



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

GRADUATE PROGRAM

**CONTRIBUTION OF INBOUND TOURISM FOR COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD IN
ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF SIMIEN MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, NORTH
WEST ETHIOPIA**

By: Wubetu Fente

**A Thesis Submitted to School of Social Work, Graduate Program in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Masters of Arts in Social Work: Concentration Area of
Community and Social Development.**

June, 2015

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Acronyms

UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

DFID - Department for International Development

ADB Institute - Asian Development Bank Institute

CBT - Community Based Tourism

COMESA- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

EFDR-MCT – Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic- Ministry of Culture and Tourism

EWCA – Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

IDP- International Development Project

IFAD- International Fund for Agricultural Development

ITC - International Trade Centre

JMoT – Jamaican Ministry of Tourism

SME- Small and Micro Enterprise

SMNAP- Simien Mountains National Park

SMNPNRDMA- Simien Mountains national Park natural Resource Development and
marketing Association.

ODI – Overseas Development Institute

UNCTAD – United nations Commission for Trade and Development

UNESCO/ITC - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization/
Information Technology Community

USAID – united States of America International development

Abstract

This research examined the contribution of inbound tourism to the community livelihood in Ethiopia: the case of Simien Mountains National Park, North West Ethiopia. The research method used is mixed; the quantitative and qualitative approaches done concurrently. The research revealed that the inbound tourism contributes for job creation, supports the agricultural activities, saving, and small and micro-enterprises through additional disposable income generation. It also supports the human capital development of the community as, food and nutrition, education health, housing and access for technology. The inbound tourism helped to link the agriculture, the souvenir business with the tourism service activities. The agriculture supplies the tourism with vegetables, fruits, live animals such as chicken, sheep, goats and the like and rent pack animals. Still there is a gap in the import substitution. The souvenir article production and sales also benefit from the tourism. Age and education are found to be the most important factors that affect income from tourism services. The more educated earn better than the less educated and the younger earns more than the older. Though it has relation with tourism income, sex is not found to be significant factor. Tourism is found to contribute significantly for the livelihood of the local community in the case of the Simen Mountains national park. It contributes for employment creation, government income in form of entrance, income tax from enterprise and the workers, etc. The research also revealed that there are challenges for tourism at individual such as lack of knowledge, sill, language and the like, at community level village and household sanitation to attract visitors' experience, lack of awareness for tourism and government level not professionalize the sector, intervention in the private service sector, and others.

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of Tourism

In general, the travel and tourism industry is the world's largest and most diverse industry (World Tourism Organization-WTO, 1997). According to the same source, many nations as Greece, Egypt, and the like rely on this dynamic industry as a primary source for generating revenues, employment, private sector growth, and infrastructure development. Moreover, tourism development is encouraged, particularly among the developing countries around the world, when other forms of economic development, such as manufacturing or the exportation of natural resources, are not commercially viable.

With decreasing employment in agriculture, tourism is often seen as a new activity in rural economy, generating employment and income and at the same time embracing local tradition and landscape qualities (Matias, Nijkamp and Sarmento, 2009:13; Becker and Bradbury, 1994:2; Oruonye, 2013).

However, Alexa, Olivia, Robbie, Rosie & Matthew, (2005), believe that there are many negative consequences of tourism, including the often-cited destruction of both the environment and the traditions of local populations. The environment can be destructed for construction of tourism infrastructure, and local traditions may be dominated by the exotic tradition.

Over the last decades, tourism has become a major activity in our society and an increasingly important sector in terms of economic development (Matias *et al*, 2009; Beeton, 2006: 16). Higher incomes and greater amount of leisure time, together with improved transport systems have resulted in a growing flow of tourists, traveling more frequently and over long distances. Important effects of tourism are regional development, diversification

of the economy and as tourism is labour-intensive sector, also requiring unskilled labour, it can be a good employment opportunity for small and medium sized towns.

According to Matias et al, (2009), tourism addresses more rural and peripheral areas and allows the spread of economic activities more evenly over a region. In the peripheral areas, tourism can be helpful in improving the multi-functionality of the local area, leading to more robust economic development.

The significance of tourism has been recognized in both developed and developing countries. This can be seen in the establishment of sophisticated and well resourced government departments for tourism, widespread encouragement and sponsorship of tourist developments, and the proliferation of small businesses and multinational corporations contributing to and deriving benefits from the tourism industry (Wall and Mathieeson 2006).

There is also widespread optimism that tourism might be a powerful and beneficial agent of both economic and social change, and even a force for world peace. Indeed, tourism has stimulated employment, investment and entrepreneurial activity, modified land use (protected area uses to generate tourism income) and economic structure, and made a positive contribution to the balance of payments in many countries throughout the worlds (Wall and Mathieeson, 2006).

In Ethiopia the in-country tourist expenditure was studied by Mitchel et al., (2008), to understand who is benefiting from the tourist spending. The result of this study indicated that the 'tourist dollar' spent in the country excluding visa fees, air transport tariffs and the like accounted for US\$187.8m per year (Mitchell et al., (2009). Across all nodes of the value chain and all destinations, it is estimated that 16%, or US\$30.0m, of the in-country tourist expenditure accrued to resource poor communities. Food contributes 26%, or US\$8.1m, of the total pro-poor benefits (Mitchell et al, 2009: 81), while handicraft sales are estimated to be US\$ 12.7 million per year, and 55% of these expenditures (US\$ 6.9 million) are

considered to go to poor craftsmen, traders or raw material suppliers (International Trade Center - ITC, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Internationally, mainly in the Western world, a number of studies have been conducted on various dimensions of tourism, its development history, its employment and foreign exchange opportunities, its socio-cultural and environment impacts, its contribution to intimacy and peace building among people and so on (Jithendran, 2000; Wall and Mathieeson, 2006; Gao, Huang, and Huang, 2008; Matias, Nijkamp and Sarmiento (Eds), 2009; Getz, Andersson, and Carlsen, 2010; Farrelly, 2011).

Wall and Mathieeson, (2006), studied the impacts of tourism; environmental, economic and social impacts. Their research indicates that the economic impacts are largely beneficial, the social impacts are mainly undesirable, and the environmental impacts are mixed (Wall and Mathieeson, 2006). These researchers indicated that the negative socio-cultural impacts are likely to be reduced if the growth of tourist facilities is neither rapid nor massive, and if there is time for local populations to adjust to this activity and for tourism to fit itself to the local society.

When we see the case of Africa, except some countries that had better experience during their colonial era, the sector is not well studied. The existing literatures in African countries are conducted based mainly on experiences of South Africa, Kenya and Tanzania and Namibia. Those studies are mainly conducted on the potentials of tourism for poverty alleviation; employment opportunity, foreign currency earning, human resource development, community participation, conflicts resulted from resource competition and the like (Akunaay, Nelson and Singleton, 2003; Blake, 2008; Simpson, 2007; Mshenga and Richardson, 2010; Lapeyre, 2010).

Snyder and Sulle, (2010), also examined community-based tourism among Maasai communities in Tanzania in the context of national policies that devolved control over natural resources to local communities. Snyder and Sulle found that community-based tourism in Tanzania has been influenced by decentralization programs, but there is considerable confusion on the part of all actors involved as to what the correct procedures are and how communities really to be involved in decision-making.

Simpson, (2007), conducted case studies in South Africa to test that the tourism initiatives had affected community development, the communities' livelihoods and assets in both positive and negative ways. Though the positive impacts generally seem to outweigh the negative, the financial benefits are limited to a few households directly employed. Livelihood assets; physical assets have improved only marginally and have not met the community's expectations. Improvements in human assets are limited to those few who have been trained for lodges and curio shops.

Mshenga and Richardson, (2010), examined the contribution of tourism to the growth of farm and non-farm Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). The results show that on average, all the MSEs recorded a positive growth in assets, income and employees. This growth was realized in terms of increased production, new business start-up or diversification, the addition of new products and product modification to meet customer demand.

Lapeyre, (2010), analyzed the generation and distribution of tourism income in Namibian communal lands. And it is shown that reallocating and securing property rights, is essential to allow rural communities to benefit from tourism activities on their land. Contingent to those rights and local communities' capacity and social capital, a typology of institutional arrangements, is proposed that govern relationships between actors in the tourism sector.

One can understand that tourism is a well studied sector. However, those studies are mainly in the Western context where the tourism sector is highly developed and too far from

the Ethiopian context. Even the African literatures on tourism cannot be directly replicated to Ethiopia since Ethiopian tourism is yet at its nascent stage. The existing few published and unpublished studies in Ethiopia mainly focus on the historical development, the country's potential, human resource and policy related issues (Ayalew, 2009; Mulugeta, 2010).

Currently, research works, particularly academic theses, on eco-tourism as means of ecological conservation, tourism in general as livelihood alternative and as sustainable development etc. are appearing (Chernet, 2008; Adem, 2008; Assegid, 2011; Sahle, 2011). These researchers have indicated the potential of the Country such as the landscape, flora and fauna; the historical legacies and the cultural endowments.

To summarize, very few studies have been conducted on the contribution of tourism for community livelihood in Ethiopia though its role currently is significant. Most of the existing studies are unpublished and their major focus is on the meaning, types and potential of the country; legal support and human resource limitations. But, none of them has indicated the role that tourism has been playing for community livelihood and best experiences.

Thus, this research aims to investigate the contribution of tourism for community livelihood as a mainstay and as an alternative income generation strategy, its direct and indirect economic impacts in Ethiopia from the perspectives and experiences of local communities.

1.3 Research Objective

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research is to investigate the contribution of inbound tourism to community livelihood in Ethiopia

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

To assess employment opportunities created by inbound tourism for the community

To assess contribution of inbound tourism for agriculture and small and micro enterprises

To assess contribution of inbound tourism contributes for community human capital (food and nutrition, health, education, housing) development

1.4 Research Questions

What is the contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood in Ethiopian?

What inbound tourism contributes for community employment in Ethiopia?

What does inbound tourism contribute to agriculture, and Small and Micro Enterprises?

How does inbound tourism contributes to community human capital (food and nutrition, health, education, housing) development?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study will have a contribution to the working knowledge so far developed, and practical experience of best practices so far achieved. The study will point out ways how to sensitize, organize, and mobilize local community to participate in tourism assets conservation, service provision and how to get equitable benefit share from the tourism business generated through their natural and cultural assets.

It will inspire further research on the role that inbound tourism is playing for community livelihood, poverty alleviation, foreign exchange, community organization and participation, and social capital development. It can serve as a strategy paper in formulating community based pro-poor tourism developments and pursuing appropriate development guidance for such community based tourism programmes.

1.6 Scope of the Research

The planned research is limited to the study of contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood at the destination, Simien Mountains National Park (SMNP). The study covers representatives of the communities who live in the park and who participate in the tourism activities in the park either directly or indirectly. It has also consulted tourism and park management experts for their professional comments.

1.7 Operational definitions

1. Camping Gear: - any material necessary for tourists' stay in Simien Mountains National Park as cooking utensils, tent, mattress, gas cylinder, sleeping bag, and the like.
2. Cook: - one from the park vicinity *woredas* who work, as cook for the park's visitors with recognition of the park administration.
3. Cook Assistant: - the one who assist a cook during his / her food preparation.
4. Direct Employment: – is employment of an individual with direct contact with tourists (tourist guiding, cooking for tourists...)
5. Human Capital – is in this research limited to the skills, the ability to labour, the education and health of household members
6. Inbound tourism: – the sum of all activities: the coming of foreign tourists to Simien Mountains National Park, services provided for those tourists by local community, their visit and stay in the attraction site.
7. Indirect Employment: – employment not directly in the tourism sector but, in other sector induced by the tourism (camping material rent, mule rent, etc).
8. Income- is a remuneration earned from tourist services in the park.
9. Kid: – shepherds who are below 18 years and look after domestic animals in the Park
10. Local Tourist Guide: – is someone from park vicinity *woredas* recruited and trained by the park to serve as tourist guide in the same park (Simien Mountains National Park)
11. Muleteer: - one who manages the belongings of tourists and tour companies transported on back of pack animals during tourists stay in Simien Mountains National Park
12. Mule Renter: – is one who rent out his/her pack animal (mule, horse) to transport the necessary paraphernalia for tourists during their visit of the Simien Mountains National Park
13. Park Ranger/ Scout: – is somebody employed by the Park on permanent basis, armed

and who accompanies tourists for their security.

14. Porter: - is one who carries tourist belongings or camping gears during the visits.

15. Souvenir: – any item produced by the local community and sold to park’s visitors

16. Souvenir sale: – sale of souvenir products in the park’s zone.

17. Tourism: – the coming of tourists to Simien Mountains National Park, services

rendered by local community and the interaction between tourists and local community.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

There may be information concealing from side of participants for fear of tax levy, and lack of income record that lead to depend only on memory of the interviewees. Subjectivity may influence the interviewer. Therefore, it is supported with multiple data collection techniques; document analysis, expert judgment and comments. Since the level of community awareness and organization at different national parks of Ethiopia are at different degree, it is difficult to generalize the cases of other national parks based on the finding of SMNP.

