



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
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Practices of Community Based Tourism Development: the case of Dorze Village, Southern Ethiopia

Thesis Submitted to School of Graduate Studies Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Master of Arts Degree in Tourism Development and Management

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PROGRAM OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

**PRACTICES OF COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: THE
CASE OF DORZE VILLAGE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Mebrek Zelalem, entitled “**Practices of Community Based Tourism development: The case of Dorze village, Southern Ethiopia**” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Masters of Arts in Tourism Development and Management complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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DECLARATION

I would like to declare that the research entitled “**Practices of community based tourism development: The case of Dorze village, Southern Ethiopia**” Submitted to the Department of Tourism Development and Management, College of Development Studies, Center for Environment and Development, Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of arts in tourism development and Management is a record of the original report work done by me and it has not formed before, the basis for the award of any master/degree.

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ACRONYMS AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BOCT	Bureau of culture and tourism
CBET	Community Based Eco Tourism
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CBTI	Community based tourism initiative
CBTM	Community based tourism model
CBTP	Community based tourism practices
CBTV	Community based tourism venture
CSA	Central statistical agency
ENTDP	Ethiopia national tourism development policy
ESTDP	Ethiopian Sustainable Tourism Development Program
ETDP	Ethiopia Tourism Development Policy
IETS	International Ecotourism Societies
IRB	Institutional Review Board
MOCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
NGOs	Non-governmental Organization
SNNPRS	South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	United nation development program
USD	united of state dollar
WTO	World tourism organization
WWF	World wildlife

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ABSTRACT

Community-based-tourism plays a pivotal role in terms of conserving natural resources, revitalizing local culture as well as generating revenue for local communities. The major objective of this study was to assess community based tourism development practices in the case of Dorze village, Southern Ethiopia. The study applied the combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The research instruments included questionnaires, interviews, document analysis and structured personal observation. Moreover, questionnaire survey was employed to 269 local communities out of which 262 were returned and used for further analysis. In addition to these, semi-structured interviews were conducted on tourism businesses (hotels and restaurants), local tour guides, tourism experts from Chenchu Woreda culture and tourism Bureau, destination managers, village leaders. The data gathered through questionnaire survey were processed in SPSS Version 24 and tallied, tabulated and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools. Data gathered via qualitative methods- semi-structured interview and document review were analyzed thematically and narrative analysis. The result revealed that the potential tourism resources of the village are composed of both natural and anthropogenic assets. The current anthropogenic tourism resources are in greater quantity as compared to natural resources. Human-induced resources are the up-bringing due to historical, cultural and social issues. The major challenges facing community based tourism development in the study area included that community based tourism participants have been challenged during the implementation of the community based tourism practice, lack of infrastructural development and limited government support. Hence, there is a need to have a nationwide community based tourism development strategy, collaboration among key stakeholders, undertaking promotional and awareness creation activities, and developing the necessary infrastructure to enhance the development of community based tourism in the study area.

Key words: Community, Community based Tourism, practices, challenges and Dorze village.

CHAPTER - ONE

1. Background of the Study

Community-based tourism is meant for disadvantaged community members and can be related to issues such as empowerment, sustainability, social justice and self-reliance (Giampiccoli, 2015) Jugmohan, Giampiccoli, and Sithole (2020) notes that, "Community-based tourism" is one approach to developing the tourism industry that places a strong emphasis on the community. CBT implies that communities can control and manage their local resources for their own benefit (Karacaoglu & Birdir, 2017, p. 59). The objectives of CBT include the conservation of local communities and of their natural and cultural resources in order to contribute to their socio-economic development. Tourism is one of the largest and rapidly growing industries in the world. The tourism industry has grown steadily since the early years of the twentieth century. Over 25 million foreign tourists visited the world in 1950 as a result of advancements in technology, especially in air travel, increased personal wealth, and the availability of a greater amount of free time, such as paid vacations. By the start of the millennium, the figure had risen to more than 687 million tourists and, after that, international tourism, since then, has grown rapidly. In 2008, international tourism reached 922 million arrivals and 944 billion USD in receipts and this number is expected to reach 1.6 billion arrivals and 2 trillion USD by 2020, according to UNWTO tourism highlights of 2012.

