

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURSE

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGE OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN ADDIS ABEBA, ETHIOPIA

Senior Research project submitted to Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, College of Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, Wolkite University in partial fulfillment of the completion of BSc degree in Wildlife and Ecotourism Management

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WOLKITE, ETHIOPIA

DECLARATION

I, at this time with declare that I am the one and only author of this senior essay and it is my original work which has not before now has been presented nor is being currently submitted for a degree\diploma\ or any other fellowship in any university\ institution or for publication. Furthermore, I declare that I only used those resources that are referenced in the work. All formulations and concepts taken from printed, verbal or online sources are quoted according to the rules of good scientific conduct and are indicated in the text and in detailed references. Furthermore, I am aware of legal consequences of a false declaration of honor. It is free for use, as far as appropriate citation and recognition is complete.

Name

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ACRONYMS

ARCCH	Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
UNESCO	United Nation Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

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ABSTRACT

The study is mainly focused on "opportunities and challenges of tangible cultural heritage conservation in Addis Ababa". The main objective of the study is to assess opportunities and challenges of tangible cultural heritage conservation in Addis Ababa. The study employed mixed research approach and mixed approach type of research design cross sectional research design. Purposive sampling technique employed to select sample respondents. The data were collected from local communities of Addis Ababa and Addis Ababa culture and tourism office. On the bases of collected data and analysis the following findings were obtained. The role of local communities is very low in conserving and protecting tangible cultural heritages. The responsible body or the Addis Ababa culture and tourism bureau has not adequate professionals who works on conservation typically, lack of effective awareness creation, to motivate or aware the concerned bodies towards conservation. To resolve the challenges, the government should educate the community to create more awareness and government should give responsibilities to potential local people. In addition to that, Addis Ababa culture and tourism office should work on promotion to build the communities awareness.

Key word: *culture, tangible heritage, Conservation and Addis Ababa*

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

According to (Bob and Hilary, 2002) tangible cultural heritage management is a global phenomenon which involves the systematic care to maintain the cultural values of cultural heritage assets for the enjoyment of present and future generation. The concept of tangible cultural heritage management has begun around World War II throughout North America and Europe. The subject has developed from an emphasis on preservation and conservation of tangible cultural heritage from damage and giving long last benefits for local communities. (Wikipedia.org) management context refers to a number of factors that affect the capacity of the people and organization to decide direct and implement any plans that are formulated. This include concerns such as financing, institutional architectures, legal and regulatory frame work, available personal and influence to know the interaction and capacities of various stakeholders in the site (Randel and Marta, 2000).

Today, the business volume of tourism equals or even surpasses that of oil exports, food products or automobiles. Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, and represents at the time of the main income sources for many developing countries. This growth goes hand in hand with an increasing diversification and competition among destinations. This global spread of tourism in industrialized and developed states has produced economic and employment benefits in many related sectors from construction to agriculture or telecommunication. The contribution of tourism to economic wellbeing depends on the equality and the revenues of the tourism offer. United nation world tourism organization (UNWTO) assists destinations in their sustainable positioning in ever more complex national and international markets. As the united nation agency dedicated to tourism, UNWTO points out that particular developing countries stand to benefits from sustainable tourism and acts to help make this a reality (WTO, 2007).

Tourism as an economic activity is becoming a common phenomenon in developing countries and possible affects the livelihoods of the poor directly or indirectly. In fact, tourism is generally viewed as an engine for economic growth rather than as a mechanism for poverty reduction. “Many argue that because tourism is often driven by foreign, private interests, it is not well placed to contribution much to poverty elimination (WTO, 2009).

According to (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008), Tourism is called smokeless industry smocked to show that it is environmentally friendly economic activity which goes in line with principle of sustainable development and industry to describe the fact it is wonder sector involves non-term economic activities that base natural hassocks of given place large in tourism sector help a lot in the overall development of given

region like Ethiopia which is endowed with tourist attraction sites of both natural and historical type although the number of foreign travelers who were interested in natural, cultural and historical attraction of Ethiopia had been increasing from year to year since (late 19 century) tourism as an economic activity and important industry heaps given attention in the 1960s thus in Ethiopia modern tourism activity was started not more than 45 years.

Now day's conservation issue becomes more significant for tourism purpose, which is used as to sustain our benefit from this sector. Conservation becomes more significant issue for cultural heritage which is one of the branches of heritage. In this study more of the assessments take place about the conservation challenges part of cultural heritages.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Now a day's conservation issue becomes more significant for tourism purpose. This is used as to sustain our benefit from this sector. Conservation becomes more suitable for tangible cultural heritage which is one of the branches of heritage. In this study more of the assessments take place about the opportunities and challenges of tangible cultural heritages conservation in Addis Ababa. There are so many problems are happened in Addis Ababa which shadow the attractiveness of tangible cultural heritages, this many case from urbanization activities, lack of attention, lack of funding and international support, lack of skilled experts and lack of effective monitoring when the tangible cultural heritage is deteriorated by humans and other factors indirectly or directly.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

- ✓ The general objective of this study was to assess the opportunities and challenges of tangible cultural heritage conservation in Addis Ababa.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- ✓ To assess the opportunities of tangible cultural heritage in Addis Ababa
- ✓ To identify the key challenges to conserve tangible cultural heritages in Addis Ababa
- ✓ To identify the tangible cultural heritage conservation strategies to be followed in Addis Ababa

1.4 Research Questions

- What are the opportunities of tangible cultural tourism in Addis Ababa?
- What are the conservation challenges of tangible cultural heritages in Addis Ababa?
- What are tangible cultural heritage conservation strategies to be followed in Addis Ababa?