1.9 Organization of the Thesis

This Thesis is structured in five chapters. The first chapter introduces the thesis; the research objective, the research questions, the limitation of the research and gives background information about tourism in general and inbounds tourism in particular. The second chapter is dedicated to literature review that shows the experience of others countries and findings of different authors and how tourism contributes for community livelihood. The third chapter describes the methods employed in the study; how data are collected and analyzed, data quality assurance and ethical considerations. The forth chapter is consecrated for the finding of the research; the community organization and participation, the link among tourism, agriculture and handcraft; the employment opportunities, the human capital development, the income and asset improvement, etc.. The fifth chapter is dedicated for conclusion and recommendation.

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review

2.1 Overview of Tourism

As it is a composite of activities, relations, services and industries, there are several approaches to define tourism. The one among the most frequent and the most inclusive definitions according to Sharma, (2007) is: “Tourism is the act of travel for predominately recreation or leisure purpose, and also refers to the provision of services in support of this act. Tourists are people who ‘travel and stay in places outside of their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated within the place visited,” (p. 1).

Under the umbrella word ‘tourism’ there are several types of tourism concepts based on the reason for travel, type of attraction, nature of the travel and the like. For example based on the direction of the travel, Pender and Sharpley, (2005), state that given the heterogeneous nature of tourists, tourism can be classified in a variety of ways, mainly that among the three basic forms: Domestic – travel by residents within their own country;
Inbound – travel by residents from overseas into a country; and
Outbound – travel from the generating country to another country.

“ If a country is the area of reference, the terms “domestic,” “inbound” and “outbound” tourism can be combined in various ways to derive the following categories of tourism:

Internal tourism, which comprises domestic and inbound tourism;

National tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism;

International tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism,” Gee & Fayos-solá, (1997, p. 7)

Among the different types of tourism, the one and the topic of this research, is inbound tourism. According to Encyclopedia of Tourism, (2000), inbound tourism is a type of tourism which involves nonresidents of a country travelling to that destination.

Tourism is among the economic and social sectors that are registering rapid growth in the world found to be making its contribution in supporting and accelerating national development through foreign exchange, promoting micro and small-scale enterprises and creating employment opportunities (Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic- Ministry of Culture and Tourism- EFDR-MCT, 2009).

In the contemporary world of disparity between developed and underdeveloped nations, the members of the former are increasingly seeking out travel experiences in the developing world. Developing countries are attracting an increasing share of the global tourism market, (Akunaay, Nelson, and Singleton, 2003).

“The image of the third world in Western minds has recently emerged from cataclysmic crisis of famine, starvation, deprivation and war to represent opportunity for exciting ‘new style’, ‘off-the-beaten-track’ holidays,” (Mowforth & Munt, 1998, p. 1).

The quality of Africa’s resource endowment for tourism is exceptional, but most countries have only barely developed their tourism potential. The continent receives about 4% of all international travelers and tourism receipts. Countries in Africa are now focusing on tourism as a source of growth and diversification (World Bank, 2001).

Tourism is extremely labour intensive and a significant source of employment. It is among the world’s top creators of jobs requiring varying degrees of skills and allows for quick entry into the workforce for youth, women and migrant workers (International labor Organization - ILO, 2010). In 2012 alone, the sector, taking into account its direct, indirect and induced impacts, created over 260 million jobs worldwide, that’s 1 in every 11 jobs (African Development bank - AfDB, 2013). And the world travel and tourism economy’s contribution

to gross domestic product was 9.9 percent (\$5.89 trillion) in 2008 (Charles, Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009). As AfDB, (2013), explains in Africa travel and tourism generated 8.2 million direct jobs in 2012.

As African Development Bank - AfDB, 2013, reported the tourism industry constitutes an important pillar in the realization of Africa's economic potential. Revenues from tourism in Africa represent more than double the total given in donor aid. Tourism creates opportunities for greater regional trade and integration and has the capacity to contribute significantly to the agenda for social inclusion.

2.1.1 Impacts of tourism on economic development

According to Mason, (2008), tourism takes place in the environment, which is made up of human environment comprises economic, social and cultural factors and processes; and natural environment made up of plants and animals in their habitat. It is important to note that in real setting the human and natural environment are interwoven and affect each other.

Tourism brings both benefits and costs to host communities (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009) and its impacts are very visible in the destination, where tourists interact with the local environment, economy, culture and society (Mason, 2008). The positive economic impact includes taxes levied on tourism businesses and the opportunity for employment in the tourism industry (Kumar, 2007; Hall & Richards, 2000). "The economic benefits flow from the fact that the tourism industry consists of different but interlinked service industries, particularly accommodation and catering, food processing and beverages, transport, entertainment and others," (Saayman & Saayman, 2005, p. 3).

The economic impacts can be direct which occurs when poor people receive financial benefits from engagement in the tourism sector formal and informal employment and micro-enterprise activity (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010). But, indirect effects concern with earnings from non-tourism sectors that arise from tourist activity (crafters, construction workers,

farmers, etc). It is particularly important for the production and procurement of local goods and services in a country (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010; Vellas, 2011).

“We must accept that tourism is neither a blessing nor a blight, neither poison nor panacea (Mowforth & Munt,” 1998, p. 6). Ineffectively managed, tourism can result in costs, (UN, 2010,). What has to be done according to Mowforth & Munt, (1998), is to balance the benefits and costs to come up with the best cost / benefit result.

“ When considering the economic impacts of tourism, it is essential to understand that tourism businesses often include a significant number of low-paying and seasonal jobs,” (Meyer, 2006, p. 15), causing under-employment or unemployment during off-seasons.

On other hands, tourists have a higher expenditure capability than residents. Hence, they are able to bid up the prices of living at destination. This causes inflation and is detrimental to the economic welfare of the host community (Hall & Richards, 2000).

In addition, tourist beach developments may obstruct local fishermen from accessing the sea and designation of protected areas can also, deny poor communities access to sources of livelihood and result in animal escaping from the protected area coming to conflict with surrounding villagers (Mitchell & Ashley,2010).

2.1.2 Tourism contributes for the poor

Pro-poor tourism is not a specific form of tourism but an approach that requires tourism managers to be aware of the ways that their activities can affect the poor and to identify opportunities for the involvement of the poor for positive impact (Spenceley & Seif, 2003). Pro-poor tourism development is based on the understanding of tourism that promotes income distribution and is generally supported by a wide range of SMEs that integrate its value chain at local community level (Vignati & Laumans, 2010). The poor are involved in all the initiatives as individual producers, employees, casual labourers, and operators of micro and

small enterprises (Ashley, Roe & Goodwin, 2001; Roe, Goodwin & Ashley, 2002; Jamieson, Goodwin & Edmunds, 2004).

It is encouraging that some of the schemes not only ensure that the tourism businesses interact with the local community, but are also very aware of the need to consult with and educate local people in a sensitive way to the cultural and religious norms of that community (Roe, Harris & Andrade, 2003). In addition to respect to the cultural and religious norms of the community, according to Mitchell & Ashley, (2010), benefits equivalent to one quarter of the total tourist expenditure taking place in a destination reach the poor in form of wages for workers, earnings for micro and small enterprises such as, acting as guide, transporting tourists, producing and selling goods and services into the tourist value chain.

Well established businesses (corporate and medium-sized businesses) can build economic links with micro-entrepreneurs, small enterprise, and residents in their local economy. Strengthening linkages is a way to create 'win-win' situations through harnessing the power of private business for the benefit of local development (Mitchell & Ashley, 2006).

To realize such linkage, companies can source food, building materials, decorations from the local communities. They could also ensure that they work with local dance groups or entertainers and incorporate them as part of guest experience (Chiutsi & Mudzengi, 2012).

In Ethiopia, the in-country tourist expenditure was studied in 2008 to understand who is benefiting from tourist spending. The 'tourist dollar' spent in the country excluding visa fees, air transport tariffs and the like accounted for US\$ 187.8m (Mitchell et al., 2008).

Across all nodes of the value chain and all destinations, it is estimated that 16%, or US\$30.0m, of the in-country tourist expenditure accrued to resource poor communities. Food contributes 26%, or US\$8.1m, of the total pro-poor benefits (Mitchell, et al, 2008), while handicraft sales are estimated to be US\$ 12.7 million per year, and 55% of these expenditures

(US\$ 6.9 million) are considered to go to poor craftsmen, traders or raw material suppliers (International Trade Center - ITC, 2010).

2.1.3 Linkages between tourism and other sectors

“Linkages can be defined as the network of inter sectoral supply relationships between the tourism economy and the rest of the productive sectors of the domestic economy (Lejarraja & Walkenhorst,” (2007, p. 16). To Meyer, (2006), backward linkages refer to the collaboration and usage of other economic sectors in the country so as to stimulate the economy as a whole and to create synergy effects between different sectors. The aim of creating linkages is to reduce the high import, which is achieved by substituting foreign imports with local suppliers.

As World Bank (2007), tourism encompasses a multiplicity of economic activities spanning the agricultural, manufacturing, and services sectors including foods and beverages, furniture and textiles, jewelry and cosmetics, and transportation services, among many others.

To develop tourism and maximizing its impact, strengthening of linkages with other economic sectors is a major task which usually requires investment in building productive capacity so that they may more efficiently meet the sophisticated demand of the tourism sector (Jamaican Ministry of Tourism- JMofT, 2013). Strong linkages catalyse a multiplier effect that can generate broad-based economic benefits (-United Nations Commission for Trade and Development- UNCTAD, 2013).

One of the most important ways in which tourism supports other activities is that it strengthens households’ productive skills and providing cash for investment. The new skills gained by involving in tourism can be transferred to other activities. Tourism earnings can be invested in agriculture to employ neighbours to work the fields or buy livestock (Overseas development institute- ODI, 2000).

On the same analogy, the study of, Mshenga, Richardson, Njehia and Birachi, (2010), indicated that tourism has effect on curio businesses since shopping is an important activity for tourists as part of their travel experience and symbolic reminders of their trip. So, tourism activities affect small businesses; production and sales volume increased and business owners enter new markets and diversify their product to adapt to changing consumer demands.

The multiplier reflects the amount of new economic activity generated as basic income circulates through the economy. Some sectors have strong links to other sectors in an economy and a large multiplier effect (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009)

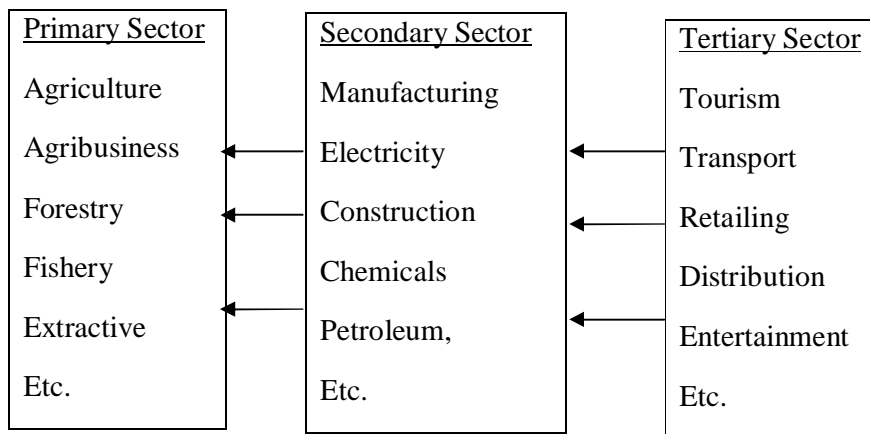


Figure 1: Inter and Intra-Sectoral Linkages adapted from Meyer, 2006

This figure shows that relationship of tourism with the sectors like agriculture consuming its products, rent pack animals, and the like. It also consumes with the secondary sector using manufactured products as processed foods, detergents, chemicals, transport, etc. So, tourism is multi-sectoral industry.

2.2 Concept of Community

“Community” is the locus where all members of a group of people, having some form of collective claim over a territory and recognizing some form of collective governance can be given the opportunity to influence decisions in matters of public choice that affect their livelihood (International Fund for Agricultural Development-IFAD, 2009).

Every community is unique, changes and is different every year. This is because the people, whose values and aspirations will govern what they choose to do, are being born, marrying, divorcing, moving, and dying. Meanwhile, the economy and the markets within which they operate are ever changing. Thus, members of a community must make their decisions about their desired lifestyle and how to achieve it in sustainable manner because they live with the consequences of their decisions (Ukaga, Maser and Reichchenbach, 2010).

2.2.1 Community organization

Community organizing is a democratically-governed, values-driven process that catalyzes the power of individuals to work collectively to make the changes they want to see in their communities (Foster & Louie, 2010). Organizational perspective of power assumes that organizations, rather than individuals, hold key resources that form the basis for power. In some communities, there are decision making organizations, such as business associations, community development agencies and the like that constitute a center for power (Fellin, 2001).

Community residents have found it necessary to come together to pool available resources, skills and talents for their common good. This has found expression in plethora of organized entities: credit unions, farmers associations, cooperative societies, etc. that have emerged in communities (Kenny, 2011).

