedicated specifically to ecotourism. Their focus may be local, national or international. Frequently, these organizations serve as facilitators between protected areas, communities and all the other players in ecotourism, sometimes providing financial and technical assistance or directly managing ecotourism sites. Some of these NGOs have constituencies that enjoy nature and would be interested in ecotourism education and promotion.

In Ethiopia there are some national and international NGOs which are working directly or indirectly in tourism sector. This includes GTZ/SUN working in Bale Mountain National Park and Wenchi Creater Lake; Frank Furt Zoological Society (FZS) working in Oromia and Amhara Region on conserving natural resources of tourism; Netherland Development Organization (SNV) working in Amhara and Southern people nations and national regional state on pro – poor tourism; Integrated Development Program of Australia (IDP) working in Semien Mountain National Park for conservation of natural resources and tourism development; Ethiopian Sustainable Tourism Alliance (ESTA) working on sustainable tourism on the Rift Valley; and TESFA working in North Wollo on community based ecotourism. However, there are no several NGOs directly working on

CBET specifically and tourism development by large. As a result, the contributions of NGOs are too small to see in the case of Ethiopia (Gebeyaw, 2011).

2.6.3 The Government Bodies

The government is the higher authorized responsible body not only for the development of community based ecotourism projects but also responsible body for the overall peace and security and development of the nation at large. So that the government officials like the federal government, the regional and local administration officials are responsible besides the government organ which is working mainly in tourism and other hospitality development projects should involve in ecotourism planning, development and management. These government organs include tourism bureaus, natural resources offices, wildlife and protected areas, education, community development, finances and transportation. Ecotourism involves officials primarily from the national level, although regional and local levels also contribute to the process.

All in all, government bodies and the officials contribute a lot for the development and sustainable management of niche ecotourism related projects like CBET through providing leadership, coordinating and articulating national goals for ecotourism and as part of their overall tourism plans, they provide vision for this industry. They may even propose a national ecotourism plan; in Australia, the government created a National Ecotourism Strategy and then committed AUS\$10 million for its development and implementation (Preece et al., 1999, cited Drumm and Moore, 2002).

Generally, the government is the authorized body in developing policies and strategies to develop the community based ecotourism projects in particular and the tourism sector at large and has the key responsibility to create suitable ground to other stakeholders to be involved in the conservation of the resources and in the overall development process of ecotourism related projects. Therefore, the government body should be involved in the overall planning including policy formulation, development of the CBET projects and management of those projects undoubtedly.

2.6.4 Destination/Protected Area Managers

Ecotourism involving protected areas places those in charge of the areas in a challenging position. Protected area personnel are often archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, biologists, botanists or wildlife specialists whose job is to protect significant cultural, historical, and archaeological, marine and terrestrial sites (Drumm and Moore, 2002).

Effective ecotourism, however, requires that protected area personnel be able to work closely and knowledgeably with local people and community leaders as well as with a wide variety of tourism industry representatives including tourism operators, travel agents, tour guides, government tourism agencies and others. Protected area personnel must be able to guide the sometimes conflicting interests of all of the ecotourism participants so that they come together for the benefit of the protected area and its conservation goals (Drumm and Moore, 2002). This task is a difficult one but cannot be left to anyone else. In some cases, however, it may be useful for NGOs to assume this role, usually at the request of the protected area administration. Protected area managers and staff play crucial roles in ecotourism. As the main authorities on their protected area's plants and animals, they provide valuable input to create environmental education programs and impact monitoring systems. On the frontlines of management, protected area personnel are the first to notice natural resource changes such as environmental damage from tourism (Drumm and Moore, 2002).

2.6.5 The Tourism Industry/Private Sectors

The tourism industry is massive. It involves a huge variety of people including: tour operators and travel agents who assemble trips; airline and cruise ship employees; minivan drivers; staff of big hotels and small family lodges; handicraft makers; restaurant owners; tour guides; and all the other people who independently offer goods and services to tourists. The complexity of this sector indicates how challenging it can be for protected area staff and local communities to learn about and form partnerships with the tourism industry (Drumm and Moore, 2002).

Members of the tourism industry are valuable to ecotourism for many reasons;

- ☞ First, they understand travel trends. They know how consumers act and what they want.
- ☞ Second, the tourism industry can influence travelers by encouraging good behavior and limiting negative impacts in protected areas.
- ☞ Third, the tourism industry plays a key role in promoting ecotourism. Its members know how to reach travelers through publications, the Internet, the media and other means of promotion, thus providing a link between ecotourism destinations and consumers.

Therefore, these as stakeholders should be involved because they play a significant role in the sustainable development of the tourism industry at large and they have to have strong coordination and communication with other stakeholders for better performance and economic viability and wellbeing of the local people.

2.6.6 Supporting Players (Funders, Academics and Travelers)

- **Funders**

Many different groups can fund the development of ecotourism through loans or grants: financial institutions, including investment corporations; bilateral and multilateral donor agencies such as the World Bank private investors, UNESCO; venture capital funds such as the Eco-Enterprise Investment Fund; NGOs, and private banks. These contributions are often critical for protected areas that pursue ecotourism.

- **Academics**

Academics at universities are another group that plays a secondary, though valuable, role in the planning and daily functions of ecotourism. It is a group that helps to frame the issues of ecotourism and raise questions to ensure that ecotourism meets its stated goals. Researchers and academics facilitate learning by asking such questions and addressing those questions by conducting researches concerned with the beneficiary group from ecotourism, measurement of benefits, contribution of ecotourism projects to the existing knowledge about conservation and the links between ecotourism projects and other tourism aspects. Academics can focus on the big picture and help us understand how ecotourism interacts with other concepts and global trends (Drumm and Moore, 2002). In

addition academics conduct research in coordination with NGOs, governments and local communities, and they may:

- ✦ Develop and execute surveys, e.g., of visitor preferences, willingness to pay, etc.;
- ✦ Produce data about tourism patterns;
- ✦ Inventory flora and fauna resources for CBET development;
- ✦ Document tourism impacts and share results to develop a good base of information;
- ✦ provide material to guide us in our discussions, conclusions about ecotourism; and
- ✦ Facilitate the sharing of this information and conceptual thinking through conferences, publications, the internet, etc.

2.7 Community-Based Ecotourism and Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation through tourism is defined as tourism that generates net benefits to the poor, not only economic benefits, but also creating positive socio-cultural and environmental benefits to the poor (Ashley, 2001). Many countries have adopted community-based ecotourism as a tool for poverty alleviation. In Asia, the Greater Mekong Sub-region comprising Cambodia, the Peoples Republic of China, Laos Peoples Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam have set up paradigm related to poverty alleviation strategies. Such strategies stated that community-based ecotourism should be a major source of securing the biodiversity in the sub-region and playing a major role in tackling the issue of poverty (WTO, 2005).

There has been an employment creation on part-time basis as guides, drivers and home stay managers and service payment benefits which they used to fund community development projects such as agriculture, school projects, water among others. Africa's poverty is at the centre stage in contemporary development debates because the situation is bad and getting worse. In accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, the World Tourism Organization has placed tourism at the forefront of poverty reduction in Africa. Community-based ecotourism in particular has been advocated for within the academic literature as an important community based economic development strategy

due to the potential economic and social benefits that the sector can generate while also protecting the natural resource base (Mulindwa, 2007 cited in Drumm and Moore, 2002).

2.8 Challenges of Community Based Ecotourism (CBET)

Development

The development of CBET will not be achieved overnight and is not a simple task to succeed in the development. Therefore, as it is said so far it is a complex phenomenon and developing CBET has variety of challenges that directly and indirectly affect both in the development process that might arise both from problems related with stakeholders and problems associated with other factors such as the socio-economic, cultural and environmental factors. Hence to overcome these challenges it requires the integration of many destinations or resources and coordination of various stakeholders and this gap is what the study dreamed to fill. Here, this literature investigates the major challenges associated that can affect CBET development process initiatives.

2.8.1 Government and Other Stakeholders' Attitude

This type of challenge is related to the different issues such as the attention given to the sector and policies such as interest rate, currency exchange, and other related socio-economic and environmental and cultural factors. Weaver et al. (1996) identify lack of government programs as a critical barrier to entrepreneurs entering the ecotourism sector. Encouraging government interference can take the form of incentives (e.g. grants and low-interest loans), marketing and promotion, or business counseling and training. Government agencies also create barriers through regulations, taxes, and bureaucratic red tape, or because of a lack of interagency cooperation and coordination (Weaver et al., 1996). The other most common problem on CBET development is lack of broad based policies (lack of sector integration) which integrates tourism in general and CBET in particular with other sectors. Integration of national policies concerning rural development and ecotourism is often a challenge to the success of CBET in developing countries (Foucat, 2002).

In many of the developing world CBET investment suffers greatly from a lack of political vision, good institutions or proper law enforcement. Absence of special department at ministry and regional level pertinent to the sector is a critical factor which result in lack of government regulation, resulting in shortsighted management practices, was identified as an obstacle to the success of ecotourism. To ensure that products that are developed and marketed as ecotourism are beneficial and not harmful to environments and communities legal frameworks like certification and CBET development guide line are crucial.

2.8.2 Lack of Trained Manpower and Capital

Host communities can create barriers to the ecotourism sector. Local traditions, availability and quality of social amenities, and attitudes towards tourists are key factors in the success of ecotourism businesses (Mathieson and Wall, 1982). A friendly, welcoming host community enhances local business opportunities for tourism (Bird and Inman 1968; as cited in Silva and McDill, 2004), while local resistance to increased numbers of visitors and to tourism in general negatively affects opportunities sought from tourism (Mathieson and Wall, 1982). The business experience of the communities or owners affect the likelihood of success of businesses in the ecotourism sector. World Ecotourism Summit report of 2002 states a lack of awareness of tourism among African local communities as a barrier to tourism development. Local communities often lack access to market information, knowledge of contracts and other business details, and have limited experience in engaging with tour operators. Local communities need to appreciate the benefits and the demerits of tourism. Communities should be involved and empowered, such that there is no ecotourism development where there is no desire for involvement in tourism. It is important for governments to ensure that communities are trained to administer joint ventures, as without capacity building it is difficult to sustain an equitable approach to management (UNWTO-UNEP, 2002).

2.8.3 Challenges of Marketing and Promotion

Modern marketing calls for more than developing a good product, pricing it attractively, and making it accessible to target customers. CBET destinations do not have the resources to tap the overall travel market, nor the inclination, owing to the magnitude of domestic and international travel. The travel tourism industry is becoming an increasingly competitive market place at international level, where only the best managed and marketed enterprises and destinations are likely to enjoy the competitive market.

A CBT operation requires an effective and appropriate marketing strategy to inform tourists of the existence of the destination and encourage them to include this experience in their travel itinerary. To ensure marketing efforts reach the right market with the right message, marketing strategies must be tailored to suit the CBT initiative and be attractive to the target audience (Asker et al., 2010). The marketing communications mix consists of five major modes of communication: advertising, sales promotion, public relations and publicity, personal selling, and direct marketing. Developing effective marketing communications involves eight steps: (1) Identify the target audience, (2) determine the communication objectives, (3) design the message, (4) select the communication channels, (5) establish the total communications budget, (6) decide on the communications mix, (7) measure the communications' results, and (8) manage the integrated marketing communication process (Kotler et al., 1999).

2.8.4 Infrastructure Problems

A common problem in ecotourism development is infrastructure development in the CBET development areas, such as roads, airports, widespread electricity, or construction of other tourist attractions would also, without doubt, change not only the number and type of tourists, but also the flows of money from tourism. Where possible, ecotourism should be based on forms of mobility which have low environmental impact. In many destinations with ecotourism potential, it is felt that there is lack of infrastructure (e.g., accommodation) and services (e.g., well-trained guides). Thus, improvement of infrastructure for the purposes of tourism must be carefully weighed and thought to be

fully implemented, with a broad view of potential impacts on the local economy and the ecology of the area. On the other hand, numbers of difficulties in project implementation can be identified in relation to resource ownership when several infrastructures are constructed. First of these was disagreement about compensation for land provided by the communities for construction of the guest houses and other tourism facilities (UNWTO-UNEP, 2002).

2.8.5 Seasonality Nature of Tourism

The movement of tourists to tourism destinations is strongly influenced by climatic conditions and timing of cultural festivals. The seasonality of tourism causes serious problems in view of the limited facilities and limited number of trekking routes. What should be done is to attract visitors in all seasons in the year round the major task. Corresponding to this lack of organization among businesses has reduced eco tourists' awareness of other recreational opportunities in the area and negatively affected their ecotourism experiences, reducing their likelihood of engaging in ecotourism activities again (Lynch and Robinson, 1998).

Tourism in Ethiopia is strongly influenced by seasonality of tourism. The seasonality of tourism causes serious problems in view of the limited facilities and limited number of trekking routes. The seasonal nature of tourism has been a cause of concern for the government, so efforts are being made to attract visitors in all seasons. Until now it was assumed that the seasonal nature of tourism was due to the timing of major religious festivals and weather conditions during the four seasons.

2.8.6 Institutional Arrangements

Elper Wood (2002) identifies three different models of institutional structures for community involvements in ecotourism. These are (1) community owned ecotourism called purest model where CTEs (Community Tourism Enterprises) are owned, controlled and managed by members of the community; (2) Joint/partnership venture ecotourism where partnership venture ecotourism with the community or family and an

outside business partner or NGO with a division of labor, community members are actively involved not only as staff, but also as part owners, planners and administrators and can make decisions jointly. And (3) is tourism enterprise that is owned, controlled and managed by a private enterprise and employee members of communities as cooks, laborers, drivers, gardeners, porters, waiters, tour guides and souvenir vendors (Elper wood, 2002).

The type of institutional framework can either encourage or constrain the pursuit of sustainable CBET by influencing the ways different groups of people gain access to and control over the development and management CBET site. Access to tourism resources is one way to guarantee its utilization by locals. The challenges of ensuring community participation and ownership over community based ecotourism product and business is dependent of the type of institutional structure designed to run a CTEs.

2.8.7 Negative Impacts of Tourism

Tourism other than the positive socio-economic contributions that it posses to the destinations in general and on the sustainability of the industry in particular it has also various negative impacts if it not well developed in a proper manner. The impact of tourism on the environment includes depletion of natural resources, pollution, soil erosion, natural habitat loss, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires. Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope with this use within the acceptable limits of change.

There are arguments about the influx of tourists, economic benefits from tourism and infrastructure development which suggest that if these are not managed properly, they may turn ecotourism into mainstream mass tourism. Currently, there are negative impacts in small amount but could increase in the long-term. All stakeholders including local people have had very little experiences in managing ecotourism and its varying objectives (Bhoj Raj Khanal and Jan Tahir Babar, 2007).

2.9 Conceptual Frame Work

As indicated in the above theoretical literature CBET has several challenges and prospects for its development that it can face in the overall planning and plan implementation process of CBET development. This study presented the major challenges and opportunities related to economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors, community based activities may be affected by hindrances and/or opportunities and legal frameworks related to the policy environments, in which this study projected that the factors have immense contribution to achieve successful CBET development. Figure 2.1, is the conceptual frame work of the main possible challenges and prospects and dreamed outcomes for development of CBET in Lake Zengena that are investigated in this study.

