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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMNT PROGRAM

**LOCAL COMMUNITIES' ATTITUDES AND ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN PROTECTED AREA:
EVIDENCE FROM BALE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, DINSHO
WORDA**

BY:-

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Senait Zeleke entitled; ‘Local communities attitude and engagement toward sustainable tourism development. The Case of Bale Mountain National Park, *Dinsho Woreda*’. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MA in Tourism development and management complies with the regulation of University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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I Senait Zeleke declared that, a thesis entitled “Local community’s attitudes and engagement in tourism development in protected areas” is my original work that has not been submitted at Addis Ababa University or anywhere. And that all source of information for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BMNP	Bale Mountains National Park
CC	Carry Capacity
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EWCP	Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICFBE	International Conference on Family Business and Entrepreneurship
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
LGUs	Local Government Units
PAs	Protected Areas
ST	Sustainable Tourism
STD	Sustainable Tourism Development
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TOMM	Tourism Optimization Management Model
VIM	Visitor Impact Management
UNCED	United Nations Commission on Environment and Development
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Abstract

The main aim of this study was to study the attitude and engagement of local communities towards sustainable tourism development. The study conducted in Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) in Dinsho woreda of Bale zone south eastern Ethiopia. Descriptive and explanatory research designs with quantitative and qualitative research method were used. The survey questionnaire was designed for local communities and key informant interviews were conducted for tourism stakeholders while in-depth interview for local communities. Both probability and non-probability sampling methods were used to collect data from respondents. Simple random sampling was used to distribute survey questionnaires to local communities and purposive sampling was used for interviewee / tourism stakeholders and local communities in key informant and in-depth interview respectively. The interviewees were selected based on their knowledge and occupation. The data were collected through using both primary and secondary data sources. The quantitative data was analyzed through using SPSS version 20 and qualitative data through text narration. The total 358 of respondents were participated in survey part of the study and 10 respondents were participated from tourism stakeholders and local communities were participated for qualitative data collection through key informant and in- depth interviews. The finding of the study showed that the engagements of local communities in tourism sector are still in the infancy stage and local government needs to give more attention to tourism and the sector development. The overall feedback of local communities revealed that, negative attitude towards environmental and economic sustainable tourism development. In addition to this, the awareness of the communities toward sustainable tourism development needs improvement to build a good attitude on resident mind. In the contrary, the local communities have been positive perception towards social-cultural development. The result revealed on study area plenty of constrained, lack of tourism training, lack of infrastructure, lack of diversification of tourism product and service, unwise resource conservation, lack of awareness, lack of digital promotion and technological infrastructures, less attention given to the destination, focusing on single tourism product /attraction/, lack of government support, lack of coordination among stakeholders and government. Hence, the relationship between host communities and government as well as non-government should be improved, infrastructure development must be applied, and promotion of the destination also the other essential activity which should be applied.

Key Words: Sustainable tourism development, protected area, Community engagement, Community attitude, Tourism Stakeholders, Bale Mountains National Park

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The global tourism industry is one of the biggest and most dynamic. It advances the economy, fosters social progress, and generates jobs. In 2017, the sector accounted for 9.9% of all jobs and 10.4% of the world's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Ogonu and Didia, 2019). The tourism industry has grown quickly since the 1960s, and it is predicted that this trend will continue to gain traction (Croce, 2018).

Cappichi (2019), reports that in many countries, Sustainable Tourism Development (STD) has become a top priority on the agenda for that center growth. In order to ensure the sustainability of the tourism business in every location, participation is therefore essential (Dogra & Gupta, 2012).

Understanding the viewpoint of the locals can help with policies that minimize the possible negative effects of tourism development and maximize its benefits, fostering community growth and increasing support for tourism, especially in developing nations where tourism is still in its infancy (Tetsane, 2019).

One of the main concepts for local community participation in tourism is the sharing of the benefits with the community (Chili and Nxongo, 2017). Community involvement has been suggested to be centered on how benefits from the tourism industry are distributed. However, this only suggests that communities can be involved or encouraged to participate in the tourism industry by sharing with them the benefits obtained from the industry, and this is one requirement for a successful community tourism program (Bello et al., 2018).

Tourism in parks is seen as a chance for environmentally aware and conservation-minded tourism businesses to work more closely with protected area agencies and organizations to offer visitors high-value experiences and, in the process, give the protected area a sustainable source of income. It is also an opportunity for local communities to collaborate with tourist and environmental organizations to increase local development potential (Bushell & Bricker, 2016).

National parks, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), are considerable natural or nearly natural areas set aside to protect ecosystem systems, along with the full complement of species and ecosystem characteristics of the area, which also serve as a foundation for

opportunities for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities that are environmentally and culturally compatible (IUCN, 2017).

Many protected areas in Sub-Saharan Africa were first established during colonial times as hunting grounds or parks for European elites with little or no consideration for the needs or wants of indigenous inhabitants (Wily, 2011; Tesema et al., 2007). Residents of the park and the local community who had traditionally used the park area for a physical or spiritual need were not included (Var and Gun, 2020). According to Abachebsa (2017), protected areas help to preserve many of the world's habitats and species. But human encroachment, particularly in the tropics, where Ethiopia is located, is badly destroying and deteriorating much of this land. Researchers and park administrators are beginning to pay attention to the topic of local population relationships with protected landscapes to characterize local battles for livelihoods and the forms of opposition local people have to conservation (Holmes, 2013).

Long-term sustainability of conservation projects depends on positive interactions between local residents and nearby protected areas. The local community, on the other hand, may have a beneficial or bad impact on the economy and protected area. For more egalitarian protected area administration and governance as well as more effective and sustainable conservation, protected areas' positive social impacts are more crucial (Franks and Small, 2016).

Protected Areas (PAs) were frequently established for the conservation of biodiversity, but they can also offer the local people other advantages like leisure travel, educational opportunities, and income generating. Incorporating local populations' knowledge and perspectives into PA decision-making processes may increase their likelihood of compliance and commitment to long-term conservation policies, according to some data (Andrade and Rhodes, 2012). The response of local communities and their involvement in protected areas will benefit both the protected areas and the local residents' well-being through socioeconomic development and the rise of ownership (Mengist, 2020). As a result, research is required to examine the link between local communities and protected areas and their function in encouraging tourism.

1.2. Statement of the problem

According to Figgis and Bushell (2007), tourism development and conservation that denies the rights and concerns of local communities self-defeating, if not illegal (cited in Belimo, 2019). Therefore, the importance of the local community for the growth of tourism cannot be understated, particularly in

protected areas. Once protected areas were established, human presence in parks was viewed as a barrier to conservation. (Sanderson and Redford, 2003). However, it was never practical to separate community development from conservation because of how closely people and the environment are connected (Dum, 2011). The majority of the nation's protected areas are susceptible to the traditional economic activities of the surrounding towns (Worku, 2019).

According to projections from the official statistical office, Ethiopia is the poorest and most populous country in Africa. More than 80% of the population lives in rural areas and relies on the exploitation of natural resources such as arable lands and forests for their subsistence (Wassie, 2020). Because wild animals have a direct connection to natural resources, the presence of a sizable population in close proximity to and within protected areas is problematic for natural resources, particularly those of wild animals. The local community and protected places must therefore have a good connection. Indulging in these difficult issues on their own is something that park managers and their staff do much too often (Sarkki, Rantala, and Timo Karjalainen, 2015). Similarly, the study's focus is on investigating the potential of local communities and their role in natural resource management for greater accountability in the management of protected areas, including their role in the development of tourism, since local community activities are perceived as a threat in areas where they are perceived as a threat. The failure of protected area, tourist, and local community partnerships is a result of their reliance on specialized, scientific knowledge, which is insufficient to deal with change, complexity, and uncertainty in protected area management. Numerous research projects on community involvement have been undertaken in Ethiopia, according to Belimo (quoted in 2019), but the locals there still struggle to fully engage in the tourism industry and reap its benefits (Woyimo, 2022).

(Teshome, 2018), carried out research on the influence of the Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) on the livelihood of the neighborhood. In terms of animal grazing, property ownership, firewood gathering, and grass harvesting, the findings demonstrated that the households benefited directly from the park. Employment, donations, training/workshops, association memberships in the field of ecotourism, and other indirect benefits of the park were noted. Eagles, McCool, and Haynes (2002), make a similar case that local communities are likely to support protected areas to the extent that such areas benefit them, particularly in the form of continuous availability of the resources contained in the protected area.

Demeke and Lema's (2015), studied on challenges of human settlement on wildlife in Bale Mountains National Park, revealed that foraging (52%), farming (25.6%), and combining foraging and farming

(21.5%) were the main drivers of settlement near or within the park. The main issues in managing wildlife in protected areas are the expansion of human habitation, agriculture, and cattle grazing. As the study mentioned above demonstrates, grazing cattle, deforestation, illegal hunting, encroachment by agricultural and settlement expansion, livestock, and a lack of community involvement in the management of protected areas are some of the many prevalent human effects on these regions.

The other study by Wondirad and Ewnetu (2019), conducted on "Community participation in tourism development as a tool to support sustainable land and resource use practices in a national park environment," focused on community involvement in sustainable land and resource use in the BMNP.

The results showed that, as 86% of respondents stated, the lack of more community participation and unequal benefit sharing remain major obstacles to Dinsho's tourism development.

The study, however, did not thoroughly evaluate the attitudes and participation of the local residents toward the development of sustainable tourism in this protected region. According to an analysis of several literatures, the attitude and involvement of local populations in ensuring the development of BMNP sustainable tourism is thus inadequately covered in the literature.

1.3. Research questions

1. How is the level of engagement of local communities for tourism development of BMNP in Dinsho *woreda*?
2. What is the attitude of local community toward BMNP in Dinsho *woreda* for tourism development?
3. Who provides support to the local communities towards sustainable tourism development at BMNP in Dinsho *woreda*?
4. What are the challenges encountered by the local communities while working for achieving sustainable tourism development at BMNP in Dinsho *woreda* ?

1.4. Objectives of the study

1.4.1. General objective

The main objective of this study was to investigate attitudes and community engagement towards sustainable tourism development in protected area, the case of BMNP in Dinsho *Woreda*.

1.4.2. Specific objectives of the study

- 1 To study the attitudes and knowledge of local communities towards sustainable tourism development at BMNP in Dinsho *woreda*.
- 2 To investigate the practices and engagement of local communities in sustainable tourism development activities at BMNP in Dinsho *woreda*.
- 3 To assess the supports given to the local communities by tourism stakeholders towards sustainable tourism development at BMNP in Dinsho *woreda*.
- 4 To identify the challenges encountered by the local communities while working for achieving sustainable tourism development at BMNP in Dinsho *woreda*.

1.5 Significance of the study

The study has considerable significance for different parties, like local communities, local governments, and tourism stakeholders, as well as for future researchers.

- To made a good contribution to the park. Because the study will garner significant attention from concerned parties in the park area, it will also aid in the preservation of the park's natural appearance and beautification through protection and conservation.
- To encourage local communities to participate in tourism development. Thus, through participating in this big industry they can benefit.
- To help the local government give attention to the basic and essential activities of tourism development. In addition to this, the findings of the study help to understand the main hindrance to the tourism development of the area and help find solutions.
- To help tourism stakeholders in the area, as they can engage local communities in tourism development. Through participating communities, they can share their burden as well as become job creators for residents.
- To provide guideline for other researchers by revising the concepts that will add new knowledge or improve on existing ones as far as research as concerned. Finally, the finding of the study can contribute to the body of knowledge in sustainable tourism development, ecotourism and initiating tourism development in the study area. While, strengthening the existing body of knowledge in tourism in area and also inspires further studies in the area to extend further investigation in the future.

1.6 Scope/delimitation of the study

The scope of the study can be discussed in terms of the issue under investigation geographical /spatial scope, thematic scope and Methodological scope or applied.

❖ Geographical scope

The geographical /spatial scope of the study area was in one of the five *woredas* of BMNP in the south-east of Bale Zone in Dinsho District. Therefore, the data were collected from only Dinsho *woreda* communities.

❖ Thematic scope

The study focused on the attitudes and engagement of local communities towards sustainable tourism development in the Dinsho district of the BMNP.

❖ Methodological scope

The study used both a qualitative and quantitative approach with a descriptive and explanatory research design. With simple random and purposive sampling techniques, probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used. The data were collected using both primary and secondary data sources.

1.7 Limitation of the study

During the data collection process, the researcher faced a variety of restrictions. The first issue was that some respondents chose to leave the questions unanswered rather than volunteering and being sufficient committed to complete the questionnaires. The other issue was that the investigation's resources and sample size were constrained by the budget.

1.8 Organization of the study

This paper is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction that covers background of the study, statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study and scope of the study. The second chapter deals with review of related works literature which consists of theoretical background and important piece of literature. The third chapter describes methodologies applied in the study. Chapter four presents the result of the study and finally the fifth chapter includes conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with the different reviews of literature in relation to the study. It consists of theoretical background and essential piece of literature.

2.1 Review of conceptual and theoretical literature

2.11 Sustainable development

The United Nations Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Brundtland Commission) first introduced the term "sustainable development" (SD) in a report titled *Our Common Future*. This idea states that development must be planned to "meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the potential of the future generation to meet their own" (Caiado et al., 2018).

At the municipal, national, and international levels, policy debates today frequently center on the definition and application of sustainable development (Pattberg and Wideberg, 2016). Different perspectives on sustainability that come from various economic, environmental, and social circumstances are mostly to blame for this problem. Economists contend that sustainability requires a greater reliance on interest than on capital (Purvis, Mao, and Robinson, 2019). Environmentalists define sustainability as living as sustainably as possible while reducing one's effect on the environment (Mori and Christodoulou, 2012).

Reid (2013) defines sustainable development as the practicable expansion of anything that doesn't compromise a system's capacity to meet future societal demands. Sustainable development, according to Pearce, Barbier, and Markandya (2013), is the idea of meeting human needs while preserving the ecology. The overall objective of sustainable development (SD) is the long-term stability of the economy and environment; this can only be accomplished by incorporating and acknowledging economic, environmental, and social issues throughout the decision-making process (Emas, 2015).

2.12 Concept of sustainable tourism development

One of the best concepts is sustainable tourism, which aims to reduce any potential conflict, imbalance, and environmental harm that might result from interactions and overlaps between the environment, locals, and the tourism industry (Liu, 2003). The establishment and maintenance of beneficial

relationships between the travel industry, tourists, and host communities is a key objective of sustainable tourism, under this view.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) defined Sustainable Tourism Development (STD) in 2004 as "tourism that satisfies the needs of present visitors and host communities while preserving and enhancing prospects for the future." It is a perspective that encourages management of all resources in a way that might satisfy economic, social, and aesthetic objectives while conserving cultural integration and life support systems." This idea holds that a development qualifies as sustainable tourism development if it meets the demands of both existing visitors and the host communities.

Sustainable tourism refers to travel that satisfies visitor needs while preserving the needs of travelers, businesses, the environment, and the local community in the present and the future (World Tourism Organization, 2005). The concept of sustainable tourism is based on sustainable development (Wayne, 2019). A strategy that puts the needs of visitors first while protecting the resources of travel destinations is sustainable tourism (Barmelgy & Samy, 2005). Sustainable tourism encompasses more than just protecting the environment or operating ethically. It is important to remember that the theoretical definition of sustainable tourism includes aspects related to the protection of the economy, society, and the environment (Streimikien et al., 2020).