2.2.2 Local community participation in tourism

Participation implies how and to what extent people are able to share their views, take part in an activity, project, programme, decision-making, profit sharing and other issues related to the tourism development process (Kuuder & Wuleka, 2012, and Aref, Redzuan & Gill, 2010). And according to Wenger, (1998), participation is a complex process that combines doing, talking, thinking, feeling, and belonging and involves our whole person; bodies, emotions, and social relations. It is broader than mere engagement in practice.

Mason, (2008), explains that participation of stakeholders leads to cooperative partnerships that take different forms, from loose, informal, and ad hoc arrangements, to tightly structured, formalized groupings. Partnerships are important for tourism as they can lead to dialogue and consensus building between potentially adversarial participants.

Simon, (2001), argues that each encounter through participation is an opportunity to develop collaborative capacities, and there is a synergy among relations. People's self-confidence, knowledge of their neighbors and their capacities for negotiation and deliberation spill over from one sector to another and hence develop cumulatively in collaboration.

Participation can benefit the local community through ensuring the economic benefits from tourism stay among the residents (Ibrahim, 2013). And "one of the criteria often agreed as essential to the sustainability in any 'new' tourist scheme is the participation of local people," (Blackstock, 2005, p.39).

2.2.3 Community livelihood and livelihood strategies

The concept of livelihood refers to what people do for a living, how they do it and what they gain doing it (Ruben, Pender & Kuyvenhoven, 2007). A livelihood is defined as 'the activities, the assets (human capital: the education, skills and health of household members; physical capital: farm equipment or a sewing machine; social capital; social networks and associations; financial and natural capitals), and the access that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or household' (Ellis, 1999).

In rural Ethiopia livelihoods are vitally grounded in the agricultural sector and poverty has its roots in the notion of access to resources, productivity of land and vulnerability of livelihoods to shocks like drought (Tsegaye, 2001) and livelihood strategies of rural households enormously vary, but a common strategy is for household members to undertake a range of activities which each in some way contributes to household needs (Oversea Development Institute-ODI, 2000).

2.3 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is developed after reviewing literatures relevant to the topic and a simple linear association is considered. Then, as illustrated through the diagram below, tourism contributes for the livelihood of the community at the destination through direct employment: as local tourist guide, cook, porter, park ranger, and indirect employment: mule renting and muleteering, souvenir production and sale; and complementing other sectors as agricultural input provision, creating other business, etc.

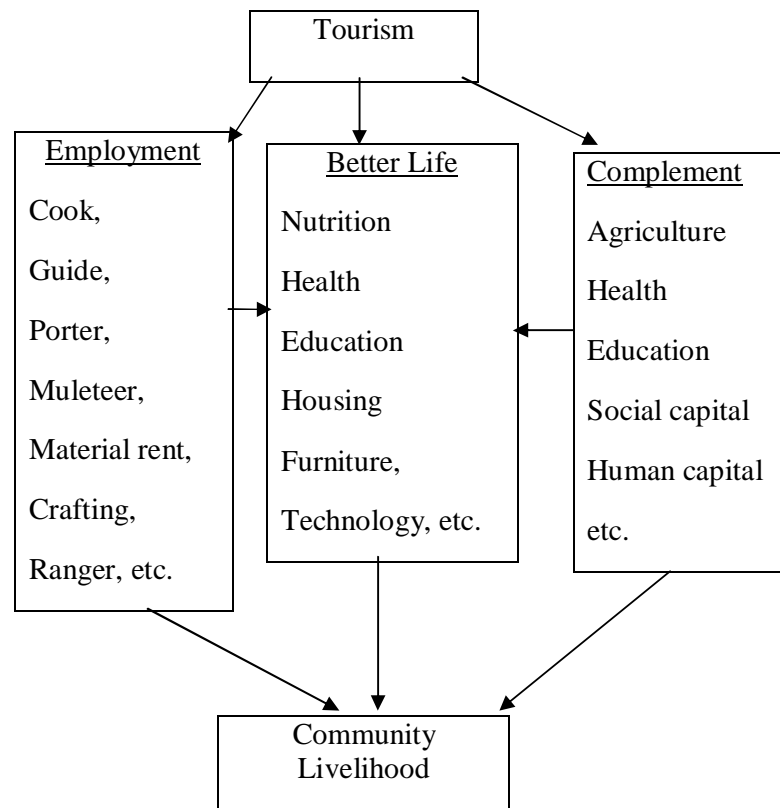


Figure 2: Conceptual framework of the contribution of inbound tourism for community

As seen from the diagram tourism creates employment opportunity for the community which generates income. The income generated through the tourism employment improves life; nutrition, housing, furniture, health and education access. The income from tourism employment can also complement the agricultural productivity through better inputs, creating off-farm activities as ranching, dairy etc.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methods

This research employed a qualitative and quantitative mixed method. The qualitative method his employed to get detail data from interviewees, key informants and discussants, and not to have best experience form small strata, while the quantitative part helps to get data from large stratum and helps to estimate the contribution of tourism for community at large.

3.1 Description of Study Area

3.1.1 Location, climate and rainfall

Simien Mountains National Park is situated in northern western Ethiopia, 120 km northeast of Gondar at 13° 11'N and 38° 04'E. It was gazetted as National Park in 1969 with a total area of 136 km². Re-demarcation of the park boundary was carried out in 2003 and a further extension was agreed in 2007, and the park was extended to include the peaks of Silki, Kidus Yared and also Ras Dejen. Currently, the total park area is 412km². It was inscribed as World Heritage by UNESCO in 1979 for its unique landscape and flora and fauna endemism. The park lies between 1,900–4,545m above sea level and lies among Debark, Janamora, Beyeda, Adi Arqay and Tselemt Woredas (SMNP¹).

The Simien Mountains, including the highest peak in Ethiopia; Ras Dejen (4,545m), were formed of outpourings of lava in the Miocene and Oligocene epoch. This trap lava hardened slowly, forming a profile with gently sloping sides. The layers of the rocks were laid one on top of the other as pages of a book. This dramatic topography is formed by glaciations and erosion that resulted in incredible array of jagged carvings and abruptly falling escarpments.

Flora and fauna - the Simien Mountains are a part of the Afro-alpine Centre of plant diversity, with high levels of endemism. More than 20 species of mammals have been recorded, including endemic species as Walia ibex, the Ethiopian wolf, gelada baboon and others (EWCA²).

Despite its location near the equator, the temperature in the night falls below zero during the coldest season (October – December) and the day temperature does not exceed 15°C during this period. The rainy season lasts from June to September during which the sky is covered by heavy cloud and fog (EWCA³).

3.1.2 Population

A survey study of basic population data, land size and land use among the Simien Mountains National Park buffer zone, that is woredas of Debark town, Debark, Adiarkay, Beyeda, Tselemt and Janamora conducted by Japan International Cooperation Agency- JICA, 2012, indicated that the average house hold land size is 1.32 hectare; the individual who has the largest farm land size in Adiarkay woreda is 3.5 hectare, while the smallest farm land size of an individual in Debark woreda is 0.25 hectares.

A data on the size of population in the Simien Mountains National Park and its buffer zone collected by the park's administration office in 2014 indicated that the population is 202,622; male 102,388 and female, 100,234. According to JICA's survey of 2012, among this population 44% or about 89,154 could not cover their food needs for eight months and only 28% (about 56,734) of the total population exceed for more than nine months need of food. From this data one can understand that there is a drastic poverty in the park area that call on looking for other alternative economic activities.

3.2 Study Design

This study employed qualitative and quantitative (mixed) methods in its design conducted concurrently. The qualitative design is a descriptive case study chosen to get detailed information from small strata of beneficiaries not to miss their representation and experience, and to get comments and information from experts on the contribution of inbound tourism for the livelihood of the community in and around Simien Mountains National Park. The quantitative design is chosen to collect data from the big stratum of beneficiaries that can

help to estimate the contribution of inbound tourism for the livelihood of the large population from which the sample was drawn. This mixed research method is chosen to describe and interpret the existing conditions, the process that are going on and effects that are evident in relation to inbound tourism's contribution to community livelihood. This mixed method was chosen to consolidate data, that is, if a method has a gap to collect the right data, the other can fill that gap.

3.3 Sampling technique and Data collection

Stratified sampling involves selecting research participants based on their membership in a particular subgroup or stratum. The technique allows the sample to look more like the population in terms of mirroring the different subgroups and allows the researcher to sample people proportionately based on the size of each stratum (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009). In view of that, user groups organized in associations in the park were stratified as below.

No.	Local Guides	Male	Female	Total	Subject to
1	Tourist Safety guards	10	-	10	Qualitative research
2	Camping material renters	10	2	12	Qualitative research
3	Car renters	12	-	12	Qualitative research
4	Cooks	40	1	41	Quantitative research
5	Local guides	66	2	68	Quantitative research
6	Mule renters and muleteers	2,663	657	3,320	Quantitative research

Finally, all the qualitative research participants from small strata are included purposively not to miss their experiences. For cooks and local guides all individuals in each cluster have been listed in a sampling frame alphabetically and, systematic sampling technique was applied by calculating the K^{th} value to select respondents from the sampling frame. The first participant was selected by lottery method and the rest were selected as every K^{th} value till

the required sample size reached. Multistage sampling technique was applied to select respondents from the mule renters and muleteers association. The Association had not name list, but members were identified in four *Woredas*, eight centers and sixteen kebeles. First, the center was selected randomly; second *kebeles* in the selected centers were selected again randomly and finally, beneficiaries within the selected kebeles had been selected again randomly until the pre-determined number is reached.

To gather relevant data on the contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood both secondary (reports, manuals and guides) and primary data were collected through questionnaires, interview, focus group discussions (FGDs), direct observation and past experience of the investigator and from key informants. Discussion and interview guides had been prepared by the investigator of the study and the FGD were carried out separately to increase the information quality. Prior to the actual application, experts' and residents' comments on questionnaires are incorporated to ensure its clarity. Lastly, training was given for data collectors.

Through the aforementioned techniques data on explanatory variables; education, age and sex, and on the explained variable income have been collected. Additional information on type of house, access for technology (cell phone, radio, and television), access for education and health service, agricultural productivity and new non-farm activities are also gathered.

3.3.1 Sample Size Determination

Sample individuals have been randomly selected from stratified strata of beneficiaries in the park. The number of sample beneficiaries selected for the questionnaire is determined using the formula developed by Cochran (1977).

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \left(\frac{n_0 - 1}{N}\right)}$$

Where,

no-is desired sample size when the population is greater than10,000

n - is number of sample size when the population is less than10, 000 (applicable here)

p - is 0.1 (proportion of the population to be included in the sample i.e. 10%)

z - is 95 % confidence limit i.e. 1.96

q - is 1-0.1 (i.e. 0.9)

d - is margin of error or degree of accuracy desired (0.05)

N-is total number of population

Following the above formula, 133, 46 and 32 beneficiaries from mule renters and muleteers, guides and cooks respectively have been sampled for questionnaire / quantitative data collection using an error margin of 5%, and the probability of the sample size has confidence interval of 95 %. For the qualitative part interview was conducted at two levels; with district experts and with small groups of park beneficiaries (camping gear renters, car renters and tourist safety guards).

3.3.2 Description of Variables

In order to answer the research questions, the following variables are considered. The explanatory or independent variables are education, age and sex and the explained or dependent variable is income.

3.3. 3 Inclusion Criteria for the qualitative method participants

All members of small strata in the study population; 12 camping material renters, 10 car renters, 10 tourist safety guards were included purposively not to miss their experience. And expert explanations from the Park administration were included to consolidate the data found from other participants.

3.4 Data analysis

Before analysis incomplete data were discarded. The quantitative data have been analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) versions 16 Windows. To relate dependent variable (Y) to independent variables (x1, x2, x3) this study used Pearson Correlations, and multiple linear regression model functions that can be expressed as:

Tourism Income = f (The Determinant factors of Tourism Income)

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Where:

α : Constant term (the intercept)

β_j : Slope of line (Magnitude of the coefficients of the variables)

X_i : Independent variables

X_1 : Sex

X_2 : Age

X_3 : Education

Y: Dependent Variable: Tourism Income

e : Error term

For the qualitative data audiotape records have been transcribed. The audiotape transcriptions were labeled by open coding and then organized in to groups / themes. The themes were reviewed considering the interview and discussion guides, expert comments, information from key informants, observation and previous experiences of the investigator in line with the objective of this study. Finally, both the qualitative and quantitative data have been described in a harmonic and narrative way and documented.

3.5 Ethical Consideration

The purpose of the study, its procedures and confidentiality of the information has been clearly explained to all the research participants. They were also informed that they had right to refuse participation on the study. After informed consent obtained from participants, appropriate place for the interview and focus group discussion were chosen based on their preference. Research participants are mentioned when necessary by pseudo names.

Chapter Four

4. Result and Discussions

Introduction

This chapter is consecrated for the presentation and analysis of the data. The data gathered using questionnaires are analyzed with statistical tools and presented in table and charts. Those data collected from interviews, focus group discussions, document reviews and observation are analyzed by themes and presented in narrative ways in harmony with others.

4.1 General Characteristics of the Questionnaire Respondents

This section focuses on the analysis of the basic characteristics of the respondents. It includes gender, age, educational level, marital status, family size and source of income.