1.5 Scope of the study

There are many tangible cultural heritages throughout Ethiopia. But this study was delimited, to assess the opportunities and challenges of tangible cultural heritages in Addis Ababa.

1.6 Significance of the study

After the end of the study it helps all concerned body to adjust the problem and work on conservation of tangible cultural heritages in Addis Ababa. Also shows the way how to conserve, protect, preserve and market the tangible cultural heritages around this area. It may also serve as source of information for the researcher who would like to conduct their research in Addis Ababa regarding conservation of tangible cultural heritages. It could be used to identify kind of conservation mechanism that encourage the success and development of tangible cultural heritages. More specifically the study might have the following significance. It may give useful information for the owner of particular heritage it may be local's, national or regional government and others for deep understanding to develop the ability of protection and it may create different kind of opportunity for tourists as well as for local community.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Lack of budget – the researcher will not capable enough to handle the transportation and accommodation expense in Addis Ababa. Problem in volunteerism – peoples (employees) who have been working in the Addis Ababa tourism bureau were not able (willing) to cooperate with the researcher, because of time limitation with them. Limitations of research experience – the researcher have not any experience before this research conducted, so that may become one of these study limitations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Heritage

Heritage means an expression of meanings values and claims based on material things as an inheritance. Cultural heritage is the present manifestation of human past; this are usually those elements our past that have a capacity or potential to contribute to contribute for our understanding or appreciation of human story or which are an important part of counting cultural tradition in a spiritual and emotional sense.

Heritage can be divided into two main categories. On the one hand, there is a heritage that presents itself in a material, tangible form: archaeology, art, movable objects, architecture and landscape. On the other hand, another form of heritage exists, which arouses the interest of the international community and the African people in particular: it is referred to as “Intangible Cultural heritage”. This designation was conceived so that certain realities, which remained unseen over a long period of time, and which did not fit in as part of any other established heritage category, could be recognized and taken into consideration. Human creativity goes well beyond the construction of prestigious buildings or the manufacture of precious objects; it also manifests itself through our capacity to create original cultural forms, which are not necessarily material. Thus, cultural expressions such as initiation rites, lifecycle celebrations, etc. testify to the original knowledge practices (concerning nature, social interactions, etc.…) as well as to the accomplishments and knowhow of a given period in time. “Intangible heritage” designates the cultural wealth of a given society, which is complex and should be carefully preserved, for it is even more vulnerable than material heritage, as it is in danger of disappearing with its traditional custodians (kammeier , 2008)

Material and intangible heritage are however closely related. All intangible aspects such as knowledge systems, the principles of action or the values and beliefs of man, cannot be considered as heritage if they cannot be shared, and given a sensible form – words, objects, gestures, representations and even behaviors. Also, material or tangible heritage reaches its full significance when it refers to the knowledge and values that constitute its essence, and give meaning to its production. Certain activities, which may seem rather mundane, usually have a double connotation. One is visible and the other is not, and the latter could be very important for those who are aware of it. For example, reparation of a meal implies a whole set of knowledge

and skills concerning the foodstuff to be chosen, their classification and taxonomy, their nutritional value, their preparation and transformation, their effects on the human body as well as the symbols associated with them in relation to myths or to oral traditions. The act of cooking is associated with certain types of knowledge and representations which are useful and available and incorporated into the daily life of the people, but are not necessarily always present in the minds of those who prepare a meal. (A guide for African local governments , 2000)

2.1.1 Cultural heritage

Relates to the material and non-material expressions of traditions, ideas and values that we consciously or unconsciously inherit from previous generations, Cultural heritage changes with time and is an expression of society's changing values. When the definite article is included it implies the diversity of cultural heritage. (Towards Future Heritage Management the Swedish National Heritage Board'sEnvironmental Scanning Report Sweden., 2006)

2.1.2 Conservation perspective

Preservation or restoration of the natural environment and wild life and repair of archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and artifacts, Conservation is continually changing, mirroring the fact that cultures are constantly in flux from the local to the global scale. There is tremendous educational and practical potential to be realized by integrating and contextualizing the spheres and work of conservation, not only as a self-contained science or technological endeavor but as a social practice. Conservation is continually changing, mirroring the fact that cultures are constantly in flux from the local to the global scale. As social and cultural change intensifies, greater demands are made to conserve heritage as a brake against unwanted change and even as a means of effecting change. Heritage is one of the mainstays of culture, art, and creativity. In any case, the cultural context dictates that the pressures to conserve, and the stakes in doing so, rise dramatically. This is our current climate. Insights gleaned from social theory, historical inquiry, and policy - related research about the nature of contemporary society suggest that the conservation field will only keep pace with recent trends if, collectively, were examine the core concepts of heritage and conservation. Echoing a great deal of social science and humanities research on culture in the postmodern era, heritage should be considered a very fluid phenomenon, a process as opposed to a static set of objects with fixed meaning. Building on this insight, heritage conservation should be recognized as a bundle of highly politicized social