The benefits of sustainable development are committed to the development of specific places, and it adopts a community-centric ideology (Barmelgy & Samy, 2005). According to this study, Sustainable Tourism (ST) is a complete plan that puts local community involvement, income development, job creation, environmental protection, and cultural heritage preservation first (ST that is tourist-centric; community-centric STD). However, there are varying views on the concept of sustainable tourism. One can assert that tourism can improve lives, preserve places, and provide visitors with authentic experiences (Mullis, 2017). The local economy, the native communities, and the tourist environment could all be affected and changed by it. Others might counter that tourism cannot be sustainable and that sustainability in tourism is difficult (Mullis, 2017), as Wall (1994), noted that tourism is a sector that tries to have an impact on the host destination in a variety of ways, including waste generation, water and energy shortages, and ecosystem degradation. Additionally, the host destination is under a lot of strain from tourists. These unfavorable side effects have fueled rising worries about the preservation and conservation of tourism resources, societal well-being, and the long-term economic viability of tourist locations (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005).

This definition states that "sustainable tourism" refers to a growth strategy that seeks to fully account for the effects it will have on the economy, society, and environment in the present and the future while also taking into account the needs of visitors, the tourism industry, the environment, and host communities (Edgell and Swanson, 2013). It is crucial that the various long-term demands of the tourism industry's primary stakeholders—hosts, guests, businesspeople, and policymakers—be addressed if we are to succeed (Waligo, Clarke, & Hawkins, 2013). It also needs to guarantee that destinations keep their assets in good condition, have a diverse population of cultures, and have a higher quality of life for their guests..

2.1.3 Sustainable tourism development in protected area

Despite the fact that tourism is primarily a commercial activity and that it is the sector with the fastest rate of growth globally, it is possible that uncontrolled tourism growth could pose a threat to the local populace, the local economy, and environmental protection areas. To keep the environment in a reasonably decent condition, it is essential to manage the environment and other natural resources responsibly while planning tourism activities (Obmocijeh, 2009).

Planning and management are thus the most important elements in achieving sustainable development. Planning for tourism, entertainment, and protected areas occasionally happens in an uncertain context where several interested groups compete for scarce resources and the goals of development and protection are regularly challenged (Schweinsberg et al., 2017). This suggests that planning must take into account the evaluation and selection of appropriate resources as well as the ability to recognize and resolve potential user disputes (Reid, 2003). Planning for issues including perceptions of democracy, preferences for close public participation, societal change, universal design for practical plans, and concern over the sustainability of resource use are all influenced by global change (Holmes, 2011). Responsible land-use planning, which places a special emphasis on the preservation of protected areas, is strongly related to sustainable tourism (Bunruamkaew and Murayama, 2013).

2.1.4 Tourism activities in protected area

An important part of the tourist experience is visiting protected areas, which demonstrates increasing consumer attitudes in favor of protected areas that protect natural, cultural, and historical resources (Sharmin et al., 2020). While primarily reliant on protected areas, such as wilderness areas and national parks, many countries have developed and encouraged tourism. A wealth of literature provides a

thorough analysis of tourism in protected areas all around the world as well as discussing a number of related tourist impacts and management techniques (Hiwasaki, 2006; Whitlaw, 2014)

According to an assessment of the related literature, the success of tourism and the long-term sustainability of protected areas depend on the acceptance of the host population. Numerous cases exist where tourism has aided in the alienation of nearby local communities and hostility brought on by resource usage restrictions or the inadequate development of alternate sources of income through participation in tourism operations. As a result, maintaining the sustainability of both natural and cultural ecosystems is essential to the long-term viability of tourism. Significant research has already been conducted on how tourism affects both socioeconomic systems and ecological systems (Liu et al., 2012).

Carrying Capacity (CC), Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC), Visitor Impact Management (VIM), and Tourist Optimization Management Model (TOMM) are just a few of the ideas that have been advocated as essential visitor management techniques in protected areas (Neto, 2003; UNWTO, 2004). Significant economic benefits from tourism help diversify the local economy. Tourism, which can promote conservation and provide a workable economic alternative to activities that affect the environment, can also have an impact on how communities grow. At the end of the day, tourism serves as both a tool for conservation and a goal in and of itself. But occasionally, tourism-related income is simply sent to the national treasuries rather than being used to manage and maintain parks.

The responsiveness of tourist resources, the type of tourism operation, and the type and degree of community involvement are only a few of the variables that influence the degree of distribution of economic benefits generated in a protected zone. It also depends on whether profits are reinvested in community programs or other benefit-spreading strategies as opposed to being used to cover management costs directly. Tourism typically offers excellent work opportunities for unskilled labor, immigrants, and low-income women. Additionally, it has a close relationship with the unorganized sector, which might be advantageous for those who are economically disenfranchised and rely on that sector for survival (Bah and Goodwin 2003).

2.1.5 Attitudes of local community towards tourism development

I. Resident attitude on economic development of tourism

Support from the local community for tourist growth has a big impact on the industry's commercial, sociological, psychological, political, and economic viability. By working with the government, locals play a significant part in determining how tourism development activities are carried out (Hai and Alamgir, 2017). The economic factor is mostly responsible for the positive sentiments of the locals. They are also able to assess the environment in which the industry is evolving and to differentiate between the good and bad parts of their local community.

Lepp (2007), asserts that the fact that the tourism industry offers work possibilities to locals is one of the characteristics that residents value most, demonstrating that tourism is an important source of revenue for residents. As a result of the strong bargaining possibilities that tourism generates, locals profit. Additionally, locals have highlighted that tourism aids in the creation of infrastructure and the provision of amenities for the general public, helping to foster a positive business environment locally (Anderick et al., 2005). As a result, people's quality of life improves (Anderek & Nyaupane, 2011).

However, residents dislike tourism's seasonal nature (Garca et al., 2015). On the one hand, tourism creates jobs, but on the other, it leaves residents with a variable need for labor throughout the year. The trade-off, for instance, is that workers in the tourism industry are forced to work in other businesses during the slow season because there is no workers' compensation (Cerezo et al., 2013). Many locals believe that tourism enhances and grows the local economy (Gürsoy, Jurovski, & Uysal, 2002).

II. Resident attitude towards socio-cultural development of tourism

Tourism has a big impact on local socio-cultural activities, effecting the habits, customs, social life, beliefs, and values of residents of the tourist's destination. While interactions between locals and visitors happen on a socio-cultural level, tourism has a big impact on socio-cultural and visitors happen on a socio-cultural level, tourism has a big impact on local socio-cultural activities. It can also lead to tension, pressure, and congestion at various times throughout people lives, putting their sense of social reality and cultural identity in peril. Local may be aware of the social impact of tourism on crime and vandalism (Ratz, 2002).

III. Resident attitude towards environmental development of tourism

As it is frequently created in attractive yet fragile environments, tourism may be a motivation to safeguard and conserve resources but may harm or destroy them. Local communities also recognize this

duality of the environmental influence on their community: positive and negative (Hai and Alamgir, 2017). The fact that tourism contributes to the preservation of natural resources and enhances the aesthetics of cities and their surroundings is valued by locals (Pham et al., 2019).

2.1.6 Community participation and Tourism

The tourism business may have both beneficial and detrimental consequences for a local community, which may have a variety of effects on the daily lives of local citizens. Although it can play a significant role in the development of some local communities, tourism can also have detrimental repercussions (Nagarjuna, 2015). Scholars are well aware of the difficulties and value of community involvement in tourism (Salleh, 2016). Participatory management is seen as essential in tourism models to prevent the negative effects of traditional tourism on ecosystems and community members (Burgos & Mertens, 2017). Similar to this, it has been underlined that local communities need to be involved for them to profit from the development taking place in and close to their area (Salleh et al., 2016). Community engagement is usually mentioned as being necessary to improve tourism's contribution to national development (Tosun, 2000).

Table 2.1 Typology of community participation in tourism

Spontaneous participation	Induced participation	Coercive participation
Bottom-up; active; direct engagement in decision-making participation; genuine involvement; self-planning	Top-down, formal, indirect, generally passive, some manipulation, pseudo-participation, participation in deployment and benefit sharing, option between different proposals, and feedback	Top-down; passive; largely indirect; formal; involvement in operation, but not necessarily sharing advantages; option to choose from limited possibilities proposed or no option; paternalism, excessive levels of manipulation, tokenism, and non-participation

Source; Tosun , 2006

According to Tosun et al. (2016) and Novelli (2007), a range of very different objectives and possibilities might encourage the involvement of stakeholders in tourist development. According to Novelli and Gebhardt (2007), participation is more likely to be at the lower rungs of the ladder in developing countries, though this may be changing as people become more aware of the vital role that local communities play in relation to sustainable tourism.

2.1.7 Community participation in sustainable tourism development

The influence of residents during the decision-making, implementation, and assessment processes is referred to as community involvement. The community must be a full participant in all tourism-related activities. It is prudent management practice to consult the community before beginning any development. This will provide tourism planners with information on whether any proposed development would likely be acceptable, how the local community feels, and whether any worries can be allayed by the creation of an adequate management strategy (Thetsane, 2019). Effective tourist planning and development should place a high priority on local community involvement. However, how locals view the expansion of tourists will almost always have an impact on their decision (Tosun, 2016). According to Tosun et al. (2016) and Novelli (2007), a range of very different objectives and possibilities might encourage the involvement of stakeholders in tourist development.

According to Novelli and Gebhardt (2007), participation is more likely to be at the lower rungs of the ladder in developing countries, though this may be changing as people become more aware of the vital role that local communities play in relation to sustainable tourism.

2.1.8 Role of local communities in tourism development in protected areas

Tourism remains a factor in the economy, particularly in circumstances where there are fewer available economic options to fight poverty and reduce unemployment (Mitchell and Coles, 2009). Cultural interaction, capacity development, and better access to services including infrastructure, healthcare, water supply, telecommunications, and transportation are additional non-economic benefits. A wide range of economic advantages are also provided by it, including the expansion of small and medium-sized tourism businesses and job possibilities for locals, particularly women and young people (Sakata and Prideaux, 2013). Due to its size, the tourist sector can involve local communities to profit from it and to generate a positive outlook that promotes the industry's sustainable development (Hanafiah et al., 2013).

Tourism also encourages ecological and environmental restoration and lessens tensions and resource use disputes by providing supplemental income, which in turn helps to avoid economically harmful activities like mining, forestry, oil extraction, commercial fishing, and traditional intensive farming (Hanson, 2018). As a result, governments in developing countries place a high priority on the tourism sector as a means of battling poverty and repairing ecosystem damage. As a result, the role of tourism in eradicating poverty and fostering opportunity is heavily stressed in the roadmaps for reducing poverty in 80% of African countries (Mitchell and Coles, 2009). Local communities can profit from tourism by directly offering agricultural products, souvenirs, and other tourist services like cooking, transportation, and tour guiding, as well as by promoting sectorial inter linkage. The development of the local economy is facilitated by tourism (Spenceley and Meyer, 2012). Local communities must profit from involvement in the tourism value chain. Being mysterious by nature, the idea of community is usually challenging to define precisely (Aas et al., 2005). Communities are defined as a group of people who live in a comparable geographic area, share common cultural norms and identities, and belong to Aas et al. (2005) and Singh et al. (2003).

Williams and Lawson (2001), contrasted this definition by defining a community as a collection of individuals who share a common set of beliefs. Although it has received significant attention in academic discourse as a fundamental principle of tourism development (Liu et al., 2014; Saufi et al., 2014), literature (Snyman, 2014; Yitbarek et al., 2013), calls into question its validity and demonstrates a lack of genuine community involvement comparable to other tourism stakeholders (Kebete and Wondirad, 2019). By its very nature, such a development of tourism violates the fundamental ideas highlighted by stakeholder theory.

Stakeholder theory's basic concept highlights the necessity of a power balance among its participants in order to accomplish and uphold the fundamental economic, ecological, and social pillars of a tourist destination. This is due to the possibility of using tourism as a tool for sustainable development (Seba et al., 2012). The importance and advantage of including and involving stakeholders, whose interests and well-being should be influenced by the repercussions of tourist development, may be better explained by the stakeholder theory. The various connections between all relevant parties with an interest in the growth of tourism and their unique interests on the issue at hand are described by the stakeholder theory in tourism research (Yodsuwan and Butcher, 2012).

Community empowerment can be achieved while avoiding the trap of centralized protected development (Eyoung, 2007; Tosun, 2000). Academics contend that as communities are frequently the true owners of tourism resources, whether natural or cultural, involvement of the community is essential to the development of a sustainable tourism economy (Liu, 2014; Mbaiwa, 2015).

2.1.9 Challenges of community participation in tourism development

Community involvement is well accepted in the tourism business since it increases the likelihood of regional development, job creation in a desirable location, and the overall sustainable development of the industry-based economy. The participatory approach to tourist management, however, can be time-consuming and occasionally unproductive when there is a lack of local understanding and engagement (Sarkar, 2020). Low levels of community participation in tourism are a concern around the world, but they vary between industrialized and developing countries (Yitbarek, 2013).

(Kebete and Wondirad, 2019), in developing nations, a variety of issues affect how the local community participates in planning, decision-making, and the tourism benefit-sharing program (Rasoolimanesh and Jaafar, 2016; Telfer and Sharpely, 2008). Effective community participation was hampered by weak stakeholder ties, a lack of community organization, a lack of community competency brought on by low literacy rates, restricted financial access, and a lack of other people's support (Kibicho, 2008). In order to foster a sense of community and change harmful traditional economic behavior in fragile environments like the BMNP, researchers have suggested a number of measures to increase community involvement and ensure equitable benefit sharing (Su and Wall, 2015). The first stages to enhancing community involvement and giving locals influence over tourism development are empowerment and power redistribution (Chan and Bhatta, 2013; Snyman, 2014). The creation of a dependable coalition between local authorities and other tourism players is the second essential tool (Ashley and Jones, 2001).

The barriers to community participation in tourism in developing countries include centralized public administration and planning, an absence of coordination and a fragmented planning system, unclear tourism data, a lack of qualified staff in community planning, elite dominance, a lack of suitable legal and regulatory systems, high costs, and apathy (Bello, Lovelock, and Car, 2017). Most developing countries concentrate their planning and administrative tasks (Tosun and Timothy, 2001), but

decentralization of the central government's political, administrative, and financial power is necessary to effectively implement community participation (Tosun, 2000).

According to Buono et al. (2012), one of the main reasons why efforts to manage protected areas have failed is that local populations are undervalued, which may lead to conflict and miscommunication between the protected area and the local population. In addition, the author asserted that if the local population is not engaged before the designation of a protected area or the adoption of policy measures for biodiversity conservation, they would, at best, be disregarded and, at worst, may obstruct the successful implementation of these measures. Many government institutions and organizations in developing countries are interested in the expansion of the tourism sector, but they are not actively involved due to the fragmented planning processes (Hiwasaki, 2006). As a result of fragmentation and a lack of coordination, it is challenging to resolve disagreements over the use of certain resources and locations for various forms of tourism development, which eventually makes the execution of community tourism planning ineffective (Brenner, 2006).

Many citizens in developing countries are unaware of the business since there is sometimes insufficient tourism data and the information that is available is sometimes presented in an unintelligible manner. Between local communities and other planning stakeholders, this eventually results in a very wide knowledge gap. Additionally, the majority of developing countries lack competent community planners, and those that are employed have limited knowledge of how to include citizen input in their planning. The development of the tourism industry will reflect local values and lead to sustainable outcomes if residents are fully empowered, participating in decision-making, and owning the businesses (Maguire et al., 2012).

However, in the majority of developing nations, tourism is predominately managed by a small number of local elites, limiting the people from feeling fully engaged in the initiatives (Marzukim et al., 2012). The process of community engagement is frequently dominated by the loudest, richest, smartest, and most educated members of the community. Only the interests of the dominant class end up being upheld at the expense of the majority because there is a lack of true representative and deliberative democracy. However, a majority of local governments in poor countries do not have recognized units or do not employ the ones that are available to play a significant role in local community planning. Public participation in tourist planning is a long-consuming process that requires a lot of resources in terms of time, money, and organizational abilities to manage the entire process (Hall, 2008; Tosun, 2000).