4.1.1 Gender, Age and Educational Status of the Questionnaire Respondents

Table 4. 1 Gender of Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	181	91.4	91.4	91.4
Female	17	8.6	8.6	100
Total	198	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2015

Out of the sample taken, 70 were mule renters from *Adisghe Kebele* of *Debark Rural Woreda* taken by random area sampling method. Again by area sampling method 63 participants all male are taken from *Zakilta Kebele* of *Janamora Woreda*, who work as muleteers and militia rangers. The rest 110 are from *Debark town administration* from cooks and local guides taken by systematic sampling technique. From 211 questionnaires distributed 198 (98.8%) were completed correctly and 13 (6.2%) were incomplete and discarded.

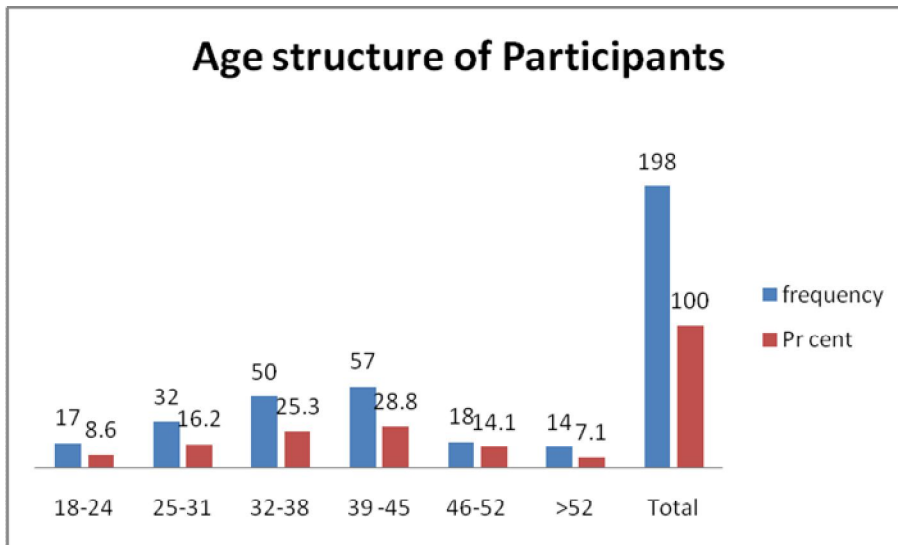


Chart 4.1 Age Structure of Participants

Source: Field Survey, 2015

With respect to age structure of participants of the respondents who filled the questionnaires 17 (8.6%) belong to the age range of 18-24, thirty two (16.2%) lay between range of 25-31 years, those who belong to the range of 32-38 account to fifty (25.3%), those who lay between 39 and 45 years old are fifty seven (28.8%). Those who lay under the category of 46-52 are eighteen (14.1%) and those above 52 are fourteen (7.1%).

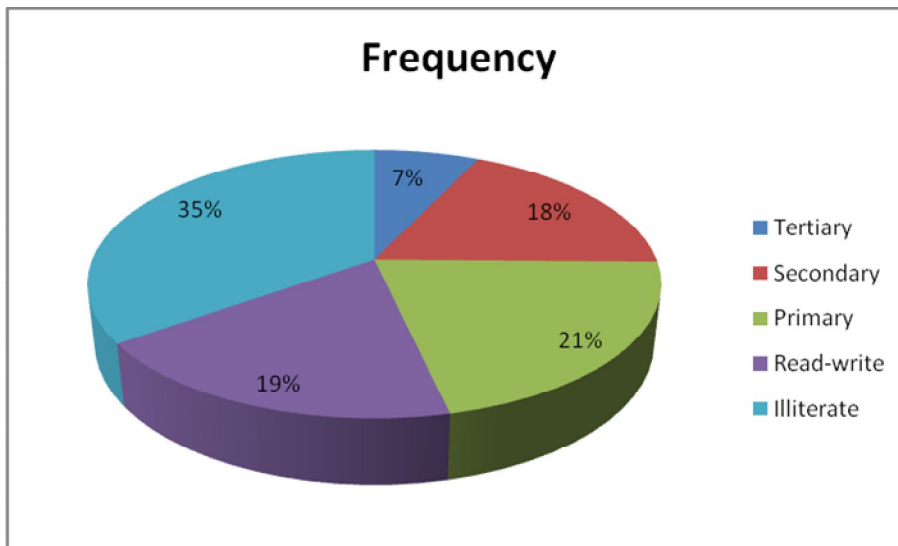


Chart 4.2 Educational Levels of Questionnaire respondents

Source: Field Survey, 2015

When we see the educational level of the research participants who filled questionnaires, among the 198 respondents 14 (7%) have attended tertiary education, 36 (18%) learnt secondary education and those who attended primary education are 42 (21%). Thirty seven (18%) can read and write whereas 69 (35%) are illiterate.

4.1.2 Marital Status and Family Size of the Qualitative and Quantitative Participants

As revealed through the survey, 31 individuals (13.5 %) of the participants are single, 15 (6.5%) are divorced and the rest 184 (80%) of the total participants are married. Among the research participants 102 individuals (44.3%) have a family size of 2-5 members, 71 individuals (30.9%) have a family of 6-8 members and 34 participants (14.8%) have 9-10 members in a family) and 36 live alone.

4.1.3 Participants of the qualitative part of the research

To enrich the research data obtained through the questioners qualitative data collection approach (interview, focus group discussion and expert comments) were taken concurrently. Tourist safety guards 10 men between the age of 36 and 50 and their education level is read and writes. Car renters are 10 young men at the age of 32-41 attended who attended 4 primary education and six secondary education. Camping gear renters 2 girls and 4 men with primary education level and 6 men with secondary education and at age range of 25-40 years. Totally, 32 participants have involved. Focus group discussions were conducted: one with six vehicle owner discussants from local guides, one with seven cooks who have restaurant and souvenir shops and third one was with eight souvenir sellers. Comments were taken from five experts: 1 man from Debarq town administration Culture and Tourism Office, a woman and a man from Simien Mountains National Park Management Office and 2 men from Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. All round information was gathered from key informants from all strata of beneficiaries.

4.2 Result

4.2.1 Community Organization in Simien Mountains National Park

According to guide discussants there were tourism activities in the park area since the proposition of the area for park before 1968. Experts from the then Gonder *Kifle Hager* (province) and, mainly from Addis Ababa visit the current park area to study the unique characters of the natural resources and to evaluate the possible risks on these natural resources, the need to protect the area as national park and the like.

During that time, for experts who study the area, it was compulsory to have local people who guide experts to different places. Mule transport services to those experts were provided by the local community. Meals and accommodation were also provided by local communities.

It was this way that tourism and tourism services were started in the Simien Mountains National Park. However, the tourist catering activities were more of traditional and unorganized. As a result, the services for tourists and the benefits for the community were not at a higher degree.

To provide better services and gain more benefits from the sector, with the help of the Amhara National Regional State Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Parks Development and Austrian Integrated Development Project (IDP), beneficiaries of the park were voluntarily organized into different user associations.

The objectives of the associations are to conserve and make sustainable use of the natural resources of the park. It is also to promote the natural and cultural heritages of the area, to coordinate knowledge and talents of beneficiaries for better service and economic benefits.

To realize these objectives the associations have their own rules and regulations. Those rules work to join the association, to take part in the conservation works of the park, to make use of the park resources and to leave the association.

Accordingly, any one above 18 years, live in the park or in the buffer zone, who never was accused of destructive acts against the park, not employed anywhere and who is not member of any such other association can apply for a membership in an association. The Association's member accreditation committee examines the application. Finally, if the applicant fulfills the criteria, she/ he can join the association. In such a way users of Simien Mountains National Park are organized in to seven different associations.

4.2.1.1 Simien Mountains National Park Natural Resource Development and Marketing Association (SMNPNRDMA)

It was first established in the 1993 E. C by the help of the Austrian Integrated Development Project (IDP) in the name of Simien Mountains National Park Ecotourism Association with thirteen members Eco-tourism Associations at different *kebeles*. The association was loosely structured and controlled; rules and regulations were not well set.

For better organization it was restructured in January 2011, named Simien Mountains National Park Natural Resource Development and Marketing Association with 3,320 members; 2,663 male and 657 female, composed of militia, mule renters and muleteers.

This association encompasses six *woredas*; Debark town, Debark rural, Janamora, Beyeda, Adiarkay and Tselemt. Members from Beyeda and Tselemt *woredas* are not yet active participants due to the distance and communication obstacles. But, the active *woredas* are organized in to eight centers and 16 *kebeles* to facilitate the service provision.

Table 4.2 SMNPNRDMA members grouped by *kebeles* and villages for administration

<i>Woreda</i>	Center	<i>Kebele</i>	Population	Sampled	Sampled individuals	
					M	F
Debark Town	1	Limalimo	260			
		Dib Bahir	155			
Debark Rural	1	Adebabay Zion	210			
		Adisge	243	✓	57	13
	2	Miligebssa	200			
		Aberghina	215			
	3	Arjinhona	200			
		Bahir Amba	195			

Janamora	1	Zakilta	220	✓	63	
		Barna	211			
	2	Sakiba	192			
		Atigeba	204			
	3	Dibil	205			
		Lori	230			
Adiarkay	1	Angua Kerneja	191			
		Agidami	189			

Source: SMNPNRDMA Office, 2015

The association has an administration committee of one chairperson, one secretary, one treasurer, two committee members; one public relation committee of three members and an audit and inspection committee of again three members.

Members are registered as mule renter, muleteer and militia. A one who has a mule or horse just rent his / her mule; the one that has not mule works as muleteer or and as militia ranger for tourist security with the park's employed rangers.

All the members have obligation to take part in the park's conservation activities such as terracing, planting seedlings and cultivation of planted seedlings and the like. In return each kebele has the right to work as muleteers, ranger and rent their pack animals for tourist services for ten days one after the other. To arrange the turn of members in each center, there are committees for mule renters and, muleteers and militia.



Photo by the investigator: Tourists rented mules for riding from Sanka Ber to Gitch Camp

According to the rule of the association a mule or a horse cannot be loaded more than 45 kg, two muleteers manage three mules / horses and for each 5 tourists one militia is necessary. Each mule and muleteer earns *Birr*120 / day and a ranger earns *Birr*150/ day. The association deducts 20 Birr out of the per diem and rent for administration service. And at the end of the year, the association distributes the remaining money among members.

If there is any misdeed by members such as quarrel with members, teasing park animals and lagging behind during park conservation works, the association presents him or her for the management committee. Oral warning will be given for the first and mistakes, written warning for second time mistakes and eliminate from membership at the third time or for severe mistakes even at the first incidence of the mistake.

The association has three small lodges and 54 mules in common bought by the Austrian Integrated Development Project. The association rents out mules for tourist transport service as association members do and operate two of the three lodges while the third one is rented out. The income from mules rent and the lodges operation used for administration.

Table 4.3 Community Lodges in SMNP

Name of Lodge	Established	Beds	Room price (Birr)	Operated by	Employees
Milgebssa	2011	7	80/room	Community	8
Gich	2011	9	80/room	Rented* (700)	8
Chenek	2011	8	80/ room	Community	9

* Not operated by the community. Rather rented out for a private enterprise for 700/month.

Source: The SMNPNRDMA Office

4.2.1.2 Walia Simien Mountain national park Guides Association

Walia Simien Mountains National Park Guides' Association was formed in the year 1998 by initiation of the Park's management with a total member of 20 and restructured in 2003 by the Regional Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Information. The association actually has 68

members; 66 male and 2 female and reports to Debarq town administration and to Simien Mountains National Park Management Office.

The association has a general assembly in which all the members meet and evaluates the overall activities of the association and passes decisions, an administration committee composed of a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and two members that report to the general assembly; a committee of audit and inspection, purchase and supply committee, credit committee and development and technique committee each composed of three members.

The association has its own rules and regulations and code of conduct to realize its objectives effectively. The main income sources of the association is members' monthly contribution (*Birr* 300 / month), new member registration fee, that is, new members pay the equivalent amount of the per capita deposit of association members.

Criteria to join the association are above 18 years old, resident of the park area, minimum of diploma level education and who can pass an entrance examination. They earn 400 Eth Birr per day for 1-3 tourists, Eth Birr 600 for 4-10 tourists and Eth Birr 800 for a group of 10 and more tourists and members pay 10% of their per diem tax for the government.



Photo by the investigator: a guide explaining tourists about botany at Chenkuanit

Informants from guides explained that the association was seen positively from the beginning and members have benefited from it in many ways. Firstly, members could give their services orderly, one after the other and peacefully unlike what they used to do previously, that is, the stronger ones took the job while the weak ones stayed behind. During that time the competition to guide tourists was embarrassing and unprofessional. Secondly, members could get training chances and experience sharing organized by NGOs. Thirdly, guides have got power to negotiate with tour companies for better per diem for their service.

An informant, Aychew explains that:

Previously, the guiding business was mainly a function of 'personal appeal or nepotism.' If I know the owner of a travel agent or a tour guide from Addis Ababa, this guy let me work with his groups and pay me as he feels reasonable. Whoever I am and whatever talent I have, I cannot get a job and equivalent payment for my merit. Rather my personal relationship with those who have the business works well for my earning. Now though nepotism is there, there is a standard per diem and we work in orderly planned program.