The tourism industry's continuing growth over the past century has clearly illustrated that it's the greatest contribution of the sector in its economic, environmental, social, and cultural aspects of society. After fuels, chemicals, and automotive products, tourism is the fourth most popular export product in the world. It is believed that tourism contributes 5% to global economic activity. It is estimated that its contribution to employment ranges between 6% and 7% of all jobs globally, with a tendency to be relatively higher (UNWTO, 2010). Over the past three decades, the development of tourism has grown significantly. Most of the world is now touched, and it is still penetrating the host regions into the social, economic, and environmental fabric (Satarat et al., 2010).

In general, community-based tourism is thought to have developed in the 1970s in reply to the disadvantages of worldwide mass tourism. Previous scholars (Hall and Lew, 2009; Lopez-Guzman et al., 2011), pointed out that "CBT has emerged as a possible solution to the negative effects of mass tourism in developing countries, allowing it to become a strategy for community organization

while at the same time making it possible to attain better living conditions." CBT has emerged as an alternative to traditional tourism (Goodwin and Santilli, 2009). Over the past three decades; CBT projects have gained popularity along with other integrated conservation and development initiatives (Goodwin and Santilli, 2009) ; Pawson, Simon, D'Arcy, Paul, & Richardson (2017). and Astir, (2021) found that community-based tourism development promoted the development and marketing of community tourism products, an equitable and equal share of the tourism's benefits, the ability to solve and foresee travel-related issues on one's own, the development of social capital, and the enhancement of a sense of community.

Ethiopia has many attractions and a greater variety than its southern neighbors to attract tourists. However, it has not been able to utilize its potential resources (Melaku, 2010) despite it's relatively Dorze village is endowed with tremendous natural and cultural tourist attractions that attracting a number of tourists. The focus of CBT is not only improving the life standard of local communities but also, preserving the social, cultural and the natural environment. Since community-based tourism initiatives have been gaining popularity, understanding how the participation of local community is promoted in such initiatives has become an imperative issue. Therefore, this study is aimed at practices community-based tourism development in Dorze Village, Southern Ethiopia.

1.2.Statement of the Problem

Since the 1980s, community-based tourism has been promoted as a form of land use that can help local communities meet their social, environmental, and economic needs by providing them with a product and service. Though several projects have been sponsored in developing nations, their success (or lack thereof) has not been closely scrutinized; as a result, the actual benefits to local communities are still largely quantified (Goodwin and Santilli, 2009). The successful use of CBT resources is hampered by a plenty of challenges that CBT initiatives can encounter, including maintaining stakeholder interests in balance as well as involving all stakeholders equally. For instance, an effective CBT and sustainable destinations require the active participation of the local communities. Often these local communities do small-scale farming or subsistence agriculture and raise animals including goats, cows, and chickens for domestic consumption. They seem to be experts at preventing soil erosion by indigenous mountainside terracing since they are farmers. Additionally, all stakeholders, especially local communities, need to be encouraged to participate

and empowered for CBT to be successful. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate how local residents feel about CBT development in their locality (Okazaki, 2008).

Uncountable studies concerning community-based tourism have been carried out all over the world. According to the results of a study by Eylla (2019), two community-based tourism initiatives in the Philippines effectively gives community participation power at the levels of partnership and delegation of authority, as well as consultation and placation, respectively. According to Claudia and Marina's study (2017), community participation in three Bali villages that are well-known for their community-based tourism development initiatives increased to the point of partnership and collaboration. Moreover, prior scholars (Kinga and Ana, 2019; and Adita, 2020), came up with the opportunities and challenges of CBT. The study is concerned with natural and cultural tourism potential, indigenous local innovative approaches, enabling government policy environment and other related factors are the opportunities of CBT. Many studies under CBT theme have been also conducted in Ethiopia and few of them are focused on the current study area. (Workie, Ayalew, and Teshome, 2019; Fenet, 2015), only addressed the challenges of community-based tourism development. Despite the aforementioned challenges; lack of appropriate policy, lack of implementation of local community proposal by the responsible tourism management bodies, and others are highlighted by the researchers. Other few studies (Cherent, 2008; Asefa, 2020) specifically targeted to address the opportunities of promoting community-based tourism. In addition to the finding of the aforementioned studies; enabling tourism policy environment, global increasing demand for ecotourism, potential benefits of ecotourism, expansion of academic institutions, upgrading and development of new infrastructure development strategies and others. Finally, the remaining studies attempted to assess the existing practices of community-based tourism development. Mulugeta, Endalkachew, and Aschalew (2015) tried to examine whether community-based ecotourism development at Wunania-kosoye natural attraction site resulted in biodiversity conservation or not. The researchers confirmed that the existing community-based tourism development initiative has induced high community awareness and economic significance.