The majority of central governments regard public engagement as time-consuming and useless because it necessitates interaction between government representatives and the general public (Gordon, 2011).

2.1.10 Communities as key stakeholders in tourism development

The fact that these activities take place on local communities' land makes them valuable resources in the growth of tourism. Additionally, indigenous communities are regarded as morally and legitimately taking part in the development of tourism (Muganda et al., 2013).

Because their interests are affected by and have an impact on the decisions made by major decision-makers (McCool, 2009), Stakeholders can be divided into two categories, according to Mayer's taxonomy from 2005: those who have an impact on decisions and those who do not. The degree to which local communities participate in such processes depends on how much they affect or are affected by various policy and decision-making issues. By doing so, the community's perceived demands are taken into account during development (Fraser, 2006). Decisions about the expansion of tourism in a region must be made in consultation with local communities if they are to be included in the implementation process (Nieżgoda & Czernek, 2008).

2.1.11 Theory of Stakeholders'; Identity, Power and Legitimacy

Stakeholders are any individuals or groups that could potentially have an impact on how successfully an organization achieves its objectives (Freeman et al., 2002). The fundamental objectives of the stakeholder theory are to define and guide the organization's design and administration (Donald and Preston, 1995). Since Freeman's book *Strategic management: A stakeholder viewpoint* was published, more than 100 articles based on the stakeholders' concept have been written and published.

Donaldson and Preston (1995), examined a number of stakeholder theory research papers published in management literature. They subsequently developed three parts for the stakeholder theory.

According to the stakeholder theory, a company is defined by its interactions with many groups and individuals, including its relationships with its customers, suppliers, government agencies, political groups, business associations, and the local population. Given the expansive definition of "stakeholders," the list of potential stakeholders may be almost limitless. Therefore, it's essential to recognize stakeholders and their possible interests, rank their value to enterprises, and manage

stakeholder relationships (Markwick, 2000). To identify stakeholders, some organizations have created a distinction between primary and secondary stakeholders.

The main stakeholders are those who are associated with an entity in a formal, official, or contractual capacity. These stakeholder groups, which include clients, local government organizations, rival companies, etc., actively involve themselves in the organization. Organizations have an indirect relationship with secondary stakeholders. Stakeholders like environmental and community organizations may have an influence on how the organization is operated and how its policies are established, even though their involvement is not essential to the organization's survival. As a result, a company can be recognized by the complex direct and indirect connections it has with many stakeholders.

It's important to determine the relative relevance of competing stakeholder claims to the firm, regardless of whether a group may be categorized as a primary or secondary stakeholder. Mitchell, Agle, and Wood (1997), developed the stakeholder salience hypothesis, which divides stakeholders and their claims into three categories based on legitimacy, power, and urgency. A "genuine stakeholder" is defined as any individual whose actions and demands are regarded as proper, proper, and desirable in the context of the social system (Skot and Lane, 2000). The (possible) ability of stakeholders to impose their will on a particular relationship by coercive, utilitarian, or normative means is known as power (Mitchell et al., 1997).

2.1.12 Stakeholder's collaboration in sustainable tourism development

Stakeholder collaboration embraces the participatory methods that are regarded as a fundamental tenet of sustainable development, especially when a broad and representative number of stakeholders from the destination community are able to actively engage and work together to achieve shared goals (Beritelli, 2010; Dredge, 2006)..

The following are examples of stakeholders in a tourism destination: the government (international, national, regional, and local); government departments with ties to tourism; international, national, regional, and local tourism businesses; tourism developers and entrepreneurs; operators of the tourism industry; non-tourism business practitioners; and the community, which can include local community groups, Indigenous people's groups, and local residents (Saito and Ruhanen, 2017).

The local government was a significant stakeholder as well, although it was thought that sometimes it restricted the growth of tourism and so constrained the possibility of benefit-sharing. As crucial

prerequisites for creating synergistic interactions between stakeholders, effective communication, good stakeholder collaboration, and an open attitude were noted. Examining the links between the stakeholders might help you better comprehend governance arrangements (Heslinga et al., 2017). Stakeholders typically have contrasting and occasionally opposing values, attitudes, and interests. When it comes to a location, what an environmental stakeholder, for instance, views as significant can differ greatly from what tourism promoters, developers, leisure users, or locals view as significant (Jamal, 2004). More attention has been paid to managing tourist development processes due to the complexity of stakeholder interactions and the challenges of managing their different interests (Luthe & Wyss, 2014; Wesley & Pforr, 2010).

In order to achieve long-term sustainability goals and balance the goals of nature protection and socio-economic development, organizational structures that are more decentralized than central governments typically are needed, as are efficient connections between the numerous stakeholders (Crona & Bodin, 2006; Imperiale & Vanclay, 2016; Plummer & Fennel, 2009; Reed et al., 2009; Strickland-Munro, Allison, & Moore, 2010). The scope of benefit-sharing would expand, and more stakeholders would profit, if stakeholders were made aware of all the advantages of PAs and how crucial they are to human wellbeing. Successful benefit-sharing programs should promote and address opportunities for skill development across various stakeholder groups in addition to economic benefits (i.e., employment opportunities and direct revenue) (Archabald & Naughton, 2001). Stakeholder cooperation is recognized as a crucial component of managing and planning tourism destinations. However, not all destination stakeholders have the same level of authority and clout in group discussions or decision-making, with some organizations able to have a greater impact (Saeto and Rehina, 2017).

2.2 Review of Empirical literature

Payen (2014), looked into how locals are involved in plans to expand the tourism industry in Gabon's Loango National Park. The outcome demonstrates that Loango National Park shares characteristics with central Gabon's Lopé National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site. Despite efforts made by State and non-governmental actors in both situations, the study concludes that the primary winners from tourism activities are the tour operators.

(Tetsane, 2019), evaluated Katse village in Lesotho as an example of local community involvement in tourism development. The outcome showed that local communities want to be involved in the creation

of tourism policies so that decision-makers can craft a strategy that satisfies stakeholders' needs and addresses their concerns. To ensure local needs are taken into account, they also want to be included in decisions about tourism development. They also want to be involved in decisions related tourism development so that their needs are taken into account. The importance of local community in tourist development:

A Grassroots perspective from Tanzania was investigated by Muganda et al. (2013). The study's findings showed that local communities desire to be involved in the creation of tourism policies so that policymakers may design a strategy that takes their wishes and concerns into account. They also want to contribute to the expansion of tourism so that their demands are met. Local communities also desire a role in development issues to safeguard their own interests, improve accountability and transparency, and eliminate endemic acts of fraud and power abuse among decision-makers.. In Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh, (Hai and Alamgir, 2017), investigated the attitudes and support of the local community toward the development of tourism. The study's findings show that the Saint Martin island community will accept further tourism growth if it will benefit them personally.

Stylidis et al.(2014), investigated Resident support fort tourism development: the role of resident place, image and perceived tourism. The outcome demonstrates the need for more adaptable and resident-focused tourism effect measurement, demonstrating that a more positive impression of economic, sociocultural, and economic impact leads to a better level of support.

According to the study, it has a big impact on how communities see the effects of tourism and how much support they provide it. Fandi, (2015), assessed the role of local community in sustainable tourism development, case study (Governorate, Ajloun / Jourdan). The study demonstrates a lack of local community knowledge of the significance of sustainable tourism development from a social, economic, environmental, and cultural standpoint. In addition, associations' and handcraft centers' contributions to the development of sustainable tourism fall short of what is necessary..

Belimo (2019), Studied Involvement of local community in tourism planning and development in Awash Melka Kunture prehistoric site, South West Shoa Zone, Oromia. The finding of the study reveal that the willingness of their involvements for both involved and non-involved, it scored above 3.5 Mean in different ways of involvement. Therefore, this shows that the willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study to be high. This result also revealed that

the involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development in the study area has a different economic, sociocultural and environmental contribution.

The above empirical literatures studied on the local community participation in tourism development in different aspect of the studies. But this study is mainly focus on the attitudes and engagement of local community for tourism development in protected area.

2. 3 Conceptual frame work of the study

The conceptual frame work formulated to show the interaction of local community attitude and engagement toward sustainable tourism development. Sustainable tourism development is goal of high engagement of local community. Government and stakeholders support affect attitude and engagement of local community toward sustainable tourism development.

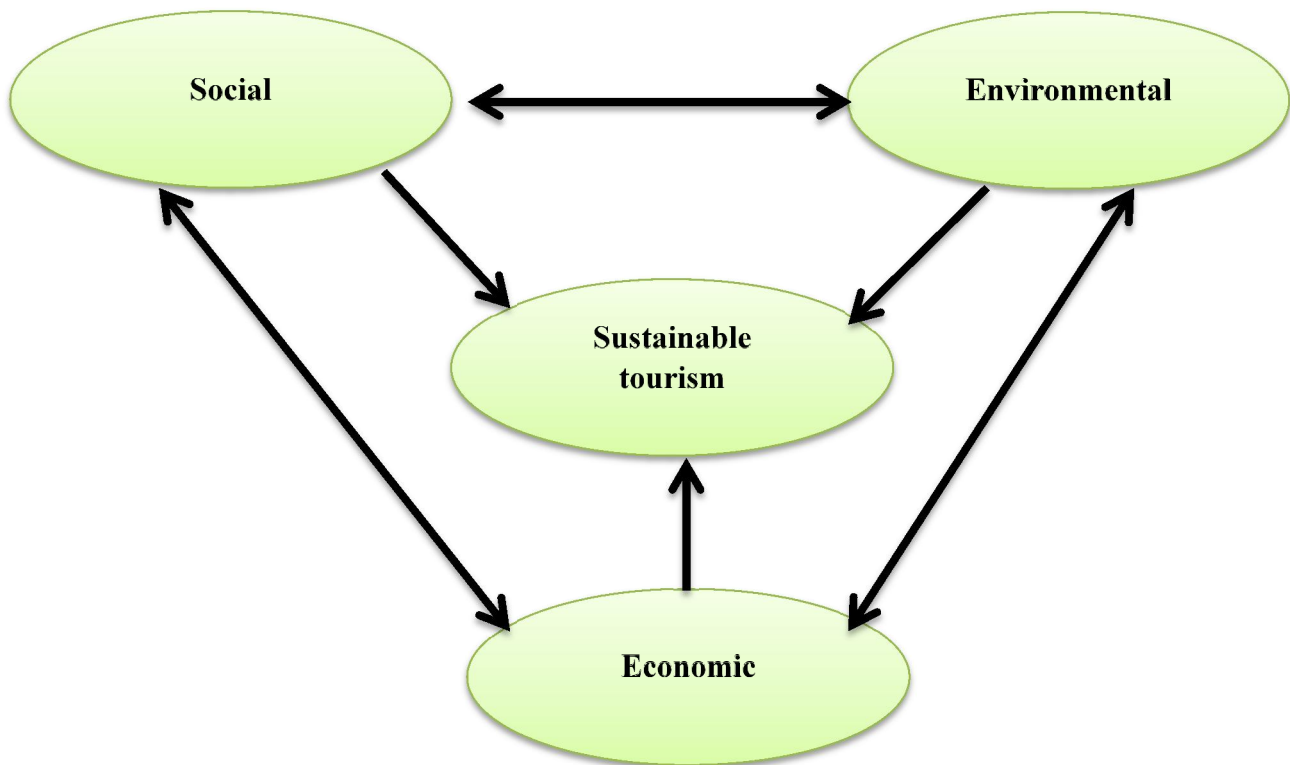


Figure 2.3: Dimensions of sustainable tourism and their relationship

[Source: Adabted and modified from Swarrbrooke, 2000]

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1. Description of the study area

3.1.1 Location

BMNP is situated in Ethiopia's Oromia, National, Regional State, 400 kilometers southeast of Addis Abeba. It is positioned within the 6°53'08" N latitude and 39° 44'03" E longitude boundaries. It is a part of Ethiopia's Arsi-Bale massif, which makes up the western end of the country's southeasterly highlands. It includes a wide variety of habitats between 1,500m and 4,377m in elevation (Muhammed and Elial, 2021).

The local boundary of BMNP, encompassing 2150 km² lies within five woredas in two Zones: Adaba (west) in West Arsi zone and then in Bale Zone, Dinsho (north), Goba (northeast), Dolomena, Harena Buluk and Berbere (east). The park area is encompassed within geographical coordinates of 6°29' – 7°10'N and 39°28' – 39°57'E and covers the largest area above 3000m asl. In Africa, Tullu Dimtuu, altitude 4377m asl. is the highest peak in the Park and one of the highest in Ethiopia (Hillman,1988).

Dinsho is one of the woredas in the Bale zone, the second-largest zone in the Oromia Regional state of Ethiopia with a total size of 63,555 km² (17.5% of the region's total land). It is situated on the north side of Bale zone in the heart of Bale highlands. This settlement is located in latitude and longitude 7°05'N 39°45'E/7.0830N 39.7500, and its elevation is 3207 meters (Ayenew et al.,2018). It was a section of the previous Sinana Dinsho woreda, which was split into the Robe Town, Dinsho, and Sinana woredas.

Dinsho serves as the focal point for administration in this woreda. The district is higher in altitude in the Dinsho sub-district, with a range of 2000 to 3600 m above sea level (Kebede et al., 2017).

Dinsho woreda contains 8 kebeles: Hora soba, Geremba dima, Gonfigira, Gojera, Kerari, Ayida, and dinsho 1 and Dinsho 2 kebeles. They include rivers including the Shaya, Togona, and Weyib. In this woreda, 33.1% of the land is arable or cultivable (of which 29.8% was used for annual crops), 30.4% is pasture, 30.2% is covered in forest and other dense vegetation, and 2.3% is marshy, hilly, or unusable. There are 39,124 woreda populations overall, of which 19,252 are males and 19,872 are females (CSA, 2007).

Muslim people make up the bulk of the population. Rural areas typically have Afan Oromo speakers. The Bale Mountains National Park stretches to the north of the woreda. (Kebede et al., 2017).

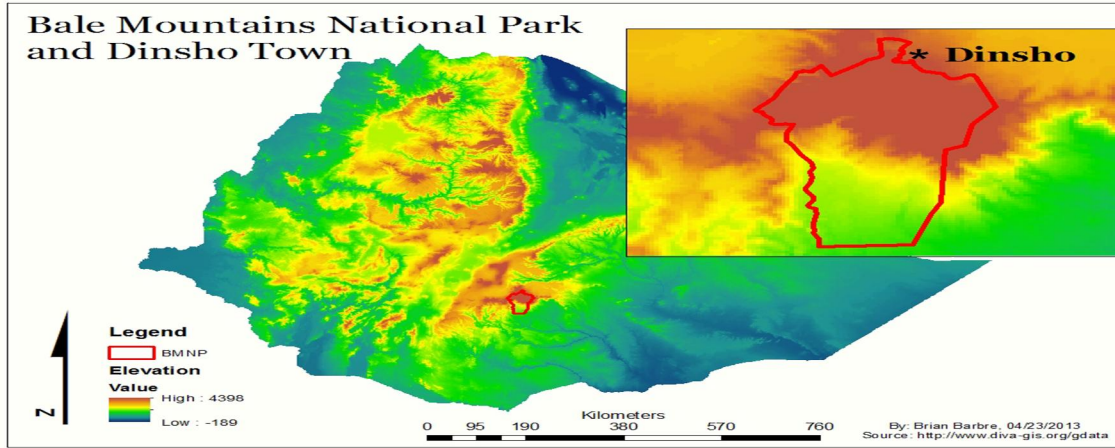


Figure 3.1; Location of BMNP and Dinsho town [Source: Brian, 2013]

3.12 Tourism attraction



Figure 3.2: Wild animals of BMNP [Source: Germew, 2016]

BMNP is home to five species that are unique to the Bale Mountains and 20 endemic Ethiopian mammals. The Ethiopian Wolf (*Canis Simensis*), Mountain Nyala (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*), Big-headed mole rats, and Bale monkey are among the mammals of the BMNP that are of the utmost importance. (EWNHS, 1996).

