



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

Cultural and Heritage Conservation Status and its Role for Tourism Development in Wolkite Town, Southern Ethiopia

Senior Research Project Submitted to Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, College of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Wolkite University for the partial fulfillment of the Completion of BSc degree in Wildlife and Ecotourism Management

By: Adam Belay

Advisor: Sefi. M (MSc)

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DECLARATION

The researcher conforms that the study in entitled “**Cultural and heritages conservation status and its role for tourism development in Wolkite town, southern Ethiopia** is my original work and is being submitted to Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, College of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Wolkite University in partial fulfillment for the award of BA degree in Wild life and Ecotourism Management. This report has not been submitted earlier to this and other institution.

Name of Student

Adam Belay

Signature ----- Date-----

Name of Advisor

Sefi Mekonen

Signature----- Date-----

Name of Examiners

Signature ----- Date-----

Signature----- Date-----

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ACRONYMS

ICOM.....International Councils of Museum

UNESCO.....United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNWTO.....United Nation World Tourism Organization

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Table of Contents

DECLARATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iii
ACRONYMS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	2
1.3 Research questions	2
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	3
1.4.1General objective.....	3
1.4.1 Specific objective	3
1.4 Significance of the study.....	3
1.6 Scope of the study	3
2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....	4
2.1 Basic Concepts and Definitions of cultural heritage and Tourism.....	4
2.1.1Tourism.....	4
2.1.2 Culture	4
2.1.3 Cultural tourism.....	5
2.1.4. Heritage	6
2.2 Cultural Heritage and Tourism.....	6
2.3 Cultural Heritage Conservation.....	6

2.4. The Conceptual framework	7
3. METHODOLOGY	8
3.1 Description of Study Area.....	8
3.2 Research Design.....	8
3.3 Data Collection Instruments.....	8
3.3.1 key-informant Interview.....	8
3.3.2. Direct Observation.....	9
3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion.....	9
3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size.....	9
3.5. Data Analysis.....	10
4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION.....	11
4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents.....	11
4.2.CulturalHeritageinwolkitetown.....	12
4.2.1Tangibleculturalheritage.....	12
4.2.2 Intangible Cultural Heritages	12
4.3. Conservation status of cultural heritages	13
4.4.Factors hindering the conservation activity.....	14
4.5. Contribution of cultural heritage for tourism development.....	15
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	16
5.1. Conclusion.....	16
5.2. Recommendation.....	17
REFERENCE.....	18
APPENDIX	20

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1; Demographic characteristics of respondents.....	10
Table 4.2: Conservation status of cultural heritages.....	13
Table 4.3: Factors hindering conservation of cultural heritages.....	13

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Tangible cultural heritage.....	12
Figure 1.2 Intangible cultural heritages.....	12

ABSTRACT

This research emphasized on assessing the conservation status of cultural heritages and its role for tourism development in Wolkite town, southern Ethiopia. Both qualitative and quantitative research approach and descriptive survey was employed. Observation, focus group discussion and interview were used to gather relevant data in the site. Focus group discussion and interview were designed to 30 respondents selected by using non random sampling method. Documents as secondary data was used to examine the current status of the cultural heritages compared to the former condition. The result of this study revealed that the current status of the heritages is relatively in a good condition. But due to some factors like long time stay of the ethnic group without structured king and globalization the statuses of cultural heritages are seriously degraded. This may requires the direction for better conservation particularly by the concerned body. The residents do not get any benefit from the cultural heritages through tourism industry. This indicates all concerned bodies have to play their role properly in order to promote and maximize the benefit from tourism. In order to improve the conservation status of the cultural heritages, local government bodies should be seriously looks in and supervising infinites heritages.

Key words: - cultural heritage, conservation, Tourism development, Wolkite town.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Tourism is a travel for pleasure; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating tourists, and the business of operating tours ((Oxford English dictionary, 2005).The importance of tourism was recognized in the Manila declaration on world tourism of 1980 as an activity very crucial and essential of life of the nation, as a result of its direct influences on the socio-cultural, aspirational, educational and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations. Tourism renders in a great amount of income to a local economy in the form of providing opportunity for employment creating part and full time jobs for community and enhances ability of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting for 30% of world's trade of services, 6% of overall export of goods and services (UNWTO, 2012) According to Italian Touring Club Studies and Research Management, between 1996 and 2004, tourist number in art and cultural heritage rich cities increased from 18% to 24%

Cultural heritages are the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations maintained in the present and best owned by and for the aspiration of the future generations (Thomas, (1998). Conservation of cultural heritages and sites is endorsed by a number of international charters and documents promulgated by organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS and council of Europe. UNESCO's general conference in Paris held in 1972 adopted the convention concerning the protection and conservation of world cultural and natural heritages signed by 158 nations.