Processes, intertwined with myriad other economic, political, and cultural processes (UNISCO, 2007)

Historically, cultural heritage its very existence and its function within a society have been taken for granted. That societies should save old things has been a matter of tradition, to be accepted and respected, and the reasons are not examined too closely. The norms dictating what things qualified as heritage were very stable these were notions like “masterpieces,” “intrinsic value,” and “authenticity.” However, in the last generation, cultural consensus and norms have been replaced by an atmosphere of openly contentious and fractious cultural politics. Some of the best scholarship regarding conservation and society presents compelling evidence of precisely the opposite of what was previously held true: that heritage, at its core, is politicized and contested, and thus conservation must not hide behind its traditional philosophical matters of faith. (It should also be noted that the intense recent interest in professional ethics is another part of the development of critical perspectives on conservation. See the bibliography here in for a wide-ranging sample of such scholarship). (Research Report Erica Av rami, Randall Mason, Marta de la Torre, 2005)

2.1.3 Risks and Challenges

Cultural heritage is affected by primary risks, that is, direct damage from the natural disaster. Cultural heritage is also threatened by secondary risks that arise during recovery and reconstruction, including: rescue and relief measures that are carried out with no regard to heritage value of damaged areas (e.g., water damage from firefighting and debris removal with no regard to heritage value); looting of heritage buildings; and Reuse of cultural and natural heritage resources as fuel, food, and reconstruction materials. Infrastructure repair or replacement (e.g., road widening) disregards or encroaches upon cultural assets. Temporary camps are sited without regard to cultural heritage concerns. Illegal and uncontrolled relocation and reconstruction spoil heritage landscapes or damage other assets Financial assistance policies encourage demolition of heritage buildings. Authenticity and integrity may be lost because of inadequate repair and retrofitting measures. (Safer Homes, Stronger Communities, 2010)

2.2 Heritage Tourism

As the term indicates, heritage tourism is a branch of tourism that deals with heritage. It is a leisure trip, which focuses on visiting heritage attractions to learn more about the past in an

enjoyable way. In fact, in some cases, heritage of the past may also be a living element of the contemporary society. Obviously, heritages attractions provide the tangible link between past, present and future (Foster, 1994).

Heritage tourism is an important concept that shows the great role of heritage for tourism. Heritage sites are the basic tourism attractions that form the backbone of tourism industry. Of course, heritage is one of the determining factors in the choice of travel destinations. The presence of a rich heritage distinguishes one destination from another. Heritage visitors have much more chance to experience something unique, beautiful, rare and authentic. It is also widely recognized that heritage tourists stay longer and spend more money than others spend (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008).

2.2. Types of cultural heritage

Cultural heritage is generally divided in to two as tangible and intangible.

2.2.1 Tangible cultural heritage

Tangible cultural heritages are those, which can be seen and touched. They are further divided as movable and immovable. According to the World Heritage Convention of 1972, immovable tangible cultural heritages are identified as monuments, group of buildings and sites. Each of them is expected to have an outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological point of view. Others such as artifacts, ethnographic objects, eco facts and the like belong to the movable tangible heritage.

According to the World Heritage Convention mentioned herein, monuments comprise works of architecture, monumental sculpture and painting, a structure that has an archaeological feature, inscriptions, cave dwelling and combinations of other related aspects. Group of buildings are those group of separate or connected buildings, which have a very significant place in the landscape. Sites are places, which were created because of human activity. They are major results of human interaction with the environment in the past (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008).

2.2.2 Intangible cultural heritage

As the name indicates intangible cultural heritages are those that cannot be felt by hands but can be seen or heard. They embrace all forms of traditional and popular or folk culture, which are transmitted from generation to generation orally, or by gesture. Intangible cultural heritages are

not only traditional but they are also living at the same time. They are also characterized by their modification over a period through a process collective recreation. Unlike the tangible cultural heritages, the intangible treasures cannot be physically described because they are only deposited in the human mind. The human body is the main instrument for the display of the intangible cultural heritages (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008).

According to the (UNESCO, 2010) Convention, the practices, representations, expressions as well as the knowledge and skills recognized as part of the cultural heritage by communities or a group of society is considered as an intangible cultural heritage. The convention also listed different types of intangible cultural heritages as follows:

- Performing arts such as traditional music, dance and theatre;
- Social practices, rituals and festive events;
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and
- Traditional craftsmanship. (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008).