The prior scholars, Endalkachew, Fikadu, and Firdyiwork (2020), indicated as, community based tourism development initiative at Menz Guassa community conservation area has resulted in Enabling local community members to operate and manage tourism businesses. In contrary the study of Yishialem (2019) indicated that community-based ecotourism development did not supported biodiversity conservation and livelihood of local communities of mountain Abune Yosef and its

environs. Concerning the studies done at the study site, Ayele (2015) indicated that tourism has generated income, improved physical and human capital of the community, but it did not result in poverty reduction since the benefits are reaped by only few individuals. However, Amare (2017) indicated as community-based ecotourism development is one of the systematically organized establishments in southern Ethiopia, even though there has been unfair benefit sharing. Some studies, Tsegaw, 2017, and Amare (2018) concluded that Dorze village is one of the magnificent attractions found in Gamo zone.

Etalem (2019) carried out study on the implication of host-guest interaction for quality of tourist experiences in the Case of Dorze village, Southern Ethiopia. The researcher employed mixed research approach. The findings of the study revealed that Dorze village is endowed with both natural and cultural tourist attractions. Most of prior studies conducted in relation to CBT indicated how communities participate in tourism activities, benefits of CBT and how CBT help in sustainable tourism. Gamo Zone is endowed with potential tourism resources including the famous natural tourist sites of Arbamich, a source of forty springs and others. But, nothing is known yet about the enhancing community based tourism development in Dorze village, even in the literature. Moreover, prior studies have not examined the perception of the local community towards CBT development, detailed actual and potential attractions, existing CBT practice and current existing challenges of the village. Therefore, there is critical conceptual gap of data about the CBT development initiative.

The researcher selected this due to four basic reasons: (i) The interest of researcher and familiarity; (ii) the researcher perception that the area is endowed with tourism resources, but it's still not yet recognized as an important development resource (iii) The site will be identified as one of CBT initiative; and (iv) ongoing personal interest in the researcher in how community tourism strength the ability of local community and such areas. It has not been addressed by any research regarding practices of community-based tourism. In addition, it is a well- known destination when compared it to other destinations in Chenecha woreda in Gamo zone Ethiopia. Also, the destination is hotspot area for attracting visitors and managed under local community, village leaders, the government officials, and the responsible stakeholder bodies. So that, the researcher assumes that it will create great opportunity to enhancing CBT development in the destination. This study seeks determine practices of community-based tourism development in Dorze village. Therefore, the focus of this study is, practices CBT development; besides, the practices of community-based tourism at the

grassroots in the Dorze village, but no study on practices CBT development have been conducted in Dorze village in Gamo zone, southern Ethiopia. This study is designed to fill this research gap.

1.3. Research Questions

1. What are the actual and potential tourism resources of the study area?
2. What are the prevailing CBT practices of the study area?
3. What is the attitude of the local community towards CBT in the study area?
4. What are the challenges facing CBT development in the study area?

1.4. General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this research was to assess community based tourism development practices and challenges in the case Dorze village, Gamo Zone, Southern Ethiopia.

1.4.1. Specific Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the actual and potential tourism resources of the study area
2. To assess the prevailing CBT development practices in the study area
3. To examine the attitude of the local community towards CBT in the study area
4. To identify the challenges of CBT practices in the study area

1.5. Significance of the Study

As tourism is developing in Ethiopia and Gamo zone in Dorze village, tourism-related research will be expected both in magnitude and scope, as a critical supporting function for the tourism industry. Hence, it plays a myriad of roles in economic, socio-cultural, and environmental terms. The study on practices of community-based tourism is scanty at a global level, let alone in Ethiopia, specifically at the Dorze village. Hence, the result of this study will help different stakeholders at the national, regional, local, and site levels in various ways.