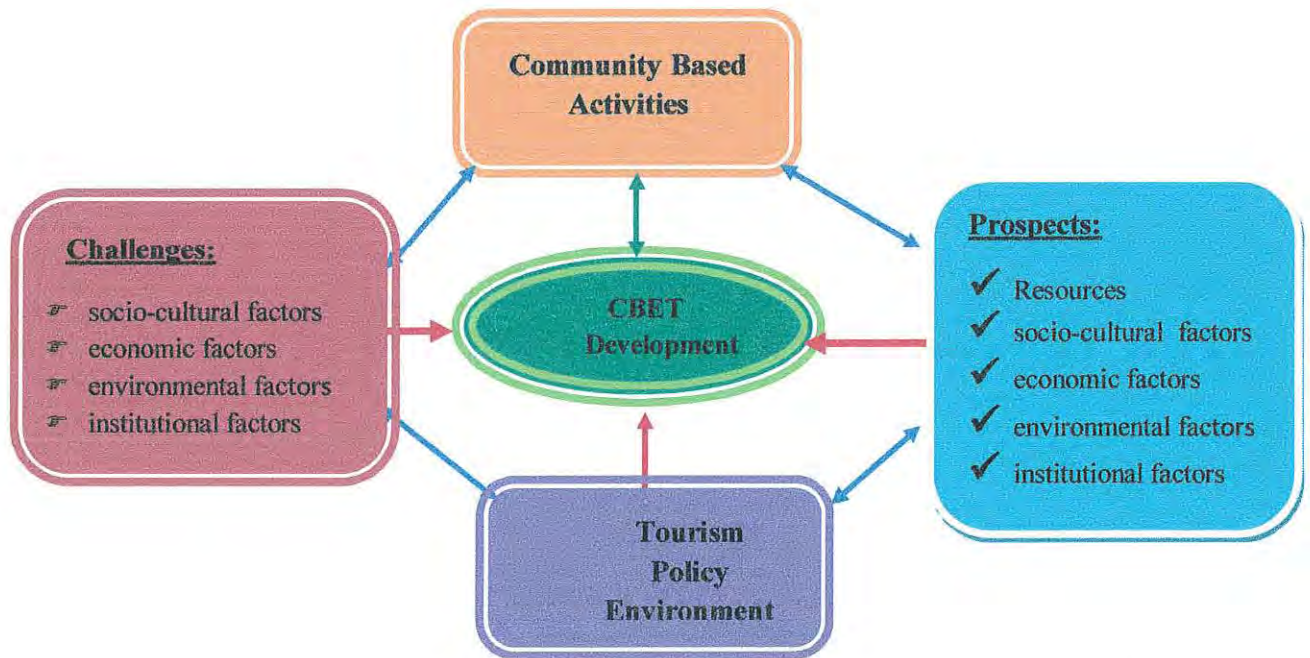


Figure 2.2: Conceptual frame work of the study (Own compilation, December 2013)

CHAPTER THREE

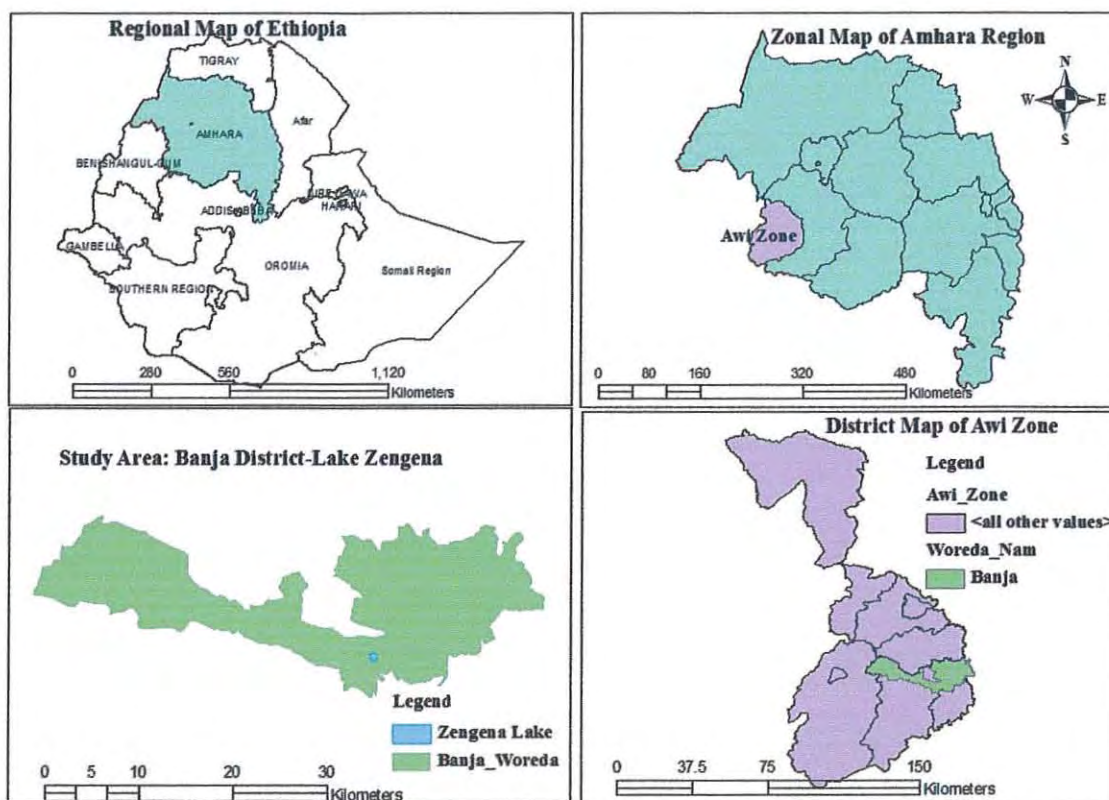
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Awí Nationality Administrative Zone is one of the 10 Zones in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia. Agaw Awí is named for the Awí sub-group of the Agaw people, majority of who live in this Zone. Topographically, Agaw Awí is relatively flat and fertile, whose elevations vary from 1,800 to 3,100 m above sea level, with an average altitude of about 2,300 m. The Zone is crossed by about nine permanent rivers which drain into the Abay (Blue Nile) and 2 crater lakes namely Lake Zengena and Lake Tirba.

Based on figures published by the Central Statistical Agency in 2013, Banja Woreda has an estimated total population of 208,428, of whom 105,491 are men and 102,937 are women; 17,074 or 8.19% of its population are urban dwellers, which is less than the Zone average of 11.4%. With an estimated area of 832.51 square kilometers, Banja has an estimated population density of 250.4 people per square kilometer, which is greater than the Zone average of 155.7. The two largest ethnic groups reported in Banja were the Amhara (56.58%), and the Awí (43.27%) one of the Agaw peoples; all other ethnic groups made up 0.15% of the population. Amharic is spoken as a first language by 66.19% and 33.77% speak Awngi; the remaining 0.36% speaks all other primary languages reported. The majority of the inhabitants practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 99.87% reporting that as their religion (Banja Woreda Statistical Agency, 2013).

Lake Zengena is found in Banja Woreda between coordinates 10°54'50"N 36°58'00"E and 5km away from Injibara Town along the main Addis Ababa - Bahir Dar road. Lake Zengena is an attractive lake situated in Kessa- Chewsa Kebele in the southern direction near the main highway between the towns of Injibara and Kessa only 100 meters from Addis Ababa-Bahir Dar road at an elevation of 2523masl. Currently there is a little practice done by local guides and scouts and it is visited by both domestic and foreign tourists though they are few in number. The lake is a full circle without any indentation, 0.5 square kilo meters wide and 150 -169 meters depth. It is surrounded by natural and artificial plants and old trees which are green throughout the year.



Map 3.1. Map of the study area, Author's survey, 2014



Picture 3.1: Lake Zengena (Author's Survey, February 2014)

3.2 Research Methodology

3.2.1 Research Design

To address the issue of this study, entitled Challenges and Prospects of CBET in Awi Nationality Administrative Zone in the case of Lake Zengena and its environs, the researcher has employed a descriptive type of research to provide a significant contribution to the site selected. The design was chosen to identify and describe each significant existing conditions and the relation between variables. With regard to approaches, quantitative approach was used to gather questionnaire information where as qualitative approach was to gather data from FGD, interview, observation and questionnaire for open ended questions.

3.2.2 Sampling Design and Technique

This study employed purposive and simple random sampling techniques so as to address the stakeholders in the study area. The rationale behind the choice of this design and technique was because the issue needs much detail identification of the locals, experts, the respective government organs and other responsible bodies in the selected site. Here, purposive sampling was employed to select sample respondents who are perceived to be aware of detailed points raised during the survey and to select *gotts* surrounding the lake from the Kessa-Chewsa kebele. For the rest simple random sampling was used.

The total sample from the total population of the study area is based on the formula adapted from Israel (1992):

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n= the sample size required

N= the total population size

e = the level of precision which is = ($\pm 10\%$)

where confidence interval is 95% at $p=\pm 5$ (maximum variability)

3.2.3 Sampling Size

The study area is found in Kessa- Chewsa Kebele which has a total of 967 households (HHs) and the study area i.e., Lake Zengena is surrounded within 4(four) 'Gotts' that contains about 316 HHs. So that based on the formula adapted, the total sample can be calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{316}{1 + 316 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 316 / (1 + 316(0.0025)) = 316 / (1+1.79) = 467/1.79 = 176.536 \approx 177 \text{ samples}$$

These numbers of households will be difficult due to variety of factors including time and budget. The researcher has limited to use the total of 110 samples purposefully and randomly between each stakeholder depending on the subjects of the study. The reason for the choice of none probability sampling is due to the location of the lake adjacent to each *gotts* (*Zengena gubiti*, *Qes mender*, *Zengena gis* and *Sahouwie*) where samples were taken in areas which surround the lake. In general a total of 89 locals and 21 samples from experts and heads of different bureaus/offices were taken in deciding the sample size.

3.2.4 The Subjects

Subjects were purposefully selected from each of the study area and then most of the subjects were selected randomly. Therefore, this study is based on subjects including: the office employees of: Amhara Region Culture, Tourism and Parks Development Bureau, Banja Woreda Agriculture Office, Banja Woreda Environmental Conservation and Land Use Administration Office, local communities of the study area, religious leaders, local authority of Kessa-Chewsa kebele, associations such as Awi Development Association, professionals, conservation organizations working on the areas.

3.2.5 Data Gathering Instruments

The researcher employed both primary and secondary sources of information instruments. The primary sources include questionnaire, observation, focus group discussion (FGD) and key informants interview were used. Besides, reports from the

Banja Woreda Culture and Tourism Office and particularly from the ACTPDB. For the secondary data sources the researcher has used related journals, articles, books and folders and brochures from the Banja Woreda Culture and Tourism Office and particularly from the ACTPDB.

Having prepared all these instruments, the researcher administered all the instruments carefully and accordingly to get detailed data. And then, those data were seriously and carefully gathered to get the realized and detailed pictures of the problem on the case study area in the best possible way.



Picture 3.2: FGD held at Lake Zengena in Kessa-Chewsa Kebele, February 2014

3.2.6 Data Analysis and Statistical Treatment

The researcher has included analysis methods such as SPSS formula and interpretation has been presented by use of tables, graphs, and figures for quantitative data. Qualitative method of analysis has also been used in this study. For the reliability of the study triangulation of variety of data gathering tools were used in the analysis and presentation of the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 General Background and Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

4.1.1 Sex, Age, and Educational Background of Samples

This study took the respondents from different groups of sample population: particularly questionnaires were collected from the local communities, experts (culture and tourism bureau, tour guides). This part discusses the different background and the socio-economic conditions of the respondents in the Lake Zengena and its environs which are referred in the table below.

Table 4.1: Sex, age, and educational background of samples

Gender of respondents			
Descriptive statistics	HHs		Culture and Tourism bureau experts
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency
Male	46	61.3	12
Female	29	38.7	4
Age			
Below 15	1	1.3	
16-30	56	74.7	
18-30	-	-	14
31-45	12	16.0	2
45-60	4	5.3	
Above 65	2	2.7	
Educational background			
Illiterate	11	14.7	
1-4	13	17.3	
5-8	14	18.7	
9-12	33	44.0	
Certificate	-	-	2
Diploma	2	2.7	2
1 st degree	1	1.3	12
Special training	1	1.3	
Total	75		16

Source: Author's own survey, February 2014

As indicated in the above table, among the households 46(61.3%) were males and 29(38.7%) were females. From the experts of culture and tourism office including tour guides 12 were males and 4 were females. Based on the age of respondents, 14 (74.7%) and 2(16%) of the HHs found in ages between 18-30 and 31-45 while ages between 45-60 takes 5.3% and above 65 takes a share of 2.7%. Besides, 14 and 2 individuals of the culture and tourism experts are found between the ages 18-30 and 31-45, respectively. This shows that the majority of the respondents are youngsters who are capable to engage actively in the CBET development as far as the surveys were concerned. Therefore, especially in industries like tourism which is highly labor intensive, besides its capital intensive nature, with which such a population with a working age group will be so much beneficial.

With regard to the educational background of HHs 44% of the HHs have completed high school to preparatory classes and the rest of HHs attended elementary classes, first cycle, illiterate, diploma and, degree as well as special training which constitutes 18.7%, 17.3%, 14.7%, 2.7%, 1.3% and 1.3%, respectively. This shows that the majority of the respondents can read and write. Thus, it will be possible to aware about community based ecotourism. Furthermore, they could be able to understand and work in tourism related projects because their level of awareness will be high due to their educational back ground.

From the experts' view as shown in the table, majority of the expert respondents (12 in number) have first degree and the rest 2 of the experts have certificate and diploma. This also implies the respondents are good in their educational status. Hence, they might have good knowledge of tourism and CBET concepts and might contribute a lot in developing CBET.

4.1.2 Marital Status and Ethnic Background of HH Respondents

As viewed in the table below, the majority of the household members in the study area are married who constitute about 49.3% and the rest 42.7% and 8% are single and widowed respectively. Thus, one can infer from the survey that here are members of the households who are still living with their family as dependent. As can be seen from the

above age category in table 4.1, the majority of the households are youngsters whose age is between 18-30. Therefore, CBET can be alternative basic economic means for those youngsters of the surrounding if it involves the local community in a good manner.

On the basis of the ethnic background of the HHs around 68% belongs to Amhara ethnic background while 32% of them belong to Agaw. Though the area is in the Awi Nationality Administrative Zone where residents are expected to be the Agaws, this study shows the majority of them are ethnically the Amharas. It implies CBET development should be in a good way around the lake because communities who own the resources should be benefited from the lake with no discrimination based on their ethnic background. This is described in the following table (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Marital status and ethnic background, family size of HHs

Marital Status		
n=75	Frequency	Percent
Married	37	49.3
Single	32	42.7
Widowed	6	8.0
Ethnic Background		
Amhara	51	68.0
Agaw	24	32.0
Family size		
1-4	18	26.1
5-7	44	63.8
8-10	6	8.7
above 11	1	1.4

Source: Author's own survey, February 2014

As discussed in the above table, the members of households vary among the respondents in this thesis. From the total HHs 63.8% of them have members 5-7, the remaining respondents 26.1%, 8.7% and 1.4% have members 1-4, 8-10 and above 11 respectively. This implies those HHs who have large number of HH members will need an economic means of livelihood that could sustain and improve their livelihood in adequate manner.