A number of endangered Ethiopian endemic species depend on the Bale Mountains, which are home to 1,321 species of flowering plants, of which 163 are endemic to Ethiopia (12%) and 23 are endemic to the Bale Mountains alone (14% of the Ethiopian endemic plants). Ethiopia's genetic stock of wild forest coffee (coffee Arabica) and medicinal plants derived from the forests of the Bale Mountains. Three medical plant hotspots have been found, spanning the park's boundaries, with two in the Gaysay area and one in the Angetu area. (Shibru, 1994).

The Sanetti plateau's Afro-alpine moorland is the largest continuous expanse of its elevation on the entire African continent. Rocks coated in lichen are carpeted and giant lobelia, which can reach heights of up to 12 meters, are scattered throughout. Additionally, the plateau is littered with alpine lakes and streams that serve as vital local wildlife resources and wintering grounds for rare and locally endemic birds. (Shibru, 1994).



Figure 3.3: Plant species of BMNP [Source; Geremew, 2016]

3.2. Research Design and approach

The study was used mixed research approach which include both Qualitative and Quantitative research method. Both descriptive and explanatory research design was used in this study. Descriptive study is helps to provide a picture of a situation, person or event or show how things are related to each other and

as it naturally occurs (Blumberg, Cooper and Schindler, 2005). An explanatory study sets out to explain and account for the descriptive information. So, while descriptive studies may ask ‘what’ kinds of questions, explanatory studies seek to ask ‘why’ and ‘how’ questions (Nardi, 2018).

Therefore, the study used descriptive research design by using explanatory design to demonstrate local community attitude and activities for natural resource protection and sustainable tourism development.

3.3. Data type and source

Data from both primary and secondary sources were collected. The primary sources of data were questionnaires and interviews with key informants. Close-ended questions and a five-point Likert scale were used in the survey's design, with respondents being asked to rate their agreement or disagreement on a scale of 1 to 5. Secondary data was gathered from a journal, a Web page, books, magazines, newspapers, and journals. Furthermore, both published and unpublished data were gathered; as a result, published data was gathered from official publications, public records, historical and statistical documents, commercial documents, and technical and trade periodicals. Government reports, unpublished studies, and unpublished correspondence are among the unpublished data.

3.4 Target population and subjects of study

The target population of this study comprises local communities who live inside and around the park as well as tourism stakeholders of the area such as tour guides, *woreda* culture and tourism office employee, natural resource conservation organizations employee like Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program (EWCP).

3.5. Sampling techniques

To collect data from respondents, the study used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were used, respectively.

3.5.1 Simple random sampling technique

Each participant in this sampling method has an equal probability of being chosen. There were 5246 households present in the research area. Thus, based on Yemane's (1967) formula, the sample size from these total populations was 372; the writer utilized a straightforward randomization strategy to include

respondents in the study because it was important to give all local populations an equal chance to answer.

3.5.2 Purposive sampling technique

In this sampling technique the researcher relies on own judgment when choosing members of population. As a result, key informants from the local communities and tourism stakeholders were purposefully chosen for in-depth interviews based on their degree of education and occupation as well as their knowledge, skill, and responsibility in the region.

3.6 Sample size

Sample size of the study was determined from 8 kebeles. Therefore, based on Central Statistical Agency (CSA) in 2021 the total population of this study is 5246 households who live around the protected area. Therefore, in order to determine appropriate representative samples from the total target population Yamane (1967) simplified sample size determination formula will be used.

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

Where N=Target population

n=sample size the we need to find

e= level of precision / error, which is 5% (0.05)

Therefore,

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

$$n = 5246/1 + 5246(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 5246/1 + 5246 (0.0025)$$

$$n = 5246/1 + 13.115$$

$$n = 5246/14.115$$

$$n = \underline{372}$$

Further, representative samples from each kebele will be selected on proportional bases. The following table 3.1 summarizes the number of samples selected from each Kebeles.

Table 3.1 Sample size determination

Kebeles	Population HH	Size/ Sample Size
Hora soba	817	$817/5246*372= 58$
Geremba dima	724	$724/5246*372 = 51$
Gonfigira	600	$600/5246*372 = 42$
Gojera	505	$505/5246*372 = 36$
Kerari	560	$560/5246*372 = 40$
Ayida	830	$830/5246*372 = 59$
Dinsho 01	760	$760/5246*372= 54$
Dinsho 02	450	$450/5246*372= 32$
Total	5,246	372

Then, from **5246** total population of the study area **372** households was selected to participate in this study.

3.7 Data collection Methods

An interview and questionnaires was developed based on the objectives of the study. Therefore, Data was collected through survey questionnaire and interviews from local communities and tourism stake holders respectively. Tourism stakeholders were government and non-government officials such tourism professionals and natural resource conservation experts additionally, In-depth interview was designed for local communities. The Questionnaire has been translated in to Afan Oromo language for local communities of the study area.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

Likert scale and closed ended questions with open ended questions were designed to gather data from local communities who live inside and outside the park. The researcher was distributed questionnaires to 372 respondents through selecting randomly.

3.6.2 Interview

Key informant interview were undertaken with representative of tour guides, culture and tourism office, Frankfurt zoological society organization and Ethiopian wolf conservation program through selected purposively. Additionally, the In-depth interview also designed from 10 respondents purposively. The basic criteria for selection of respondents were based on their Knowledge, education level and accessibility.

3.7. Data analysis technique and statistical tools

The mixed data collected by questionnaires and interviews was analyzed through distributing questionnaires and using recording of interviews respectively. Translations of the information from Amharic /Afan Oromo to English were implemented. In addition, the data collected was classified according to the objectives of the study and analyzed descriptively and by using explanatory design to demonstrate local community attitude and engagement toward sustainable tourism development.

SPSS version 20 was used to analyze the quantitative data gathered from local communities. Descriptive method of data analysis like frequency, percentage, and table were used. Qualitative data from interview was analyzed through using narrative description.

3.8 Ethical consideration

The researcher was received a letter of support from Addis Ababa University collage of development studies submitted to Dinsho *woreda* including any concerned authorities for cooperation during the course of the study. In addition, an explanation about the purposes of the research and confidentiality of their responses will be kept strictly and exclusively for academic research purpose.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and presentation of the finding of the study which has been obtained through questionnaire and interviews. The results from descriptive statics are presented in the form table, frequency and percentages.

From 372 sample size of the study 358 questionnaires were returned and 14 questionnaires were failed to fill due to missing information from respondents. Therefore, total respondents successfully surveyed were 358.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics of survey respondents

Demographic characteristics		Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	268	74.9
	Female	90	25.1
	Total	358	100
Age	18- 20	41	11.5
	20-30	72	20.1
	30-40	91	25.4
	40-50	112	31.3
	50-60	35	9.8
	Above 60	7	2.0
	Total	358	100
	Education level	No formal education	92
Primary school		82	22.9
Secondary school		59	16.5
Technical school graduated		39	10.9
Diploma graduated		44	12.3
BA/BSc graduated		42	11.7
Total		358	100
Marital status	Single	165	46.1
	Married	191	53.4
	Divorced	2	0.6
	Total	358	100
Duration of stay	Below 5 years	54	15.1
	5-10 years	32	8.9
	10-15 years	43	12.0
	15-25 years	86	24.0
	Above 25 years	143	39.9
	Total	358	100

Occupation	Government	31	8.7
	Private business	309	86.3
	Student	18	5.0
	Total	358	100
Main income source	Tourism	9	2.2
	Agriculture	214	59.8
	Trade	105	29.3
	Government employee	31	8.7
	Total	358	100
Tourism activity engagement	Yes	64	17.9
	No	294	82.1
	Total	358	100
Years of experience in tourism activity	1-5 years	28	7.8
	50-10 years	30	8.4
	Above 11 years	6	1.7
	None	294	82.1
	Total	358	100

Source; survey August, 2022

To further grasp the demographic characteristics of this study, a gender analysis of the study sampled households would be helpful. As table 4.1 showed, among the total respondents, the majority (74.9%) of the respondents were male whereas 24.1% were female.

It is crucial to know the ages of respondents. As a result, the respondents' ages was divided in to six categories. The age demographic indicates that 11.5 % of the respondents were age between 18- 20 years old, 20.1% of respondents found between age of 20-30 years old, 25.4% of respondents found between age of between 30-40, 31.3% of respondents found between 40– 50 years old and 9.8% were 50-60 years old. Therefore, the majority of respondents were mature individuals between the ages of 40 and 50. As result, individuals could have an effect on the destination in terms of the activity in the region based on their experience. This age group of respondents lived their lives working in private industries like agriculture's a result; they had experience with their way of life. The study cannot, however, claim that they have a thorough understanding of sustainable tourism development.

Understanding the education levels of the respondents was an important factor in assessing their skill and knowledge toward tourism development, 25.7 % of the study participants did not have formal education and 22.9% of respondents were grade 10 completed and 16.5% of respondents were grade 12 completed while 10.9% of respondents are technical school graduated and 12.3% of respondents have diploma and the rest of 11.7% of respondents have BA/BSc degree. This result shows that the majorities

of the residents are illiterate without having formal education and found in low education level. This suggests that they might not know how to develop tourism in a sustainable way in the destination.

Based on the marital status of respondents, the majorities (53.4%) of the respondents were married, 46.1% of participants were single and the remaining 0.6 % of respondents were divorced.

The level of community attachment or length of resident plays an important role in determining resident attitude. The respondents lived in the area also varied in the below table. 15.1% of respondents lived less than 5 years in the area and 8.9 % of respondents lived 5-10 years, while 12% of respondents lived 10-15 years and 24% of respondents lived 15-20 years and the remain of 39.9% of respondents live more than 25 years in the area. The result indicates that the most of respondents of the study were long years lived in the area. This demonstrated that they might have a significant impact on the park's use, whether for good or bad. However, according to Fernandez, 2017 the longer an individual reside in the community, the more likely they will develop negative attitudes toward tourism development. Therefore, the duration of the community's stay at the destination greatly influences the destination

The occupation of respondents as table 4.1 shows, 13.1% of respondents work in government organization and 75.7% of respondents work in private business and 11.2% of respondents were students. This implies the majority of household of the area work in private business like in agriculture and trade.

The other demographic elements of respondents were main income source as table indicates that 2.2% of respondents main income source were tourism, 55.6% of respondents income source were Agriculture, 28.2 % of respondents income source is trade and 13.1% of respondents were government employee. This implies that the resident communities did not used tourism as income source in the area and they did not focus on the sector. But just a small percentage of people (2.2% of respondents) reported using tourism as a source of income, which showed that the communities were not utilized by or benefited from tourism.

As the above table shows, 17.9% of respondents engaged in tourism activities and 82.1% respondent did not involve in any tourism activities. This result shows that the most resident community of the area does not participate in tourism activities. The reason behind this was that there is an unfair and unequal distribution of the benefits of tourism, which is why the lower social classes of the community did not gain from it.

Additionally, years of experience in tourism activity also stated in the below table. From 17.9% of participants in tourism activity in the area, 7.8% of respondents have 1-5 years' experience in the tourism activities, 8.4% of respondents have 5-10 years' experience and 1.7% of participants have above 11 years' experience in the sector involvement. There were very few number of residents participated in tourism activity in the area. From those participants the majorities (7.8%) of respondents have 5-10 years of experience. This demonstrated their thorough experience and expert knowledge of tourism. By raising awareness and empowering host communities, they can have a positive impact on the residents.

4.2 Attitude and knowledge of local communities toward sustainable tourism development

Table 4.2 Local communities' attitude toward environmental tourism development (n=358)

Variables	Strongly agree(SA) n(%)	Agree(A) n(%)	Neutral(N) n(%)	Disagree(D) n(%)	Strongly disagree(SD) n(%)
I involved in protecting activities in BMNP	19(5.3)	45(12.6)	54(15.1)	131(36.6)	109(30.4)
I have the knowledge how to protect the tourism resource in the protected area	18(5.0)	36(10.1)	56(15.6)	141(39.4)	107(29.9)
I know how management of tourism resource would strengthen conservation of the park	16(5.5)	36(10.1)	55(15.4)	141(39.4)	110(30.7)
My engagement today's in conservation of tourism would benefits to next generation in BMNP	147(41.1)	132(36.9)	40(11.2)	31(8.7)	8(2.2)

Source; Own survey August, 2022

As provided in the table above, with the idea that they are involved in protecting activities in BMNP, 5.3% of respondents strongly agree with the idea, and 12.6% agree with the statement, while 36.6% and 30.4% disagree and strongly disagree, respectively. The remaining 15.1% of respondents neutrally responded; therefore, the majority of respondents (67%) did not involve themselves in protecting activities in BMNP. The result indicated that the study area was not given attention by local communities. This poses a great threat to the sustainable tourism development of the area.

On the second item of the construct which says, 5% of respondents strongly agreed and 10.1% agreed on the item on they have the knowledge how to protect the tourism resource in the protected area whereas 15.6% neutrally responded, 39.4 % disagreed and 29.9% strongly disagreed. Concerning to the item, the majority of them, i.e. (69.3%) of respondents did not have the knowledge how to protect the tourism in the protected area. 5.5% of respondents strongly agreed and 10.1% agreed on they know how to management of tourism resource would strengthen conservation of the park, 15.4% neutrally neglected, 39.4% disagreed and 30.7% strongly disagreed. Therefore, the majority (70.1%) of respondents did not know how management of tourism resource would strengthen conservation of the park. The outcome revealed that the majority of people in the study area did not have a thorough understanding of the conservation and protection of protected areas. This will be the outcome of negative impact activities that may be the reason for the decline in local sustainable tourism.

However, 41.1% of respondents strongly agreed and 36.9% agreed on their engagement today in conservation of tourism would benefit to next generation in BMNP, but 11.2% of respondents neutrally responded, 8,7% disagreed and 2.2% strongly disagreed. This means the most (80.7%) of respondents agreed on their engagement today in conservation of tourism would benefit to next generation. The findings indicated that the majority of locals understood the potential benefits of participating in today's protected activities for future generations. However, based on the above results, the majority of communities did not participate in protecting and conserving the park.

To summarize, as the above table shows 53.78 % of respondents disagreed with the statements regarding environmental tourism development, 14.32% of respondents neutrally responded and 31.65 % of respondents agreed. Thus, the result shows that the majority of respondents' attitude toward environmental aspects are negatively affected.. However, as the above table shows, local communities believe that if they were engaged today in conservation, it would benefit the next generation. Hence, local communities' lack of involvement in protected areas and their insufficient knowledge about the conservation and management of tourism resources in protected areas indicate that residents have a negative attitude toward environmental tourism development.

Table 4.3 Local communities' attitude toward economic tourism development (n=358)

Variables	Strongly agree(SA) n(%)	Agree(A) n(%)	Neutral(N) n(%)	Disagree(D) n(%)	Strongly disagree(S D) n(%)
I generate income through engagements of tourism management and product from BMNP	17(4.7)	28(7.8)	61(17.0)	122(34.1)	130(36.3)
I believe tourism is a strong economic contributor to my house hold	16(4.5)	25(7.0)	96(26.8)	113(31.6)	108(30.2)
I paid substantial tax to local government from the income I earned from tourism	4(1.1)	7(2)	131(36.6)	102(28.5)	114(31.8)
Tourism helped me to create new market for local product	6(1.7)	11(3.1)	72(20.1)	148(41.3)	121(33.8)
I became benefited from other industries through tourism value chain	21(5.9)	29(8.1)	81(22.6)	125(34.9)	102(28.5)

Source; Own survey August, 2022

Shown in the above table 4.3, 4.7% of respondents strongly agreed and 7.8% agreed on they generate income through engagement of tourism management and product from BMNP whereas 17.0% of respondents neutrally responded, 34.1% and 36.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. This means 70.4% of respondents did not generate income through engagement of tourism management and product from BMNP. The result indicated that the tourism sector of the area was not sufficiently developed to provide income to local communities. Additionally, it implies the community's engagement in the tourism sector of the area was low, which is why it did not generate income from tourism.