The Ethiopian Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation of 2000 considers the different kinds of performances and show, folklore, religious belief, wedding and mourning ceremonies, music, drama, literature and other similar cultural values, traditions and customs as intangible cultural heritage (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008)

2.2.3 Cultural Heritage Management as an International Issue

Cultural heritage management is one of the issues that have enjoyed a global attention. In this regard, UNESCO (United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization) is the major international organization responsible for and concerned with the issues of cultural heritage management. The organization promotes the identification, protection and preservation of heritages around the world that have an outstanding value for humans. UNESCO has prepared its own legal instruments in the form of conventions, declarations and recommendations in order to promote the management of cultural heritage (Endesew, 2006).

Another international organization, which also has a major concern about cultural heritage management, is International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). It is a non-governmental international organization that encourages the study of the theory, methodology

and technology of conservation implemented in monuments historic areas and sites. It is highly dedicated to the conservation of historic monuments and sites (Mengistu Gobezie, 2008)

The damage is also the major obstacle for our country to get any benefit and opportunity from such precious and unique treasures. Both human-made and natural hazards are responsible for the decay and deterioration of the Ethiopian Cultural Heritages. Such threats are very large in number and highly diversified, thus categorized as human and natural factors for convenience. Underlying the processes of damage to and destruction of cultural heritage sites in our countries is a general failure - at the international, national, and local levels - to grasp the severity and scale of the problem (Holden, 2016).

2.3 Opportunity of tangible cultural tourism

All communities responded that there is good opportunity for the cultural tourism development to be maintained and improved. Therefore, from this we can understand that there is conservation but more conservation and development works needed. Regarding to cultural office has which work on the conservation of cultural tourism attraction and contact with tourism organization.

2.3.1 Economic benefits

The economic benefits of tourism as identified by different scholars (Anderson, 1996; Agrusa and Guidry, 1999; Ngece, 2002; Lowmen, 2004; Kiss, 2000and Weggoro, 2008) include; Employment opportunity, Creating job opportunity, Foreign exchange earnings and Development of infrastructure.

2.3.2 Environmental Benefits

Ecotourism, if properly managed and applied, can benefit the environment in the following ways (Andorsen, 1996; Ngece, 2002; Kiss, 2004 and Weggoro, 2008).

- Encourages small scale infrastructure construction: - the infrastructure demands of ecotourism industry primarily include the construction of small-scale hotels and transport system, there by maintaining a healthy balance between expanding tourism industry.
- Ecotourism is relatively less-pollutant industry, which can enhance the conservation and promotion of tangible cultural heritage

2.3.3 Social benefits

Socially by enhancing local community esteem and provide the opportunity for greater understanding and communicate on among people of diverse background (Nepal, 2002).

2.3.4 Damaging Factors of the Ethiopian Cultural Heritage

Ethiopia is gifted with great potentials of cultural treasures. It owns a tremendous number of cultural heritages. However, most of those remarkable and immense heritages are not in good conditions due to management problems.

Most of them have been disastrously collapsing. It is obvious that the destruction of cultural heritages constitutes a harmful loss to humanity as such treasures represent unique and irreplaceable properties of great value. The damage is also the major obstacle for the country to get any benefit and opportunity from such precious and unique treasures.

Both human-made and natural hazards are responsible for the decay and deterioration of the Ethiopian Cultural Heritages. Such threats are very large in number and highly diversified, thus categorized as human and natural factor for connivance

2.3.5 Human Factors

Human factors deal with the damaging causes of the Ethiopian cultural heritage due to the intervention of humans or their negligence. Some of the major ones are listed as follow. Negligence and poor- handling systems, Theft and illicit trafficking, Civil wars and foreign invasions, Unprofessional and unwise conservation works, Urbanization and developmental activities, Impacts of globalization.

2.3.6 Natural Factors

Like the above-mentioned human factors, many cultural heritages of Ethiopia have been damaged by natural disastrous. Many of the natural hazards are related to the climatic, geological and biological features. (Mengistu Gobeze, 2008)

2.4 Conceptual Frame Work

There is different tangible cultural heritage in Addis Ababa the figure shows those heritages face several challenges. These all challenges need active involvement of all stake holders to minimize

the challenges. If the heritages conserved effectively and efficiently the tourism sector tends to develop.