- The study will also help policymakers as an input for strategic planning, laws, and regulations.
- The local community in the study area will get good awareness of the problems and challenges facing community-based tourism development.
- It will help tourism businesses and establishments in the destination area, especially Dorze village, for the protection, promotion, and development of tourists in the study area, so as to understand, promote and cater to the domestic market and foreign tourism.

- The study will provide guidelines for other researchers for revising the concept that will add new knowledge or improve on existing one as far as research is concerned. Furthermore, the study is also significant as it recommends some practical measures to overcome the constraints facing community-based tourism in Dorze village.
- Finally, the findings of the study will contribute to the body of knowledge in community-based tourism, community-based tourism initiatives (CBTIs), and sustainable tourism development while strengthening the existing body of knowledge in tourism in the area and also inspiring further studies in the area and will be used as a stepping-stone in a different dimension and to extend further investigations in the future.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study can be discussed in terms of the issue under investigation (conceptual scope), (geographical area and scope), and the methodology applied (methodological scope)'

- **Conceptual scope:** This study is delimited to explore practices of community based tourism development the case of Dorze village, Gamo zone Southern Ethiopia. It mainly assesses the existing and potential tourism resources, the practices of CBT in the area, the perception of locals towards CBT practices as well as the challenges hampering CBT development in the study area.
- **Geographical scope:** This study is delimited to Dorze Village, Gamo zone, Sothern Ethiopia. Even though Gamo has several tourist attractions, the study is solely focused on Dorze village, which is home to Chenchaworeda and has a wealth of tourism resources.
- **Methodological scope:** This study applied a cross-sectional research design and mixed research approach, and thus data was gathered mainly via questionnaire, key informant interview as well as review of secondary sources.

1.7. Definition of Operational Key Terms

- **Community:** a collection of people with similar socio - economic status, cultures, interests, issues, and needs who live in a certain geographic area (without administrative borders). Generally speaking, any definition of a community incorporates a combination of the group's geographic location, inhabitants, and interpersonal connections. (Kumar, 2005). For the purpose of this thesis the term community will refer to people whom one identifies within a specific locale.

- **Community-based Tourism (CBT):** CBT is defined as tourism that considers cultural, social, and environmental sustainability and is owned and controlled by the community, for the community, with the goal of helping them to become more aware of and knowledgeable about the community and local ways of life (Suansri, 2003).
- **“Community development:** Tentatively defined as a process that seeks to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active involvement and the fullest... reliance on the community's initiative" (United Nations, 1955).
- **Challenges:** are various impediments that prevent the area's CBT from developing (Silva, 2004).

1.8. General organization of the Study

This research is organized into five chapters. Chapter one contains introduction to the study and includes background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with related literature review informing the reader of what is already known in this area of study. More specifically, the chapter presents theoretical review, policy review, empirical review, the knowledge gap and finally specifies the conceptual framework of the study. Chapter three discusses the methodology employed in the study, including, research approach and design, sample size and sampling technique, data source and collection method, procedure of data collection, reliability and validity of data collection instruments, and method of data analysis. Chapter four is about data presentation, analysis and interpretation of results. Finally, chapter five contains summary, conclusions, recommendations for stakeholders and directions for future researches.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. Theoretical Review

2.1. Concept of Community Based Tourism (CBT)

CBT needs to be viewed within the context of particular parameters and specific characteristics. The literature discusses a variety of characteristics and challenges, including the need for CBT to be an indigenous effort, the need for it to focus on individual and community wellbeing, the fact that communities frequently lack financial resources and capacities, and the fact that CBT frequently struggles with marketing or market access (Saayman & Giampiccoli, 2016). It is crucial that the term "community" in the CBT be understood to mean underprivileged or marginalized community members of the CBT for it to focus on individual and community wellbeing, the fact that communities frequently lack financial resources and capacities, and the fact that CBT frequently struggles with marketing or market access (Saayman & Giampiccoli, 2016). Mtapuri and Giampiccoli (2020). Further, it was pointed out that disadvantaged community members should be the actors and beneficiaries of CBT since they have control over, ownership of, and management of its development. Community-based tourism promotes self-sufficiency, empowerment, sustainability, social justice, and other aspects that are important to marginalized community members (Giampiccoli, 2015). Nevertheless, despite the fact that the definition of CBT is up for debate and that each definition has its own specifics, "there are recurring elements in the conceptualization of CBT; namely, sustainable community development should involve participatory management of the planning, implementation, and evaluation of tourism projects."