Likewise, 4.5% of respondents strongly agreed and 7.0% agreed on they believe tourism is a strong economic contributor to their household, but 26.8% neutrally neglected, 31.6% disagreed and 30.2% strongly disagreed. Therefore, the majority (61.8%) of respondents did not believe tourism is a strong economic contributor to their household. The result showed that, the tourism sector of the study area was at an initial stage. Because, it has a low economic contribution to the household economy.

Moreover, 1.1% of respondents strongly agreed and 2% of respondents agreed on they paid substantial tax to local government from the income they earned from tourism, whereas 36.6% neutrally responded, 28.5% disagreed and 31.8% strongly disagreed. This means the most (60.3%) of respondents did not earn income from tourism and they did not paid substantial tax to government. The findings showed that local governments in the area did not levy taxes on revenue derived from tourism in their respective areas. This further proved the low value of the region's tourism industry to the local economy because local communities did not profit from or make money from tourism.

Furthermore, 1.7% of respondents strongly agreed and 3.1% agreed on tourism helped them to create new market in the local economy, but 20.1% neutrally ignored, 41.3% and 33.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Therefore, for 75.1% of respondents tourism didn't help to create new market in the local economy. The result showed that local communities were not directly or indirectly benefited by the tourism sector.

Additionally, 5.9% of respondents strongly agreed 8.1% agreed on they became benefited from other organizations through tourism value chain, whereas 22.6% neutrally neglected, 34.9% disagreed and 28.5% strongly disagreed. Therefore, the most (63.4%) of respondents did not benefited from other organizations through tourism value chain. The outcome showed there was no cooperation between the local businesses and the tourism industry in the studied area. Therefore, residents were not benefited by other organizations through the tourism value chain.

Generally, 66.2% of respondents disagreed, 24.62 % neutrally responded and 9.18 % agreed on the above statements. Thus, As the majority of respondents answers at the above table, tourism is not their income source and also they are not benefited through tourism industries value chain as well as it doesn't help them to create new product to local economy. Therefore, the attitudes of local communities were negatively affected toward economic tourism development.

Table 4.4 Local communities’ attitude toward social tourism development (n=358)

Variables	Strongly agree(SA) n(%)	Agree(A) n(%)	Neutral(N) n(%)	Disagree(D) n(%)	Strongly disagree(SD) n(%)
My culture is disrupted by tourists	19(5.3)	26(7.2)	60(16.8)	108(30.2)	145(40.5)
Tourism cause overcrowding problems for my household	4(1.1)	6(1.7)	24(6.7)	139(38.8)	185(51.7)
My recreational resources are overused by tourists	6(1.7)	14(3.9)	72(20.1)	148(41.3)	118(33)

Source; Own survey August, 2022

As table 4.4 shows 5.3% of respondents strongly agreed and 7.2% agreed on their culture was disrupted by tourists, but 16.8% neutrally responded, 30.2% disagreed and 40.5% strongly disagreed. Then, the majority (70.7%) of respondents’ culture did not disrupted by tourists. The findings showed that in the study area’s community, tourism was not regarded as a bothersome activity or a cultural diversion. Therefore, it's possible that the locals won't have complaints about the activities used to boost tourism.

Additionally, 1.1% of respondents strongly agreed and 1.7% agreed on tourism cause overcrowding problems for my household, whereas 6.7% neutrally responded, 38.8% and 51.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Therefore, the majority (90.5%) of responses shows tourism is not the cause of overcrowding problems for the households. The findings indicated that few visitors made the trip to the site because of the region's slow growth of tourism. Furthermore, there isn't a tourist-related market that might clog the study region.

Likewise, 1.7% of respondents of the study strongly agreed and 3.9% agreed on their recreational resources were overused by tourists, but 20.1% neutrally neglected, 41.3% disagreed and 33% strongly disagreed. Then as the majority (74.3%) of participants of the study responses the local communities’ recreational resource are not overused by tourists. The findings showed that locals were not troubled by tourists, and the park could not be negatively impacted by the small number of tourists visiting the location.

To generalize, the above table showed, 78%, 14.53% and 6.96% of respondents disagreed, neutral and agreed on social aspect statements respectively. The findings show that, tourism has no effect on the

social life of the local community, and that the tourism industry has no negative effect on the local community's life.

4.3 Practice and engagement of local communities toward sustainable tourism development

Table 4.5 Local communities’ engagement in conserving, preserving and enhancing tourism to ensure sustainability

Do you engaged in tourism resource conservation activity to ensure sustainability?		Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
Responses	Yes	64	17.9
	No	294	82.1
	Total	358	100

Source; Own survey August, 2022

According to the above table 4.5, the majority (82.1%) of respondents did not engage in tourism resource to ensure sustainability. The other 17.9% of respondents involved in conservation activity in tourism development. As the most of respondents answer, host communities did not engaged in conservation activity.

The one In –depth interviewee who was between the ages of 40 - 50 and worked in agriculture remarked as “...As our livelihood is agriculture and pastoralism, we have deployed our sheep and cows for grazing, and as result we have not been able to preserve the natural landscape of the park.”

The above in depth interviewee response showed that a large portion of the population relied on agriculture. As a result, they are able to implement grazing and agricultural extension activities in the park, which will destroy the natural landscape and hinder the development of sustainable tourism in the region.

Similarly, one of key informant from culture and tourism office who was the age bracket 40-50 explained,

“...Most of local communities used improper grazing on their domestic animals due to their limited understanding of complex natural systems rather than conservation activity. This resulted in soil erosion, decreased diversity in forage and cover for nesting for different types of birds, as well as other needs of wildlife. However, we are attempting to raise awareness in order to preserve the appearance of nature while benefiting from tourism.”

The above key informant interviewee response revealed that, local communities do not understand tourism well, so instead of protecting and conserving the park, they engage in destructive activity in the area. The negative activities of the locals in the park may cause animals and birds to leave, as well as the extinction of many plant species. Geremew (2016), stated that the community of BMNP has direct negative impact on tourism attractions by settling in the park, grazing the park their livestock, setting fire, ploughing the park etc. Among the main impacts fragmentation of the wildlife habitat & corridor, food competition of livestock with wildlife, disease transmission from domestic dog to Ethiopian wolf (rabies and canine distemper), destruction of landscapes, deforestation etc which reduce quality of attractions and dissatisfy visitors .

Consequently, this undesirable practice may prevent the local tourism industry from developing sustainably.

In contrast, the other In- depth interviewee from participants of tourism activities who was the age between 30-40 explained

“Now that the benefits we get from tourism are getting better, we are participating and forming associations with the support of the Frankfurt Zoological Society organization. Therefore, I am involved in conservation activities, but the host communities are not paying much attention to them. I believe that the park needs special care; hence, I suppose that there is a need to create awareness in the local community”.

The above in depth interviewee response indicated that despite the fact that the majority of the surrounding communities did not participate in tourism, a small number of residents were involved in the park's conservation and protection efforts. This demonstrates that the advantages of tourism encouraged them to engage in the activity. However, the majority of locals lack a thorough grasp of

tourism, and the unequal distribution of benefits among communities has kept them from taking part in the park's activities for conservation, enhancement, and protection.

Table 4.6 Local communities’ plan to take the leading role as entrepreneur in tourism product development locally

Do you have the plan to take the leading role as entrepreneur in tourism product development locally?		Respondents	
Responses		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	75	20.9
	No	94	26.3
	Not sure	189	52.8
	Total	358	100

Source; Own survey August, 2022

As above table showed the most 52.8 % of respondents are not sure to plan to take the leading role as entrepreneur in tourism product locally but, 26.3 % of respondents have planned to take leading role in tourism product development in the future however, 64.8% of respondents do not have any have planned concerning on this issue.

According to one of key informant 3 from culture and tourism office who was the age between 30-40 years old explained, “...*If the local communities take a leading role, they will take care of the tourism resources of the park because they create their own businesses based on the tourism product of the park. However, the residents of BMNP have not taken a leading role in the area.*

The above key informant response showed that local communities do not dominate the local tourism industry as entrepreneurs. This demonstrates that the region's early stages of tourist growth were unable to persuade them to invest in a firm that had a connection to travel. As a result, resident communities did not produce products.

The other key informant from FZS who was the age bracket between 30-40 years supported by indicating that

“...That may improve local accessibility and involvement in the growth of the tourism industry. Additionally, it might expand their career options, both personally and professionally, and it might raise their standard of living by generating cash for the area. As a responsible organization, we work to provide them with opportunities that could enable them to start their own businesses, such as handcraft businesses. But only a small percentage of the population is given this opportunity”.

In spite of the most of respondent were not sure for plan take a leading role as entrepreneur in tourism product locally, government should encourage them participate in local business. Javier & Elazigue (2011) stated that one of the key parts to the accomplishment of tourism business is Local Government Units (LGUs). Central and state government should work together while instituting the policy and strategy for sustainable tourism business environments. They should involve all the shareholders including local community to represent all their viewpoints and welfares associated with the sector (Brokaj and Murati, 2014).

Table 4.7 Local community’s engagement in tourism decision making for sustainable tourism development

Do you participate in any Stages that give decision making in tourism activities for sustainable tourism development?		Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
Responses	Yes	29	8.1
	No	329	91.9
	Total	358	100

Source; Own survey August, 2022

According to table 4.3, 91% of respondents did not participate in any stage of tourism decision making whereas 29 % of respondents were participated in tourism decision making.

One of In- depth interview who was the age between 20-30 years old worked in private sector said, *“...If we participate in decision-making, we will be able to maintain the progress established in our village's tourism industry but, we are not the part of decision making process”.*

”.

The above in depth interviewee response indicated that the majority of respondents did not participate in any stages of decision making in tourism activities for sustainable tourism development. This is due to the government makes tourism any decision of tourism alone or without any participation of local community.

This view was supported by the key informant 3 from culture and tourism office who was the age between 40-50 years argued that “...*If they are allowed to voice their views on tourism issues, this could assist their interests and increase transparency and accountability among the decision-makers, who are mainly local government officials and stakeholders*”.

When local communities participate in the decision-making process, they are better able to comprehend the advantages of incorporating tourism into their local economies. As a result, local populations that participate in the decision-making process will have a better understanding of tourism, resulting in less ambiguity (Fong and Lo, 2015).

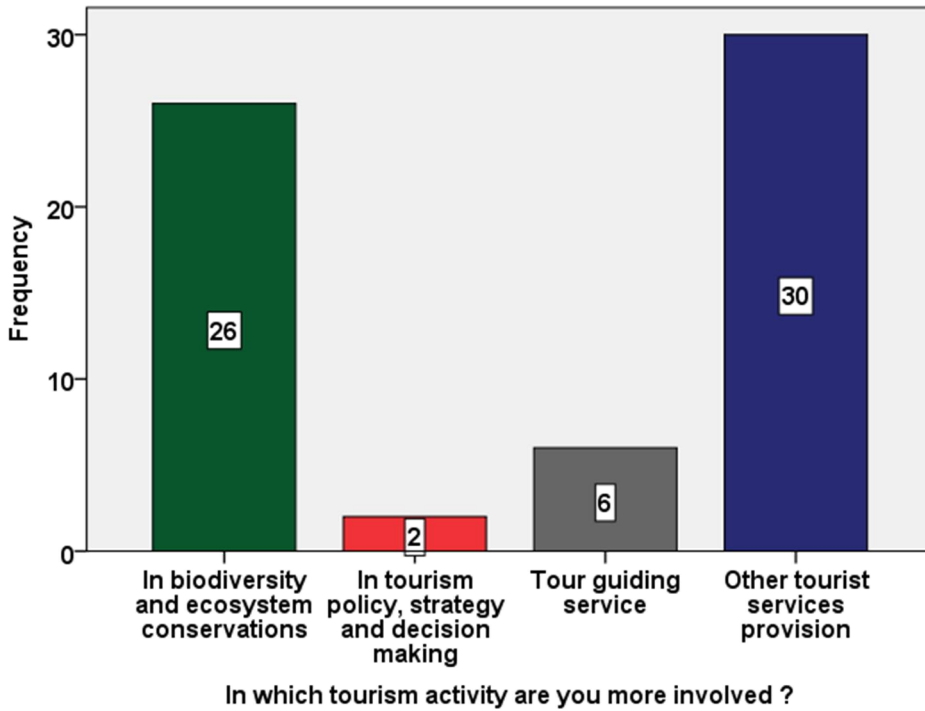
In contrast, the other in-depth interviewee who was the age between 30-40 years and worked in government organization said that

.. Despite the fact that the majority of host communities did not take part in decision-making, a small number of communities, including mine, participated by contributing their thoughts and information on behalf of the decision-makers. This is due to the fact that my employment has allowed me to interact with local government officials.”

The above in-depth interviewee response showed that relatively few local residents, particularly those who have strong connections to the decision-making bodies, were included in the decision-making process for tourism. However, this does not necessarily indicate that locals play a significant role in the tourism sector's decision-making. Therefore, it is preferable to involve locals in such activities to foster excellent understanding and integrate tourism into the local economy.

Generally, tourism's success and sustainability are dependent on active participation of local communities. Involving local populations in decision-making is viable because it will boost the study

area’s tourism productivity and profitabilityFigure 4. 1 A tourism activity in which the local communities highly participated



Source; Own survey, August, 2022

Figure 4.1 from tourism activity active participator, 26(7.3%) of respondents were more involved in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and 6(1.7%) of respondents were participating in tour guiding service whereas 30 (8.4%) of respondents were engaged other types of tourist services and only 2(0.6%) of respondents involved in tourism policy, strategy and decision making.

Based on the above information, from a few number of people tourism activity participant, the majority (8.4) of respondents were involved in other tourist services. One of in- depth interviewee respondents from tourism activity participant who was the age between 30-340 years old responded as “...By belonging to the associations for horse rentals, I took part in the supply of tourism services. These organizations support providing horses for riding and for porting services”.

Similarly, another in depth interviewee from tourism activity participant who was the age between 20-30 years old also responded as “... From the association's 25 tour guide members, I was the one who

led tourists when they arrived at their destination. Cooking, handicrafts, and campfire fuel supplies were also participated in this village”.

As shown figure 4.1 the participants involved in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem but, rarely participated in tourism policy, strategy and decision making however, based on survey and interview the most of tourism activity participator, involved in horse renting for riding and porting, cooking to tourists, wood provision for campfire and handcraft provision.

4.4 Support given to local community by tourism stakeholders towards STD

Table 4.8 Support given to local community by tourism stakeholders towards STD

Did local government support you economically to develop tourism sustainably at BMNP?		Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
Responses	Yes	40	11.2
	No	318	88.8
	Total	358	100

If No what are the reasons	Frequency n=318	Percentage
Local government has lack of financial resources	96	26.8
Inadequate leadership of local government	128	35.8
Weak organization of your household action	94	26.3

Source; Own survey August, 2022

As the above table 4.8, 88 % of respondents responded that local government did not support them economically to develop tourism in sustainable way. The reason behind government unsupported them, 26.8% of respondents said local government has lack of financial resources, 35.8% of respondents said due to inadequate leadership of local government and 26.3 % of respondents said weak organization of the household action.

The result implies there is low local government financial support toward sustainable tourism development. As observed earlier, there are a few people working in tourism and tourism related jobs. This shows in BMNP tourism is still infancy stage and not developed.