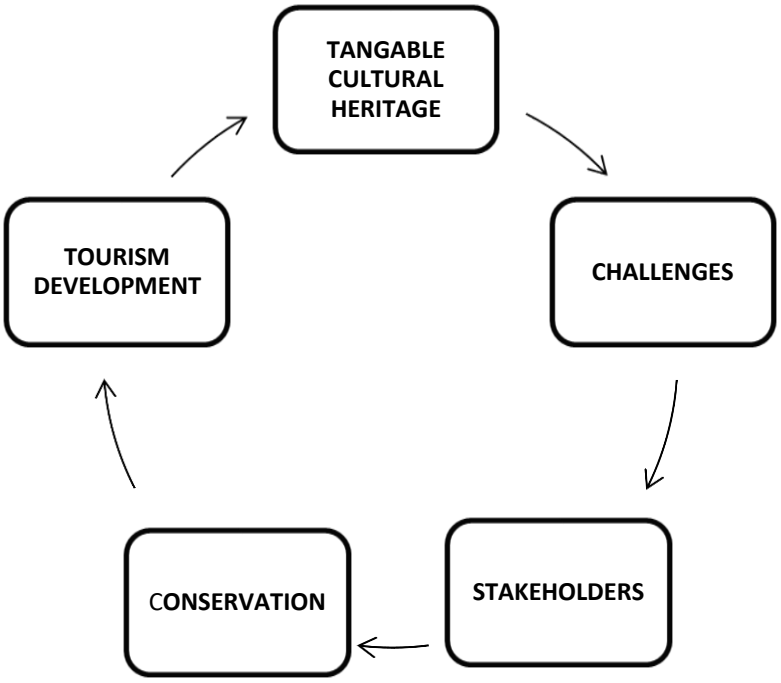


Figure 1 Conceptual Frame Work

3. MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1 Description of the study area

3.1.1 Geography

Addis Ababa lies at an altitude of 7,546 feet (2,300 above sea level and is a grassland biome, located at 9°1′48″N 38°44′24″E Coordinates: 9°1′48″N 38°44′24″E. The city lies at the foot of Mount Entoto. From its lowest point, around Bole International Airport, at 2,326 meters (7,631 ft.) above sea level in the southern periphery, the city rises to over 3,000 meters (9,800 ft.) in the Entoto Mountains to the North.

3.1.2 Climate

Addis Ababa has a Subtropical highland climate. The city has a complex mix of highland climate zones, the average temperature of Addis Ababa is 14.9^0c up to 15.4°C, depending on elevation and prevailing wind patterns. The high elevation moderates temperatures year-round, and the city's position near the equator means that temperatures are very constant from month to month.

3.1.3 Demographics

Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551, of whom 1,305,387 are men and 1,434,164 women; all of the populations are urban inhabitants. For the capital city 662,728 households were counted living in 628,984 housing units, which results in average of 4.1 persons to a household. Although all Ethiopian ethnic groups are represented in Addis Ababa due to its position as capital of the country, the largest groups include the *Amhara* (47.04%), Oromo (19.51%), *Gurage* (16.34%), *Tigray* (6.18%), *Silt'e* (2.94%), and *Gamo* (1.68%). Languages spoken include Amharic (71.0%), *Oromiffa* (10.7%), *Gurage* (8.37%), *Tigrinya* (3.60%), *Silt'e* (1.82%) and *Gamo* (1.03%). The religion with the most believers in Addis Ababa is *Ethiopian Orthodox* with 74.7% of the population, while 16.2% are *Muslim*, 7.77% *Protestant*, and 0.48% Catholic.

3.2 Research design

The researcher was used purposive sampling and simple random sampling method. Purposive sampling is a type of sampling method which helps to collect necessary data /information/ related to my study purposively. First two kebeles were selected namely: Legahar and Pieasa. From these two kebeles there are 600 households. Among these the researcher had selected 30

respondents purposively. Those have enough knowledge and information about the opportunities and challenges of tangible cultural heritage conservation that was necessary information for this study. The researcher was used mixed approach type of research design, which means, the qualitative approach used for interview and document analyzing and the quantitative approach used for analyzing the data that gathered through a questioner.

3.3 Population, sampling method and techniques

The type of sampling method was purposive. This method selected for the purpose of suitability of the respondent to get the needed information as they are parts of conservation of cultural heritages users and owners. Because this subjects whose use cultural heritages are clear. Therefore, the researcher selected purposively the participants those were engaged with knowledge about cultural heritage.

3.4 Sample Size

To determine the sample size of the study the researcher applies scientific method, this method is called Gomm's (2008) formula, so by using the below formula, the researcher determined the sample size of respondents from the total household of two kebeles.

Where

$n=N/1+N(e)^2$

n= Sample Size e= Calculation Error $(0.01)^2$

N= Total Population 1= Constant Number

$n=N/1+N(e)^2$

$n=600/1+600(0.1)^2 =86$

Due to the financial and time cost the researcher was use limited number of respondents because this subjects whose use cultural heritages are clear. Therefore, the researcher selected purposively the participants those were engaged with knowledge about cultural heritage.

3.5 Data collection method

The Researcher was collected relevant data through various instruments; such as in-depth interviews, questionnaires which consist of both open and close ended questions were used as a means of key instrument in order to get enough and relevant information.

Questionnaires– a self-filled question which is both open and close ended or structured and unstructured was distributed for the respondents after justifying purpose of the study. The reason behind for the researcher used self- filled question is to overcome the low response of informants was offer by clarifying the unclear part.

Interview – in depth interview was used to assess conservation of cultural heritages since the purpose of the study is assessing the cultural heritages whether they are conserved well or not.

3.6 Sources of data

This study was done by combination of both primary sources and secondary sources.

3.6.1 Primary sources

It is clear that data obtained from primary sources was very important for the reliability of researcher output. Because it helps the researcher to a clearer, more detailed, understanding of the problem at hand. With this in mind the study obtains relevant information through primary data by structured and unstructured questionnaire, and personal observation of the conservation on cultural heritages.