4.1.3 Livelihood Trends of Households and Adequacy for Livelihood

As described in table 4.3 below, from the HHs, the majority of the households (82.7%) in the area depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood, 8% of the households depend on trade, and each 2.7% of them depend on sale of handicrafts, salary and daily wage while very few of them 1.3% depend on other sources. As verified from observation and interviews they are also engaged in other sources of economy but the income they get is not significant.

Table 4.3: Main economic source and adequacy level livelihood for HHs

Q. What is your main source of income for the household?			
	HHs		CTB experts
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency
Agriculture	62	82.7	6
Trade	6	8.0	
Sale of handicrafts	4	5.3	1
Salary	-	-	
Daily wage	2	2.7	
Fishing	-	-	1
Other	1	1.3	
Q. Is your main livelihood enough for your household?			
Yes	37	49.3	
No	38	50.7	

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As indicated above, regarding the main means of livelihood of the communities around the lake the experts expressed the communities lead their life with agriculture (6), Fishing (1) and a single individual said Sale of Handicrafts. Therefore, it shows that the area is preoccupied by agrarian societies. On the other hand, households' main means of economy is not adequate for their livelihood. In this aspect, this research shows about 50.7% of the sample HHs witnessed as their main economic source is not enough while 49.3% of them are comfortable with their main source of economy. This implies that locals will need alternative means of income which subsidize their livelihood. For that matter, CBET practices can be brought as an alternative option to the local community.

4.2 Tourism Potentials of Lake Zengena and Its Environs

The researcher in this study tried to analyze and describe the tourism resource potentials of Lake Zengena and its environs mainly in two dimensions: Natural and Cultural resources in which the area is endowed with. Below are the tourism potentials that the lake and its surroundings possess.

Table 4.4: Knowledge of respondents about tourism resources and type

Do you believe that the lake has potential tourism resources		Do you have enough information about tourism resources?
	Frequency	Frequency
Yes	16	16
What type of Tourism resources does Lake Zengena has?		
Natural Resources	11	
Cultural Resources	5	

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As it has been described by the whole (16) respondents above in the questionnaire from the experts in the culture and tourism office, they all replied that the lake has tremendous potential that might be used for variety of tourism activities. Those resources that the lake is endowed are found surrounding the lake which is really worth a visit for every visitor and has been witnessed by all (100%) of the expert samples. They also replied as the resources are mainly natural which takes the lion share (68.8%) and the rest of the resources are cultural (31.2%).

As per personal observation, interviews and FGD, the area has greater potential for tourism development not only endowed with good scenic beauty and variety of natural but also rich with variety of cultural resources like monasteries which are nearby the lake. Communities also use the lake as a source of the holy water locally called “*tsebel*” and the other cultural and traditional practices such as weaving, horse riding are the area's potentials.

Table 4.5: Rate of Lake Zengena and its environs potential to CBET

Rate of lake Zengena's potential to CBET development?	
	Frequency
Adequate	10
Moderate	4
Inadequate	2

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As indicated in the above table 4.5, Lake Zengena is highly endowed with adequate (as per 10 experts respond) tourism resources which have potential to develop CBET. While others responded, its potential to develop CBET is moderate (4) and the rest believed that the lake and surrounding posses inadequate (2) potential for CBET development.

Therefore, the study area is also rich with its immense potential tourism resources that have a potential to develop CBET and other tourism activities. The major tourism resources of the study area are discussed as follows:

4.2.1 Natural Resources

4.2.1.1 Lake Zengena

Lake Zengena is a crater lake located 430 kilometers from Addis Ababa and 127 kilometers far from Bahir Dar Town found in Banja Woreda of Awi Nationality Administration 100 meters from the main asphalted road.

As oral traditions reveal, the place where Lake Zengena now located once in the ancient time (during Noah period), was a village but the people who lived this village that time were sinners who didn't respect God's commandments. The water fled over the surface and created the lake due to their wrong doing. On the other hand scientifically the lake has been created due to volcanic eruption. (Leaflets, Banja Woreda Culture and tourism office, 2013)

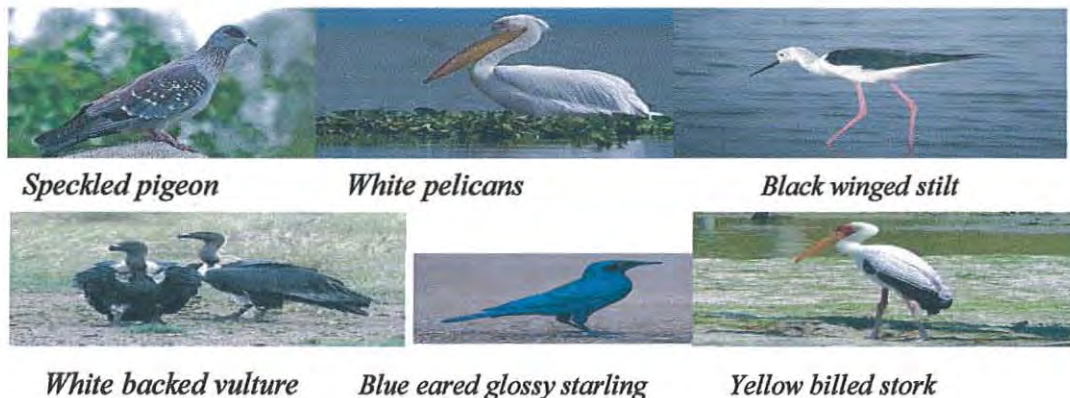
The diameter of the lake reaches 930meter from north to south and 970 meter from East to West where as its perimeter is approximately 1000meter. Its depth is estimated to be 150-169 meter with an area of 0.54square kilometer. It has been using as a source of 'holly water' to Monastery of Felege Hiwot Kidus Gabriel and Monastery of Debre

Mihret Kidus Michael. It is almost round in shape and found on an altitude of 2523 meter above sea level. The lake is also surrounded by natural manmade trees such as *Yeferenj Tid* (*Cupressus lusitanica*) and *Pinuspatula* which takes the lion share and natural plants such as *Shola* (*Ficussur capensis*), *Girar* (*Acacia abyssinica*), *Cheba* (*Acacia lahai*), *koma* (*Prunus africanus*). The plants which surround the lake are green all the year round and due to this effect the lake seems blue and /or green.



Picture 4.1: Lake Zengena (Source: Author's own survey, February 2014)

Lake Zengena is also rich with variety of wildlife which constitutes of birds, reptiles fish species e.g. Tilapia and mammals. The bird species include *Alopochenae gyptiaca* (*Dakiye*), *Aquila rapax* (*Chilifit*), Wattled ibis (*Bale-Enitiltit Gagano*)etc, and the mammals include Abyssinian colombus (*Gureza*), Spotted Hyena (*Jib*), Anubis baboon (*Monkey/zinjero*), Common bushbuck (*Dikula*),and other mammals can be found in Lake Zengena (Refer to appendix 1) for all fauna and flora species found in and around the lake).



Picture 4.2: Some bird species of Lake Zengena, ACTPDB, October 2012

4.2.1.2 Darkan Mountain

This mountain is found North West direction of Lake Zengena which is still untouched for any tourism activity but with a good view point to the surrounding environment including the town of Injibara, the capital of Awi Nationality Administration and the seat of Banja Woreda. It is rich in variety of flora and fauna species and good for trekking in the jungle over the mountain.



Picture 4.3: Darkan Mountain (Source: Author's survey, February 2014)

4.2.1.3 Gubil Mountain

This mountain is located in the kessa-chewsa kebele South West direction of Lake Zengena. It is covered by natural dense forests mainly highland evergreen trees, and the birds and mammals found in Lake Zengena can also be found in the Gubil Mountain. This mountain has a connection with Lake Zengena with a land mass covered by mainly manmade forests. The area is also worth a visit with a good view to the bamboo plantation and the surrounding rural landscape.



Picture 4.4: Gubil Mountain from far view (Source: Author's survey, February 2014)

4.2.1.4 Bamboo Plantation or ‘Kerkeha’:

The environs of Lake Zengena are rich with bamboo tree which can be a source of good fresh air and environmental beauty. It is common particularly in many parts of Awi Nationality Administration including Banja Woreda and in Kessa- Chewsä Kebele in which the lake is found. One can see the local products and handicrafts made from bamboo plants and the plants can easily be observed almost in each household’s compound and gives a good aesthetic value for church and monasteries. This plant is also useful as an input for wood processing factories and mainly fantastic to décor different accommodation facilities and can be useful to prepare lodges and other accommodation facilities. Therefore, this plantations can have a potential to attract many travelers particularly businessman who work in relation to wood processing in which they can visit the lake along with their other business.



Picture 4.5: Bamboo/Kerkeha plant (Source: Author’s survey, February 2014)

4.2.2 Cultural Tourism Resources

4.2.2.1 Monastery of Felege Hiwot Kidus Gabriel and Monastery of Debre Mihret Kidus Michael

The Monastery of Felege Hiwot Kidus Gabriel is located with direct attachment to the lake in which the church itself is approximately not more than 30-40 meter from the lake’s basement. The second one is located on the direct opposite of the entrance point to Lake Zengena to the west direction. The monasteries had a tight connection with religious practices of the lake such as Timket/Epiphany festival, and monthly celebrations of St. Gabriel because the lake is used as a source of ‘Holly water’ for the day to day church service and special celebrations.

These two monasteries, which are in fact with a common administration system, church services like *kidase* and *Qine-mahlet* are conducted separately. But one can see mainly monks in Debre Mihret Kidus Michael. The second church is surrounded by the bamboo tree where as the first is covered by the manmade *Yeferenj tid* (*Cupressus lusitanica*). Its attractive scenic view added value up on the lake's surrounding environment. These two religious centers, unlike the communities' fear towards the development of CBET that might devastate their religious dignity, with their own religious instruments and artifacts they can be developed as an attraction which will increase the tourism value of the lake.



Picture 4.6: Monastery of F/Hiwot K/Gabriel and D/Mihret K/Michael respectively, February 2014

4.2.2.2 Ye Sebat bet Agaw Yealem Feresegnoch Mahiber

This is also one of the typical cultures of the Agaw society which colorfully stayed and passed from one generation to the next without any change in its originality. The name '*sebat bet*' has been given because the Agaw communities had been found settling in seven different sites throughout the Agaw area. Though the exact date was not yet known in written forms but it is believed that it had been organized after the Ethio-Italy war to commemorate the hero's of fighters during the war when Emperor Haile Sellassie I return to Shoa, Ethiopia after the war. From the very establishment of the *Sebat Bet Agaw Yalem Feresegnoch Mahiber* during the then time, the elders had put blue print how its own goals and objectives, rules, and regulations possessing the Agaw cultural values in memorizing the hero patriots should be.



Picture 4.7: “Shimigilina” of the Feresegnoch mahiber in settling disputes, Awi government Communication Office 2012

This *mahiber* is playing a significant role in the social interaction and peaceful co-existence of the communities. The *mahiber* play role in mediation during conflicts, helping the elderly, orphans etc the locals participating by making their horses colorful and other positive aspects. On the religious perspective the horse accompany the annual religious events/ *nigs* with attractive cultural decoration of their horse.



Picture 4.8: Feresegnoch mahiber accompanying Tabots during nigs, Awi Communication office 2013

Besides, it also plays a significant contribution in making wedding ceremonies both in rural and urban areas. It is now 70 years back i.e., 1944 since it had been named as *Sebat Bet Agaw Yealem Feresegnoch Mahiber* which is celebrated once a year on February 2 annually. in different woredas and now a days the whole members reached 20 thousands. For those people who attend the event creates

marvelous satisfaction and memory to the Agaw. So, this association will also contribute to the development of CBET in the study area.



Picture 4.9: Yesebat Bet Agaw Yealem Feresegnoch Mahiber at annual festive, Banja woreda culture and tourism office, 2013

4.2.2.3 Handicrafts and Other Cultural Assets

The communities around the lake are also skilled in the preparation and selling of handicrafts. The handicrafts could be sold both to the domestic and foreign visitors. And these handicrafts could have a potential to develop community business enterprises in developing CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs. The most common handicrafts in the surrounding include those prepared from bamboo tree, horse tail (*Chira*) souvenirs and weaving (common mainly in Zengena Gubiti gott of the kessa-chewsa kebele). This could be good for souvenirs and developing art galleries in the area.



Picture 4.10: Handicrafts prepared around Lake Zengena, Field survey 2014

4.3 Awareness, Attitudes, Perception of Respondents Towards Tourism and CBET

4.3.1 Knowledge of Respondents About Tourism and Their Information Sources

As shown below in the table, the sample household members of the community in the Lake Zengena villages namely; *Zengena Gubiti, Qes Mender, Zengena Gis, and Sahuowie* majority of them have no awareness about the concept of ecotourism and community based ecotourism which sum up to 53.3% and the rest 46.7% are aware of the concept of ecotourism. Here, the detail concept of the term CBET has been elaborated to the communities and as verified by the interview and FGD they are mainly aware of the natural aspect of the tourism practice. The practices are about CBET mainly with regard to tourism practices held on natural areas around the lake.

With regard to the experts awareness level about the concepts tourism and CBET all respondents (100%) not only know their existence but also they understood as the area has good potential for such CBET related and other tourism projects in the area as it can be shown below in the table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Knowledge of respondents about Tourism and their sources

Do you know what CBET means?	Households		CTB Experts, N=16	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	35	46.7	16	100.0
No	40	53.3		
Total	75	100	16	100
N=36	Major Source of information			
Radio and Television	7	19.4		
Folders, Leaflets and Brochures	4	11.1		
Training	5	13.9		
Map	2	5.6		
Internet	2	5.6		
Personal observation	14	38.9		
word of mouth	2	5.6		
Total	36	100		

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As discussed above, among those respondents who are aware of the concept of CBET the major source of information is personal observation (38.9%). Others constitute: radio and television (19.4%), training (13.9%), Folders, Leaflets and Brochures (11.1%), map,

internet and word of mouth (5.6% each) as a source of information that help the locals to have insight about the tourism and CBET. Therefore, in the Lake Zengena and its environs one can say that there is an awareness problem of locals as it can be inferred from this study survey.

4.3.2 Locals' Attitude Towards Having Alternative Livelihood Along with Farming and Their Stand Towards Visitors

As indicated in the table below, from the sample HHs 78.7% have the idea that they could have an alternative means of livelihood together with agriculture. But, the remaining 21.3% perceived to have no option besides practicing farming. These groups of the HHs are highly dependent to their farming practice.

Besides their attitude of possibility to have an alternative option besides farming, majority of sample HHs also have positive attitude towards coming of foreign visitors (82.7%). The rest 17.3% of them are not comfortable with the new visitors, but still the lion share of the attitude towards visitors goes positively as far as this research is concerned.