4.2.1.3 Tourist Safety Guards' Association

This association was established in 2011 with members of 10 militias who are armed either by themselves or by the government after training. They are organized by Debarq Woreda Culture and Tourism Office. Their purpose is to protect tourists from hustlers in the town of Debarq, the base of Simien Mountains National Park trekking tours where logistics and formalities for the trekking have to be obtained. Those guards are responsible for the hustle free movement of tourists in that town and for the safety of their belongings. In return, they have the right to work as park ranger 10 days each month for a per diem of Birr 150 / day. They don't have a member contribution for their association. They pay income tax annually based on the estimation of their income.

4.2.1.4 Simien Mountains National Park Cooks' Association

It was established by IDP in 2003 with 29 members. Currently 40 male and 1 female totally 41 members are working and it is on process to add 37 new members considering the work load on the previous cooks.

A cook earns 300 Birr per day for 1-3 tourists, Birr 450 for 4-10 tourists and 600 Birr for a group of 10 and more tourists. They pay 10% tax for the government and 50 Birr per month membership contribution for their association. They have chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and two members.

A cook is authorized to have one assistant for a group of tourists of 1-5 and two assistants for more than 6 clients. A cook assistant supports the main cook in preparing the necessary ingredients and utensils, arranging tents and table and the like. Based on the clients interest a porter also can be taken to carry lunch box while trekking. Cook assistant earns Birr150/ day whereas a porter earns Birr 100 /day.

4.2.1.5 Debark Camping Materials Renters Association

It is composed of 10 male and 2 females. They rent all types of the camping paraphernalia; cooking utensils, tents, mattress, gas cinders, and the like for visitors of the park. They have rules and regulations on the tariffs, quality and esthetic value of the camping materials to the standard of tourist service.



Photo by the investigator: Tourists rented tents at Chenek camp site

4.2.1. 6 Car Renters Association

Car renters association is organized in 2012 and is composed of 10 young men who don't own a vehicle but engaged in arranging vehicles for private travelers to the park and they have a fixed tariff including their commission based on the distance to be traveled and number of clients. The price is set by the Culture and Tourism Office of Debarq Town Administration. They also pay a fixed tax levied by the government office at the end of the year. They are responsible to choose a vehicle to the required tourist standard.

4.2.1.7 Organized Cultural Villages

From 2013 to date, there are two model villages organized at a place called Ambaras. They are selected as cultural centers in cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Agency. There are 130 households selected and trained on areas of personal and environmental hygiene, the processes of coffee and 'Tela' preparation, and baking injera. Households are also trained on social and cultural assets of the villages, and customer service as well.

Two local guides from the villages are trained on the history, culture, economy and social life of those villages. These guides will serve as guides of the model villages in Amharic and the national guide translates the explanation in to tourists' language. There are also camping sites organized for tourists who want to experience the day to day life of the people. When this project is realized entrance and camping fees will be set and used for villages.

4.3. Local Community Participation in Tourism in SMNP

According to experts from SMNP administration office the park beneficiaries organized in user associations are active participants in the park's management and sharing of benefits obtained through tourism. For example, members of SMNPNRD MA who settled dispersedly in different places in and around the park are benefiting from the park and they are playing crucial roles in combating against problem of poaching.

An ecology expert from Park’s office explained that formerly, transmission of rabbits disease from domestic dogs to the Ethiopian wolf and cross-breeding between the two were serious problems. Now the community developed ownership sentiment and cooperation of the people to vaccinate and castrate their dogs, and even elimination of them help much the wolf conservation efforts.

Guide discussants explained and the investigator’s observation confirmed that the associations play important roles in the creation of awareness among the community and visitors; about proper waste disposal, caring of nature, and how to serve visitors, caring of the camping and cooking materials, tourist belongings and pack animals while traveling.

On the side of the beneficiaries associations gave better power for the members to bargain with tour operators and local administration offices on their per diem to correspond with their work load while serving tourists and the like.

4.4 Contribution of Tourism for Employment and Income generation in SMNP

Table 4.4 Employment Created by Tourism

Previous employment status	Frequency	Percent
Valid Unemployed	35	17.7
Agriculture (farmers)	125	63.1
Government employed	12	6.1
Porter , Militia, Cook Assistant	26	13.1
Total	198	100

Source: Compiled data, 2015

From the total respondents, 35 (22.7%) were unemployed till they joined the tourism sector. Twelve of the local tourist guides were government employees, twenty six from local guides and cooks were porters, militia ranger and cook assistants. The rest 125 are farmers who work for the tourism parallel to their farming.

Table 4.5 Last 12 months' income from tourism, Agriculture and souvenir sales

Income range	Tourism		Agriculture		Souvenir Sale	
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
5,000-10,000	61	30.8	11	5.6	36	18.2
10,001-15,000	52	26.2	32	16.2	42	21.2
15,001 -20,000	11	5.6	41	20.7	24	12.1
20,001- 25,000	10	5.1	28	14.2	8	4.0
25,001-30,000	13	6.6	8	4.0	27	13.6
30,001-35,000	9	4.5	1	.5	3	1.5
35,001-40,000	12	6.1	-	-	-	-
>40,000	30	15.1	-	-	-	-
No agricultural activity	-	-	77	38.8	-	-
No souvenir sale	-	-			58	29.4
Total	198	100	198	100	198	100

Source: Compiled data, 2015

Income from tourism is higher than income from agriculture, and souvenir articles sales. Participants who earn more than 40, 000 Birr through tourism is 30 (15.1%) of the research participants, but nobody among the participants earned such amount of money either from the agriculture or souvenir sales. Among those who engaged in souvenir sales (140) the income of the last year for 42 participants belongs to the category of 10,001-15,000. Among those who engaged in agriculture (121) income of the 41 lies between 15,000 and 20,000

According to the focus group discussion with cooks and guides, in SMNP tourism service providers are resource poor people; secondary school complete, school dropouts and landless peasants. These poor engage in the tourism sector either indirectly as souvenir producers and sellers, muleteer or directly as camping assistants, porters, cook assistants, rangers, cooks and guides.



Photo by the investigator: Tourist buying souvenir articles at Chenkuanit

From the researcher's observation and discussion with the souvenir sellers, it is understood that in the countryside the resource poor (landless households), particularly single mothers produce the grass baskets locally known as 'Sefied,' a flat basket and 'Muday,' a small box like basket and 'Agelgil,' a type of lunch box. Women produce these items from some sort of grass known as 'Granta' mainly bought from low lands and the other type of grass available locally in highlands known as 'guassa'. They buy also grasses inked in different colors known as 'Akirma' and 'Alela' to weave those souvenir items in attractive color designs.

Men produce horn cups; a small sort of cup known as 'Melekia' which use for drinking 'Arekie' a sort of local alcohol / gin, and a big sort of cup known as 'Wancha,' goblet that serves to drink the local beer called 'Tela'. These cups are produced out of cow horn and according to informants the items are supplied from Gonder.

Children produce wool caps made of sheep wool. This item is wanted even locally to protect oneself from the cold weather in mountains. They also weave what is called 'Wonchif' to throw stone with while protecting crops from birds, monkeys and baboons. All these are sold inside the park by children.

According to Debark town Administration Office of Culture and Tourism, at Simien Mountains National Park, there are 18 local tourist guides who have got enough capital to

start their own business. Twelve of them bought one and more vehicle and the rest 6 have more than 200, 000 Birr. Two others are constructing a Lodge for 20 million Birr.

Similarly, there is a traditional club established by the guides' association under the name of Friendship Traditional Club. The club has created job opportunity for 15 traditional singers and Azmaris who earn 1,000 *Birr* per month and for 10 others who work as waiter, cashier, supervisor, cleaner, guard and manager. Their salary varies depending on their position from 400 *Birr* / month for a cleaner to 1,200 for the manager.

This club serves to promote the local tradition to visitors who stay in the town. It serves as model for youths to start their own small business with what they earn through tourism services. It witnesses also the importance of social capital that led to unity and cooperation.

Two of the cooks' association members have changed their cooking service from cooking for trekking tourists to own restaurant service at Debark town. These friends started a restaurant business by their own capital which they have saved for more than 12 years working as cooks in Simien Mountains National Park. This restaurant created job for 15 regular employees.

The focus group discussion indicated that occasional employments are created for eight youths as souvenir articles sellers and 150 households as souvenir article producers in Debark woreda, Miligebssa and Adisghe *kebeles*. While in Janamora and Adiarkay *woredas* there are about 300 households who produce and sale souvenir items.

According to information of experts from Debark Town Administration Office of Culture and Tourism there are two associations each composed of 10 youths. One runs café and recreation service at a place known as Nigist Marefia in the name of 'Nigist Marefia Café and Recreation Center' and the other was established under the name of 'Sustainable Café and Souvenir Club,' at Debark town. Both were fully sponsored by the Austrian Integrated

Development Project (IDP) to encourage the tourism sector. They are equipped by the project with all necessary paraphernalia. They operate café service and sale souvenir item.

Table 4.6 SMNP's visitors and revenue list

Years E.C	No. of visitors	Revenue earned by (Birr)		
		Government	Community	Total
1992	1,289	210,303	230,000	440,303
1993	1,825	205,678	241,031	446,709
1994	2,652	307,083	355,997	663,080
1995	3,495	402,036	395,907	797,943
1996	3,767	454,215	517,848	972,063
1997	5,074	516,147	736,567	1,252,714
1998	6,019	593,678	745,049	1,338,727
1999	6,991	828,724	930,398	1,759,122
2000	8,460	956,071	1,161,992	2,118,063
2001	11,648	1,439,790	2,602,000	4,041,790
2002	14,016	3,281,275	2,523,484	5,804,759
2003	17,566	4,314,591	4,127,423	8,442,014
2004	15,883	4,260,510	4,498,875	8,759,385
2005	15,948	4,441,518	3,910,435	8,351,953
2006	22,020	4,544,020	7,210,810	11,754,830
Total	136,653	26,755,639	30,187,816	56,943,455

Source: SMNP administration Office, 2015

4.5 Contribution of Tourism for Agriculture in SMNP

Table 4.7 Contribution of Tourism for Agriculture and non-farm activities

Items	Mean	Std. Deviation
I use my tourism income to diversify my agricultural activities	2.7273	2.33629
I use my tourism income to buy domestic animals	1.6263	1.67748
I use my income from tourism activity for agricultural inputs	2.7424	2.34560
I employed agricultural labor with my tourism income	2.7172	2.32637
I use my tourism income for saving	3.9747	1.00474
I invest my tourism income for non-farm activities	3.7121	1.12334

Source: Compiled data

Of the respondents 108 (54.4%), agreed that they use their tourism income for diversifying their agricultural activities and to employ labor. Sixty five participants (32.4%)

bought domestic animals, other 108 (54.6%) used it for agricultural inputs, 157 (79.4%)

participants improved their saving and 149 (75.4%) use their income from tourism for non-farm economic activities.

4.6 Contribution of Tourism for Human Capital Development in SMNP

Table 4.8 Contribution of tourism income for human capital

How much was your last 12 months income from tourism activity		I got better nutrition and sanitation	I got better health	I got better education	I accessed technology (radio, etc.)	I got better housing
5,000-10,000	Mean	3.9508	3.9180	3.9672	3.6393	3.4918
	N	61	61	61	61	61
	Std. Deviation	1.05556	1.05349	1.07962	1.39084	1.28612
10,001-15,000	Mean	4.0769	4.1538	4.0769	3.2692	3.5000
	N	52	52	52	52	52
	Std. Deviation	.78830	.89409	.78830	1.40189	1.30609
15,001 -20,000	Mean	4.4545	3.5455	3.9091	3.8182	3.7273
	N	11	11	11	11	11
	Std. Deviation	.68755	1.43970	1.04447	1.40130	1.42063
20,001- 25,000	Mean	3.8000	4.2000	3.9000	4.2000	3.2000
	N	10	10	10	10	10
	Std. Deviation	1.31656	.91894	1.28668	1.03280	1.39841
25,001-30,000	Mean	3.5385	3.6154	4.3846	3.7692	3.9231
	N	13	13	13	13	13
	Std. Deviation	.77625	1.26085	.76795	1.30089	.95407
30,001-35,000	Mean	4.0000	4.1111	4.3333	3.6667	3.6667
	N	9	9	9	9	9
	Std. Deviation	.70711	1.05409	.70711	1.22474	1.41421
35,001-40,000	Mean	3.7500	4.0833	4.3333	4.3333	4.5000
	N	12	12	12	12	12
	Std. Deviation	.75378	.66856	.88763	.65134	.90453

>40,000	Mean	3.9333	3.8333	4.3667	3.8667	3.9333
	N	30	30	30	30	30
	Std. Deviation	1.20153	.94989	.80872	1.19578	1.17248
Total	Mean	3.9646	3.9596	4.1162	3.6667	3.6566
	N	198	198	198	198	198
	Std. Deviation	.96842	1.01180	.93529	1.31759	1.26781

Table 4.11 indicates the mean score 3.96 / 5 of the Likert scale points (79.2%) of all income category agreed that they have gotten better nutrition and sanitation, and better health through their income from tourism activities. Other 4.11 (82.2%) agreed that they have got better education for their family and 3,66 (73.2%) agree that they got better access for technology as Radio, Television, Mobile Phone and the like and for better house.