3.6.2 Secondary sources

It is suggested that, most business research studies should be started by using secondary sources, because it provides good background information issue. It includes, internet and other necessary written materials as a secondary source of information.

3.7 Data analysis and interpretation

The data gathered from different source was summarized, analyzed and interpreted by using of both qualitative and quantitative data analyses.

Detailed explanation of is by presenting the data in suitable form of data presentation such as using table.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Respondents profile is vital to assure whether the sample size is appropriate or not. It also helps to examine the consistency and dependability of the information.

As indicated in the table 1 below, of the total respondents, 19(63%) of respondents are male while the remaining 11(37%) are females.

When we consider the age structure of the respondent, the table shows that 22(73%) of respondents are between 18-35 years while 4(13%) and 4(13%) of respondents are between 35-45 and 45-65 years respectively

The last demographic information in the table below is the educational level of respondents, out of the total respondents, 2(7%) respondents are $\leq 12^{th}$ grade and also 4(13%) of the respondents are certificate. While the remaining 18(60%) and 6(20%) of respondents are First degree and master respectively.

Table1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

Item	respondents in	
	Number	**Percent**
A. Gender		
Female	19	63%
Male	11	37%
Total	***30***	***100%***
B. Age		
15-35	22	73%
35-45	4	13%

45-65	4	13%
Above 56	0	0%
Total	**30**	**99.9%**
C. Education		
≤12th Grade	2	7%
Certificate	4	13%
Diploma	0	0
First Degree	18	60%
Master Degree	6	20%
PHD	0	0%
Total	***30***	***100%***

Source: own survey 2019

4.2 The Key Challenges to Conservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage in Addis Ababa

According to the table 3 below indicated, respondents were asked about Challenges of tangible cultural heritage conservation in Addis Ababa. As mentioned in the table below, all of the respondents expressed that, there were a lot of challenges to conserve tangible cultural heritages in the study area. From these challenges 20% were Poor conservation practices, 7% Natural disaster climatic, geological, & biological features, 7% were Negligence of the government, 20% were Expansion of urbanization, 10% were Unprofessional and unwise conservation practices, 13% were Lack of awareness about significance of tangible heritages, 10% were Pollution around heritage sites and 13% were A lack of care for oldness or ageing of the artifacts and architectural buildings.

But most respondents of 6 (20%) and 6 (20%) were given response for us among the challenges to tangible cultural heritage in the study area were expansion of urbanization and poor conservation practices respectively. While the least respondents 2 (7%) and 2 (7%) were gave responded for us lack of care for oldness or ageing of the artifacts and architectural buildings and Negligence of the government were among the challenges respectively.

Table 3: conservation *challenges to tangible cultural heritage of Addis Ababa*

Challenges	**Respondents**	**Percent %**
Poor conservation practices	6	20
Natural disaster climatic, geological, & biological features	2	7
Negligence of the government	2	7
Expansion of urbanization	6	20
Unprofessional and unwise conservation practices	3	10
Lack of awareness about significance of tangible heritages	4	13
Pollution around heritage sites	3	10
A lack of care for oldness or ageing of the artifacts and architectural buildings	4	13
Total	**30**	**100%**

Source: Own survey, 2019

As a final point the current situations observed and seen by the office regarding conservational problems on tangible cultural heritages are the oldness or ageing of the

artifacts and architectural buildings, natural factors, conflicts in owning the sites and socially disagreements with the stakeholders are some of the current problems.

4.3. Conservation Mechanism in Addis Ababa

The Addis Ababa tourism office has good effort in developing and awareness creation by making educational trips, by buying air time on Mass Medias which could address for the majority of the peoples, by assuring the society's benefits and educating about its protection and conservation. So, in coming 2019/2020 with a society, which is willing to develop, conserve, and to prevent own cultural, and historical wealth also to change for a developmental purpose.

Table 4 shows response of respondents regarding conservation mechanisms. From the respondents, 22(73%) said that creating awareness could be better mechanism, whereas 4(13%) of respondent said that creating laws related to conservation, and the remaining 2(7%) of the respondents are said that standardizing the security systems, while 2(7%) of the respondents said that other voluntaries. Depending on the current situation and with the researcher's critical observation point when we came to the conclusion about conservation strategies or mechanism, all of the respondents approved that all are the greatest mechanisms to conservation on tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa and the most one is Creating awareness for the society.

Table4: mechanisms of conservation of tangible cultural heritage in Addis Ababa

Kind of mechanisms for conservation of tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa	***No of Respondent***	***Percentage***
Creating awareness	22	73%
Creating laws related to conservation	4	13%
Standardizing the security system	2	7%
Recruiting the best professionals	0	0
Others	2	7%
Total	***30***	***100%***

Source: own survey 2019

4.4 The Key Role Players in Conservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage in Addis Ababa

The following figure 3 shows that 13(43%) of the respondents said Community is more responsible for conservation of tangible cultural heritage resource in Addis Ababa, while the remaining 11(37%) of the respondents are said that culture and tourism office, 4(13%) of the respondents are said that others and 2(7%) of respondents said that museums are responsible for conservation of tangible cultural heritages of the area. Depending on the current situation and respondent's response, the researcher came to the conclusion of all stakeholders are key role players in conservation supporting the respondent's decision that Community is more responsible for conservation of tangible cultural heritage resource in Addis Ababa.