The deliberate act of keeping cultural heritage from the present for future is known as conservation Tanselle. Cultural heritage conservation focuses on protection and Care of tangible cultural heritages such as artworks, architecture, archaeology and museum collections; which also including examination, documentation, treatment, collection and care (ICOM, 2012).

Cultural heritage management in Africa has been mainly concerned with the preservation and presentation of heritage sites from technical point of view (Webber, 2001). According to him the emphasis has been on the preservation of architecturally spectacular places, such as the pyramid of Egypt and Sudan, the forts and castles of Ghana and the stone monuments of Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia is a country with one of the richest histories in Africa. Due to the variety of languages

and dialects, the country becomes a rich cultural mosaic or museum of various nation nationalities. According to (Fisseha ,matsolsso and karlstahr, 2011) .cultural heritages products of Ethiopia are served as legacy of traditional knowledge and skills, wonderful opportunities for alternative employment, livelihood improvement, involvement of people in tourism, souvenir production and business activities.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Cultural heritage assets can provide opportunities for tourism development, one of the biggest industries worldwide, which can generate substantial revenue and employment. Since cultural heritages are asset of the community that shows the identity and the way of life of the generation, it is worth of conserving and preserving such assets (Leonard and Carson, 1997).

Cultural heritages are being view as an important component to keep the history of the generation. To researcher's knowledge there hasn't been research report that shows the conservation status of the cultural heritage and their role for tourism development in Wolkite town. It is necessary to identify the cultural heritages found in Wolkite town and assesses their conservation status in order to identify the directions for better conservation and management plan. This helps to fill information gap and improve conservation and preservative methods if necessary for future benefit.

In the researcher point of view, lack of the collaboration between experts and residents and lack of attention to such assets create a huge problem in identifying and conserving cultural heritage. This has negative impact in hiding their contribution for tourism development. So, strengthening the collaboration between these stakeholders and create awareness in conserving cultural heritage has a great value to develop well conserved heritage and increase the income as well as cultural tourism development in the town.

1.3 Research questions

- What are the cultural heritages that found in Wolkite town?
- How does the conservation status of the cultural heritages look like?
- What are the roles of cultural heritages and their conservation for cultural tourism development?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective

The general objectives of the study was to assess the cultural heritage conservation status and its role for cultural tourism development

1.4.1 Specific objective

- ✓ To identify the cultural heritage resources of Wolkite town
- ✓ To assess the conservation status of the cultural heritage resources of Wolkite town
- ✓ To assess the factors that adversely affect the conservation status of cultural heritages in Wolkite town
- ✓ To assess the role of cultural heritages for tourism development in Wolkite town

1.5. Significance of the study

The research was thought as an important input for the experts meaning that, once the status of the cultural heritage is known, it was easy for the experts to improve the conservation status using advanced techniques and methods. In addition to this, it was also very important for the residents living in and around the study area. Since cultural heritages are public assets. The present research was providing awareness and helps the stockholders to conserve it in wise manner. Furthermore, this research is very important for policy and decision makers. It can show the directions for a better conservation and help to formulate policies and management strategies related with improving conservation status of cultural heritage with appropriate condition. This was done by adopting policies from other countries or by improving the existing policies of the country on cultural heritages of the study area. Thus, the output of this research was help to gain a profound understanding of the concept of conservation of cultural heritage and role for cultural tourism development in Wolkite town. Additionally, this research paper was an input and ingredient for other studies with related title particularly with tourism and cultural heritage management.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Wolkite town. In the site both tangible and intangible cultural heritages was assess.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Basic Concepts and Definitions of cultural heritage and Tourism

2.1.1 Tourism

Tourism is the sum of phenomenon and relationships arising from travel and stay of nonresidents, in so far they do not led to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity (William, 1998). Tourism society of England defined it “tourism is the temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the place where they normally live and work and their activity during the stay at each destination.