4.7 Factors Affecting Income from Tourism Activities in SMNP

Table 4.9 Factors affecting income from tourism activities

Correlations

		Tourism Income	Sex	Age	Education
Pearson Correlation	Tourism Income	1.000	-.038	-.552	-.663
	Sex	-.038	1.000	.086	-.007
	Age	-.552	.086	1.000	.488
	Education	-.663	-.007	.488	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Tourism Income	.	.298	.000	.000
	Sex	.298	.	.115	.460
	Age	.000	.115	.	.000
	Education	.000	.460	.000	.
Number of Respondents		198	198	198	198

Source: Compiled data, 2015

Based on the result of the Pearson correlation analysis sex, age and education have relation to income generation through tourism activity. But, sex is not a significant factor for tourism income, while age and education are highly significant factors for tourism income.

Table 4.10 Pearson Correlations Model summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.713	0.508	0.501	1.845

Predictors: (Constant), Education, Sex, Age

From the above Table 4.10, it can be seen that the R value of 0.713(71.3%) indicates a high relationship between the variables and R Square value for the model showed that 50.8% of the variance in the model can be predicted from the independent variables.

Table 4.11 Pearson Correlations coefficients

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	9.250	.650		14.229	.000	7.968	10.533
	Sex	-.150	.470	-.016	-.318	.751	-1.077	.778
	Age	-.580	.113	-.298	-5.144	.000	-.802	-.358
	Education	-1.025	.114	-.518	-8.964	.000	-1.250	-.799

a. Dependent Variable: Tourism Income

The Beta Coefficients present the contributions of each variable to the model. The **t** and **p** values showed the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable (Freedman, 2005). From this, it is clear that age and education have high impact on tourism income.

Thus, the model for predicting tourism income becomes:

Tourism Income = f (The Determinant factors of to tourism income)

$$Y = 9.250 + (-.150X_1) + (-.580X_2) + (-1.025X_3) + e$$

Where:

β : Constant term (the intercept)

β_i : Slope of line (Magnitude of the coefficients of the variables)

X_i : Independent variables

X₁: Sex X₂: Age X₃: Education

Y: Dependent Variable: Tourism Income

e : Error term

From the above model, the β -values (beta coefficient) tell about the relationship between the outcome and each predictor. A positive value tells that there is a positive relationship between the predictor and the outcome, whereas a negative coefficient represents a negative relationship. For these data all the predictors have negative β -values indicating negative relationships between predictors (sex, age and education) and outcome (tourism income).

4.8 Linkages among Tourism and Other Sectors (Agriculture, Health, Education)

Based on the discussions and investigator's observation, in SMNP there is a good link between tourism and agriculture that the later supply to the earlier apple fruit; chickens, egg, sheep and goat. During trekking cooks buy such items from the local community at a better price than at market. Locals also supply firewood from eucalyptus which is easily available at each destination, but difficult for peasants to transport for long distances to sale it in a market.

In SMNP transportation is with pack animals; horses, mules and donkeys rented from local community. Even vehicles are mostly rented from local owners. That is those x-guides who owned their own vehicles and based at Debarok town work as car renters.

Based on the researcher's observation most of the food items used in the park for catering trekking tourists are imported ones. For example the cheese, pickled fruits and vegetables, and even oil and the spaghetti are the imported ones though the country produces these items.

Still there is the potential to link tourism with agriculture. For example cool weather vegetables such as potato, garlic, cabbage and spinach are supplied locally to some extent which is indicator of the potential for the future. There is also the potential to supply leguminous cereals as bean, pea and lentil locally. But currently, such agricultural products are not supplied in the park. This is because the local community has not a tradition to supply them in cleaned and split form.

4.9 Discussion of the results

4.9.1 Community Organization in Simien Mountains national Park

According to discussants from guides and cooks to provide better services and gain more benefits from the sector, with the help of the Amhara National Regional State Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Parks Development and Austrian Integrated Development Project (IDP), beneficiaries of the park were voluntarily organized into different user associations.

The objectives of the associations are to conserve and make sustainable use of the natural resources of the park. It is also to promote the natural and cultural heritages of the area, to coordinate knowledge and talents of beneficiaries for better service and economic benefits.

To realize these objectives the associations have their own rules and regulations. Those rules work to join the association, to take part in the conservation works of the park, to make use of the park resources and to leave the association.

Accordingly, any one above 18 years, live in the park or in the buffer zone, who never was accused of destructive acts against the park, not employed by the government anywhere and who is not member of any such other association can apply for a membership in an association. The Association's member accreditation committee examines the application. Finally, if the applicant fulfills the criteria, she/ he can join the association.

Experts indicated that organizing beneficiaries in associations helped significantly to conserve the park, to render tourist services and to control those who illegal acts in the park. On the side of the beneficiaries associations gave better power for the members to bargain with tour operators and local administration offices on their per diem to correspond with their work load while serving tourists and the like.

4.9.2 Local Community Participation in Tourism

Wenger, (1998), says that participation is a complex process that combines doing, talking, thinking, feeling and belonging, and involves our whole person; bodies, emotions, and social

relations. In compliance with this statement the park beneficiaries organized in user associations are participants as a whole person in the park's management and sharing of benefits obtained through tourist services. For example, members of SMNP Natural Resource Development and Marketing Association who settled dispersedly in different places in and around the park are benefiting from the park and they are playing crucial roles in combating against problem of poaching.

In another instance, experts explained that formerly, transmission of rabbits from domestic dogs to the Ethiopian wolf and cross-breeding between dogs and wolves were serious problems. But, now since the community developed ownership sentiment, the cooperation of the people to vaccinate and castrate their dogs, and even elimination of them when necessary help much in the wolf conservation efforts.

The community participation in Simien Mountains National Park agrees what Simon, (2001), argues that each encounter through participation is an opportunity to develop collaborative capacities, and there is a synergy among relations. People's self-confidence, knowledge of their neighbors and their capacities for negotiation and deliberation spill over from one sector to another and hence develop cumulatively in collaboration.

Discussants explained that the associations play important roles in the creation of awareness among the community and visitors; about proper waste disposal, caring of the fauna and flora, and how to serve visitors, caring of the camping and cooking materials of tour companies, tourist belongings and pack animals while traveling. The investigator's observation confirmed that cooks, guides and rangers were serious about waste disposal, caring nature, etc. and teaching community about the park protection.

4.9.3 Contribution of Tourism for Employment and Economic Development in SMNP

As it can be seen from Table 4.4 out of respondents 35 (22.7%) were unemployed. This means that the tourism activity created jobs for those people who would be unemployed.

Twelve respondents were government employees and resigned from their job to join the tourism activity in search of better remuneration. This implies that tourism does not only create employment for the unemployed ones, but also attracts those who are employed somewhere else as well. The rest 125 were and are farmers who work in the tourism parallel to their farming for additional income generation.

Tourism in SMNP also offers occasional employments and remuneration for the resource poor people through souvenir article production (basketry) and sales, and labor work as camping assistant, cook assistant and porter.

This agrees with what Mitchell and Ashley, (2010), argue that benefits equivalent to one quarter of the total tourist expenditure taking place in a destination reach the poor in form of wages for workers, earnings for micro and small enterprises such as, acting as guide, transporting tourists, producing and selling goods and services into the tourist value chain.

The economic impacts can be direct which occurs when poor people receive financial benefits from engagement in the tourism sector formal and informal employment and micro-enterprise activity (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010). In compliance with this the porters, guides, cooks, rangers work and earn directly from the tourist service and souvenir sellers and producers earn indirectly from non-tourism sectors that arise from tourist activity (crafters, basketry, etc).

Tor Kumar, (2007), the positive economic impact includes taxes levied on tourism businesses and the opportunity for employment in the tourism industry. As we see the income from (Table 4.6), the government earns from tourism activity in Simien Mountains National Park in form of entrance fee, camping fee, toll fee and workers' tax. In such a way the tourism sector's contribution is increasing each year, from 210,303 in 1992 reached 4,540,020 in 2014, whereas the community's income for the same period grew from 230,000 to 7,210,810 (Table 4.9).

4.9.4 Factors Affecting Income from Tourism Activities

According to the linear multiple regression result of this research (Table 4.9) sex is not significant factor to affect income through tourism activities. That is because, as the result showed, men and women have equal talent and capacity for tourism activities and as a result their incomes from tourism are the same. A discussion among cooks and guides also consolidated the above result stating that those female members are as effective as males in tourism activities.

But, the regression result (Table 4.9) revealed that age and education are significant factors for income generation through tourism. Educated people could engage in sectors that remunerate better salary or per diem while the illiterate or less educated ones engaged in less paid labor activities. For example, the job of guides requires higher level education and language fluency to explain attractions to tourists and to manage the overall services of the tour during the visit. From the very beginning to join a guide service, one must be at least a secondary school graduate and currently one must have a diploma. So, a guide is paid much better than muleteer, militia and even more than a cook.

The illiterates or a less educated beneficiaries work as a muleteer, rent out mules or horses, work as porter and cook assistant and are paid less. In general, the less educated participants of the research are engaged in labor work and in less skill requiring jobs. So, from the research it is understood that education matters significantly on the income generation through tourism activities.

The result also indicated that age affects tourism income significantly, that is, the younger participants earn higher than the older. From this one can imagine that the younger and educated people can suit better tourism activities than the older. In another way, the younger are more educated for example guides and cooks than the older mule renters, muleteers and militia.

4.9.5 Contribution of Tourism for Agriculture and Small and Micro Enterprise

Table 4.7 indicates that tourism contributes for the productivity of agriculture giving disposable money for purchasing agricultural inputs and to employ additional labor during high agricultural seasons (during seeding and harvesting periods) and for diversifying their agricultural activities.

This is what the British sponsored Overseas Development Institute- ODI, (2000), says that is, tourism earnings can be invested in agriculture to employ neighbours to work the fields or buy livestock. But, buying livestock is not found important at the research area (SMNP). From the respondents 32.4% told that they buy domestic animals with their tourism income. The reason explained by informants is that the park is not allowed for grazing and the common grazing land is almost non-existent. So, they prefer investing their income for other activity to buying livestock that contradict with tourism which is their source of non-farm income.

Sixty six per cent of the participants agreed that tourism income improves their household savings that can be used for investment for agriculture and or for non-agricultural economic activities. Those who agree with the investment are mainly guides and cooks who relatively earn higher income. Those who disagree are mainly mule renters, muleteers and militia. From this it might be possible to conclude that those who disagree with the contribution of tourism for saving are less educated and less earners.

The interview results support that those who work as militia, muleteer and mule renter are less paid compared to local guides and cooks. Moreover, the number of those who engaged in the less paid activities is high which force members to waiting for long time to get their turn to work. Therefore, their income from tourism activity is spent for family consumption instead of investment.

4.9.6 Contribution of Tourism for Human Capital Development

As table 4.8 indicates the mean score of the Likert scale points of responses from all income category for the all the five items are between 3.66 and 4.11 out of five or from 79.2% to 82.2%. That is, 79.2% to 82.2% of the respondents agreed that they have gotten better nutrition and sanitation, better health services, better education, better access for technology products as radio, mobile phone, television and better house; iron roofed and furnished house, etc. through their income from tourism activities.

From this one can understand that the majority of the respondents distribute their income from tourism proportionally among the expense elements for the human capital development; food and nutrition, health, education, housing and technology products. That means that their tourism income is beyond daily consumption.

The explanation of an interviewee, Tiku from Debark *woreda* supports the above statements:

I had been and I am a farmer at this same place. I was doing and I am doing the same farming activity on the same plot of land. The type of cereals, the technology used in the farming activities all are the same except the change in climate (season and intensity of the rain). My life was worse than the current one: my cloths weathered away from me; I may see meat once or twice a year and I use to get 'Tela' only during the harvesting period.

But now, I live the life of 'ferenji' thanks to 'Chilada Zinjero and Kebero-', gelada baboon and Ethiopian wolf. I get meat for every festival; I drink 'Tela' and 'Korefe' at least for a week in a month. We have got an iron roofed house, and we change cloths each week. The 'ferenji' pay to visit baboons, fox and the degraded and Rocky Mountains.

Another discussant, Abera, explained his feeling as "our ancestors inherited us degraded land and suffering from hard life. But, now through tourism our living condition is getting

better. I have built my own home and I have two vehicles; 1 Minibus and 1 land Cruiser. Nobody in my family had a vehicle, but me.”

In other instances what key informants explained is that tourism supports human capital development through strengthening households’ productive skills through experience and social contacts. The new skills gained by involving in tourism could be transferred to other activities. In confirmation this statement, from cooks and local guides 26 were porters, muleteers and cook assistants and with the new skills they gained through experience they cook and local guides. In other case, there are two cooks who established their own café and restaurant business at Debark town.