Table 4.7: Locals' alternative livelihood along farming and stand towards visitors

Do you think you can have alternative livelihood along with farming?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	78.7
No	16	21.3
Do you appreciate the coming of foreign visitors?		
Yes	62	82.7
No	13	17.3

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

4.3.3 The Feeling of Local Communities when Seeing Visitors

The majority of the sample households reflect different feelings when they contact guests. As described briefly in the figure below, from the HHs 54.67% become happy, 14.67% of them become embaraced. Whereas 12% of HH samples have no opinion to express their feeling, and the rest 9.33% of each HH samples are disturbed and indifferent/encounter no new feeling while meeting the visitors.

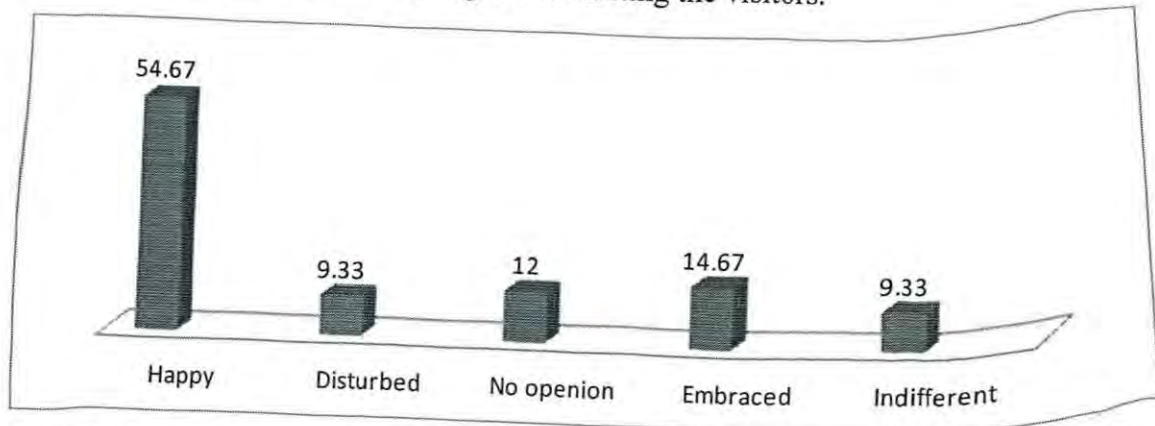


Figure 4.1: Host's attitude towards visitors (source: Author's Survey, February 2014)

4.3.4 Ownership Problems and Perception of the Samples Towards Community Participation in CBET

Regarding conflicts that might be occurred in the study area among the HHs in the development of CBET related projects, the majority of samples verified that there is no such a significant problem in terms of resource ownership in Lake Zengena and its environs. Though there is a low volume of tourism related practice, 76% believed that there are no problems, 24% of them verify that there are some problems occurred in the area. But as far as the survey was employed there are some problems of conflict in ownership aspect mainly between the church communities and the government particularly with the Banja Woreda Culture and Tourism Office. Therefore, the conflict among resource ownership is not between locals rather it is between locals and the government.

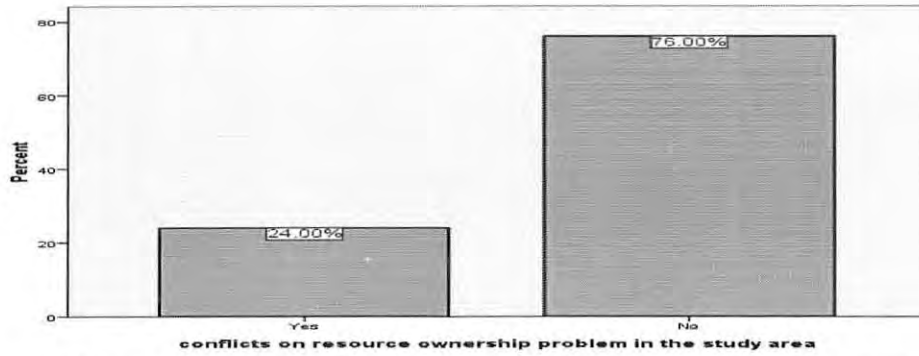


Figure 4.2: Community conflicts on Resources owner ship, February 2014

As indicated below in *figure 4.4*, the majority of the respondents believed that 60 of the respondents (80%) suggested that the participation of the host community in the development of CBET is essential for the sustainable development and the rest 15 of the respondents (20%) do not agree with the participation of the communities in the development of CBET. Therefore, as far as this survey is concerned the need to have community participation is believed to be significant and is of great importance as understood by the locals of the area.

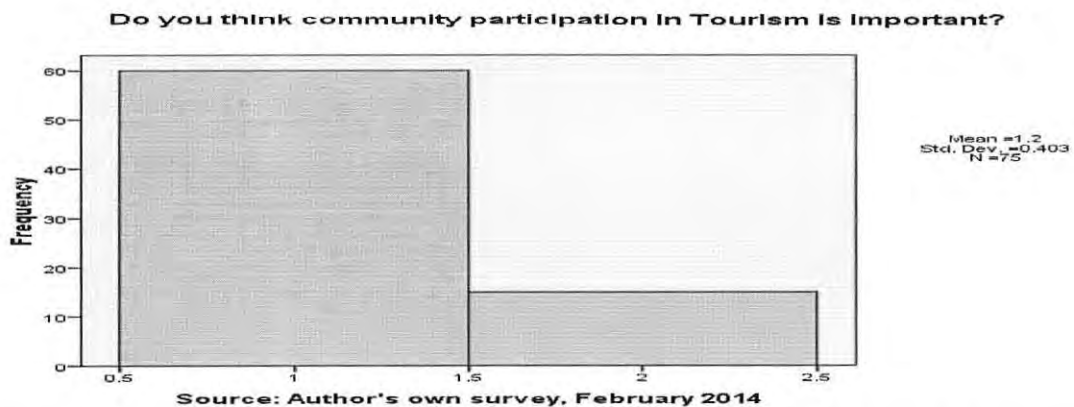


Figure 4.3: Attitude of communities on importance of community participation, February 2014

4.4 Community Based Ecotourism Related Activities in Lake Zengena and Its Environs

4.4.1 Locals' Engagement Condition in CBET Activities

As described above figure 4.4, the larger number of the locals in the lake area and the surrounding though they believe that community participation is essential, the majority of the respondents didn't yet participate in any tourism related activities which shares 66.7% and the rest 33.3% of the respondents have participated in tourism related projects (figure 4.5).

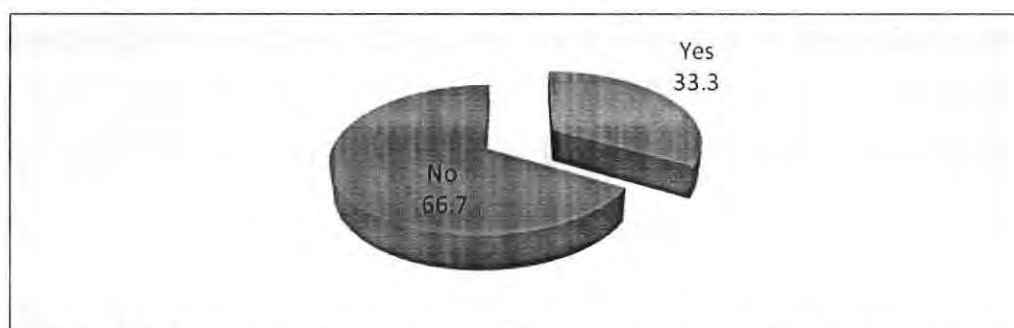


Figure 4.4: Engagement of locals in CBET activities, February 2014

4.4.2 The State of CBET Activity in Lake Zengena and Its Environs

Table 4.8: The State of CBET activity in Lake Zengena and its environs

Is there CBET activity in the Lake Zengena area?	
	Frequency
Yes	6
No	10
Total	16

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As indicated above in the table in detail, the area having an adequate potential for CBET development did not yet possess a significant CBET activity in which among the respondents 10 of them know as there is no CBET practice whereas about 6 of them believe that there is such a CBET practice. As surveyed in the field observation and

and plan they have (KII). As a pioneer, the guiding service in 2011 and scouts in 2013 to a lesser extent had been organized from the community members.

4.4.3 Community's Involvement in the CBET Related Activities in the Study Area

As described below in the table 4.9, some of the community members were involved and the rest need to involve in different community based ecotourism related activities but they are not well involved in all tourism activities equally as it can be observed in the table. As shown below from the total respondents of sample HH members witnessed that locals in Lake Zengena and the surroundings have been involved in trading of souvenirs (64%), producing souvenirs (62.7%), guiding (29.3%), working being as employees (54.7%) in the lake area and renting of horses (34.7%). Here, a small number of HH members only involved in guiding and renting of horses. But the areas of involvement that communities involved are not organized by responsible body as CBET activities rather communities practice simply as the alternative means of revenue supporting their livelihood by themselves.

This shows that the local communities are not well participating in the CBET possibilities though the existence of lesser involvement indicates those possible areas that can have a potential for the participation of the local communities in the best possible way in the development of CBET in the Lake Zengena and its environs.

Table 4.9: Community's involvement in the CBET activities in Lake Zengena and its environs

No.	CBET activity areas for community involvement	Yes		No	
		Count	percent	Count	Percent
1	Trading of souvenirs	48	64.0	27	36.0
2	Producing souvenirs	47	62.7	28	37.3
3	Guiding	22	29.3	53	70.7
4	As Employee in the lake area	41	54.7	34	45.3
5	Renting horses	26	34.7	49	65.3

Source: Author's own survey, February 2014

4.4.4 Efforts Made to Initiate CBET Projects in the Study Area

Table 4.10: Initiatives made to CBET activity projects in the study area

Is there any initiative to make credit available for micro business activity in tourism in your locality?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	24.0
No	57	76.0
Have you been allowed to forward ideas for overall tourism development issues e.g., decision making in your Community?		
Yes	25	33.3
No	50	66.7

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

In relation to the initiatives to help the locals to participate and motivate in CBET development by the credit and other financial institutions to set up at a micro and small scale business in tourism sector, the majority of the respondents (76%) exhibit that there is no any initiative made by the local NGOs and government organizations and the rest 24% of the respondents suggest that there is an initiative. Similarly, as indicated above, the respondents reply to the issue of community participation in decision making and other issues in the development process of tourism by the authorized body in the lake area, 66.7% of them said that they haven't yet participated in any discussions to suggest their view while 33.3% of them replied they have participated in tourism development issues in Lake Zengena and the surroundings.

4.4.5 Level of Local Involvement in Tourism Projects in the Lake Area

As indicated in the figure below, of the respondents those who are involved in the CBET activities to forward their views and to play their role in development the level of involvement varies between low and no opinion (each 6.2%), medium (50%) and high and very high (each 18.8%). These show the majority of the respondents involved in initiating their views have chance to be involved in a medium level which reach 50%. Therefore, the participation level as per the survey is not fully engaging locals in every step of CBET development. Therefore, the level of involvement of the communities should be improved.

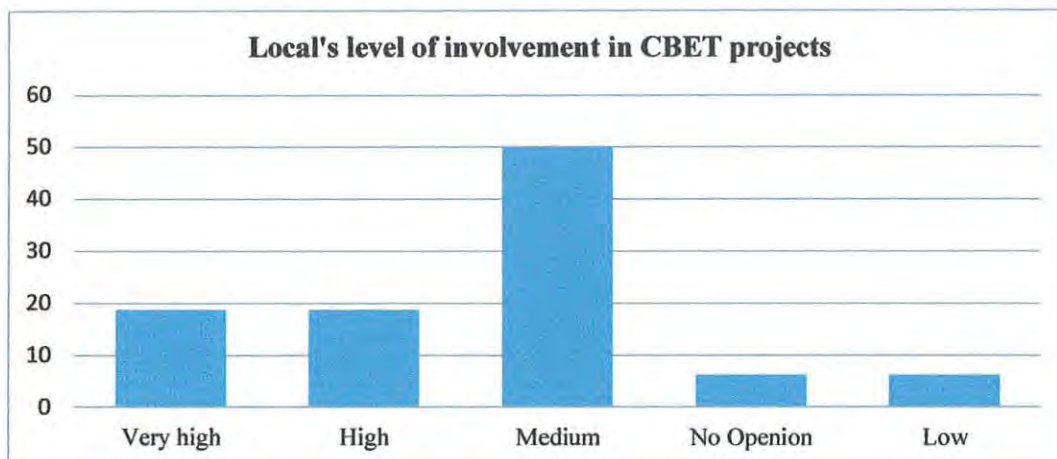


Figure 4.5: Local's level of involvement in CBET related projects, February 2014

4.4.6 Existence of Associations Working on Tourism in Lake Zengena and Its Environs

Many literatures support the idea that many associations both governmental and non-governmental could have an important role in the development of CBET where communities are the sources of tourism resources so much so that in a project which requires the participation of the community at a significant level (Drumm and Moore, 2002).

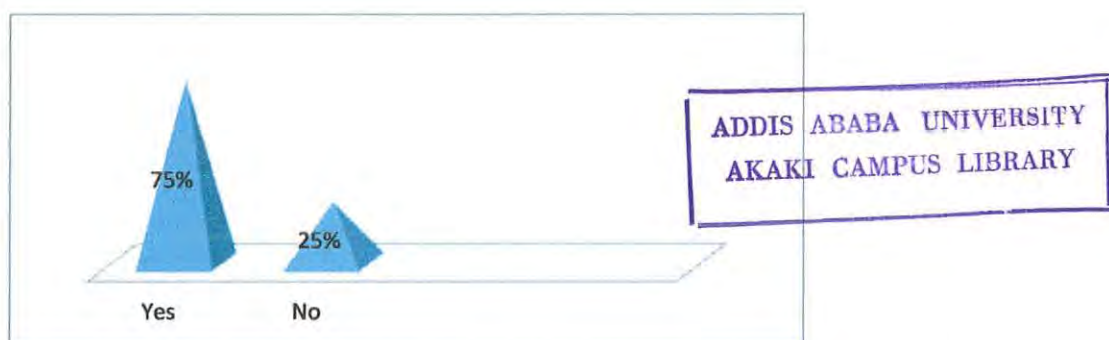


Figure 4.6: Existence of Associations working on tourism on Lake Zengena, February 2014

This study found out the existence of important associations working on tourism in a significant level such as Kessa-chewsa and Injibara surrounding residents' tour guide associations and scouts associations.

4.5 Challenges of CBET Development in Lake Zengena and Its Environs

The development of CBET in a proper and sustainable way is not a simple task. Because the idea of CBET involves a tourism project that will enhance the participation of locals both in decision making and benefit sharing that can conserve the environment and improve the livelihood of local communities. Due to these facts developing CBET particularly in untouched destinations like Lake Zengena in which everything is launched at grassroots level can be challenging. This is because of the variety of challenges that Lake Zengena is also facing now a days in the attempt to develop CBET in the lake environs. The researcher took different elements to explore the main hindrances for the underdeveloped CBET activities in the lake and its surroundings. Below is an elaboration of the major challenges:

4.5.1 Major Barriers to CBET Development In and Around the Lake

As described in figure 4.8 below, expert respondents identified that Government attention (50%), lack of community awareness and willingness to participate (37.5%), and lack of skilled manpower (12.5%) are indicated as the major leading challenges in the development process of CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs. In addition, there are also many other hindrances that will hinder the development of CBET in the study area.

But lack of appropriate tourism development policy and lack of budget are identified by the respondents as they are not among the major challenges in CBET development in the study area and the result shows nothing in the above figure. (*Refer: Appendix 2, question 13*).