Tourism is a complex socio-economic phenomenon based on the growing needs of modern society for recreational and leisure (Vellas, 2002). The world tourism organization defines tourists as “people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes” (UNWTO, 2012).

According to the tourism society (1979), the tourism is deemed to include any activity concerned with temporary short term movement of people to destinations outside the place where they normally live and work, and their activities during the stay at the destination.

2.1.2 Culture

The word culture has many different definitions and meanings given by various scholars and organization. For example, culture according to (Kluckhohn, 1952) is defined as follow: Culture is a word for people's 'way of life', meaning the way groups do things. Different groups of people may have different cultures.

(UNESCO, 2013) “Culture incorporates all intellectual, ethical, physical, technical and other activities including mod of life, belief, tradition, as well as whole set of material and spiritual wealth that characterize human kind as rational being and certain society as distinct from others.

Culture is a complex whole, which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society (cambridge English Dictionary, 2015)

Culture used to denote the complex network of practices and accumulated knowledge and ideas that is transmitted through interaction and exist in specific human groups, or some aspects of human behaviors such as language, social practices like kinship, gender and marriage, expression forms such as art, music, dance, rituals, religion and technologies such as cooking, shelter and clothing are said to be universals that are found in all societies (Temesgen, Bereket and Gadikore, 2014), According to them material culture covers the physical expressions of culture, such as artifacts, buildings, architecture and art; whereas, nonmaterial cultures including principles of social organizations, political organizations, mythologies, literature both written and oral as well as sciences.

2.1.3 Cultural tourism

The cultural tourism is leisure tripe with the primary purpose of visiting historic, cultural, and recreational and science attractions to learn more about the past in an enjoyable way; and it involving culture especially when there is no attempt to open the debate around the concept of culture (Ravee, (2006)

According to (Rechargdes, 1996) Cultural tourism is the movement of persons to specific cultural attractions such as heritage sites, artistic and cultural manifestations, arts and drama, outside the normal place of residence; According to him, cultural tourism is the movement of people to cultural sites(religious, historical,...) away from their usual environment, to get satisfaction of cultural needs such as visiting friends and families, to experience cultural events, showcases, objects like artifacts, potteries, monuments, culturally significant sites, traditional life styles, rituals etc...

Cultural tourism is one of the largest and fastest-growing global tourism markets. Culture and creative industries are increasingly being used to promote destinations and enhance their competitiveness and attractiveness. (Tourism in OECD Countries, 2008 Trends and Policies of cultural tourism).

2.1.4. Heritage

The word 'heritage' in its broader meaning is frequently associated with the word 'inheritance' that is something transferred from one generation to another. The role heritage as a carrier of historical value from the past means that it is seen as part of the cultural tradition of society (Fusco and Peter, 2009) our family heritage is our unique and unbreakable bond to our roots; it identifies who we are and where our origins lie. Knowing one's heritage can put a new perspective on things, a new outlook on life and help steer us towards goals that are true to who we are as individuals. We owe it to our ancestors, ourselves and our children to learn where we came from.

2.2 Cultural Heritage and Tourism

Cultural heritage is one of the most pervasive tourism resources in the world. Most trips away from home involve some elements of culture, and heritage tourism continues to grow each year (Dallen, 2011) Cultural heritage assets can provide opportunities for tourism development, one of the biggest industries worldwide, which can generate substantial revenue and employment. More specifically, these cultural heritage can play a vital role in promoting cultural tourism which is the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture, specially the lifestyle of the people in those geographical areas, the history of those people, their art, architecture, religions, And other elements that helped shape their way of life. This is very important to build a good image for the country and improve the wellbeing of the society and conserve those cultural heritages for a better use.

2.3 Cultural Heritage Conservation

Conservation of cultural heritage involves protection, restoration and care of tangible cultural heritages such as art works, architecture, archaeology and museum collections; intangible cultural heritages including custom, belief, life styles and ritual activities. Using any methods that prove effective in keeping that property in as close to its original condition as possible for long as possible (ICOMOS, 2011).

The scope has widened from art conservation, involving protection and care of artwork and

architecture, to conservation of cultural heritage, also including protection and care of broad set of other cultural and historical works; Conservation of cultural heritage would more accurately be described as a type of ethical stewardship. Conservation of cultural heritage applies simple ethical guidelines Minimal intervention, appropriate materials and reversible methods and Full documentation of all work undertaken (Szcepanowska and Hanna, 2013). Often there are compromises between preserving appearance, maintaining original design and material properties, and ability to reverse changes. Reversibility is now emphasized so as to reduce problems with future treatment, investigation, and use (Walston, 1978).