4.9.7 Linkages among Tourism and Other Sectors (Agriculture, Health, Education)

The network of inter sectoral relationships between the tourism economy and the rest of the productive sectors of the domestic economy stated by Lejarraja and Walkenhorst, (2007), is observable in SMNP between tourism and agriculture. The agriculture supplies to the tourism apple fruit; chickens, egg, sheep and goat. During trekking cooks buy such items from the local community at a better price than at market. Locals also supply firewood from eucalyptus which is difficult for peasants to transport a long distances to sale it in a market.

In Simien Mountains National Park transportation is with pack animals; horses, mules and donkeys rented from local community. Even vehicles are mostly rented locally from those x-guides who owned their own vehicles and based at Debark town.

To Meyer, (2006), backward linkages refer to the collaboration and usage of other economic sectors in the country so as to stimulate the economy as a whole and to create synergy effects between different sectors. The aim of creating linkages is to reduce the high import content in the tourism sector, which is achieved by substituting foreign imports with local suppliers.

This substitution is lacked in SMNP, that is, the investigator observed and learnt from discussants that most of the food items used in the park for catering trekking tourists are

imported ones. For example the cheese, pickled fruits and vegetables, and even oil and the spaghetti are the imported ones though the country produces these items.

Still there is a potential to link tourism with agriculture through for example cool weather vegetables such as potato, garlic, cabbage and spinach are supplied locally to some extent. There is also the potential to supply leguminous cereals as bean, pea and lentil. But currently, such agricultural products are not supplied in the park. This is because the local community has not a tradition to supply them in form, that is, cleaned and split.

4.9.8 Challenges of the Tourism Activity in SMNP

According to interviewees and discussants for the tourism there are challenges at individual, community and governmental level in SMNP that limit the contribution of tourism for community livelihood. Those challenges are more of capacity and administrative related problem at local and federal level.

4.9.8.1 At Individual Level

Most of those who engaged in the tourism service provision are illiterate and less educated like the mule renters, muleteers, militia and some of the cooks. Some of the local tourist guides, who joined the sector long ago, are just secondary school complete without enough additional training. For that reason, they are not competent enough in language, knowledge, hygiene and technique of customer management.

These individuals have high contact with the tourist while their visits and stay in the park. So, they could have chances to promote the local culture, way of life and change it in to business by organizing coffee ceremonies, dance and other events. But, since they are not as such educated and knowledgeable they cannot do such activities.

The national guides, that is, those guides assigned by the tour company from Addis Ababa are the most responsible persons for the tourist service, for the presentation of the natural, cultural and historical heritages, for smooth relationship between tourists and local

community etc. It is they who can take advantage to facilitate the community business activities as souvenir articles sale, home visit for coffee ceremony and if there is special events like marriage ceremony, etc. So, they are expected to be knowledgeable of the local heritage and the community value, etc. In general she or he is considered as ambassador of her or his country for tourists during the travel.

But, what the focus group discussions revealed is different. Most of the national guides are let work as guides since they speak foreign languages as English, French, etc., but they are not guides by their profession. They do not know about the park's natural and cultural heritage, no discipline and sometimes even they do not understand what their clients / tourists say. To put directly the idea of a discussant, he said:

'National Guides or Escorts-' are allowed to work as guides for the reason that they do speak foreign languages and mostly by nepotism; for their familial relations and or friendship with tour company owners, but not based on their professional merits as guides.

The professional ones whom we know here do not come often and do not work with those tour companies. But, the unprofessional ones often come to this park, that is, it is the unprofessional ones who are looked for by tour companies. We don't understand why. Does Ministry of Culture and Tourism have not rules and regulations to control such limitation?

Local guide discussants stressed that it is not all national guides who are unprofessional saying, "We are talking about the unprofessional ones, of course, they are the majority. Sometimes, they ask for commission from souvenir sales, sometimes they advise their clients not to buy those local articles to gain commission from big souvenir shops in towns. In short, they are among the obstacles for the community to benefit from tourism."

For user associations there is a committee who facilitate the return one after the other and to ensure that everybody gets her or his turn correctly, to avoid the hustle bustle caused by

competition to rent out pack animals, to work as muleteer, etc. But, still there is a problem of nepotism and corruption that causes long argument, loss of time and mistrust.

As a result farmers lose their time which they could use for agricultural activities, tourists and the national guides who come with tourists from Addis Ababa feel disturbed. Such conflicts damage also camping materials and tourist belongings as baggage, and even the pack animals due to poor management while loading and unloading the materials.

4.9.8.2 At Community Level

The community in the park can benefit from tourism in different forms as coffee ceremony, demonstration of domestic activities; as ‘tela’ and ‘injera’ preparation, as it is started by JICA at Ambaras villages, the farming activities, etc.. But, the community’s awareness is not well developed for this. The way people live; sharing houses with animals and the sanitation in general make hard to foreigners to enjoy it. In general, low community awareness about tourism limits the contribution of the sector for the livelihood.

4.9.8.3 At the Government level

There is a good sum of money collected from visitors of the Park; such as entrance fee, toll fee, filming fee etc, but all those incomes are taken by the government without sharing with the community. Schools in the park area are better than before, but the number of schools is not enough, though education is essential to benefit from tourism.

As to the interviewees there is also another challenge. The local government started to replace the experienced tourism beneficiaries as guides and cooks. The reason brought is that those who have got already more than 200,000 Birr should graduate from the sector to leave their place for others since they have enough capital to run another business. They felt it as a serious challenge for their jobs and business.

Chapter Five

5. Summary and Recommendation

5.1 Summary

To make sustainable use of the natural resources of the park, to promote the natural and cultural heritages of the area, to coordinate knowledge, skills and talents for better service provision and economic benefits SMNP tourism beneficiaries are organized in to associations based on the activities they engaged in.

This organization and participation in the Park created an opportunity to develop collaborative capacities for better service and benefit. The interviewees, discussants and key informants believed that their service in the tourism activity and their benefit from their service after they are organized is better than before. Their power to negotiate for per diem, rental price, access for job and access for training is improved. At the same time, poaching in the park, neighboring people's encroachment in to the park are decreased and better conservation of the park are achieved after beneficiaries are organized.

From this it is possible to conclude that organization of beneficiaries in to their respective user groups helped them to deliver better service than before. At the same time, the organization helped them to participate in the development of bylaws that govern them and give them power to bargain for their benefits.

However, there is still limitation with relation to fast and rationally planned services. That is the committees organized to control turns of mule renters, muleteers and militias have gaps in delivering just allotment of turns and benefits which leads sometimes to conflicts and wastage of time.

With regard to employment opportunity creation, it is understood from the study that tourism created jobs for youngsters who came out of schools and for farmers who have not farm land. For those who have farm land also creates additional income during their

agriculturally low seasons. Tourism does not only create employment, but also the income from tourism is higher than the income from agricultural activities. The income from and souvenir articles sales created indirectly by the tourism is not far less than income from agriculture. Tourism also contributes for the government income through toll fee, entrance fee, camping fee, tax from workers etc.

In relation to affecting factors of tourism the research revealed that age and education affect income through tourism. The tourism income of the younger participants is higher than that of the older. One can imagine that the younger can suit easily to tourism activities than the older. Education, too, is highly significant factor for income generation through tourism. Educated people could engage in sectors that provide better remuneration while the illiterate and less educated ones engaged in less paid labor activities.

Though education is highly significant, the educational level of beneficiaries according to the research result is low; those who attended tertiary education are 7%, secondary education 19%, primary education 21%, read and write 19% and 35% are illiterate.

The result indicated that tourism helps agricultural productivity and small and micro enterprises' development through strengthening financial capacities for buying agricultural inputs, to employ labor to make fields and to diversify agricultural activities. It helps also for asset building (improve savings and disposable income) for investment in non-farm economic activities such as Café and Restaurant, Car Rent, camping materials Rent, etc.

The community of SMNP perceives that tourism supports the community's human capital development. The community believes that tourism supports better food and nutrition, better housing and better financial capacity to access technology products such. It also helped community gain new skills that could be transformed other sector that rewards better remuneration.

There is a good link between tourism and agriculture that the later supply to the earlier apple fruit; chickens, egg, sheep and goat in the Simien Mountains National Park. Pack animals are also rented from the local community and even vehicles are often rented locally.

Though tourism is linked with agriculture in some aspects, based on informants and the researcher's observation, most of the food items used in the park for trekking tourists are imported ones. Food items such as cheese, pickled fruits and vegetables, oil and spaghetti are imported. That is there is a gap in the import substitution.

In general, in SMNP, tourism contributes for community livelihood. It creates job, support agricultural activities and human capital development through its contribution to food and nutrition, education, health, saving and investment. It contributes for linking sectors as souvenir business and agriculture with services. It contributes for the government revenues as well through entrance fee, filming fee, income tax.

The challenges can be concluded in sectors of education, community awareness of the tourism business among the rural community, the lack of professional recognition for the tourism sector like assignment of national guides, the intervention of the local government in the job of beneficiaries, what is called graduation from the sector as is in the safety net program.

5.2 Recommendation

- ❖ To strengthen the link between tourism and agriculture:
 - the production and supply of cool weather vegetables such as potato, garlic, cabbage and spinach should be encouraged,
 - The processing (dehusking and splitting) and supply of leguminous cereals as bean, pea and lentil should be encouraged among the local community,
- ❖ Trainings should be given to cooks and guides on the area of professional skill, discipline and personal hygiene,
- ❖ The government should share the income from tourism in the park to the local community through expansion of schools in the park area since education affects tourism income significantly,
- ❖ The government should refrain from graduating experienced beneficiaries from tourism, rather make accommodate new members and encourage competition,
- ❖ Government should make guide service at national level for professional and licensed ones to render better service and to contribute for building good image of the country,
- ❖ The park management should organize and train the community to create awareness to personal and environmental sanitation to accommodate and entertain tourists to increase income,
- ❖ The park management should take administrative measures against nepotism and corruption in user associations,
- ❖ Souvenir production and sales should be centralized and training and material supports should be given for individuals who cannot do that by themselves,
- ❖ Souvenir article production and sales should be in cooperatives to improve quality and benefits,
- ❖ Kids who sell souvenirs in the Park should be encouraged to attain their school.

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7. Appendices

7.1 Appendix -I: Information and consent form

Dear respondent,

My name is Wubetu Fente. I am studying Masters of Art in Social Work at Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. Now I'm going to conduct a study on contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood in Ethiopia: the case of Simien Mountains National Park. This study had been approved by Addis Ababa University School of Social Work to be conducted in partial fulfillment for MA in Social Work: Community and Social Development. Your honest information is very essential for this study. The interview will not take more than an hour. The interview will be done at a separate place which you prefer for your convenience and all the information you give me will be kept private. Your right to have a break and even to stop is nonnegotiable. Therefore, I kindly request your honest and genuine response to questions that I am going to raise to you to attain the objective of the study.

If you have any informational inquiry, don't hesitate to contact me through my 0911-55 41 01 and Email: wubetu.f@hotmail.com. Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work.

Thank you in advance for your time to answer my questions.

7.2 Appendix – II: Participant Consent Form

I the undersigned have been informed that this study is going to be conducted for the purpose of study on the contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood in Ethiopia: the case of Simien Mountains National Park. I am informed that the information I give will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of this study. I am informed also that I have the right of not responding to any question if I don't like it. Hence, I agree to participate in the research voluntarily with the hope of contributing to the effort to know the contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood in Ethiopia.

Signature_____

Date_____

7.3 Appendix-III: Data Collection Tools

Part I: General Information

- 1.1 Sex: A. Male B. Female
- 1.2 Age: A. 18- 24 B. 25 -31 C. 32-38 D. 39-45 E.46-52 F.>52
- 1.3 Education: A. Tertiary B. Secondary C. Primary D. Read and Write E. Illiterate
- 1.4 Marital Status: A. Married B. Single C. Divorced E. Separated
- 1.5 Family Size: A.1-2 B. 3-4 C. 5-6 D. 7-8 E. 9-10
- 1.6 Activity: A Tourist Guide B. Cook C. Mule Renter D. Muleteer E. Militia

Part II: Question related to Employment and Income Sources

- 2.1 Is tourism the sector where you started working? A. Yes B. No
- 2.2. If your answer for the first question is yes, skip the second question. If your answer for question 1 is no, what did you use to do before you started working in the tourism sector?
- A. Farmer B. Laborer C. Unemployed D. Self-employed E. Government-employed
- 2.3. Is tourism activity your main job, now? A. Yes B. No
- 2.4 If your answer for question 3 is yes, skip this one, if no, what do you do other than tourism?
- A. Farming B. Petty Trade C. Camping Materials rent D. Car rent
2. 5 How many days a month do you work in the tourism activity?
- A. 1-5 days B. 6 - 10 days C. 11 -15 days D. 16 - 20 days E. > 20 days
- 2.6 How much Eth Birr do you earn per day on average from the tourism activity?
- This question is only for guides and cooks.
- A. 300-450/ day B. 451- 600 /days C. 601- 750 /day D. 751-900 / day
- 2.7 How much Eth Birr do you earn per day on average from the tourism activity?
- Only for mule renters, muleteers and militia.
- A. <120/ day B. 120 /day C. 150/ day D. 180 /day E. > 180/ day

2.8 How much of your per diem from tourism do you spend while you are on job?

- A. 0 – 15 % B. 16-30% C. 31-45% D. No expense

2.9 How much was your last 12 months' income from tourism activity?

- A. 5,000-10,000 B. 10,001-15,000 C. 15,001-20,000 D.20, 001-25,000 E.25, 001-30,000
 F. 30,001-35,000 G.35, 001-40,000 H.40, 001-45,000 I. >45,000

2.10 How much was your last 12 month's income from agricultural activities?

- A. 5,000-10,000 B. 10,001-15,000 C. 15,001-20,000 D.20,001-25,000 E.25,001-30,000 F.
 30,001-35,000 G.35,001-40,000 H.40, 001-45,000 I. >45,000 J. No agricultural activity

2.11 How much Eth Birr was your income from souvenirs sales in the last 12 months if you do so, if not skip this question?