The one in-depth interviewee respondents who was the age between 30-40 years old worked in private business explained that

“...When tourists came to visit the destination, there were no facilities such as shopping, restaurants, or accommodations; only Dinsho Lodge was found, but it did not have enough services. As a result, if the government can provide financial assistance, we can construct shops, bath rooms, bed and breakfasts, and other facilities.”

The above in-depth interviewee response showed that some residents wanted to build some necessary infrastructure in the area but were unable to do so owing to a lack of funding. However, the study area must have the facilities that the in-depth interviewee described above.

The other In- depth interview respondent who was the age between 30-40 years old worked in private business explained by arguing the above respondent responses as following; *“...There are no incentives from the government side to participate in tourism development, and the financial benefit is also not addressed to us”*.

The government income distribution system can adjust and improve the low income situation of tourism practitioner as well as encourage them to participate in tourism development.

The one key informant from culture and tourism office who was the age between 50-60 years old explained that *“...Budgets allocated by the local government are insufficient to build new fundamental infrastructures, which are necessary to advance local tourism. Additionally, the local government is unable to provide finance or credit to stimulate community involvement in the tourism industry due to a lack of funding”*.

In many relatively less developed communities financing in tourism is not sufficient at local level, and thus must come from outside interests. In spite of effort to encourage resident participation, if residents do not own infrastructure, control over growth and style of development is difficult to achieve (Saufi and Wikins, 2014). Financial resources needed for tourism investment are very scarce and in most cases not readily available in developing countries. This short coming has appeared as a major limitation to the implementation of participatory in developing countries and even relatively under development region of developed countries (Tosun, 2000). However, tourism within local communities usually

requires funds to be allocated to develop tourist infrastructure of facilities. Thus local government should invite investors to invest and develop the destination to develop tourism in sustainable way.

Table 4.9 Local government support to strength residents’ interaction with tourism

Did local government support you to strength your interaction with tourism?	Respondents		
		Frequency	Percent
Responses	Yes	58	16..2
	No	300	83.8
	Total	358	100
If No what are the reasons?		Frequency n=300	Percentage
Lack of your interest		5	1.4
Local government did not partner with local community		201	56.1
Your participation is weak		94	26.3

Source; own survey August, 2022

83.8% of local communities reported as local government did not support them to strength the interaction with tourism. For this effect they mentioned as big reason (56.1%) were local government did not partner with local community and 26 % of respondents stated that their weak participation were the other reason.

As the majority of respondents indicated that they did not engage in any tourism-related activities, and that the government did not assist them in increasing their connection with the industry. They emphasize how little local government involvement there was in any tourism-related activities; this is because there was no partnership or cooperation between the local government and the host communities. On the other hand, the government's support is also impacted by their poor engagement in conservation and other conservation efforts. Only 1.4% of respondents indicated they had no interest in enhancing their interactions with tourism when it came to their own preferences. The outcome thus demonstrates the willingness of local communities to develop or foster interactions with tourism. They couldn't, however, close to tourism owing to a lack of government assistance.

Table 4.10 Local government initiation to engage in the protected area safety that ensures sustainability of tourism development

Did Local government initiate you to engage in the protected area safety that ensures sustainability of tourism development?		Respondents	
		Frequency	Percent
Responses	Yes	61	17.0
	No	297	83.0
	Total	358	100
If No what are the reasons?		Frequency n=297	Percent
Un coordinating inclusive of your engagement		52	14.5
Local government thought that you irritated by tourisms		0	0
Fragmented planning of local government		245	68.4

Source; own survey August, 2022

As the above table shows, the majority 83% of local communities’ response, local government did not initiate residents to engage in BMNP safety and security that ensure sustainable tourism development. 68 % of respondents mentioned the reason as fragmented planning of local community as well as 14.5 % of respondents said coordinating inclusive of local communities’ engagement.

One of In- depth interviewee who was the age between 40-50 years old worked in government organization explained as

“...Protecting the park's safety is a great responsibility for both the government and the local community. Hence, it is better if the government gives us training on how to protect, conserve, and preserve natural resources. But, currently, there is no good initiative from the government; however, NGOs like FZS have a better role, and despite this, a few people are engaged in protecting activities. Governments must support or initiate us in order to address the responsibility to the entire community regarding park protection”.

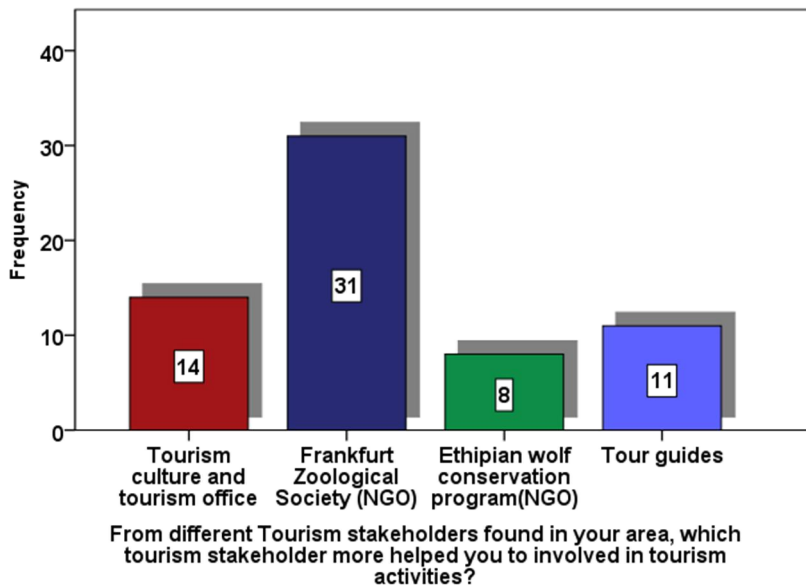
This response demonstrates that while tourism stakeholders like FZS have somewhat encouraged people to participate in park conservation, it is not accessible to all communities and only a small number of people are able to engage in this activity due to a lack of understanding of the significance of park protection as well as a lack of government support.

The one of key informant from culture and tourism office who was the age between 40-50 years old responded as

"...The government should have a big role to play in motivating host communities to participate in park safety activities. However, despite the lack of implementation, encouraging collaboration with other organizations could encourage them to participate in such a worthwhile endeavor".

Without concerned bodies (Government and other tourism stakeholders) support, it is challenging for local populations to participate, especially in a large protected region where harmful activities are only implemented. To encourage the host community to participate in park conservation and preservation efforts that assure the safety and security of the protected area, raising awareness of the host community and sharing tourism benefit among the locals can be very helpful.

Figure 4.2 Tourism stakeholders who support residents more to involve in tourism activities



Source; Own survey August, 2022

The above figure indicates that, from a few participants in tourism activities in BMNP 31% of respondents answered that Frankfurt zoological society (Non-government organization) helped them more and 14%, 8 % and 11 % of respondents' culture and tourism office, EWTP and tour guides respectively.

One of key informant from NGO- Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) who was the age between 40-50 years explained as follows

“The main vision of FZS was to ensure the sustainability of the Bale Ecoregion's biodiversity and ecosystem through participation by the local community. Even though we don't think that it is enough in terms of the benefits of tourism that the park provides, there are things that we have facilitated by including the local community in different ways to benefit them. Associations were formed in order to provide various services. For instance, we have six guide associations, which include around 25 members, and those guides host the visitors by shift. On the other hand, tourists hike and track on the mountain while riding horses. Therefore, there is a horse rental association; this association rents out their horses only for riding services. And also, there is another horse association that rents its horses only for packing service. There is also a campground association that provides service when tourists camp at the destination. There is also a handcraft producer association, with the majority of members being women. In addition, another organization provides exotic wood (other than indigenous wood from the park) for campfire service when tourists camp in the mountains. Generally, around 139 members of the communities benefitted from tourism at the park”.

The aforementioned key informant explanation showed that, among the few NGOs near the destination, FZS plays a significant role by providing various possibilities to host communities. For instance, a horse owner can benefit by renting out his animal for riding and porting services. Additionally, the women who were skilled in making crafts also benefited from selling their creations. Furthermore, providing host community members with tour guide training is another crucial endeavor. Therefore, FZS carried out such positive operations. However, it was insufficient and could not distribute to the entire community. Thus, in order to support the sustainable tourism development of the study region, other stakeholders also needed to establish a variety of options to attract host communities to participate in tourism activity in a beneficial way.

The other key informant from culture and tourism explained as *“...We try to strengthen their associations, which are deployed in various tourist services provisioning, but it is not enough”.*

Additionally the other key informant from tour guiding professional who was the age between 30- 40 years explained as follows

“...As a tour guide professional, I try to support tour guide association members by sharing my experience and showing them how to host tourists politely. Furthermore, I encourage the rest of the community to participate in and benefit from tourism activity.”

Tourism development, especially the type of tourism development viewed as the more responsible kinds such as rural tourism and nature tourism must consider inputs, collaboration and cooperation among related stakeholders (Chan et al., 2021). From different stakeholders found around BMNP, Frankfurt zoological society (FZS- NGO) has a great contribution in community support as they involve and become benefited from tourism sector.

4.5 Challenges encounter by local communities while working in STD.

Table 4.11 Challenges encountered by local communities while working in STD

Items	Strongly agree(SA) n(%)	Agree(A) n(%)	Neutral(N) n(%)	Disagree(D) n(%)	Strongly disagree(SD) n(%)
My local government extended support on the conceptual understanding of STD	65(18.2)	99(27.7)	142(39.7)	33(9.2)	19(5.3)
My local government extended support on the practice of STD	79(22.1)	82(22.9)	144(40.2)	29(8.1)	24(6.7)
My local government do not have funding and infrastructure for ensuring sustainable tourism development	106(29.6)	145(40.5)	62(17.3)	25(7.0)	20(5.6)
My interest to participation in the activities that ensure STD has grown due to attention given to the sector	24(6.7)	31(8.7)	89(24.9)	110(30.7)	104(29.1)
My Capacity to participate in sustainable tourism activities has limited, because of lack of tourism training given by stakeholders	122(34.1)	124(34.6)	58(16.2)	34(9.5)	20(5.6)

My local government leadership needs a strong attention in the development and maintenance of tourism resource to insure sustainability	125(34.9)	110(30.7)	58(16.2)	38(10.6)	27(7.5)
Due to my local government selected the participants to engaged in STD, the local residents limited the opportunity to participate	45(12.6)	77(21.5)	142(39.7)	49(13.7)	45(12.6)
My local government involved the residents community in tourism decision making based on their personal background	41(11.5)	67(18.7)	119(33.2)	76(21.2)	55(15.4)
My government has not shared benefits to local residents	113(31.6)	105(29.3)	86(24.0)	40(11.2)	14(3.9)

Source; Own survey August, 2022

As table 4 .12 showed, the most (39.7) of respondents respondent neutrally responded, 18.2 percent and 27.7 percent of respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively ,the rest 9.2 percent and 5.3 percent of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the issue of local government extended support on the conceptual understanding of sustainable tourism development. This indicates that the majority of respondents not have any idea. Likewise, the majority of participants of the study (40.2) neutrally neglected, 22.1 and 22.9 percent of respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively. The other 8.1 and 6.7 percent of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed on the issue of local government extend support on the practice of sustainable tourism development. This implies that the most of respondents have no idea.

On the issue of local government do not have funding and infrastructure for ensuring sustainable tourism development, the majority 70 percent of respondents strongly agreed and agreed whereas 17.3 percent were neutral, 7 percent disagreed and 5.3 percent were disagreed. This shows that there is no infrastructure development in the area and local government did not work on it to ensure sustainable

tourism development. The most (59.8) of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed on the statements of my interest to participation in the activities that ensure sustainable tourism development has grown due to attention given to the sector. But, 24.9 percent of respondents neutrally responded, 8.7 and 6.7 percent of respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively. This indicates that local government and tourism stakeholders did not work efficiently on tourism sector therefore; this affected the local communities' interest to participation. On the statement of my capacity to participate in sustainable tourism activities has limited, because of lack of tourism training given by stakeholders, the majority (68.7) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed, 16.2 percent of respondents were neutral, 9.5 of respondents were disagreed and 5.6 percent of respondents were strongly disagreed. This implies that due to lack of tourism related training given to the area, host communities couldn't get skill or capacity which helps them to participate in tourism development.

65.6 percent of respondents strongly agreed and agreed on the 5th item. Hence, they believe that the local government leadership of the area needs a strong attention in the development and maintenance of tourism resource to insure sustainability. However 16.2 percent of respondents neutrally responded and the remains 10.6 and 5.7 percent of participants of the study disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

Additionally, 39.7 percent of respondents neutrally responded or they haven't any idea on the issue of due to the local government selected the participants to engaged in STD, the local residents limited the opportunity to participate. However, 34.1 percent of respondents strongly agreed and agreed whereas 26.3 percent of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly 33.2 percent of respondents neutrally neglected on the local government involved the resident's community in tourism decision making based on their personal background but, 11.5 percent and 18.7 percent of respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively whereas 21.2 and 15.4 percent of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed.

On the last item, the majority 60.9 percent of respondent strongly agreed and agreed on the local government has not share benefit to local communities, 29.3 percent were neutrally responded and the rest of respondents 11.2 and 3.9 percent disagreed and strongly disagreed. Therefore, as the majority of respondents the local government hasn't share tourism benefit to residents.

To summarize, the majority (48.43%) of respondents agreed, 27.9% of respondents neutrally responded and 23.65% of respondents disagreed. The result showed, the local communities were faced different challenges while they participating in STD.

4.6 Discussion

This study examined the attitudes and engagement of local communities toward sustainable tourism development. The result of the study shows that the majority of Dinsho *woreda* residents did not participate in tourism activities to sustain tourism development but, only a few numbers of residents involved in tourism activities with getting tourism benefit. However, it's not enough in terms of the benefit the park able to provide. Additionally, they have a low awareness on tourism development, and their attitude affected by un-understanding of the resident on tourism concept, lack of knowledge about how to conserve and manage tourism resources as well as un-involvement in protection activity, undistributed tourism benefit to local community, valueless of tourism for local product development and less job opportunity. These were the reasons to apply over grazing, agriculture expansion, endogenous wood expansion and destroying endemic animals and plant species.

Similarly, the study conducted by Temesgen , (2015), in the study area threats o BMNP and solutions, the result indicated that the major threats are village expansion, agricultural encroachment, overgrazing, timber and firewood harvesting and fire. With supporting of this issue, the study conducted by Mamo et al.(2014),shows that, local people negative influence on the park include crop cultivation, deforestation, illegal settlement and livestock grazing. Similarly the other study conducted by (Asmamaw and Verma, 2013) they conducted on local attitude towards environmental conservation and ecotourism around BMNP, indicated that ecotourism was important for employment opportunities, income source, develops local market and others, the communities showed complains the effect of the on socio-economic activities. This has caused due to crop damage, livestock predation and high penalty lay on local community when caught with their livestock.

Similarly, the study conducted by Fandi et al.(2015), studied in Jordan shows that a lack of local community awareness among the local communities of the importance of sustainable tourism development socially, economically, environmentally and culturally. As well as the role of associations and handcraft center is below the required level in participating sustainable tourism development. However, the study conducted by Anteneh et al.(2014), in BMNP, the result shows that the majority

(65%) of respondents had a positive attitude and the remaining (36.5%) had a negative attitudes toward the park conservation.

Additionally, due to various challenges in and around the park, the communities not have been able to participate. These were lack of infrastructure, lack of digital promotion and technological infrastructure, lack of awareness, lack of knowledge and understanding about tourism, inadequate governmental leadership, weak relationship between host community and local government, weak partnership of government and non-government organizations, lack of coordination among stakeholders and concerned bodies, less attention given to the destination, focusing only on single product are mention as a great obstacles to dammed host community participation interest.