2.4. The Conceptual framework

The relationship between cultural conservation, its role for cultural tourism development and the possible benefits have obvious synergy to each other. However, the conservation of the cultural heritage is the core for cultural tourism development. Because, unless the cultural heritages are well conserved, and protected from any injuries that can damage them, it is impossible to sustain that assets to next generation, provide for tourism activity. If they are well conserved and kept under safe condition, it is impossible to provide them for tourists, then maximize and boost income for local inhabitant's form tourism.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of Study Area

This study was conducted in Wolkite town Abatur. Wolkite is capital town of Guraga zone situated in the north tip of SNNPRS (South Nations Nationalists and Peoples Regional State). It covers an area of 593,000 square kilometer. Wolkite located almost 158 kilometer far from the capital of Addis Ababa in southwest direction and about 430 kilometer far from Hawassa. This a latitudes and longitude of 8°17'N 37°47'E and elevation between 1910 and 1935 meter above sea level. Wolkite city covered a total area of 28km². According to the 2016 census; Wolkite has a total population of 266,952 inhabitants live in Wolkite city. Guragigna is the widely spoken language that accounts 86.78% and by 5.01% speakers of Oromifa are the second and all other languages accounts 7.21%. The mean annual temperature range from 14 to 25 with an average of 20.5.

3.2 Research Design

The study was carried out by using both quantitative and qualitative form of designs. The quantitative design was used to obtain information using survey on the study area. On the other hand, qualitative method was used to gather information using participant observation since there was cultural activity during the study time in the study area.

3.3 Data Collection Instruments

In order to get reliable, appropriate and valid data the researcher was used both primary and secondary data source. The primary source includes key informant's interview, direct observation, participant observation, and staff of the tourism office. Secondary data was gathered from printed materials, newspapers, published and unpublished documents, books and other electronic media (internet) etc...

3.3.1 key-informant Interview

Interview was conducted semi-structurally to collect information from the some residents, staffs and elders by preparing check lists which helped to cross check the responses of respondents. Conducting interview was much more necessary to collect deep and full information about the cultural heritages and their conservation status as well as their role for tourism development in study area based on insider's view point.

3.3.2. Direct Observation

Direct observation was carried out to identify cultural heritages that found in the study area, mechanism in which the heritages are conserving or the status under what conditions do tangible and intangible cultural heritages existing in the study area. In addition to this, the instrument helped to know the current status of those cultural heritages and to understand the conservation attentions which given for the heritages as well as its role for the development of cultural tourism in the area.

Participant observation was another method used in order to collect data about the intangible cultural heritage found in the study area. Since there may be cultural celebration during the study time, the researcher was wanted to observe activities like dancing styles and understands the contribution of those intangible cultural heritages for cultural tourism development through assessing if any additional cultural heritages are there. However, unfortunately the researcher had not observed any participation in the area because of short time stay in the site.

3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion

This was also another data collection device which was very important to gather much more detailed information about the cultural heritages found in the study area. It was conducted in Wolkite town culture and tourism office employees and residents.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The researcher was included all targeted population by using non-probability sampling method, especially purposive sampling techniques for Wolkite town residents and culture and tourism office employees. The residents were selected using non random sampling technique; Because of all people may not have enough understanding about the cultural heritages and their significance. A staff member was selected simply to obtain information about the cultural heritages, their roles to enhancement cultural tourism development and the conservation and protection status. So the researcher took 20 peoples of Wolkite town residents and the researcher was taken 10 respondents from culture and tourism office employees. Totally the researcher was used 30 samples.