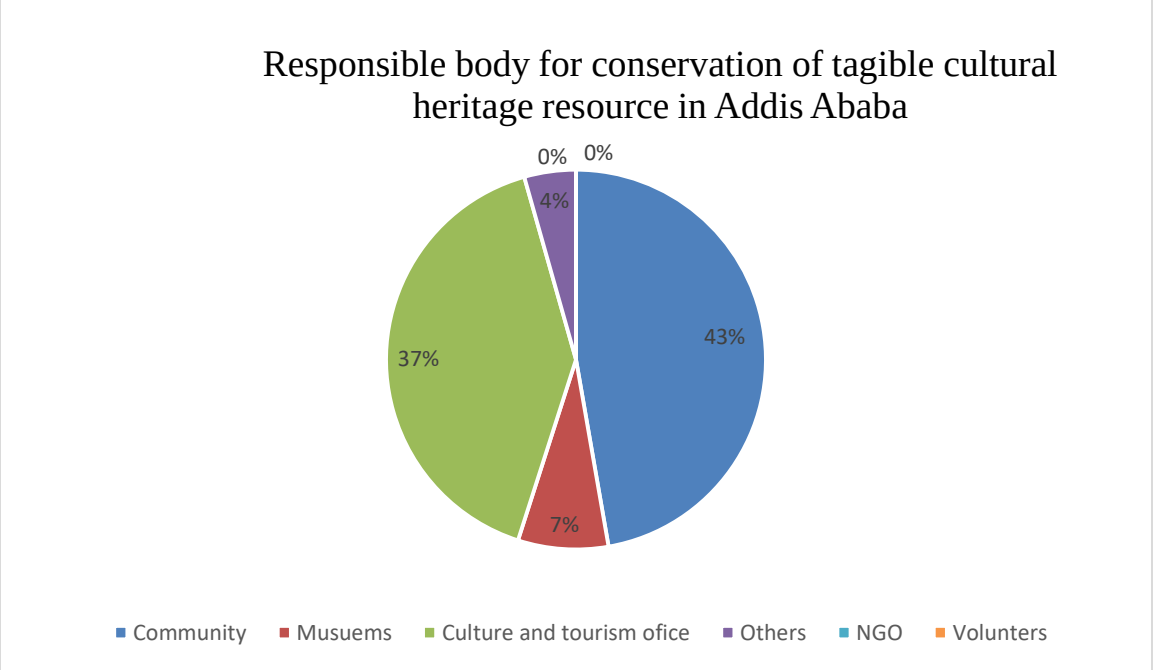


Figure 3: Responsible body for conservation of tangible cultural heritage resource in Addis Ababa

4.5. Opportunity of tangible cultural tourism

According to the table 6 below, respondents mentioned the major opportunities of tangible cultural heritage tourism development, 20% were employment opportunity, 50% were create job

opportunity, 13% were foreign exchange earnings and 17% development of infrastructure and services. But most of the respondent mentioned 50% creating job opportunity is the major one opportunity. While the least opportunity respondents mentioned were foreign exchange earnings.

Table 6: Opportunities of tangible cultural heritages

Opportunities	**Respondent**	**Percent %**
Employment opportunity	6	20
Creating job opportunity	15	50
Foreign exchange earning	4	13
Development of infrastructure and service	5	17
Total	**30**	**100**

Source own: survey 2019

All communities responded that there is good opportunity for the cultural tourism development to be maintained and improved. Therefore, from this we can understand that there is conservation but more conservation and development works needed. The tangible tourism sector is one essential component of Ethiopian national development and transformation. It is set in a national environment that faces tremendous opportunities such as fast rate of economic growth, significant expansion of transportation and communication facilities. Tangible cultural heritage has many opportunities in tourism development process need to coordinate the resource development. In general, it gives many opportunities for local community socially, culturally, economically and environmentally it has pillar of tourism development.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

According to the respondents when we compare tangible cultural heritage in terms of conservation, preservation, originality and other it is good or well conserved. According to the major respondents the challenges that faces on conservational work is Expansion of urbanization, poor conservation practice, lack of professional employees, Unprofessional and unwise conservation practices, another natural factors and the respondents are also agree on that of conservational works are slowly developed, which proof the above challenges availability currently. Generally, the conservation which takes place on the city currently and also which is formerly worked on preservation and conservation is least developed. Moreover, the major importance's of tangible cultural heritages in tourism developments are employment opportunity, creating job opportunity, Foreign exchange earnings, and development of infrastructure and services and kind of mechanisms for conservation of tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa are, creating awareness, creating laws related to conservation, standardizing the security system, recruiting the best professionals and other voluntaries.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the result of the study, the researcher has supplied the following suggestions, about the challenges of tangible cultural heritages conservation in Addis Ababa.