In similar to study conducted by Geremew (2016), studied in BMNP indicated that BMNP were faced many challenges which hinder the development of tourism such as absence of required resources (Budget, material and equipment), Skill gap of professionals, less commitment of government bodies, local communities impact on resource of tourism attractions, lack of infrastructure and lack of skill manpower's. This result corroborate with the study of Bello et al.(2016), who reported that local communities have willing to participate but, due to low education level, inadequate financial resources, inadequate information, unfair distribution of benefit, lack of trained human resource, a centralized public administration, lack of coordination and human wild-life conflict.

In contrast, the study conducted by ICFBE (The 14th International Conference on Family Business and Entrepreneurship, 2020) ,studied in Riau island, the result shows that local government has program for tourism expansion such as empowerment of local communities, conduct cultural activities, build facilities and infrastructures . with the support of the result of ICBE the study conducted at Nechsar National Park by Gidebo (2017), reveal that local communities have a positive attitude toward sustainable tourism development in environmental sustainability, perceived economic benefits, community participation, long term planning, visitor satisfaction and community centered economy. In similar to this, the study studied by Lorenzo (2017), the result shows that participants with positive attitudes and perceptions of tourism development and local communities participation are more likely to be willing to participate in tourism planning process than participants with negative attitudes and perceptions. Similarly, the study conducted by Rastegar (2010), in Iran on tourism development and residents attitude, the result indicated that positive attitudes of local people towards tourism development but they are not totally satisfied with tourism management in the area.

The engagements of local community in different tourism activity including decision making process to ensure sustainable tourism development were still an initial stage. To support this result, the study conducted on the study area by Wendirad & Ewnetu (2019), study on community participation in tourism development as a tool to foster sustainable land and resource use practices in national park milieu. The finding unfolds that in Dinsho, the extant community participation corresponds to non-participation continuum where citizens are simply deceived by pseudo and tokenistic participation which led to inequitable benefit sharing.

the study conducted by Hilina (2018), in Abijata shala lakes national park on community participation in the decision making process for sustainable park management, the result revealed that the communities sentiment about the form of decision making process in place were mixed including sometimes conflicting view about park ownership and role to be played by each of the parties. Similarly, the study studied by Melkegnaw (2021), in Amhara national regional state the study on local communities' participation and involvement in the tourism sector sector. The finding indicated that local communities are mostly excluded from the decision making process of tourism development.

In order to create a positive image on local community as well as to access the engagement of local community through reducing the challenges which are obstacle of local community participation, concerned bodies must be work hard with cooperation of local community and stakeholders. The local population attitudes must be one of the tools to assume the resilience toward the tourism development impacts (Lindoreva et al., 2021). Local community participation must be maximized to support the development of tourism. Government and local communities should collaborate to enhance and develop tourism sector of the area. Even though, local government has created tourism establishment programs but local communities participation is also an important factor for sustainable tourism development (ICFBE, 2020).

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

This chapter deals with conclusion and recommendation part based on the finding of the study.

5.1 Conclusion

This study is attempted to assess the attitudes and engagement of local communities towards STD in protected area in BMNP. The finding of this study indicated that STD is not well developed in the area, yet, when compared to other destination, with number of tourist visit and tourism source of the destination. So it is possible to say that no STD. The active involvement of host communities it is collaborative effort for sustainable tourism development, their attitude also important .Therefore, the main purpose of this research was to study local communities' attitudes and engagement toward sustainable tourism development. The attitudes of the host communities of the area in terms of environmental and economic aspect were negatively affected. However, they have a positive view in social aspect. Hence, the general attitudes of the communities towards tourism sustainable development were negative view. Therefore, in order to create a good awareness and a positive attitude on host communities to enhance STD, concerned bodies should be encouraged through infrastructure development, awareness creation on residents, strong corporation among stakeholders' government and host community, digital promotion development, strong governmental leadership, and wise resource conservation as well as sharing benefit to the community must be applied.

In order for tourism to be sustainable in such scenic and spectacular destination of Bale Mountains National Park specifically, in Dinsho *woreda*, community engagement is more essential and must be needed. The result of the study practice and engagement of the local communities indicated that, the host community which lives inside and outside of the park mostly depends on agricultural sector. Most of the respondents response revealed on agriculture are the major sector in the area of the study. Based on key informant interviewee, in- depth interviewee and the respondents response. However, some of residents rarely engaged in tourism activities. The current tourism activities in the study area as follows, tour guiding, horse rental service for riding and porting, providing different handcrafts, cooking to tourists, wood provision for camping. Despite this, as a great tourist destination, local communities are less involved in tourism activities to ensure sustainable tourism.

The finding of the study supports given to the local communities by tourism stakeholders towards sustainable tourism development implies that there was insufficient government and non-government support, lack of financial support, inadequate, lack of training from tourism professionals experts, lack of initiation from government side. However, a few of local communities were supported by tourism stakeholders and concerned bodies such as FZS, EWCP, Tour guides and local government. For instance, FZS non-government organization support host communities to engaged in tourism activities through creating various opportunities through establishing different association like tour guide, horse riding, horse porting and wood providing camping service for domestic and foreign tourists.

In spite of the fact that, local communities willing to engage in tourism activity, but unfortunately, due to different constrain, faced in the area, they limited to involve in the sector. Based on the objective finding, the challenges encountered by the local communities while working for achieving sustainable tourism development. There was various challenges which are hinder to not engaged local communities in STD, Those, challenges are, lack of new infrastructure development, lack of digital promotion, lack of awareness, lack of knowledge ,unfair and equitable benefit sharing from tourism , inadequate governmental leadership, weak relationship between host community and local government, weak partnership of government and non-government organizations, lack of coordination among stakeholders and concerned bodies, less attention given to the destination, focusing only on single product are mention as a great obstacles to dammed host community participation interest. Hence, those challenges are the main cause of negative attitude of host communities toward sustainable tourism development.

To sum up, without collaboration effort of local community it is difficult to run STD and competitive destination. The participation of the local communities the transition between induced participation and Coercive participation, because, few of them are benefited from tourism and there was lack of implementing the practice for developing sustainable tourism. Therefore, high engagement of local communities, creating positive attitude on residents, as well as continued government and tourism's stakeholder's support are crucial for developing tourism in the destination. In addition to this, encouraging resident through array of different wise activities is important in the study area.

5.2 Recommendation

- Infrastructure should be established in the area. This destination is only providing a single product which is attraction. But, as a tourist destination important tourism products must be included. Such as accommodation, amenities and accessibility. Lack of infrastructure in the area leads the growth of tourism in the destination till infancy stage and has not invited local communities to participate in the sector. If the hotels were established, it would a great opportunity to local communities to involvement in the service sector and also it has a great role in tourism development. Therefore, government should establish necessary infrastructures including hotels, resort/lodges, and electricity around the destination to ensure sustainable tourism development.
- Government should work on human resource and capacity building through providing special trainings program like foreign language, how to manage and develop tourism resources, how to protect, conserve and enhance resources, this creates skilled man power from local communities to boost sustainable tourism development.
- Local government should share tourism benefit to host community. If local communities get tourism benefit they initiated to participate in conserving, preserving and protecting tourism resources to be benefited from today and to enhance to next generation.
- Tourism stakeholders such as tour guides, culture and tourism office, and natural resource conservation experts should be encourage host communities to involve in tourism activity. For instance natural resource conservation experts like FZS and EWCP could give training and then deploy to conservation activity. Tour guides also should participate them through horse rental for porting and riding, cooking to tourists and land rental for camping. Culture and tourism office should encourage them to promoting their traditional meal, clothes and songs. Also to offer cultural hand crafts to tourists.
- Strong cooperation should be created among government, non-government organizations and host communities. Local government alone can nothing to do hence, it should be participate host communities in, tourism planning and strategy, decision making and conservation activities. Non-government organization as well. Knowledge sharing among stakeholders including local community also needed. Therefore, working collaborated is wise decision to boost and ensure sustainable tourism development.

- Local communities should also mobilize their idea and have to show their willing to participate in tourism activity to ensure sustainable tourism development.
- Local government and local communities should protecting the environment and cultures as well as managing tourism impacts; develop "Animals welfare center" to treat animals specially injured animals, educate the local communities on the importance of environmental protection, engage local communities in conservation activities mainly the government agencies.
- Introducing new tourism activities like culture, sport, and adventure as a new tourism product.

5.3 Suggestion for further research studies

This study was limited to conduct the data from only one *woreda* of Bale Mountain National park. This was due to time and financial situation. However, future researcher can include the rest of *woredas* which are part of the park with large sample and involve different communities.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1



SEEK WISDOM, ELEVATE YOUR INTELLECT AND SERVE HUMANITY !

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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMNT PROGRAMM

Dear respondent,

I would like to thank you for spending your precious time as the participant of the study. I am conducting research on **“Local communities’ attitude and engagement toward sustainable tourism development in protected areas: - Evidence from Bale Mountain National Park in Dinsho *woreda*”** in partial fulfillment to obtain Master’s degree in Tourism Development and Management.

The information gathered from you will be used for academic purpose alone. So I would like to thank you again for your corporation in advance.

Part I: Participant’s General Information

You are kindly requested to write the number you selected

N/S	Items	Choice category	Response
1	Sex	Male=1	
		Female=2	
2	Age	Below 20 = 1	
		20-30 = 2	
		30-40 = 3	
		40-50 = 4	
		50-60 = 5	
		Above 60 = 6	
3	Education level	No formal education =1	
		Primary school= 2	
		Secondary school=3	

		Technical school graduated = 3	
		College diploma = 4	
		BA/BSc degree = 5	
		Master degree = 6	
4	Marital status	Single = 1	
		Married = 2	
		Divorced = 3	
		Widowed = 4	
		Separated = 5	
5	Years live in the area	Below 5 years = 1	
		5-10 years = 2	
		10-15 = 3	
		15-25 = 4	
		Above 25 = 5	
6	Occupation	Government = 1	
		Private business = 2	
		Student = 3	
		NGO = 4	
		If other please specify = 5	
7	Main income source	Tourism = 1	
		Agriculture = 2	
		Trade = 3	
		Daily wage = 4	
		Salary = 5	
8	Tourism activity engagement	Yes = 1	
		No = 2	
9	Years of experience in tourism activity engagement	1-5 = 1	
		6-10 = 2	
		Above 11 = 3	

Part II

Please indicate your level of agreement for each of the following statement as regards **attitude and knowledge of local communities toward sustainable tourism development** by putting tick mark (√).

On your view what should be local communities attitude toward environmental impact		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	I involved in protecting activities in BMNP					

2	I have the knowledge how to protect the tourism resource in the protected area					
3	I know how management of tourism resource would strengthen conservation of the park					
4	My engagement today's in conservation of tourism would benefits to next generation in BMNP					
On your view what should be the attitude of local community toward economic impact		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5	I generate income through engagements of tourism management and product from BMNP					
6	I believe tourism is a strong economic contributor to my house hold					
7	I paid substantial tax to local government from the income I earned from tourism					
8	Tourism helped me to create new market for local product					
9	I became benefited from other industries through tourism value chain					
On your idea what should be the attitude of local community toward perceived social cost of tourism development		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10	My culture is disrupted by tourists					
11	Tourism cause overcrowding problems for my household					
12	My recreational resources are overused by tourists					

Questions related to practice and engagement of local community

13. Do you participate in tourism development by any means?

Yes

No

14. If your answer to question number “13” is yes, in what activities you participate? If your answer is No please comment why?

15. Do you engaged in conserving, preserving and enhancing tourism resources to ensure sustainability?

Yes No

16. If your answer to question number “15” is yes, How?

- In biodiversity conservation
- In protecting rare, threatened and at risk species
- In preserving the protected area resources to sustain ecosystem
- In restoring degraded species
- None
- Others _____

17. Do you have the plan to take the leading role as entrepreneur in tourism product development locally?

Yes No

18. If your answer to question number 17”” is Yes, How? If you answer is No please comment why?

19. Do you participate in any Stages that give decision making in tourism activities for sustainable tourism development?

Yes No

20. If your answer question number 19 is yes, How ? If your answer is No please comment why?

21. Did you have the experience if involving in Tourism planning to ensure sustainable tourism development at BMNP?

Yes No

22. If your answer to question number “22” is yes, please write what kinds of plan you involved? If your answer is No please comment why?

23. Which activities are the closest opportunity to simply engaged in tourism development and management? (you can answer multiple)

- In biodiversity and ecosystem conservations
- In tourism policy, strategy and decision making
- In providing different hand crafts to tourists
- Non
- Others _____

Questions related to Support given to local community by tourism stakeholders toward STD

24. Did local government support you economically to develop tourism sustainably at BMNP?

- Yes No

25. If your answer question number “25” is **yes**, How? (you can answer multiple)

- Government gave you credit to establish lodge and subsequent of tourism development
- Government shared you benefit through funding to improve your living standard
- Government created job opportunities for you
- Government established sustainable infrastructure and services so, it became a good opportunity for you to involve in tourism services
- Government gave you sustainable tourism training
- Government gave you incentives
- Others _____

26. If your answer to question number “20” is **No** why not supported you? (you can answer multiple)

- Local government has lack of financial resources
- Inadequate leadership of local government
- Weak organization of your household action
- Others _____

27. Did local government support you to strength your interaction with tourism?

- Yes No

28. If your answer to question number “23” is **yes** in what actions helped you? (you can answer multiple)

- Local government provide you prior, relevant and comprehensive tourism information
- Local government helped you to change experience with tourists
- Local government encourage you to provide different hand crafts to tourists
- None
- Others _____

29. If your answer to question number “23” is **No** why not helped you? (you can answer multiple)

- Lack of your interest
- Local government did not partner with local community
- Your participation is weak
- Others _____

30. Did Local government initiate you to engage in the protected area safety that ensures sustainability of tourism development?

- Yes No

31. If your answer question “30” is Yes, How? (you can answer multiple)

- Encouraged you to conserve, preserve, protect and enhance natural resources
- Raised your awareness on symbolic species of the protected area
- Promoted your engagement in the protected area protection
- Mobilizing your opinion for pollution control caused by forest fire and other accidents
- None
- Others _____

32. If your answer question number “31” is No why not helped you? (you can answer multiple)

- Un coordinating inclusive of your engagement
- Local government thought that you irritated by tourism

- Fragmented planning of local government
- Others _____

33. From different Tourism stakeholders found in your area, which tourism stakeholder more helped you to involved in tourism activities? (you can answer multiple)

- Tourism culture and tourism office
- Frankfurt Zoological Society (NGO)
- Natural resource conservation expert
- Tour guides
- None
- Others _____

Questions related to **Challenges encounter by local communities while working in STD.**

Indicate your measurement by putting tick mark ‘√’

	Challenges encounter by local communities while working in STD.	Significance worth	Worth	Neutral	Improved	Significance improved
34	My local government extended support in on the conceptual understanding of STD					
35	My local government extended support in on the practice of STD					
36	My local government do not have funding and infrastructure for ensuring sustainable tourism development					
37	My interest to participation in the activities that ensure STD has grown due to attention given to the sector					
38	My local government leadership needs strong attention in enhancing and conserving tourism resource to insure sustainability					
39	My local government action in Selective participation in tourism activities affect household participation freedom in STD					
40	My local government participated my household in decision making regards person background					
41	The benefit my household earned from tourism product maximizing the interests to engaged in tourism sustainability					



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Part I: Demographic characteristics of respondent

Sex: _____

Age: _____

Education level: _____

Education background: _____

Occupation: _____

Work experience _____

Part II: Kew Informant Interview (Tourism Stakeholders)

1. Do you think that resident communities have enough knowledge about Sustainable tourism development? If yes How? (If not why?)