3.5. Data Analysis

Data which was collected from both primary and secondary source was analyzed, summarized and presented via quantitative and qualitative method of data analyzes. The major themes were organized in such a way that they are appropriate for conclusion and interpretation. Thus, the researcher presented data in clear, valid and reliable manner based on necessity. Table and bar graphs used to portray and analyze the data. The collected data interpreted by percentage to answer the basic question and to make possible decision and conclusion based on the result obtained from the data collection instrument.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents

According to sex versus age of the respondents portrayed in the table (4.1) from the whole respondents 6.6% or 2 of them were found at age group of 18-25 while 23.3% or 7 of respondents were found at the age of 26-34, 40% and 12 of respondents were found under the age group of 35-47, 26.6% or 8 of respondents were found under the age group of 48-55 and that remain 3.3% or 1 of respondents were found 56 and above years old. From the entire male and female were not equal and then females covering 26.7% while males occupies 73.3%. In this research the majority that 73.3% of the respondent found of the adult age groups this indicates its own impacts in relation between the ages of the respondents and cultural heritage conservation had its own positive impact on lower aged groups by socializing the youngsters to perpetuate the cultural heritages as well as the identities for the future generation. According to the following table (4.1) convey that 33.3% of the respondents are Secondary school, and 66.7% are completed Bachelor Degree and above respectively. From the result we can understand that the education levels are much aware about cultural heritages and its implication for tourism development because educated persons who are very much aware about cultural heritages and its implication for tourism development and the benefit of from it.

Table 4.1; Demographic characteristics of respondents

Items	Percent %	Alternatives	Frequency
Gender	73.3	Male	22
	26.7	Female	8
	100	Total	30
Educational status	--	Uneducated	--
	--	Primary school	--
	33.3	Secondary school	10
	66.7	Bachelor Degree and above	20
Age	6.6	18-25	2
	23.3	26-34	7
	40	35-47	12
	26.6	48-55	8
	3.3	>56	1

Source: Author's Survey, 2019

4.2. Cultural Heritages in Wolkite town

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attribute of a group or society that are inherited from past generation, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefits of future generation. The cultural heritage of indigenous people considered in two ways, with each strongly interconnected to each other and a country. These are tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In Wolkite town there are both tangible and intangible cultural heritage listed and described as following-

4.2.1 Tangible Cultural heritages

Today tangible Cultural Heritages encompasses much larger array of culturally significant places, such as historic cities, living rural areas, seascapes, garden, sacred areas, areas with the collection of movable cultural items, sites associated with painful memories and war, lifestyle of kings, achievements of a great artists and everyday life of people(UNESCO, 2013). Tangible cultural heritages are attractions in varied forms and include archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, arts and art galleries, sacred sites and the likes (Sigala and Leslie, 2005). In Wolkite town there are different tangible cultural heritages. These include historic churches (Saint Gebreal church), mosques, Gurage cultural house and others which play important role for cultural and religious tourism development and cultural heritage conservation.

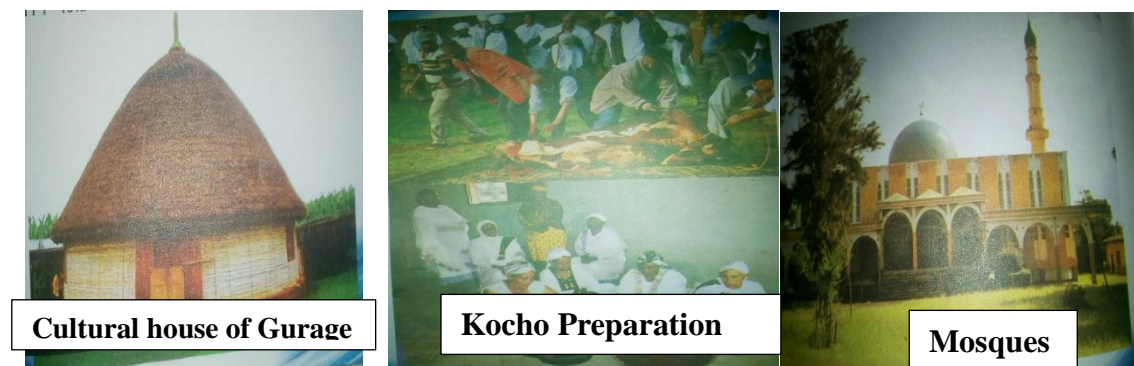


Figure 1.1 Tangible cultural heritage Source, Wolkite culture and tourism office (2019)

4.2.2 Intangible Cultural Heritages

According to Sigala and Leslie (2005), intangible cultural heritages are non-material portion that can be contains of performances, folklore, oral traditions, cultural songs, Dancing Styles, rituals, festive events, knowledge and skill to produce, Rural life and etc. the importance of intangible cultural heritage is not the cultural manifestation itself but rather the wealth of knowledge and skills that is transmitted through it from one generation to the next. The social and economic value of this transmission of knowledge is relevant for minority group and for mainstream social group within a state, and is as important for developing states as for developed ones.