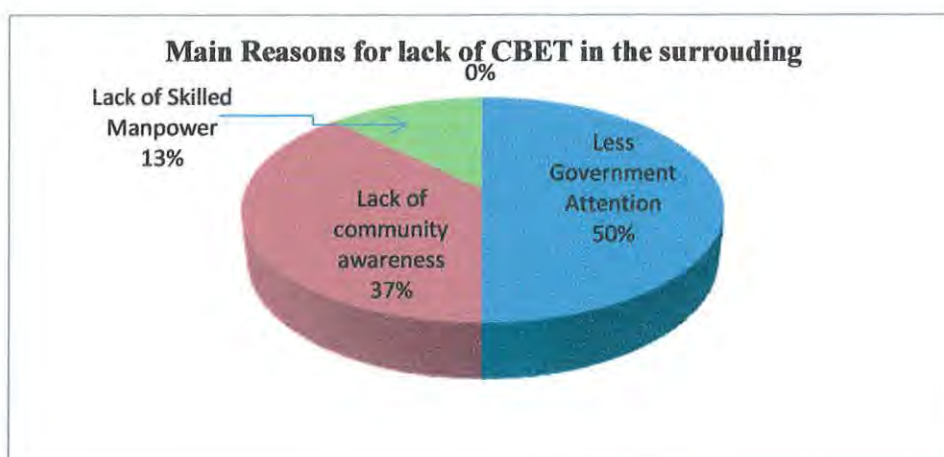


Figure 4.7: Reasons for lack of CBET practice in Lake Zengena and its environs, field survey, February 2014

4.5.2 Community Participation Challenges in CBET Development in the Study Area

Table 4.11: Potential participation barriers of communities

No.	Potential participation barriers	Yes		No	
		Count	percent	Count	Percent
1	Lack of awareness	46	61.3	29	38.7
2	Lack of financial and credit facilities	29	38.7	46	61.3
3	Busy with farming	24	32.0	51	68.0
4	Lack of market	43	57.3	32	42.7
5	Lack of opportunity	58	77.3	17	22.7
6	Lack of technical skill	28	37.3	47	62.7
7	Not interested at all	18	24.0	57	76.0

Source: Author's own survey, February 2014

On contrary to the opportunities that the communities can participate, there are some problems identified which can hinder communities from participation in the study area. As represented in the table below the major factors that hinder communities from participation are: lack of opportunity (77.3%), lack of awareness (61.3%) and lack of enough market (57.3%) and the other potential factors are not identified by the respondents as a major challenge which include lack of financial and credit facilities (61.3%), lack of technical skill (62.7%), busy with farming (68.0%), not interested at all (76.0%) in which they didn't consider as hindrances.

4.5.2.1 Lack of Good Government Attention and Other SHs Participation

Table 4.12: Lack of government and other SHS participation

Lack of government and other SHS participation	
	Frequency
Strongly agree	12
Agree	4

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

Community based ecotourism, as a logical component of community development, requires effective co-ordination of the various stakeholders. Governments, the private enterprise, local communities, and NGOs all have vital roles to play in the area of eco tourism activities in Lake Zengena (Meguid, no date). As described in the above table lack of government attention and other SHs participation are major challenges to develop CBET in the study area. All the respondents from the culture and tourism bureau agreed as it is a major hindrance in which 75% of them responded strongly agree and 25% of them also agreed up on it. In the due course of this thesis, the different data collection instruments such as KII and FGD discussions also assured that government gives little/no attention, NGOs and many associations didn't participate at a significant level in tourism. But these groups are the major actors in other sectors such as health, education and agriculture. There are associations such as Awi Development Association and other organizations like Amhara Rehabilitation and Development Organization and world vision- Ethiopia who are working in other sectors but still not working in tourism except Awi Development Association which has been involved at least in tourism aspect at zonal level by assisting establishing Awi Cultural Center.

4.5.2.2 Lack of Skilled Manpower and Budget

Another perceived challenge to develop CBET in the area identified is lack of skilled man power and budget (50%) who strongly agreed and others (25%) of the respondents had agreed as lack of skilled manpower and budget is a challenge for CBET in the area. In general 75% of the respondents had agreed as lack of skilled manpower and finance are among the major challenges to develop CBET. The rest 12.5% each was disagreed and believes that these as a factor are poor.

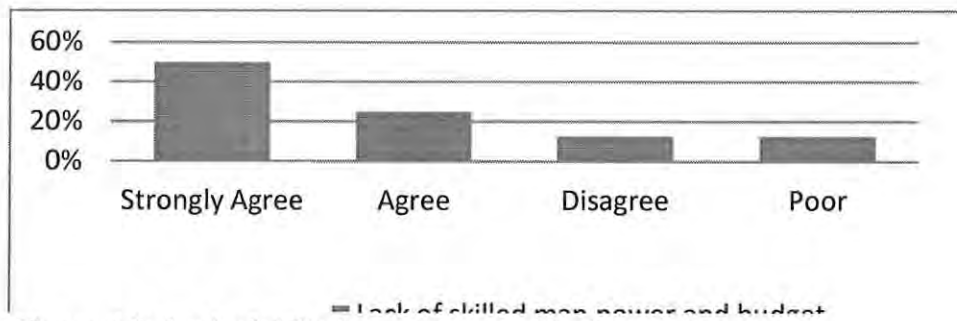


Figure 4.8: Lack of skilled man power and budget

4.5.2.3 Use of the Lake as a Source of "Holly Water" by the Church

As presented below, the other main challenge in the area is the service offered by the lake for the religious purpose of which 12 of them believed that this issue has been creating a big problem for the developing CBET and launching ecotourism projects peacefully. As per the personal observation and the KII's idea the lake is being used as a source of holly water for the two monasteries; St. Michael and St. Gabriel which are near by the lake.

Table 4.13: Use of lake as a source of "Holly Water" by the church

Use of lake as a source of "Holly Water" by the church	
	Frequency
Strongly Agree	12
Agree	2
Strongly disagree	2

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

Because of this reason, swimming, boating and even fishing are not allowed and besides the boat that has been brought by Bahir Dar University for the sake of research and the boat is kept non functional since the societies and the religious leaders didn't accept the idea of the CBET projects. They need the alternative option but the problem with this one is also they didn't support the activity made on the lake because of their religious attachment to the lake. As they believed the option for holly water will not be as good as the natural water which they are getting from the lake. But on the other hand the use of the lake might be good for CBET in the area because there are good celebrities that are being conducted especially on major festive times monthly (19th of each month according

to Ethiopian calendar to celebrate St. Gabriel and for baptism and to take *tsebel* and for *blessing*), and the rest on Epiphany. This is also a center for communities in the surrounding and from the town from Injibara, Addis Qidam, Tilili, Chageni and others too. As per the FGD too, the communities had brought big issues regarding their main source for the holly water and they are fear of the alternative source for holly water and its curative power of the alternative water if brought.

4.5.2.4 Lack of Infrastructure

Lack of infrastructure is also another major hindrance for the CBET development as described in the table in which 4 of the respondents from the experts expressed as they strongly agree and the rest one (1) also suggested as they agree with it as a challenge. And as observed during the field time there are no facilities other than the cross-country asphalted road that is 100m far from the lake; no enough schools, enough water, electricity and toilets and others for instance grinding mill for the locals are not also available.

Table 4.14: Lack of Infrastructural facilities

Descriptive statistics	Frequency
Strongly agree	4
Agree	1
Disagree	1
Strongly Disagree	2
Missing	8

Source: Author's own Survey, February 2014

Even the communities added; electricity and modern grinding facilities/grinding mill are not available and these are their priority need areas for their livelihood raised during interviews and FGD. This has also created a problem for the tourists who seldom engage in camping because they are forced to use open-air toilets and with no clean water and electricity except sourced from Zengena Lake.

4.5.2.5 Lack of Good Tourism Development Policy and Land Degradation on Tourism Resources Due to Agriculture

As far as the survey is concerned, the majority of the respondents as described in the table below expressed that lack of good tourism development policy is an obstacle to the development of CBET which constitutes strongly agree (2) and agree (4). The rest two/2/ strongly disagree and one/1/ were neutral. On the other hand, only 5 of them agree with degradation of the environment due to agriculture as a hindrance to CBET development but the survey shows 8 and 1 of them are neutral and strongly disagree to consider this variable as a negative factor for CBET development respectively. Therefore, lack of good tourism development policy is a potential obstacle where as land degradation is not a major factor for the study area to develop CBET.

Table 4.15: Lack of good tourism development policy and Degradation

Lack of good tourism development policy		Degradation by agricultural practices on tourism resources
	Frequency	Frequency
Strongly agree	1	2
Agree	4	5
Neutral	1	8
Strongly disagree	2	1

Source: Author's own survey, February 2014

As per the field observation and FGD the area is not still as such degraded for tourism but due to the nature of the land the area is not as such fertile and is not productive for cereal production unlike its potential for plants such as the most famous plant in the area bamboo tree/ "kerkeha". But the area still remains good for tourism development although it is infertile for agriculture as different survey tools verified in this study.

4.5.2.6 Negative Community Attitude Towards Tourism and Community Conflicts on Resource Ownership

Table 4.16: Negative community attitude towards tourism and Community conflicts on resource ownership

1. Negative community attitude towards tourism		2. Community conflicts on resource ownership
N= 16	Frequency	Frequency
Strongly agree	4	2
Agree	8	4
Neutral	-	2
Disagree	2	6
Strongly disagree	2	2

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As discussed above in the table, the other challenges proposed were negative attitude of communities towards tourism and community conflicts on resource ownership. The survey shows the negative attitude towards tourism is among the major challenges for CBET development in which the majority of respondents 8 agreed whereas 4 of them also strongly agreed with it. In addition, interviews and FGD has explained that negative attitude is a significant factor because lack of awareness of locals and little involvement of local communities in the tourism projects. This is because the communities fear that tourism practices will bring negative impacts on them. As a result, it forces communities to build negative attitudes to tourism activities.

On the other hand, there is no significant level of conflicts among communities on resource ownership in which 6 disagree and 2 strongly disagree. As a result, the survey showed that resource ownership problem couldn't be factor affecting development of CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs. With respect to conflicts among communities, respondents elaborated that there is no any conflict among the communities but there is sometimes quarrel with government in the study area and they added it arises because the government deprives their right to participate and did not allow them to decide and suggest ideas (FGD and Interview).

4.5.2.7 Lack of Aesthetic Environment and Lack of Community Awareness Towards Tourism Industry

Table 4.17: *Lack of aesthetic environment and lack of community awareness towards tourism industry*

	Lack of aesthetic environment	Lack of community awareness towards tourism industry
	Frequency	Frequency
Strongly agree	4	10
Agree	2	4
Neutral	4	-
Disagree	4	2
Strongly disagree	2	-

Source: *Author's survey, February 2014*

As indicated above in the table, those who agreed with the idea that the area lacks aesthetic environment and those who didn't agree sums equal 4 in total on two opposite sides. Others had neutral stand 4 with regard to aesthetic environment. Therefore, it is fifty-fifty to conclude lack of an attractive aesthetic environment whether it is a challenge or an opportunity for CBET development. But as far as the observation is concerned the area posses good aesthetic environment with good walkways and suitable for camping and good landscape which can be an opportunity than a challenge.

Another challenge that is verified by the communities is community awareness problem about tourism and their resistance to the development of tourism related projects. As described in the table above, 10 of the respondents strongly agreed with the idea of lack of community awareness as a challenge and 4 of them also agreed with the idea. The rest 2 of them disagree with the idea that lack of community awareness towards tourism industry is a challenge in developing CBET in the area.

The existing community awareness problem will affect the need to establish accommodation facilities and developing variety of tourism practices viz.; conducting boating services, swimming, trekking, camping, fishing etc. This may be due to the

communities might perceive that tourism activities developed may deprive them not to have control over their resources around the lake and might degrade their social, economic and cultural value. That is why besides the environmentally unfriendly nature of constructions nearby the lake they are highly resistant against the development and construction of facilities and services in the area due to their less level of awareness about the industry and its benefits as supplemented by observation, FGD and interview with the local administrator, Awi Nationality Administrative Bureau Head and the Banja Woreda Culture and Tourism Bureau Head.

4.6 Prospects of CBET Development in Lake Zengena and Its Environs

Unlike the different challenges which hinder the CBET development in Lake Zengena and its environs, the area has good possibilities/ opportunities to develop CBET which are described below:

4.6.1 Abundance of Diverse Tourism Resources

The area's potential for CBET is undoubtedly significant for developing CBET. This is because Lake Zengena and its environs is rich in diverse and abundance natural resources combined with rich cultural resources both on the lake and its surrounding. Likely, 12 of the respondents in total (8-strongly agree and 4-agree) agreed that the area has the possibility to develop tourism projects like CBET so that the communities will be beneficiary in the development. The rest 2 were neutral and 2 were disagreed with this issue. Besides, as per the observations and KII the area is a strategic site to develop CBET having resources ranging from natural to cultural and from flora and fauna surrounding the lake to the beautiful landscape with highland environment.

Table 4.18: *Abundance and diverse tourism resources and Environmental degradation*

N= 16	<i>Abundance and diverse tourism resources</i>	Environmental degradation
	Frequency	Frequency
Strongly Agree	8	2
Agree	4	-
Neutral	2	6
Disagree	2	6
Strongly disagree	-	2

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

4.6.2 Environmental Degradation

As indicated above in the table (Table 4.18), environmental degradation is not identified as an opportunity to CBET development rather the environmental degradation has been a problem in the destruction of natural and cultural resources. Besides, the lakes richest diversified resources would also motivate the locals to use CBET practices as an opportunity in which they signify as they are eager in searching for the activity and better market to improve their livelihood.

4.6.3 Good and Aesthetic Environment and Availability of Credit Institutions

Table 4.19: *Good and aesthetic environment and Availability of credit institutions*

Good and aesthetic environment		Availability of credit institutions
	Frequency	Frequency
Strongly agree	10	4
Agree	-	4
Neutral	4	2
Disagree	-	4
Strongly disagree	2	2

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

As verified in the above table, Lake Zengena has a good aesthetic environment with a breath taking walkways and camping grounds possessing a green look and a lake containing clean water, beautiful landscape with highland environment as far as the survey and observation has concerned. And as per the quantitative survey data 10 of the respondents had strongly agreed that the area posses a good aesthetic environment, the others 4 were neutral and 2 of them revealed that the area has no attractive environment. But unlike the feelings that respondents show the area is undoubtedly rich in variety of cultural and natural resources with a clean and healthy aesthetic environment.

With regard to the availability of credit institutions that can support particularly tourism projects in funding are not still as such significant as there exists in supporting the sector. But as survey revealed half of them (strongly agree and agree; 4 each) as there are credit institutions listing them mainly ACSI (Amhara Credit and Saving Institution) and Farmers' Cooperative Works Union as the main creditors. On the other hand, 2 were neutral and the rest 4 (disagree) and 2(strongly disagree) of the respondents did not have the idea about the existence of credit institutions for tourism projects in particular.