-

2. What is your responsibility regarding on tourism development?

3. Did you work together with local community in tourism development?

4. Do you allow to participate local communities in tourism development? If yes in what kinds of activities (If not why?)

-

5. Do you think that resident community engagement is important for tourism development? How?

6. As your responsibility do you encourage local community to participate in tourism development? How?

7. Is there any plans regards local communities issues in tourism development?

8. What are the major challenges encountered by resident people while working in STD?

9. Are you working to reduce those challenges?

10. Is there any activities working concerning on attitude and knowledge of resident communities toward STD?

Part III: In- Depth Interview (Local communities')

1. Do you have an idea about the concept of sustainable tourism development?

--
2. Do you think tourism development is important for you? How?

3. Do you think that tourism is annoying your life? If you say **yes** how?

4. Did you involve in tourism development? How?

5. Did you get benefit from tourism? If yes, what kinds of benefit you got?

6. Have you been supporting by tourism stakeholders to participate in tourism sector?

7. Did you face any challenges while you work in tourism?

8. Did local government provide you basic tourism information which is help you to involve decision making?

9. What do you think on your personal responsibility in tourism development?



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KOLLEJII QORANNO MISOOMA
WIIRTUU QORANNIOO NAANNOO FI MISOOMAA
SAGANTAA MISOOMA FI BULCHINSA TURIZIMII

Kabajamo debbisa koo,

Kabajamo yeroo keessan aarsa gootani hirmaata qoranno kana waan taatanif galatooma.

“Hubaanno jiraattota naannoo fi hirmaanna itti fufinsa qabuu guddina turizimitiif : idoo Dhaabbata Bosona fi Bineensa Bosona Damee Baalee : Dinshoo” mata duree jedhhun qorannoo koo gasessan jira.

Odeffeennoo siinraa fudhadhu kaayyoo qoranno kanaatif oolu taa’u isaa sisnif ibsuun yaala. Kanaaf deggarsa siin naaf gootaniif asumaan siin galattefachu barabaada.

Lakkoofsa filattan iddoo duwwaati akka guutan kabajaan siin gaafadha.

Lak.	Wantotaa ragaa dhunfaa	Filannoo gosa raga dhunfaa	Deebii
1	Saala	Dhira =1	
		Dubartii=2	
2	Umrii	18- 20 = 1	
		20-30 = 2	
		30-40 = 3	
		40-50 = 4	
		50-60 = 5	
		60 olii = 6	
3	Sadarkaa barnoota	Barnoota idilee hin qabu= 1	
		M/barumsaa sadarkaa 1 ^{ffa} = 2	
		M/barumsa sadarkaa 2 ^{ffa} = 3	
		M/baruumsa teknikitin ke ebiffamee =4	
		Diplooma = 5	

		Digrii jelqaba = 6	
		Mastersii = 7	
4	Haala gaa'ila	Kan hin fuunee/ heerumne= 1	
		Kan fuudhee/ heerumte = 2	
		Kan hikee/ hiktee = 3	
		Abban mana irra du'e = 4	
		Addaan kan jiraatu/ jirattu= 5	
5	Wagaa naanno keessa jiraattan	Wagaa 5 gadi = 1	
		Wagaa 5-10 = 2	
		Wagaa 10-15 = 3	
		Wagaa 15-25 = 4	
		25 olii= 5	
6	Hojii	Mootumma = 1	
		Kan dhunfaa = 2	
		Barata/ttu = 3	
		NGO kessaa hojeta/ttu = 4	
		Kan haafe yoo jiraate nuuf ibsaa= 5	
7	Madda galii ijoo	Turizimii = 1	
		Qonnaa = 2	
		Daldala = 3	
		Kafaltii = 4	
		mindaa= 5	
8	Sosochii tizimii kessati hirmaanan kessan	Jira = 1	
		Hin jiru= 2	
9	Sosochii turizimii kessati mutaaannoo turizimii kessatti qabdan	1-5 = 1	
		6-10 = 2	
		11 olii = 3	

Gaafiillee Kanaan gadii dhihaatan jiraatonni naanno kana hubaanno fi beekumsaa itti fufinsa guddina turizimitiif qabuu irratti xiyyeffata. Sadarkaa waliigalaa kessan mallato $\sqrt{\text{goochun muul'isaa}}$.

Akka jiraata naanno kanatti hubaanno naanno irratti ilaalchi kessan maal fakkata?		Baay'ee walii galaa	Walii galaa	Hin beeku	Walii hin galuu	Baay'ee walii hin galuu
1	Egumsaa paarkii irratti hirmaadha jira					

2	Qabeenyi uumamaa paarkii kan keessa jiran akkamitti eegumsa akka goodhamuuf beekumsa qaba					
3	Bulchiinsi qabeenya turizimii akkamitii kunuunsa paarkii kana akkatti ciimsuu naan beeka					
4	Hirmaannan koo har'a kununsaa qabeenya turizimii kessati dhalooa dhufuf bu'aa argamsisa					
Akka jiraata naanno kanatti hubaannoon dinagdee irrati qabdan maal fakkata?		Baay'ee walii galaa	Walii galaa	Hin beeku	Walii hin galuu hin	Baay'ee walii galuu
5	Oomishaa paarkii turizimii fi hirmaanna bulchinsa gochuudhan galii argadha					
6	Turizimiin jiraattota naanoo kootif guddina dingdeetif gahee gudda akka qabuu nan amanna					
7	Galii turizimirra argadhu mootummadhaaf gibirra nan kafaala					
8	Turiziimin naanno kootiif hojiin haraa akkan uumu naa taasiise jira					
9	Turizimiin dhaabbata biro waliin waliitti dhuufenyaa qabuun fayyadamoo ta'ee jira					
Akka jiraata naanno kanatti guddina hawaasuma turizimiif hubannoo issin qabdan maal fakkata?		Baay'ee walii galaa	Walii gaalaa	Hin beeku	Walii hin hingalii	Baay'ee walii galuu
10	Aadan koo daaw'ataadhan badaa jira					
11	Turiziimin jiraata naannoo kooti irrati dhipinna ummata (Baay'inna) rakko fidee jira					
12	Daawatoonii qabeenya paarkii garmaale fayyadama jiran					

Gaaffille kana gadii dhihaatan jiraatonni naanno kana guddina misooma itti fufinsa turizimii irratti hirmaanna isaan qaban irratti xiyyeffata

13. Haala kaamiyu irratti misooma turizii kessatti ni hirmaattu

Eeyye

Lakki

14. Gaafii **13faaf** deebiin keessan **eeyyen** yoo ta'ee maalo nuuf ibsa. Deebiin keessan **Lakkii** yoo ta'ee maaliif akka hin hirmaanne nuuf ibsa.

15. Itti fufinsa mirkaannessuf qabeenya turizimii kunuunsuuf, tursiisu fi foyyessu irratti hirmaatani jirtu?

Eeyye

Lakki

16. Gaafii **15faaf** deebiin kessan eeyyeen yoo ta'ee filaannoo kanan gadii fayyadamaa deebii kessan kennuf saanduqaa qophaa'e kessatti mallattoo godhaa. (Deebii dabalata kennu nii dendeessu).

Kunuunsaa heddummina lubbu qabeeyyii irratti hirmaatani jirtu

Saanyii marartoo balaaf saaxilamoo ta'an eguu irratti hirmaatani jirtu

Ecosystem ittifufinsa mirkaannessuf qabeenya paarkii turizimii egu irratti hirmaatani jirtu

Saanyi maarartoo baduuf ka'an bakka turaniti deebiisu irratti hirmatani jirtu

Kan biroo yoo jiraate berreessa _____

17. Naannoo keessaniti misooma turizimii kessati hojii uumuf gahee adda ta'ee yokiin karoora qabaatan jiraa?

Eeyye

Lakki

18. Gaafii **17faaf** deebiin kessan eeyyen yoo ta'ee nuuf ibsa. Deebii kessan lakkii yoo ta'ee nuuf ibsa.

Hojiiwaan turizimii kessati misooma itti fufinsa qabuu irratti murtiiwaan kennamuu irratti sadarkaa kaamiyyu irratti nii hirmaatani jirtuu?

Eeyye

Lakki

19. Gaafii **19faaf** deebiin kessan eeyyen yoo ta'ee nuuf ibsa. Deebiin kessan **lakki** yoo ta'ee nuuf ibsa.

20. Itti fufinsa misooma turiizimii mirkaannessuf karoora turiizimii kessati muxaannoo hirmaanna qabdu?

Eeyye

Lakki

21. Gaafii **21faaf** deebiin keessan eeyyen yoo ta'ee nuuf ibsa. Deebiin keessan lakki yoo ta'ee nuuf ibsa.

22. Misoomaa turizimii fi bulchinsa kessati hirmaachuuf isaa kaamtu isiinif dhihoodha?

Heddumina lubbuu qabbeyyii fi sirna ikoo naannoo kununsuu

Imaammata turiziimi, tarsiimoo fi kennisaa murti kessa hirmaachu

Hojii haarka adda adda turiistootaf dhiheessu

Hin jiru

Kan biro yoo jiraate barressa _____

Jiraattota naannootif qaamoota qooda fudhatoota turizimiif misooma itti fufinsa turiizimii irratti deggarsa siinif godhaamu ilaalchisee gaafii dhihaatan

23. Paarkii keessatti itti fufinsa turizimii ciimsuuf mootumman naannoo denagdeen siin degara?

Eeyye

Lakki

24. Gaafii **24faaf** deebiin keessan **eeyyen** yoo ta'ee filaanno armaan gaadii fayyadama. Saanduqaa qophaa'e kessati mallatto godhaa . (deebii dabalata kennu ni dandeessuu).

Loojii fi turiizimiif misooma barbaachiisoo ta'an hojii irra oolchuuf mootumman gaama carraa liiqaa siinif haala mijeessaa

Mootummaan sadarkaa haala jireenya keesanii foyessuuf deggarsa

gaama turiizimiitin argamuu irratti fayyadamoo siin taasiise jira Mootumman carraa hojii siin uumme jira

Mootumman ijaarsa itti fuffinsa misoomawaanii fi meshaawan itti tajaajilaman diriirsuu isaan tajaajila turiizimi keessatti hirmaachuuf carraa siin baanera

Mootumman itti fufinsa turizimii irratti akka hirmaatan deggarsa

yookiin haamililee siinif kennera

25. Gaafii **24faaf** deebiin keessan **Lakkii** yoo ta'ee filaanno armaan gadii fayyadama. saanduqa qophaa'e kessati mmallattoo godhaa (deebii dabalata kennu nii dendeessu)

- Bulchinsa naannoo hir'na maalaqa nii qaba.
- Bulchinsi naannoo gaggeessa gahaa ta'ee hin qabuu
- Misooma turizimii keessati gaheen keessani fi jiraattota naanno rawwiin hojii lafaadha
- Kan biroo yoo jiraate barressa _____

26. Waliitti dhufeenyaa turiizimii waliin qabdan ciimsuuf mootuumma nannoo siin deggara?

- Eeyyen
- Lakkii

27. Gaafii **27faaf** deebiin keessan **eeyyen** yoo ta'ee filaannoo armaan gadii fayyadama. Saanduqqaa qophaa'e kessati mallattoo godhaa (deebii dabalata kennu nii dandeessu)

- Bulchiinsi naanno oddeeffaanoo duraa barbaachisoo fi walii gala ta'an siinif laataa
- Bulchinsii naannoo muxaannoo turiistoota waliin akka wal jijjirtan siin gargaara
- Bulchiinsii naannoo hojii kallaqa harka adda adda Turiistootaf akka dhiheessitan siin jajjabeessa
- Kan biroo yoo jiraate barressa _____

28. Gaafii **27faaf** deebiin keessan **lakkii** yoo ta'ee maaliif isiin hin geggarre deebii kessan filaannoo armaan gaadii dhihaatan fayyadama.

- Hirmaanaadhaaf fedhii dhabuu
- Bulchiinsi naannoo jiraattota naannoo waliin gurmaa'insa waan hin qabneef
- Hirmaanaan turiiziimii keessati qabdan laafa waan ta'eef
- Kan biroo yoo jiraate barressa _____

29. Itti fufinsa misooma turizimii mirkaannessuf eegumsa paarkii irratti akka hirmaatan bulchiinsi naannoo kaka'insa siinif godhhe jira? Deebiin kessan **eeyyen** yoo ta'ee filannoo armaan gadii dhihaatan fayyadamaa (deebii dabalataa kenuu ni dandeessu)

- Qabeenya uumamaa akka dhegdan, akka kunuunsiitan fi

akka guddistan siin jajjabeessa

- Paarkii keessati maraartowaan argaman irratti hubaannoo kessan guddise jira
- Bala adda adda paarkii irratti gahuu xiqqeessuf mootumman yaada keessan nii fudhata hin jiru
- Kan biro yoo jiraate barressa _____

30. Gaafii **29 faaf** deebiin keessan **lakkii** yoo ta'ee maaliif isiin hin geggarre deebii kessan filaannoo armaan gaadii dhihaatan fayyadama.

- Deggarsii keessan kan waliitti hin dhufne ta'u isaa
- Bulchiinsi naanno turiizimii irratti muufaatee jira jedhe waan yaaduf
- Bulchiinsi naannoo karoora wal xaxa fi bibitiniya'a waan karoofaatuuf
- Kan biro yoo jiraate nuuf barressa _____

31. Naannoo keessaniti qooda fudhatoota turiizimii keessa isaan kamiitu hojjiwaan turiizii keessati akka hirmaatan siin deggeran?

- Dhabbata turizimii fi adaa
- Itti gaafamtoota eegumsa qabeenya uumamaa
- Daawachistota
- Hojjettota NGO (Frank fur zoological societyZ)
- Hin jiru
- Kan biroo yoo jiraate nuuf barressa _____

Gaafiille kanaan gadii dhihaatan jiraatonni naannoo itti fufinsa misooma turizii kessatti yeroo hirmaatan rakkina isaan muddatu irratti xiyyefata. Sadarkaa waliigalaa kessan mallato ✓ goochun muul'isaa.

	Jiraatonni naannoo itti fufinsa misooma turizimii kessatti yeroo hirmaatan rakkina isaan muddatu	galaa	Baay'ee walii	Walii galaa	Hin beekuu	hin galuu	Walii galuu	hin galuu	Baay'ee walii
32	Bulchinsii naannoo kootii itti fufinsa misooma turizimii hubannoo yaadota jiran irratti kennisaa								

	deggarsa dherresse jira					
33	Bulchinsii naannoo kootii hojjii itti fufinsa misooma turizimii irratti deggarsa isaa dheresse jira					
34	Bulchinsii naannoo kootii itti fufinsa misooma turizimii mirkaannessuf degarsa mallaqa fi ijaarsa hin qabuu					
35	Xiyyeffanan gaama turizimiitin jiru hojiwaan itti fufinsa turizimii mirkaannesuu irratti fedhin hirmaanan kooti guddate jira					
36	Qaamoota qooda fudhatoota irraa lenjiin kenname waan hin jireef hojiawaan itti fufinsa misooma turizimii irratti hirmaanaan humna kotii xiqaaatee jira					
37	Bulchinsii naannoo kootii itti fufinsa misooma turizimii mirkaannessuf qabeenya misooma turiizimii fi kunuunsaa irrattii xiyyeffanna guddaa isaa barbaada					
38	Bulchinsii naanno kootii itti fufinsa misooma turiziimi irratti filachaatin hirmaachiisa					
39	Blchiinsii naannoo kootii jiraattoota naannoo murtii turiiziimii irratti kan hirmaachisuu oddeeffaannoo dhunfaa isaanii irrattii ejjateetii					
40	Bulchinssa naannoo kootii faayidaa turizimiin irra argamuu jiraattoota naannoof qooda hin jiru					