There are various types of intangible cultural heritages in Wolkite town. Those are meskel festival (True cross), Timket festival Eid Al-Adha(arefa)festival, traditional music and dressing styles of Gurage people.

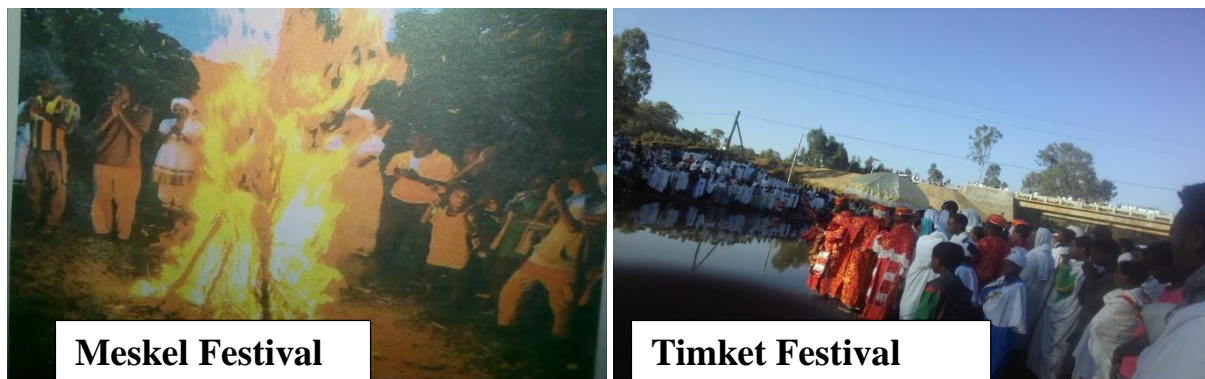


Figure 1.2 Intangible cultural heritages (Source Wolkite culture and tourism office, 2019)

4.3. Conservation status of cultural heritages

As indicates the table 4, 10 %(3) of the respondents replied that the conservation status of cultural heritage resources of Wolkite town is poor status, 33.3% 10) of the respondents replied that good status and 56.7 %(17) of the respondents replied very good status. Therefore the researcher concludes that conservation status of the cultural heritage resources of Wolkite town is very good.

Table 4.2: Conservation status of cultural heritages

No	Item	Alternative	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	How the conservation status of the cultural heritage resources of	Poor status	3	10%
		Good status	10	33.3%
		Very good status	17	56.7%
		Total	30	100%

Source: Author's Survey, 2019

4.4. Factors hindering the conservation activities

From the table 5, 10 % (3) of the respondents replied that the Factors hindering conservation of cultural heritages of Wolkite town is Low attention given by Government body, 23.3% (7) of the respondents replied that Lack of awareness, 13.3 % (4) of the respondents replied that Lack of Fund, 20 % (6) of the respondents replied that Lack of skill man power and 33.3 % (10) of the respondents replied that Globalization are factors hindering conservation of cultural heritages. Therefore the researcher concludes that the main factors hindering conservation of cultural heritages are globalization.

Table 4.3: Factors hindering conservation of cultural heritages

No	Item	Alternative	Frequency	Percentage (%)
	main Factors hindering conservation of cultural heritages	Low attention given by Government body	3	10%
		Lack of awareness	7	23.3%
		Lack of Fund	4	13.3%
		Lack of skill man power	6	20%
		Globalization	10	33.3%
		Total	30	100%

Source: Author's Survey, 2019

4.5. Contribution of cultural heritage for Tourism Development

Cultural heritages play an important role in tourism at all levels, from the global highlight of world culture to attractions that underpin local identities (Richards, 1996). Cultural heritage stimulates, a national pride in a one's history, initiates the people to movement UNWTO (2001).