- The government should educate the community to create more awareness throughout the host communities insured to fill responsible on conservation of tangible cultural heritage.
- The government should enforce and make a legal requirement in having that every tangible cultural heritage attraction to employ conservation professionals.
- The government should give a big attention to those of security which may face theft and any vandalism action; if it is possible government should handle or made electronic safety for those attractions area.
- The government should burst out or raise the idea about conservation for other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to get more emphasis and awareness because it is a global issue.
- Strengthen the conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites.
- Local people should participate in the process of conserving tangible cultural heritage.

- Addis Ababa city culture and tourism office should give due attention for the development and conservation of these attractions.

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APPENDEIX

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURSE

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

Questionnaire to be filled by local communities of Addis Ababa

Dear respondents this questionnaire is aimed to gather data for research entitled opportunity and challenges of tangible cultural heritage conservation in Addis Ababa. Your data will play a decisive role for the best outcome of this study and be sure that your response will be used only for academic purposes. The researcher would like to thank you in advance for your valuable time and ideas.

Thank you in advance!

General Instructions:

- Put "√" in the boxes provided.
- Write your answers on the blank spaces provided for open ended questions.
- No need to write your name

1. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Age: 18-35 ☐ 35-45 ☐ 45-65 ☐ More than 65 ☐
3. Education level: ≤ 12thGred ☐ Diploma ☐ Certificate ☐
   Master Degree ☐ First Degree ☐ PhD and above ☐
4. How do you see city in respect to tangible cultural heritage conservation?
   Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Fair Poor ☐
5. Do you think Addis Ababa is the best city when compared to other cities in protecting and tangible conserving cultural heritages?
   Yes ☐ No ☐
6. If your answer for question number 5 is "No", why?

   ---

7. What factors are more responsible for damaging of the Addis Ababa tangible cultural heritages?

   Human factors ☐ Natural factors ☐

8. What kinds of conservation practices are here in Addis Ababa for conversing tangible cultural heritage sites?

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9. What do you think are the reason for the Damaged of Addis Ababa tangible cultural heritage?

   Negligence and poor handling system ☐ Theft and illegal heritage trafficking ☐

   Foreign invasion ☐ Unprofessional and unwise conservation practices ☐

   Urbanization and developmental activities ☐ Impacts of globalization ☐

10. Do you agree that the culture and tourism office creating awareness about tangible cultural heritage and culture conservation to the people of the city?

    Strongly disagree ☐ Neutral ☐ Strongly agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Agree ☐

11. Do you agree that the tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa are in a good condition?

    Strongly disagree ☐ Neutral ☐ Strongly agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Agree ☐

12. Do you think that human factors are the main challenges in conserving tangible cultural heritage sites?

    Yes ☐ No ☐

13. If your answer for question no 12 is yes which factors are the main challenges

    Negligence and poor handling system ☐ Urbanization and developmental activates ☐

    Theft and illegal heritage trafficking ☐ Foreign invasion ☐

14. Do you think that natural factors like climate change, geological features are main factors in affecting tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa?

    Yes ☐ No ☐

15. If your answer for question number 14 is 'Yes', which natural factors are the most affecting?

    Climatic change ☐ Biological features ☐ Geological features ☐

    Others _____

16. What kinds of mechanisms you would like to suggest for conservation of tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa?

Creating awareness ☐ Creating laws related to conservation ☐

Recruiting the best professionals ☐ Standardizing the security system ☐

Others ----------

17. Who do you think is responsible for conservation of tangible cultural heritage resources in Addis Ababa?

NGO ☐ Volunteers ☐ Community ☐ Museums ☐

Culture and Tourism office ☐ Others_____

18. What kinds of tangible movable cultural heritage sites are well conserving in Addis Ababa?

Artifacts ☐ Eco facts ☐ Manu port ☐

19. What kinds of tangible immovable cultural heritage sites are well conserving in Addis Ababa?

Monuments ☐ Historical Buildings ☐ Others ----------

20. Do you think that there are challenges to conserve tangible cultural heritage sites in Addis Ababa?

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. What are the major challenges to tangible cultural heritage of Addis Ababa? Please select by using (√).

Challenges	**Strongly agree**	**agree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Disagree**	**neutral**
Poor conservation practices					
Natural disaster climatic, geological, & biological features					
Negligence of the government					
Expansion of urbanization					
Theft and illicit trafficking					
Unprofessional and unwise conservation practices					

infrastructural developments (road, rail, hotels etc)					
Lack of awareness about significance of tangible heritages					
Pollution around heritage sites					
Lack of conservation system					

Part II, opportunity and challenge of tangible cultural heritage conservation in Addis Ababa

22. Do you think that tangible cultural heritage create opportunity for local community please tick in the appropriate box?

Yes No

24.If the answer is yes please explaining the major opportunity that you know.

1……

2……...

3…….

4……...

5…….