- A. 5,000-10,000 B. 10,001-15,000 C. 15,001-20,000 D.20,001-25,000 E.25,001-30,000
 F. 30,001-35,000 G.35, 001-40,000 H.40, 001-45,000 I. >45,000 J. No souvenir sale

Part III. Questions Related to Agriculture and Small and Micro Enterprises					
3.1 I use my tourism income to diversify my agricultural activities	SD	DA	N	AG	SA
3.2 I use my tourism income activity for buying domestic animals					
3.3 I use my tourism income for agricultural inputs					
3.4 I use my tourism income to employ agricultural labor					
3.5 I increased my saving					
3.6 I invested for non-farm activity					
Part IV. Questions Related to Human Capital Development					
4.1 With my tourism income I got better nutrition and sanitation	SD	DA	N	AG	SA
4.2 With my tourism income I got better health service					
4.3 With my tourism income I got better education					
4.4 With my tourism income I got better accessed technology (radio, cell phone, Television)					
4.5 With my tourism income I got better housing					

Interview guides for participants of qualitative part of the research

Sex: A. Male B. Female

Age: A. 18- 24 B. 25-32 C. 33-40 D.> 40

Education: A. Tertiary B. Secondary C. Primary D. Read and Write E. Illiterate

Marital Status: A. Married B. Single C. Divorced E. Separated

Family Size: A.1-2 B. 3-4 C. 5-6 D. 7-8 E. > 8

Activity: A Tourist Guide B. Cook C. Mule Renter D. Muleteer E. Militia

1. Are you a member of the tour guides' / cooks' / mule renters and muleteers' association?
2. Who initiated the formation of the association?
3. What are the benefits and challenges of the association?
4. How should the association function to provide better benefits for its members?
5. What new skill have you got from the tourism service?
6. How have you got the capital to buy your camping gears / vehicle(s)?
7. What assets have you created through your tourism income?
8. What are the changes on your / family life through the tourism income?
9. Is there any challenge that limits the contribution of tourism for the community livelihood?

Discussion Guides

1. What do you think about inbound tourism in Simien Mountains National park?
2. Could you explain me the contribution of inbound tourism for community livelihood?
3. What challenges face the inbound tourism in the Simien Mountains National Park?

Observation Check List

Service activities in which beneficiaries engaged in Simien Mountains National Park

-
- ❖ Living conditions (type of house, furniture, types of food, children's education, water)
 - ❖ Agricultural activities in and around the park
 - ❖ Non-farm activities participants engaged in around the park
 - ❖ Skills that participants have
-

7. 4 የመረጃ መሰብሰቢያ መጠይቅ

ክፍል 1 ጠቅላላ ጥያቄ

- 1.1. የታሪክ ሰነድ ለ. ሴት
- 1.2. ዕድሜ ሀ.18-24 ለ.25-31 ሐ.32-38 መ.39-45 ሠ.46-52 ረ.ከ52 በላይ
- 1.3. የት/ት/ደረጃ ሀ.ከፍተኛ ትምህርት ለ. 2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ት ሐ. አንደኛ ደረጃ ት/ት መ. ማንበብና መጻፍ ሠ. ያልተማረ
- 1.4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ ሀ. ያገባ/ች ለ.ያላገባ/ች ሐ.የተፋታ/ች መ.የተለያየ/ች
- 1.5. የቤተሰብ ብዛት ሀ.1-2 ለ3-4 ሐ.5-6 መ.7-8 ሠ.9-10
- 1.6. የተሰማሩበት ዘርፍ ሀ. አስጎብኜ ለ.ምግብ አዘጋጅ ሐ.የጋማ ከብት አከራይ መ.የጭነት ከብት ተቆጣጣሪ ሠ.አጃቢ ሚሊሻ

ክፍል 2 ከቅጥርና ገቢ ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች

- 2.1. ቱሪዝም ስራ የጀመርህበት ዘርፍ ነው?
 - ሀ. አወ ለ.አይደለም
- 2.2. ለላይኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ/ሽ አወ ከሆነ ይህኛው ጥያቄ ይታለፍ ካልሆነ ግን ከዚያ በፊት ምን ትሰራ/ራ ነበር ?
 - ሀ. እርሻ ለ. የጉልበት ስራ ሐ.ስራ ፈላጊ መ.የግል ስራ ሠ.የመንግስት ስራ
- 2.3. ቱሪዝም ዋና ስራህ/ሽ ነውን? ሀ.አወ ለ.አይደለም
- 2.4. ለላይኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ/ሽ/ አወ ከሆነ፣ይህኛው ጥያቄ ይታለፍ ካልሆነ ግን ከቱሪዝም ውጭ ምን ትሰራለህ/ሽ?
 - ሀ. ግብርና ለ. ጥቃቅን ንግድ ሐ. የካምፕ እቃ ኪራይ መ. መኪና ኪራይ
- 2.5. በወር ምን ያህል ቀናት ትሰራለህ/ራአለሽ ?
 - ሀ 1-5 ቀናት ለ.ከ6-10ቀናት ሐ. ከ11-15 ቀናት መ. ከ16-20 ቀናት ሠ.ከ20 ቀናት በላይ
- 2.6. ከቱሪዝም ስራህ/ሽ በቀን ምን ያህል ብር ታገኛለህ/ሽ ይህ ጥያቄ ለአስጎብኝና ምግብ አዘጋጆች ብቻ ነው
 - ሀ.ከ300-450 ለ. ከ451-600 ሐ.ከ601-750 መ. ከ751-900
- 2.7. ከቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴህ/ሽ/በቀን ምን ያህል ብር ታገኛለህ/ሽ ? ይህ ጥያቄ ለበቅሎ አከራይወች ጫኝወችና ሚሊሻወችን ብቻ ይመለከታል።
 - ሀ. ከ120 ያነሰ ለ.120 ሐ.150 መ. 180 ሠ.ከ180 በላይ

2.8. በቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴህ/ሽ ከምታገኘ/ኚው ገንዘብ ምን ህሉ በስራ ላይ እያለህ/ሽ/ይጠፋል?

ሀ. ከ0-15% ለ. ከ16-30% ሐ. ከ31-45% መ. ወጭ የለም

2.9. ባለፉት 12 ወራት ከቱሪዝም ያገኘኸ/ሽው ገቢ ስንት ነበር?

ሀ. ከ5,000-10,000 ለ. ከ10,001-15,000 ሐ. ከ15,001-20,000 መ. ከ20,001-25,000

ሠ. ከ25,001-30,000 ረ. ከ30,001-35,000 ሰ. ከ35,001-40,000 ሸ. ከ40,001-45,000 ቀ. ከ45,000 በላይ

2.10. ባለፉት 12 ወራት ከግብርና ምን ያህል ገቢ አገኘህ/ሽ ?

ሀ. ከ5,000-10,000 ለ. ከ10,001-15,000 ሐ. ከ15,001-20,000 መ. ከ20,001-25,000

ሠ. ከ25,001-30,000 ረ. ከ30,001-35,000 ሰ. ከ35,001-40,000 ሸ. ከ40,001-45,000 ቀ. ከ45,000 በላይ

2.11. ባለፉት 12 ወራት ከስጦታ እቃዎች ሽያጭ ያገኘኸ/ሽው ገቢ ስንት ነበር? ጥያቄው ካልተመለከተህ/ሽ ይታለፍ።

ሀ. ከ5,000-10,000 ለ. ከ10,001-15,000 ሐ. ከ15,001-20,000 መ. ከ20,001-25,000

ሠ. ከ25,001-30,000 ረ. ከ30,001-35,000 ሰ. ከ35,001-40,000 ሸ. ከ40,001-45,000 ቀ. ከ45,000 በላይ

ቱሪዝም ለግብርና እና አነስተኛና ጥቃቅ ተቋማት ያለውን አስተዋጽኦ የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች

3.1	ከቱሪዝም የሚገኘውን ገቢ የእርሻ ስራየን አስፋፋቢታለሁ	በጣም እቃወማለሁ	እቃወማለሁ	ገለልተኛ ነኝ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
3.2	ከቱሪዝም የማገኘውን ገቢ የቤት እንስሳ እገዛበታለሁ					
3.3	ከቱሪዝም የማገኘውን ገቢ የግብርና ግብዓቶችን እገዛበታለሁ					
3.4	ከቱሪዝም የማገኘውን ገቢ የሰው ኃይል እቀጥርበታለሁ					
3.5	ከቱሪዝም የማገኘውን ገቢ ከግብርና ውጭ ለሆነ ስራ አውለዋለሁ					
3.6	ከቱሪዝም የማገኘውን ገቢ እቆጥባለሁ					

ከፍል IV ከሰብአዊ ሀብት ልማት ጋር የተገናኙ ጥያቄዎች

4.1	በቱሪዝም ገቢያ የተሻለ ገቢ ምግብና የተሻለ ንፅህናን አገኛለሁ	በጣም እቃወማለሁ	እቃወማለሁ	ገለልተኛ ነኝ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
4.2	በቱሪዝም ገቢዬ የተሻለ የጤና አገልግሎት አገኛለሁ					
4.3	በቱሪዝም ገቢዬ የተሻለ ትምህርትን አግኝቻለሁ					
4.4	በቱሪዝም ገቢዬ ለቴክኖሎጂ /ራዲዮ፣ ስልክና ሌሎች/ቀርቤአለሁ					
4.5	በቱሪዝም ገቢዬ የተሻለ ቤት አግኝቻለሁ					

የቃለ ምልልስ ጥያቄዎች

1. የአስጎብኝዎች፣ምግብ አዘጋጆች/የበቅሎ አከራዮች፣ማህበር አባል ነህ/ሽ
2. ማህበሩን ማን መሰረተው?
3. የማህበሩ ጥቅም ተግዳሮቶች ምንምን ናቸው?
4. ማህበሩ ጥሩ አገልግሎት እንዲሰጥ ምን መሆን አለበት ትላለህ/ትያለሽ?
5. ከቱሪዝም ያገኘህው አዲስ ክህሎት ምንድን ነው?
6. የተሸከርካሪህን/የካምፕ እቃዎችን ለመግዛት ገንዘቡን ከየት አገኘህ?
7. ከቱሪዝም በምታገኘው ገቢ ምን ቋሜ እሴት አፈራህ?
8. ከቱሪዝም በምታገኘው ገቢ በራስህና በቤተሰብህ ላይ ምን አወንታዊ ለውጥ አመጣህ?
9. ቱሪዝም ለማህበረሰቡ ኑሮ የሚያደርገውን አስተዋ፣ የሚገታ ሳነካ አለን?

የመወያያ ጥያቄዎች

1. በሰሜን ተራሮች ብሔራዊ ፓርክ ላይ ስለሚካሄደው ገቢ ቱሪዝም ምን ይላሉ?
2. ይህ የገቢ ቱሪዝም ለማህበረ-ሰቡ ኑሮ ያለውን አስተዋጽኦ ሊያብራሩልኝ ይችላሉን?
3. ገቢ ቱሪዝም ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ኑሮ በሚያደርገው አስተዋጽኦ ላይ ያሉ ሳነካዎች ምንድናቸው?

የምልከታ ነጥቦች

- በፓርኩ ውስጥ ተጠቃሚዎች የተሰማሩባቸው አገልግሎት ዘርፎች
- የማህበረ-ሰቡ አኗኗር/ቤትና የቤት ቁሳቁሶች፣የምግባቸው አይነት፣የልጆች ት/ት ሁኔታ፣ውሃ አቅርቦት ወዘተ/
- በፓርኩና አካባቢው ያለው እርሻ እንቅስቃሴ
- ከርሻ ውጭ ያሉ ምጣኔህ-በታዊ እንቅስቃሴዎች
- የቱሪዝም ተጠቃሚዎች እውቀትና ክህሎት

Declaration

This is to certify that this Thesis entitled “Contribution of Inbound Tourism for Community Livelihood in Ethiopia: The Case of Simien Mountains National Park, Northwest Ethiopia” submitted to the School of Social Work, Graduate Program in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Masters of Arts in Social Work: Community and Social Development by Wubetu Fente I.D No. GSR/0381/06 is an authentic work carried out by him under my guidance. The matter embodied has not been submitted earlier for award of any Degree or Diploma to the best of our knowledge.

Name of Student Wubetu Fente Signature ----- Date 26/05/15

Name of Advisor Dr. Wassie Kebede Signature ----- Date 26/05/15