The first contribution begin with developing cultural heritage tourism which is mainly concerned with traveling to places, artifacts and activities that authentically represents the stories and people of the past and it can include cultural and historic places. The cultural heritage are play important role for expand religious and cultural tourism, economic development and conservation of cultural heritage in Wolkite town. According the respondent acquired information, the tourist flow of gurage zone was 3357 foreign tourists and 3600000 domestic tourists were visited in 2010 EC. During Meskel Festival the tourist flow was 81000 visitors comes from wolkite town in this year.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Wolkite town is wonderful in its culture, cultural heritages, language and unique way of life. The cultural heritages in Wolkite town are both tangible and intangible. These cultural heritages show how the people lived in the past and have the profound values for the present generation. These cultural heritages and activities can have a significant importance to conduct the ethnographic, archaeological and any other researches related to the field in order to know more about the background of the ethnic group. By the research take place up on these cultural heritages the gaps in the sector can be filled, special awareness can be created and attentions will be given in order to conserve these cultural heritages in running out. Meskel Festival is cultural festival celebrated September 17 in every year. In these festival different cultural dances, songs and cultural showcasing activities are taking place. Besides of these, Globalization and the diffusion of the Gurage culture and its cultural practice are not only serious in present but also for the future. The reluctance and the low perception of the current generation is core factor that hampering the conservational activities. Therefore, culture and cultural heritages in Wolkite town requires deep focus and best attention to ensure its sustainability for next generation.

5.2. Recommendation

Based on the finding the following recommendations are forwarded in order to improve the conservation status of the cultural heritages, and promote the outstanding cultural sites, make them accessible for tourists, ensure their contributions in economic, social and political benefits for the residents in particular and country in general.

- ✓ In order to improve the conservation status of the cultural heritages, local government bodies should be seriously looks in and supervising infinites heritages.
- ✓ Awareness should be created among the younger groups and empowerment program should be provided to make them to participate in conservation activities of the heritages.
- ✓ To preserve the cultural heritages Study and research of tourist attraction resource should under taken by the professionals.
- ✓ Develop variety of funding mechanism for using advanced technique to conserve the heritages
- ✓ Making plan and policy awareness program about the use and importance of cultural heritages for tourism development
- ✓ Working cooperatively with higher institutions like research centers and universities
- ✓ Conserve and preserve cultural heritages in order to inherit for the future generation specially the ways of performing ritual and traditional worship
- ✓ They have to maintain the unstructured king of the ethnic group and make it stable
- ✓ They should encourage the traditional songs, dances, even the wearing styles and cultural performances youngsters

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7. Appendix
Wolkite University

College of Agriculture and Natural Resource

Department of Ecotourism and wildlife Management

Dear respondents,

Dear respondents the purpose this questioner is to collect data on Cultural and heritage conservation status and its role for tourism development in Wolkite town, Southern Ethiopia. There is no need of writing your name, as your response handle confidently. The researcher would like to thank you in advance for your kind cooperation by devoting your valuable time and ideas.

General Instruction

Plases put (√) or (x) in space provide boxes if you agree or not.

General information of respondents

Part 1: personal information

Sex Male___ Female ___

1. Age

18-25___ 26-34___ 35-47___ 48-55___ above 56 ___

2. Educational Background:

Uneducated Primary school Secondary school
Bachelor Degree and above other

3. Marital status:

Single Married divorced widowed

Questions for culture and tourism office employees

1. How is the trend of tourist flow to see cultural heritages of the town?

Increase decrease no change

2. What it look like the present cultural heritage conservation status of the town?

Very high High Medium Low Low

3. What have you done to maximize benefits on cultural heritages of Wolkite town such as monuments, squares and other attractions?

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4. Is there cultural heritage conservation creates job opportunity for the town?

YES NO

5. Do you have any specific long-term plans for conserving cultural heritages of the town?

Yes No

6. Do you think that your office has enough number of professionals on cultural heritage conservation status?

Yes No

7. Do you have role of cultural heritages conservation to the tourism development of town? Yes

No

8. Does your office give any support to the community about cultural heritage significance?

Yes No

9. What types of attraction mostly visited by tourists in Wolkite town Cultural heritages natural heritages

10. How do you rate the role of local in your decision-making process?

Very high High Medium Low very Low

11. Have you made any awareness creation to the local community about the benefit of cultural heritage conservation?

Interview for site managers and local community’s

1. What do you say about the perception of the local community towards cultural heritage management and conservation?

2. What is your perception about cultural heritage conservation status in general?

3. What is the contribution of cultural heritage conservation for the development of tourism in the town?

4. How do you evaluate the role of cultural heritage conservation status and protection for development of tourism in the town?

5. Do you have any role on cultural heritage conservation of the town?

If yes in what way

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6. Do you think cultural heritages of the town are conserved and well managed?

7. Do you think you have responsibility in keeping town cultural heritages?