Jugmohan, Giampiccoli, and Sithole (2020) notes that, "Community-based tourism" is one approach to developing the tourism industry that places a strong emphasis on the community. Tourism that incorporates a community and actually takes place on their site and is centered on what appears to be the area's natural or cultural heritage is known as "community-based tourism." (Akunaay, Nelson, & Singleton, 2003). According to Manyara & Jones (2007), the main advantage of community-based tourism is its ability to help rural communities make a significant contribution to the growth and eradication of poverty. Despite the fact that it is difficult to demonstrate the clearly observable benefits of CBT. Goodwin & Santilli (2009) note that the notion is still appealing despite the fact

that there is not much research about its actual contribution to economic development and conservation.

Salazar (2012) notes that community-based tourism pertains to tourism that is focused on the community's involvement in managing the sites and emphasizes the project and product on a local community's natural and cultural assets. A community-based tourism destination could be seen through the perspective of an ecosystem, where visitors interact with both living and non-living locals (host communities, services, and sunshine) to experience a tourism product (Murphy, 2014). Community-based tourism is crucial for promoting the preservation of valuable natural resources, historic sites, comfortable quality of life, and the culture of the locals (Natori, 2001). A stronger appeal to their local community is made possible via community-based tourism, which also builds a sense of community in life and creates new prospects for self-actualization (Telfer and Sharpley, 2016).

To sum up, the promotion of rural development has been driven by the community-based tourism concept (CBTC) at a global level. The term community based tourism has been used in a more concise manner, since scholars had been working closely on specific research in various regions of the world on a relatively manageable theme. The definitions' purviews are connected to some of the characteristics of the industry, which include "benefits to individuals or households in the community, collective benefits (creation of assets used by the community as a whole), such as roads, schools, clinics, and other social services related to community wellbeing." Community Based Tourism has been used in a more concise form for the reason that scholars had been working intensively with particular studies in different parts of the world in a very manageable themes. The scopes of the definitions are related with some of the features with this current study, "benefits going to individuals or households in the community, collective benefits (creation of assets used by the community as a whole) such as roads, schools, clinics and other social services related to community wellbeing. In this regard, community access to benefits from community based tourism including a distribution of benefit to all households in the community was the priority agenda of the CBT sector. Besides of the benefits, conservation initiatives with community and collective benefits, joint ventures with community and/or an anticipated transfer of management; community owned and managed enterprises; private sector enterprises with community benefit are part of the community engagements. The shared engagement recommends product networks developed for marketing

tourism in a local area; community enterprise within a broader co-operative; private sector development within a community owned reserve”.

Table 1:2 Different Definitions of CBT

Sources	Definition of CBT and its derivatives
(Saayman& Giampiccoli, 2018).	CBT emerged in response to negative consequences inherent in conventional tourism, such as the failure of local control of natural resources
Mearns and Lukhele (2015)	State that CBT is a form of tourism that is gaining popularity, especially concerning the conservation and development of natural resources.
(Mtapuri and Giampiccoli, 2016).	" Community-based tourism is understood as tourism that is managed and controlled by the community
Kyrgyz CBT Association (2013)	"The practice of offering authentic, cost-effective travel services to make utilize local accommodation, gastronomy, music, art, crafts, and customs."
Thailand CBT Institute (2013)	‘Sustainable tourism in terms of the environment, society, and culture. It is run and owned by the community, for the community, and is there to allow visitors to learn more about the community and the people who live there’.
World Bank (2013)	"Community driven development" aspires to bring stakeholders a voice, including them in investigating their own needs and the decision-making that results from that, encourage them to take responsibility, and mobilize the majority of actors in a given community through a participatory process.