As it had been experienced in the fieldwork, raised by majority of local respondents was lack of finance among the main problems in addition to government attention, awareness problems and lack of skilled manpower that might have caused the locals not to be engaged themselves in ecotourism projects. This lack of finance is because of the little consideration of the sector and less attention of credit facilities to tourism related projects. Likewise, one can see nothing that has been done there tangibly which could be considered as any of tourism projects. On the other hand, there are large number of young males and females who are able to work but not working due to financial problems in which the family couldn't afford the financial need of CBET projects by themselves as the subjects of this research had described. Particularly the local communities added the local, woreda and the nationality administration organ of the government didn't support the locals financially besides little effort was made in organizing four tour guide members three years ago and scouts with less than a year ago. In general one could say credit institutions available are mainly concerned with other sectors than tourism.

4.6.4 Availability of Community Associations, Good Infrastructure Facilities and Communities Attitude Towards Tourism

Table 4.20: Community associations, availability of infrastructure facilities and communities' attitude towards tourism

Availability of "Community associations: youth, one to five, "Feres mahber" etc existence		Availability of good infrastructure facilities	Communities attitude towards tourism
N=16 (<i>Experts</i>)	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
Strongly agree	10	3	2
Agree	2	4	6
Neutral	-	-	2
Disagree	2	7	6
Strongly disagree	-	2	-

Source: Author's own survey, February 2014

As indicated above, there are community associations like sebat bet agaw yalem *Feresegnoch mahiber* (Horse Associations) and one to five youth associations are the great opportunities to the development of CBET in the study areas witnessed by 10 of the respondents. The rest 2 of them had agreed with the existence of the associations and others (2) of them replied as such associations are not the opportunities. Especially, the cultural community associations of the Horse Associations (*Feres Mahiber*) and Non-horse Associations (*Alem mahiber*) had strong ties with the Awi communities in different occasions like funeral, marriage ceremonies, religious festivities such as *Timket* and festive of *crown of tabots or nigis* in nearby church which are colorful ones (observation and FGD). Therefore, such situations create a favorable condition so as to make the communities to work together while developing CBET activities in the Lake Zengna and its environs.

4.6.5 Availability of Good Infrastructure Facilities

Another factor that might be considered as an opportunity is availability of infrastructure (clean water, electricity, road, school etc.), so as to enhance the CBET projects. As described above, the respondents showed that 3 and 4 of them responded as they strongly agree and agree respectively and whereas 7 and 2 of the samples disagree and strongly disagree respectively. This indicates that there is no good infrastructure in the study area. Similarly, as per the observation, the interview and the FGD data, the area is still poor in infrastructure as there are no roads connecting the site with other areas, no enough schools, no clean water except rivers as a source of potable water, no electricity to the area as a tourism site, no modern grinding machine/grinding mill facilities for the livelihood of HHs. Therefore, there are no good facilities though they believed infrastructure is vital in tourism related projects like CBET.

4.6.6 Communities Attitude Towards Tourism

Communities' attitude towards tourism in the study area would be a significant opportunity to develop CBET in areas where the resources and the community are highly interconnected like Lake Zengena where the communities' culture and religious belief are highly attached to the resource. Thus, in such areas the communities should be the active participants in the whole process of community based ecotourism development both in conservation, decision making and benefit sharing so that they will have positive attitude towards the sector. As per the data in the above **table 4.20**: 2 of them have strongly agreed, 6 agreed, 2 were neutral and the rest 6 disagreed with the attitude of the communities towards tourism. As this study stretched to personal observation, literatures, interviews and FGD in addition to the administered questionnaires which then indicates the communities are comfortable with the tourism development as an alternative means of income. Because, the revenue generated from their main livelihood like agriculture is not adequate. But what they fear is they would lose the lake's water and its spirituality for their curative medicine- "*tsebel*" and other church services. Another fear on behalf of the communities is that the investors who took the land around the lake for establishing

different tourism establishments might take and own all areas regardless of considering the communities' benefits. Furthermore, they fear that they will be banned from any of the ecotourism practices and from their residential area because of the tourism development. Unless they are welcomed towards the development of tourism activities held and the tourism related projects developed in and around Lake Zengena, they might develop a negative connotation towards tourism if no due attention is given to the community.

4.6.7 Previous Experience Obtained from Tourism Projects in and Elsewhere

As shown in figure 4.19 below and supported by other data collection instruments (interview, and literatures), it shows that previous experiences have also their own role in the development of CBET. So, the majority of the respondents (8) bear that previous experience had their own role and the rest 4 each represents those who are neutral and those who disagree with experience from other areas that had developed CBET in potential ecotourism sites. Therefore, as far as the interviews held with Ato Fetene Sewagegn (Head, ANAZ Culture and Tourism Bureau and Ato Tadele Biresaw (Head, Banja Woreda Culture and Tourism Office), they had participated in different experience sharing programs and workshops to get previous other experiences from areas of: The community-managed Guassa Area- Menz, SMNP (Semien Mountains National Park), Meket worda CBET to get experiences and adopt in to destinations in the ANAZ at large and the Banja worda in particular. Besides, the CBET practice started in Walki watershed area has also provide a lesson to them to replicate better experiences from those areas and to practice in other areas within their domain. So, previous experience gained from other areas like Guassa Menz in North Shoa zone, in Meket Woreda in North Wello zone and SMNP in North Gondar zone and Walki Watershed in Banja worda could be an opportunity to develop CBET in the Lake Zengena and its environs which could be replicated from them.

This had helped them to start at least at minimum scale in Lake Zengena recently is the experience which they get from other areas elsewhere.

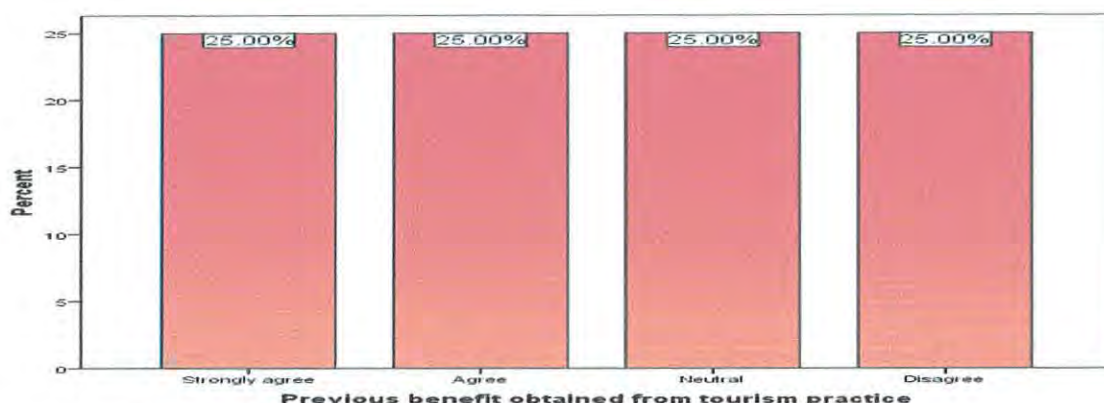


Figure 4.9: Previous benefit gained from tourism practice in the area (Author's survey, 2014)

4.6.8 Good Institutional Arrangements and Other Related Institutions

As demonstrated below in figure 4.11, majority of sample experts did not agree blaming there are no good institutional arrangements both in the tourism and other related sectors like agriculture and land administration and environmental conservation which can help to develop CBET. Among the respondents 6 of them disagreed with the idea of existence of good institutional arrangement in the study area. While others 6 in total sum (who strongly agree, 4 and those agree, 6 of them argued that there is a good institutional arrangement that can enable CBET to be developed. And the rest 4 are neutral. CBET to be developed in a sustainable way there should be good tourism development policy arrangements, rules and regulations that should be set aside for healthy tourism operation.

As far as this study survey concerned, though there are good institutional arrangements for investments and other community frameworks, they are not well organized and fully practical in the study area. But to a lesser extent the Awi Nationality Administration Culture and Tourism Bureau in collaboration with other sectors set guiding rules as minimum requirements that should be fulfilled by any modern or cultural lodge as well as any other Ecotourism Investment different sites giving due attention to lakes and watershed areas. Below are the lists of those requirements;

1. To get the investment license, the investor should fulfill
 - a. Business plan/project proposal
 - b. 30% of investment capital bank statement from legally established bank

2. From environmental conservation and land administration perspective;
 - a. Approved site and sanitary plan
 - b. Approved land use plan
 - c. Development area land use planning and destination geological study file
 - d. Forest enterprise agreement for any removal of trees in the construction area
 - e. Any replacement plan for trees removed with specific time reference and plant type that will be planted.
 - f. Security measures taken between the lake and the lodge
 - g. Assurance of project being free from improper natural resource deforestation
 - h. Approval of proper sewerage disposal system not to enter to the lake
 - i. Temporary toilet during the construction period
 - j. Any soil, stone or any part of construction material not to disturb the natural environment during construction period and after operation should be assured.

(Awi Nationality Administration Culture and Tourism Bureau, 2013)

Therefore, this can help us at least to a lesser extent starting to explore the sector forward in general and CBET development in particular in environmentally friendly manner in the study area.

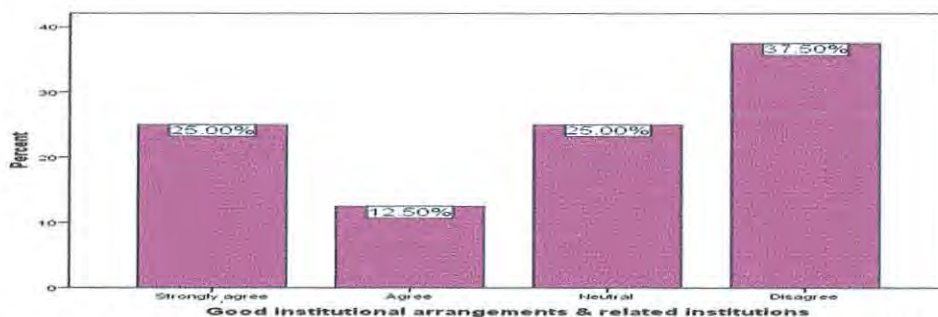


Figure 4.10: Good Institutional Arrangements and related infrastructure (Survey, 2014)

4.7 Assessment of Availability of Accommodation and Other Infrastructure

The other elements that should be taken into account in the development of CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs are the availability and access to infrastructure. Based on this perspective, the study strives to assess the existing infrastructural condition in the area.

As described below in the table 4.21, the area has access to road transportation with only 100m from the main road in which 12 of them verified its access to the main cross country road. On the other hand 4 of them said that there is poor road facility. Besides, the lakes location along the historic route is also another opportunity for the CBET and to make the area as a part of the historic route.

With regard to accommodation establishments the whole respondents (16) agreed that there are no any standard accommodation establishments that can host tourists both at the site and in zonal town, Injibara. It was also supplemented by the field observation as there is no any standard food and beverage establishments that can host visitors to the lake. There are no as such good and furnished health care facilities around the lake and it is difficult to assist guests if problems occur and the nearby communities too. And, the locals are also obliged for any health matters to go either town to Kessa or Injibara. So this is also another problem to develop CBET which is demonstrated by the sample as 12 of them referred it as it is poor while 4 of them said there are good health care facilities. Indeed, there is only one hospital in Injibara which is under construction to serve for the whole zone at large.

As it has been expressed briefly in the table 4.21 below, there are educational centers established not aimed for CBET development which has been supported by the survey above as 10 (Good), and the rest each 2 of respondents verified as very good, neutral and poor. Actually there is only first cycle primary school nearby the lake. For the 2nd cycle primary level education and 2^{ndary} school education their children are forced to go either to Kessa town and Injibara. This has been blamed by the communities because it results

them for high expense and they are scarifying a lot as compared to their income generated to send their children to schools (FGD). So, these reflections of the respondents' leads to access to educational centers of should be improved.

Table 4.21: The existing status of infrastructural facilities in the study area

List of facilities	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Neutral	Poor
	<i>freq</i>	<i>freq</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>freq</i>	<i>freq</i>
Road transportation facilities	4	4	4	-	4
Accommodation facilities (hotels, pensions, lodges)	-	-	-	-	16
Health care center	-	-	4	-	12
Educational centers	-	2	10	2	2
Tourist information centers	-	-	4	-	12
Water and electricity	2	-	2	-	12
Social and cultural event centers	-	-	4	4	8
Training institutions like TVET and colleges	-	2	2	4	8
Financial Institutions; Banks and credit associations	2	4	2	-	8
Good camping grounds and lodges	6	-	4	-	6
Note: - <i>freq</i> = Frequency					

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

The majority of the respondents (12) also expressed that there is poor tourist information center that could help visitors in providing information about the area and that will enhance awareness about the area's tourism potential. Even there is no a single tourist information center not only at destination level but also at the zonal level. Likewise, the area is not furnished with infrastructure like water and electricity in which 12 respondents believed as there is poor facility of water and electricity. Mainly the locals are highly dependent up on rivers and pond water since there is no as such potable water except one water pipe that was constructed by the World Vision- Ethiopia. Besides water and electricity there is no such a social and cultural event center except the Awi Cultural Center located at Injibara now at finishing stage and it gives service recently. For that

matter, 8 of respondents agreed with the idea that social and cultural event centers are poor enough and the rest (each 4) are neutral and good.

The other issue that would be raised while talking CBET development in the area is the availability of training institutions that would have the ability to create literate human power in running healthy and sustainable tourism business development. Here, 8 of the samples represent that the existence of training institutions is poor while others said neutral (4), good and very good (2 each). As per the interviews during the fieldwork two or three years before this study was conducted, there was government technical and vocational training center which trained individuals in tourism, in which one graduated from there now working as tour guide, but now a days the tourism and hospitality program has been closed.

The other referred facilities that could enable the CBET development so as to develop CBET business enterprises is the availability of credit facilities for tourism projects in the area but 8 of samples said there are no credit facilities for locals particularly for those involved in tourism. While others said that the availability is good (4) and the rest 4 are neutral. In any way there is no any credit service centers such as banks and other facilities providing due attention for tourism and community associations. This might be perceived as credit facilities might not have trust and confidence in tourism businesses (FGD and interview) which in return needs enough promotion and awareness creation.

Though the area is not as such well furnished with good infrastructures, it is good for camping. Here, 6 (Excellent), 4 (Good) for camping at open air but nothing more which can host guests like tents, sleeping bags and other camping grounds. The remaining respondents (6) said camping ground facilities are poor but with good walkways around the lake with healthy environment and with good peaceful social and political situation in the area.

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4.8 Tourism Policy Environment for CBET Development in Lake Zengena and Its Environs

As it is obvious, Ethiopia could be called as a land of contrasts which is highly endowed with potential immense natural, cultural and historical tourism resources. If so, these resources should be utilized in the proper way so as to push the industry forward in the right track which can enhance the local communities' livelihood through the wise utilization of those resources. This requires a good tourism policy for the implementation of the various tourism related practices in different tourism destinations through the cooperation of various stakeholders.

Because of the absence of a clear policy that would lay the direction for the cooperation and coordination that should exist between the government, the private sector, the community at tourist attraction sites, the general public and other stakeholders, it has not been possible for the country to derive full benefits from the sector, and development has remained uncoordinated and unsustainable (MCT, 2009). Taking this into account, Ethiopia has established a tourism development policy in 2009 aimed at enhancing the tourism sector so as to contribute a big share to the country's economy.

This policy formulated in 2009 by FDRE Ministry of Culture and Tourism gives due attention to:

- ✧ guiding the sector in a broad based development framework,
- ✧ developing the existing and new tourism attractions and products,
- ✧ expanding the infrastructure and tourist services that are vital for the growth of the sector,
- ✧ ensuring that the country benefits from the sector by being sufficiently competitive in the international tourism market, and
- ✧ Solving the serious limitations in capacities which are apparent in the industry.

(FDRE Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2009)

The FDRE Ministry of Culture and Tourism paying due attention, the Ethiopian Tourism Development Policy of 2009 set main policy and strategies so as to guide the sector in a broad based all encompassing direction. Here are the under listed policy and strategy areas for the development of tourism in the country.

1. Integrating tourism development into key development policies and strategies of the country
2. Developing the existing and new tourist attractions in variety, scale and quality
3. Expansion of infrastructure and tourist facilities essential for tourism development
4. Undertaking promotional work through the creation of strong market ties in order to become competitive on the international market
5. Strengthening the collaborative relationship among actors participating in tourism development (the main actor includes: the government organs, the private sectors and development investors, the local communities at tourist attraction sites, the civil societies and the general public).
6. Overcoming the serious capacity limitations observed in the industry.

(FDRE Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2009)

Formulating such a tourism development policy the FDRE Ministry of Culture and Tourism also put how the source of funding could be gained for the tourism projects and other facilities in such a way those projects or practices can be financed on regular financing and extra-ordinary financing which could be done together with the main stake holders and financial institutions. Therefore, it's up to the local government bodies and destination managers to decide up on how to work towards tourism development. As one segment of the tourism sector; CBET can also be developed particularly in the study area because the policy is open to work any sustainable tourism activity. Though the policy is thought to be good in policy framework but as far as this study was concerned in the area: there lacks implementation plan in the development of tourism, disintegrated existence of collaboration of stakeholders, and still it lacks the financing sector environment.

In any way, the tourism policy of the country of Ethiopia had at least a blue print for working in the development of tourism related projects. Besides in 2014 this year a new organ of the government which work towards the development of tourism had been

established which is “Tourism Development Council” so as to make the sector grow faster and sustainable. But still in the tourism sector there is a need to make practical plans along with destination development plans which could be done at destination level.

4.9 Role of Stakeholders in Developing CBET

Stakeholders are those main actors who are responsible and beneficiary in a certain development process or operation and success of a certain business or any other type. Similarly, CBET had its own stakeholders which could play a lot in the development and operation of tourism practices in the planning, developing and conserving as well as operation of established projects. Here below in the table is the summary of major identified stakeholders’ role in the development and operation of CBET in the study area.

Table 4.22: Role and responsibilities of stakeholders in CBET development

Stakeholders at each level	Roles
Amhara Culture, Tourism and Parks Development Bureau and ANAZ and Banja Woreda Culture and Tourism Bureau	✎ Planning and developing policies and strategies for developing CBET ✎ Formulating awareness creation mechanisms ✎ Supervision of the tourism activities ✎ Release fund for developing facilities and services ✎ Arranging marketing and promotion activities ✎ Protection and conservation of resources ✎ Make a clear administration structure for CBET ✎ Working towards collaboration for the development of the area with other sectors operating in the study area. ✎ Develop data base inventory of tourism resources
Awi Nationality Administration and Banja woreda Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment Conservation and Land Use Administration	• Advocate the use of modern and integrated farming along with tourism • Conservation of natural resources of Lake Zengena area • Developing appropriate land use planning • Creating awareness program for the communities • Helping the communities around the lake in organizing task force • Undertaking environmental impact assessment about tourism projects in the area
Awi Nationality Administration and Banja woreda Administration Bureau	✎ Providing capacity building training ✎ Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation activities and roles ✎ Involving in the demarcation of Lake Zengena and surroundings ✎ Fulfills institutional facilities and other infrastructure ✎ Provide assistance to CBET projects in finance and advisory services

ANAZ and Banja Woreda Administration and peace and security bureau	✓ Involving in settlement of peace and security in the area ✓ Working in the legal practice of tourism projects ✓ Assuring the legal implementation of policies, rules and regulation ✓ Participating in the development, zoning and other process
Local communities	○ Participating in the planning and development of CBET ○ Being key players in conservation of natural and natural heritages ○ Providing locally produced supplies, raw materials for accommodation ○ Be a part in settling peace and treat customers in well manner
Banja woreda and Kessa-chewsa kebele Farmers' cooperative union	▪ Participating in the development in an organized manner ▪ Assisting in financial aspect to members working in CBET ▪ Providing factory products where supply is challenging ▪ Participating in conservation through organizing groups
NGO's (World Vision, Awi Development Association, ARDO)	* Providing assistance in financial, material and technical support * Take part in destination development * Working on community empowerment and capacity building * Providing consultancy services to customers * Creation of awareness, conducting various research on the area * Conducting and financing researches made on the area * Participate in conservation of the environment, and other values
Bahir Dar University and Injibara Polytechnic College	☞ Conducting research on the area ☞ Supporting the surrounding area materially and scholarly ☞ Assist in the soft ware part of ecotourism development ☞ Providing technical support ☞ Creation of environmental awareness ☞ Conducting research in the area ☞ Co-ordination and integration work for sustainable development of the study area
Private organizations	◆ Participate in the provision of quality tourism services in types and capacities required ◆ Involve in the expansion of infrastructure needed in the ◆ Localities of major destinations ◆ Participate in the protection of heritage ◆ Working legally in the development of CBET

Source: Author's survey, February 2014

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Community based ecotourism is undoubtedly crucial for the Lake Zengena and its environs so to serve as a compromising tool to enhance the livelihood of locals and bring sustainable development through the conservation of the biological, physical and cultural environment.

Lake Zengena and its environs are homes of diversified tourism resources with a potential to develop community based ecotourism. It is amongst the potential destinations for CBET development. Those resources are mainly natural and cultural resources. In regard to the natural resources the area has been endowed with variety of natural resources which include Lake Zengena, Gubil and Darkan Mountains, wild life (Columbus monkey, hyena, etc) and flora species (*Yehabesha tid*, *bamboo/kerkeha plantation*, *acacia trees*, etc), scenic landscape, good aesthetics, highland climatic condition and more. Having such resources, activities such as trekking via walk ways and in jungles, swimming, boating, camping, scuba diving, photography and other related projects could be developed and practiced.

Culturally, the area has also been identified by this study as a home of abundant and colorful cultural assets. Lake Zengena and its environs are rich in cultural values which range from the religious sites and their festive and ceremonies to handicrafts, *sebat bet agaw yalem feresegnoch mahiber*, weaving, their living style and their social ceremonies of funeral and marriage ceremonies. This could have a potential to develop religious tourism, event tourism, festival tourism, rural tourism through development of the souvenir shops, live weaving and other CBET activities. In this study, infrastructural facilities have been identified as key role players in the development of community based ecotourism practices in Lake Zengena and its environs. As portrayed in this study, there are poor infrastructural facilities such as schools, roads, electricity, water and accommodation. In fact, a little bit progress in the town of Injibara.

The study has shown that unlike the adequate potential of the area with diverse and immense tourism potential, there are challenges that may hinder CBET development in the area. For instance, lack of government and other stakeholders' participation and attention, poor infrastructural facilities, lack of skilled manpower and budget, lack of market, little awareness of the community towards tourism and use of the lake as a source of "Holly water" etc are among the major challenges.

On the other hand, good and aesthetic environment, tourism policy frameworks, abundance of tourism resources, accessibility to the main road and its location on the way to Bahir Dar, Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Great Renaissance Dam, existing poverty in the society and environmental degradation for agriculture, communities attitude towards tourism as an alternative means were also among the opportunities identified by this study.

CBET in its nature requires the high involvement of the local communities and their active participation. Because their participation would create a sense of ownership and conservation of the resources so that CBET could be developed in the best possible way. And, the study identified and described activities that communities could participate in the production and sale of handicrafts and souvenirs, horse renting, providing information or guiding and scouting, production and supply of raw materials and other agricultural products to accommodation establishments, production of traditional furniture and other activities.

The research also found that CBET could not be developed without the involvement and coordination of variety of major stakeholders. Of the key role players identified were the Amhara regional, ANAZ and Banja woreda culture and tourism bureau, ANAZ and Banja woreda agriculture and rural development, ANAZ and Banja woreda environmental conservation and land administration, Administration and peace and security, Administration Bureaus, Amhara Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Banja Woreda and Kessa-Chewsa Kebele Farmers' Cooperative Union, Awi Development Association, World Vision- Ethiopia, the local communities and private

organizations. The integration of those stakeholders will result in the success of CBET development.

The finding proved that CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs can bring an alternative option to locals along with other sectors mainly agriculture bringing sustainable development through the conservation of all encompassing environment. So that it will benefit the local community and enhance their living standard.

5.2 Recommendation

This study has assessed and identified the major challenges and prospects of CBET development in Lake Zengena and its environs. As this study is the pioneer research in the study area, it assessed the potential tourism resources that the study area is endowed. So as to utilize the potential resources and develop CBET by overcoming those hindrances and using better opportunities available through the coordination of major stakeholders identified, the researcher has suggested the following recommendations.

- ✓ In order to develop CBET in Lake Zengena and its environs, tourism potentials should be identified, documented and mapped as well as promoted and publicized so as to create awareness. Besides, enough tourism promotional and marketing tools should be employed such as preparation of leaflets, brochures, folders, and designing websites, use of broadcast media to promote the potentials of the destination and to create market opportunity. In addition, enough community awareness programs should be conducted and trainings and discussions should be done through the communities' involvement to better utilize and conserve the environment as well as to avoid negative attitude of locals.
- ✓ Basic infrastructures should be established which can enhance the development of CBET through ecotourism and sustainability principles particularly: Standard accommodations (standardized hotels, cafes and restaurants, guest houses, tents, lodges, camping grounds should be constructed in the destination and nearby towns like Injibara. Besides, water and electricity in the area, health care, roads which connect different localities with the destination for transportation other than

trekking, schools has to be advanced and tourism programs should be started in colleges in the woreda and zone. These educational centers will train locals in tourism discipline. Moreover, enough sewerage systems, tourist information centers, banking and other source of finance should be developed.

- ✓ Preparing a tourism destination development plan and formulating tourism development package should be made and the study area should also be included in the historic route map for better CBET enhancement.
- ✓ The local communities should be the main role players of the CBET in the study area so that they should participate in decision making and benefit sharing as well as they should be given a prior chance in running CBET projects and other employment opportunities in the projects that might be done in study area.
- ✓ There should be a comparative advantage among different stakeholders in a win-win approach so as to conserve, plan and develop the CBET in a sustainable manner. In addition, the local, woreda and zonal government should create suitable grounds for potential investors and has to develop criteria for investment to make tourism projects sustainable.

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Other sources:

Pamphlets, folders, reports, leaflets and video and audio sources has been used

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Household Survey Questionnaires

Dear respondents,

The purpose of this questionnaire is to study the challenges and prospects of Community Based Eco-Tourism Development in Lake Zengena and its Environs. The information you provide will be used as part of a Master thesis research being conducted by Zemenu Bires Beza and supervised by Dr. Mulugeta Fisseha, Tourism & Development Program, College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University. The information gathered will be used solely for academic consumption. Your cooperation would be greatly appreciated and is of great importance.

Dear respected respondent,

- You do not need to write your name
- Make a check mark (✓) to your responses
- Please give only one answer to each item



Part I: Socio-Economic Questions

1. Village name: _____
2. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐
3. Marital status: Married ☐ Single ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced/Separated ☐
4. Age: below 15 ☐ 16- 30 ☐ 31- 45 ☐ 45-60 ☐ above 60 ☐
5. Ethnic background: Agaw ☐ Amhara ☐ Other ☐
6. Religion: Orthodox ☐ Muslim ☐ Protestant ☐ Other ☐
7. Education level _____
8. Including yourself, how many members of your household are currently living with you?
Male _____ Female _____ total _____
9. What is your main source of income for the household? Mark your response with "✓"
☐ Agriculture ☐ Daily wage ☐ Trade ☐ Salary ☐ Sales of handicraft
☐ Other, please specify _____
10. Is your main livelihood enough for your household: Yes ☐ No ☐
11. If your answer for question "7" is No please specify reasons for insufficiency?

Part II. Knowledge, Interest and Attitude toward Tourism and CBET

12. Do you know what Community based ecotourism means? ☐ Yes ☐ No
13. If your answer for question number 9 is 'yes', please write the major source of information?
- ☐ Radio and Television ☐ word of mouth
- ☐ Folder, Leaflets and brochures ☐ Internet
- ☐ Map ☐ Personal observation
- ☐ Training ☐ other please specify -----
14. Do you know that community based ecotourism is going on in your Kebele or Gott?
Yes ☐ No ☐
15. If your answer for "question 14" is Yes, What was your feeling when tourism was started in your locality? _____
16. Do you think you can have alternative livelihood along with farming? Yes ☐ No ☐
17. Do you appreciate the coming of foreign visitors? Yes ☐ No ☐
18. How do you feel when you meet/see foreign visitors?
Happy ☐ Disturbed ☐ No Opinion ☐ Embraced ☐ Indifferent ☐
19. Have you faced any resource ownership problem as a result of tourism development in your village? Yes ☐ No ☐

Part III: Assessment of Community Participation in CBET

20. Do you think that community participation in tourism is important? Yes ☐ No ☐
21. Do you engaged in any kind of tourism related work previously? Yes ☐ No ☐
22. If your answer for question number 21 is 'yes' in what type of tourism activities are you involved currently?

No	Areas of involvement	Yes	No
1	Trading souvenirs		
2	Producing souvenirs		
3	Guiding		
4	Employee in the lake area		
5	Renting horses		

If others, please Specify _____

23. If your answer for question number 21 is 'No', what was your reason for not participating?

No	Entry Barriers	Yes	No
1	Lack of awareness		
2	Lack of financial and credit facilities		
3	Busy with farming		
4	Lack of market		
5	Lack of opportunity		
6	Lack of technical skill		
7	Not interested at all		

If others, please specify _____

24. Is there any initiative to make credit available for micro business activity in tourism in your locality? Yes ☐ No ☐

25. Have you ever initiated or been allowed to initiate any ideas for the overall tourism development in your community? Yes ☐ No ☐

26. Have you participated in monitoring and evaluation of the community tourism project? Yes ☐ No ☐

27. If your answer for Q. 26 is "Yes", how do you rate the level of involvement? Very high ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ No opinion ☐ low ☐ very low ☐

28. Do you think that tourism development of the area give equal chance to woman's? Yes ☐ No ☐

If your answer is "Yes", please specify _____

Part III. Perception of CBET Development

29. Have you noticed any security problem for the visitors? Yes ☐ No ☐

30. Have you noticed any threat to culture in your area as a result of tourism? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please list down some _____

31. Have you noticed any threat to economic condition in your area as a result of tourism? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please list down some: _____

32. Please list down some of the challenges of tourism development in your area? _____

33. Is there any suggestion for sustainability of CBET in your village? _____

Appendix 2: Questionnaires to Culture and Tourism Bureau Experts

Dear respondents,

The purpose of this questionnaire is to study the *“Challenges and Prospects of Community Based Eco-Tourism Development in Lake Zengena and its Environs”*. The information you provide will be used as part of a Master thesis research being conducted by Zemenu Bires Beza and supervised by Dr. Mulugeta Fisseha, Tourism & Development Program, College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University. The information gathered will be used solely for academic purposes. Your cooperation would be greatly appreciated and is of great importance.

Thank you so much for your cooperation!!!!

Zemenu Bires (MA candidate, Addis Ababa University)

I. Background Information

Please mark “√” your responses:

1. Name (optional) _____
2. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐
3. Age: <18 ☐ 18-30 ☐ 31-45 ☐ >45 ☐
4. Marital Status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐
5. Educational Status: Certificate ☐ Diploma ☐ 1st Degree ☐
 Above 1st Degree ☐ Special Training ☐

II. Tourism and Community Based Ecotourism Resource related questions

1. Do you have enough information about the tourism and tourism resources of the area?
Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Do you know what community based ecotourism means? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Do you believe that Lake Zengena has potential tourism resources? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. If your answer for “question 3” is “yes”, what type of resources does the Zengena Lake possess? Natural ☐ Cultural ☐ Historical and Archaeological ☐
5. What type of natural tourism resources are found in and around the Lake?

- ☐ Suitable weather and climate
- ☐ Scenic landscape beauty (surrounding landscape, lake nature, springs, mountains)
- ☐ Flora and fauna (forest plant species, trees, shrubs, fish, mammals, and other aquatic species)
6. What kind of cultural tourism resources are found there? (only for whom who said "cultural")
- ☐ Churches and monasteries ☐ Traditional society of Agaw and Amhara culture
- ☐ Cultural Caves ☐ Handicrafts ☐ places of gods and Goddesses
7. Do these resources have a potential to develop Community based ecotourism? Yes ☐ No ☐
8. How do you rate its potential for developing Community Based Ecotourism?
- Adequate ☐ Moderate ☐ Neutral ☐ Inadequate ☐ Not available ☐
9. How is the status of conserving the environments of the Lake?
- Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Poor ☐
10. What is the main livelihood that local communities depend in and around the lake?
- ☐ Agriculture ☐ Trade ☐ Sales of handicraft ☐ Apiculture/beekeeping
- ☐ Daily wage ☐ Fishing ☐ Cattle raring ☐ Other, please specify -----
11. Is there any community based ecotourism activity in and around the lake? Yes ☐ No ☐
12. If your answer for **question 11** is "yes", please specify the activity _____
13. If your answer is for **question 11** is "No", what is your reason for lack of community based ecotourism practice?
- ☐ Less of government attention ☐ Inappropriate tourism policy
- ☐ Lack of awareness and willingness of community ☐ Lack of budget
- ☐ Lack of skilled manpower
- ☐ Others, please specify _____
14. Are there associations related to tourism working on Zengena Lake? Yes ☐ No ☐
- If "yes" please specify what type and how they work? _____

15. The following might be the potential challenges and opportunities of community based ecotourism. So, please mark your answer using “√” referring to the following rates which you believe that will reflect your valuable idea.

1= strongly agree, 2=agree, 3= neutral, 4= Disagree, 5= strongly disagree

15.1. Do you think that each of the following is challenge to develop community based ecotourism in and around Lake Zengena?

No	Statements of challenges	Score				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Lack of government and other stakeholders participation					
2	lack of skilled manpower and budget					
3	Use of the water from the lake for church services as a “Holly Water”					
4	Inaccessibility of the destination for visitors					
5	Lack of enough infrastructure					
6	Lack of good tourism development policy					
7	Agriculture practice degrading tourism resources					
8	Negative community attitude towards to tourism					
9	Community conflicts for resource ownership					
10	Lack of aesthetic environment					
11	Lack of community awareness to the tourism industry					

15.2. Do you think that each of the following is an opportunity/ prospect to develop community based ecotourism in and around Lake Zengena?

N.B: Remind to use the above ratings above for your kind response

No	Statements of opportunities	Score				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Abundance and diverse resources					
2	Environmental degradation and decrease in agricultural products					
3	Good and aesthetic environment					
4	Availability of credit institutions					
5	Community associations: Youth, one to five, <i>gobezmahber</i> , <i>horse mahber</i>					
6	Availability of good infrastructure facilities					
7	Communities attitude towards tourism					
8	Benefit obtained from tourism practice previously					
9	Good institutional arrangements in tourism and related institutions					

16. How do you rank the status of infrastructural facilities within the communities around the lake that can be helpful to develop CBET? Please mark (√) on each facility point which best explains your view (*ONLY one answer for each*)

1= Excellent 2= Very Good 3= Good 4= Neutral 5= Poor

No	Infrastructural facilities	Values scored				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Road and other transportation facilities					
2	Standard accommodation (hotels, pensions, cafes and others)					
3	Health care centers					
4	Educational centers					
5	Tourist information centers					
6	Water and electricity					
7	Social and cultural event centers					
8	Training institutions such as colleges, TVET for tourism					
9	Financial institutions such as banks, credit associations					
10	Good camping grounds and lodge construction sites					

II- Open ended questions

- What do you think about the major opportunities to develop community based ecotourism around the lake?

- In what areas, do you believe that local communities can participate in the development process?

- Specifically, what type of business can be organized by the community in and around the lake?

- Are there any events and ceremonies and socio-cultural festivals conducted in the surrounding of the lake (at church nearby, on the lake...)?

- Do you have any tourism development plan/blueprint in your office that you can help to involve other stakeholders in developing Community based ecotourism? If yes please specify;

- What are the key stakeholders that should be involved to develop community based ecotourism and in conservation? Please list them;

- Are there potential associations that involve in the area such as Awi Development Association? If **yes**, please specify their main involvement area of activities:

- What can be of other challenges for developing community based ecotourism around the lake? _____

Appendix 3: Checklist for Key Informants Interview

A. Tourism potential resources

1. Do you believe that Lake Zengena and its environs have good potential for community based ecotourism?
2. How do you evaluate the development of infrastructural facilities and services in the area that facilitate the development of community-based ecotourism (road and transportation facilities, accommodation facilities and services, destination facilities and attractions, and other public facilities like, health care services, schools and training facilities, utility supplies like, water, electric power supplies)?

B. Challenges and Opportunities of Developing CBET in Zengena and its Environs

- 1) What are the challenges for developing community-based ecotourism in and around Lake Zengena?
- 2) What do you think are the possible opportunities for developing community-based ecotourism in and around Lake Zengena?

C. Ecotourism Activities in Lake Zengena:

1. What do you think are the possible ecotourism activities in the area of Lake Zengena and its environs (in terms of nature, culture and historical aspects)?

D. Local Community Participation in CBET development Process

1. In what way can the local communities participate in the development of community-based ecotourism?
2. Do you think that the local communities can benefit from the tourism activities to improve their livelihood besides agriculture?
3. What are the possible platforms for communities' involvement in the community-based ecotourism development?

E. Key Stakeholder's Partnership in the Development of CBET

1. Who are the key stakeholders that are responsible for community-based ecotourism development?
2. What do you think are the role of those key stakeholders in the development of community based ecotourism to increase its benefits for locals and to make development process sustainable?

Appendix 4: Checklist for FGD for the communities

Dear participants,

I am here to conduct focus group discussion for the study, which aims at collecting data about *“The Challenges and Prospects of Community Based Ecotourism Development in Lake Zengena and Its Environs”* with an intention to develop community-based ecotourism activities in the area, the involvements and benefits gain from community-based ecotourism activities. Members have the right to forward possible ideas related to the problem and the researcher will assist and facilitate the discussion until the discussion winds up. The idea gathered from the discussion will use as a part of this study and it will be documented, and secured even after the completion of the study.

Thank you for Your Cooperation!!!

A. Potential Resources for ecotourism development

1. What are the potential resources you know in the area for community based ecotourism development in Lake Zengena and the surrounding?
2. What are the cultural traditions, festivals that you have which can especially be helpful for community based ecotourism development?

B. Infrastructural facilities and Institutional elements

1. What do you say and how do you evaluate the existence of infrastructures (road, health, education, water and electricity) and other destination facilities in the area?
2. What other facilities you want to be fulfilled to help your livelihood?

C. Challenges and prospects of community based ecotourism development

1. What are the major challenges you believe for community based ecotourism development around the Zengena Lake?
2. What problems would you face if you were trying to practice in some tourism activities around the lake?
3. How do you say about the church of St. Gabriel if you were to practice some activities on the lake?
4. What are the opportunities to develop community based ecotourism in the lake?

D. Community involvement areas in the development process

1. What are the areas or CBET activities that you are interested and able to participate and run around the lake? And in what way do you want to be involved?
2. What are the practices regarding the bamboo trees, horse tail hair and other practices you were involved previously as part of your livelihood?
3. Who are the stakeholders that can help you in developing CBET activities and what are the supports you expect from them?

Appendix 5: Biodiversity species of Lake Zengena

No	Scientific Name	Plant species	
		Vernacular name	
		Amharic	Awigna
1	<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	Girar	Tsatsi
2	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Yeferenjigrar	FerenjiTsatsi
3	<i>Acacia lahai</i>	Cheba	Tsivi
4	<i>Acanthus sennii</i>	Kosheshilla	Danduri
5	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	Dong	Zindi
6	<i>Argyrolobiumschimperianum</i>	Amedmado	Amedmadi
7	<i>Arundinaria alpine</i>	Kerkeha	Anini
8	<i>Bersamaabyssinica</i>	Azamira	Dinkifi
9	<i>Bruceaantidysenterica</i>	YedegaAvalo	Avali
10	<i>Buddlejapolystachya</i>	Anfar/Ashiquar	Ashiquari
11	<i>Calpurnia aurea</i>	Ligta	Zimaki
12	<i>Clausenaanistata</i>	Limich	Luntsi
13	<i>Clematis simensis</i>	AzoHareg	AzuAhiera
14	<i>Clutiaabyssinica</i>	Fiyelefegi	Chenfoch
15	<i>Croton macrostachyus</i>	Bisana	Asisi
16	<i>Cupressuslusitanica</i>	Yeferenjitsid	YeferenjiTsidi
17	<i>Cynodondactylon</i>	Serdo	Sierdu
18	<i>Cyperusspp</i>	Gramita	Gramiti
19	<i>Discopodiumpenninervum</i>	Alumma/Ameraro	Alumi
20	<i>Dombeya torrid</i>	Wulkifa	Tsari
21	<i>Dovyalisabyssinica</i>	Koshim/Aguam	Aguami
22	<i>Ekebergiacapensis</i>	Entatay	Churi
23	<i>Embeliaschimperi</i>	Enkoko	Engoku/enqoki
24	<i>EnsetVentricosum</i>	Enset	Gangi
25	<i>Ephorbiaabyssinica.</i>	Qulqual	Kulkuli
26	<i>Erythrinabrucei</i>	Korch	Buri
25	<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	Nech Bahir Zaf	Bar zaff
28	<i>Ficussur (F. capensis)</i>	Shola	Emuwi

29	<i>Hageniaabyssinica</i>	Kosso	Shinchi
30	<i>Justiciaschimperiana</i>	Simiza	Lili
31	<i>Kalanchoepetitiana</i>	Andahula	Anduqi
32	<i>Leonotis sp.</i>	Yeferse zeng	-
33	<i>Maesalanceolata</i>	Qilabo	Kimbi
34	<i>Mytenussenegalensis</i>	Qoba	Koki
35	<i>Olea sp.</i>	Weira	Wiri
36	<i>Pinuspatula</i>	Pinus	Patulla
37	<i>Pittsporiumviridiflorum</i>	Dingay seber	Ashangibi/Galmaksi
38	<i>Prunusafricanus</i>	Koma/ Tikurenchet	Damtsi
39	<i>Rosa abyssinica</i>	Kega	Gimsi/Gimtsi
49	<i>Rubusapetalus</i>	Enjori	Enjorie
41	<i>Scheffleraabyssinica</i>	Getum	Pimpini
42	<i>Solaneciogigas</i>	Bozz	Bozz
43	<i>Stephaniaabyssinica</i>	Yeayithareg	Yintsihiera
44	<i>Tecleanobilis</i>	Sini	Sila
45	<i>Tragiapungens</i>	Kusha	Avaviri
46	<i>Urerahypselodendron</i>	Lankusho/Lankuso	Lanqshi
47	<i>Urticasimensis</i>	Sama	Siri
48	<i>Vernoniaamygdalina</i>	Grawa	Koqitsi
49	<i>Zehneria scabra</i>	Aregresa	Eha-ahiera
Total = 49			

List of Birds in Lake Zengena

		Common Name	Amhaire name
1	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian goose	Dakiye
2	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny eagle	Chilfit
3	<i>Ardeacinerea</i>	Grey heron	
4	<i>Bostrychia carunculata</i>	Wattled ibis	Bale-entitil Gagano
5	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle egret	
6	<i>Ceratogymnabrevis</i>	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	
7	<i>Cerylerudis</i>	Pied king fisher	
8	<i>Ciconiaepiscopus</i>	Woolly necked stork	
9	<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled pigeon	Eregib
10	<i>Corvusalbus</i>	Pied crow	Qurra
11	<i>Corvuscapensis</i>	Cape rock	Qirra
12	<i>Corvuscrassirostris</i>	Thick billed raven	Qurra
13	<i>Egrettaazarzetta</i>	Little egret	
14	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White backed vulture	Jobira
15	<i>Hagedashiahagedash</i>	Hadad ibis	Gagano
16	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black winged stilt	
17	<i>Ibis ibis</i>	Yellow billed stork	
18	<i>Lamprotornischalybaeus</i>	Blue eared glossy starling	
19	<i>Milvusmigrans</i>	Black kite	

20	<i>Necrsyrtesmonachus</i>	Hooded vulture	Jobira
21	<i>Oriolusmonacha</i>	Dark-headed oriole	Angete-tikurchuche
22	<i>Passer swainsonii</i>	Swainson's sparrow	
23	<i>Pelecanonocratalus</i>	White pelican	
24	<i>Phalacrocorax sp.</i>	Cormorant	Asawogi
25	<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoon bill	
26	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	
27	<i>Streptopeliacapicola</i>	Ring-necked dove	
28	<i>Tauracoleucotis</i>	White-cheeked Turaco	
29	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred ibis	Gagano
30	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur winged plover	
Total = 30			
List of Mammals			
1	<i>Colobusguereza</i>	Abyssinian colobus	Gurezza
2	<i>Crocutacrocota</i>	Spotted Hyena	Jib
3	<i>Hyaenahyaena</i>	Stripped hyena	Jib
4	<i>Phacochoerusaethiopicus</i>	Common warthog	Kerkero
5	<i>Procaviacapensis</i>	Rock Hyrax	Shikoko
Total = 5			

Source: Amhara Region Culture, tourism parks and development bureau wild life study team,
October 2011

CERTIFICATE OF DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, who conducted a thesis entitled '*Challenges and prospects of community based ecotourism development in Lake Zengena and its environs*', declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for award of a PhD/Degree/Diploma/Certificate in any other University and the affiliations and approvals, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Zemenu Bires

Signature: 

Date: 17/07/2014

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as University advisor.

Advisor: Mulugeta Feseha (PhD)

Signature: 

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