2.1.2. Potential Resource of Community Based Tourism

The Declaration of San Jose 2003 (cited in Hercert, 2009) lists the tenets of community-based tourism in Latin America. According to the declaration, community-based tourism should not be directly copied from outside sources as it has the potential for local involvement and should be developed in a way that is socially and environmentally responsible, economically sustainable, and beneficial to the cultures. Community-based tourism initiatives should respect the following local celebrations, handicrafts, music, dance, costumes, myths, and legends. Additionally, local food products and culinary traditions should be prioritized by the community's gastronomie service (Maldonado, 2005, cited in Hokert, 2009). A source of locally a variable goods and services is very important for this community, and it is where arts and crafts are obtained. Additionally, it creates

opportunities for low-skill, unorganized sector operators who would not otherwise have access to the mainstream tourism industry, which is largely foreign-dominated. (Sebele, 2010; Braun, 2008; cooper, 2004) Prior researchers contended that an area's potential seemed to be attributable to the presence of community tourism potential (CBP). These CBT assets can include everything from cultural events to locally produced handicrafts to outdoor activities.

2.1.3. Community Perception and Attitude towards Community Based Tourism

Knowledge of locals' perceptions towards tourism development is highly required in order to know the significance and value of local participation (Pearce et al., 1996). Communities are not homogeneous groups of likeminded people rather they are a collection of individuals with mixed feelings in relation to their perception towards tourism (Lepp, 2008 as cited in Claiborne, 2010). Therefore, research into the history of local perceptions towards tourism development can help planners in a significant way. If it is known why local community support or oppose the tourism development, it will be easier to select those developments which can minimize negative social impacts and maximize support for alternative modes of tourism that have positive impacts to the community (Williamson & Lawson, 2001). Further, it is recommended that to consider local issues and personal values of local communities rather than describing them with demographic variables and factors, will be more supportive when understanding and interpreting community perceptions (Ibid.). Johnson et al. (1994) discussed community perceptions in a rural area by relating it with an economic dimension.

In rural communities where low economic activity and low tourism development, communities have high expectations for future tourism development, and have hence more positive perceptions towards tourism development. The author concluded that locals' perceptions towards tourism are related to the level of economic activity within the community (Johnson et al., 1994). On the other hand, King et al. (1993) proposed that the perception of residents towards tourism depend on its economic benefits and social costs. However, the awareness of certain negative impacts of the existed tourism development does not necessarily lead to opposition towards further tourism development (King et al., 1993). Mason & Cheyne (2000) argued that if the local communities feel that their identity to be endangered by the tourism industry, they will develop doubtful and worst hostile attitudes towards tourism. The researcher further suggests that the size of the community is important to consider their reactions towards tourism. Therefore, smaller destinations are likely to react more strongly to the tourism development since the impacts will be a lot more visible to them.

Further, McCool and Martin, 1994) studied that those locals who have a stronger attachment to their community have stronger views, which means that they are more informed and hence more concerned about tourism development, regarding both positive and negative impacts. Most negative perceptions of the local communities tend to appear from the following conditions; First, the presence of tourists in tourist destinations, Second, the demonstration effect of tourism development and Third, foreign ownership and employment. Demonstration effect is behavioral effect that occurred on locals through. Residents frequently attracted by the visible material superiority of visitors and may try to copy their behavior and spending patterns” (Wall and Mathieson, 2006). However, observing and interacting with visitors can benefit locals as well, if it encourages local communities to adopt and work for the things they lack in their community. It can lead to the process of development, or it may lead to dependency, reinforcing existing social discrepancy and weak structures. In this case, only a few members of the community participate and, consequently gains from tourism schemes (Wall & Mathieson, 2006)

2.1.4. Community Participation

To evaluate the level of participation in any community in a tourist destinations area based on the ladder citizen participation as suggested by Sherry Arnstein (1969). The "redistribution of power" for those who lack resources stood at the foundation of this strategy. The researcher put up an eight-level typology of involvement, with two levels denoting non-participation, three levels denoting tokenism, and three levels denoting citizen power the level at the top of the ladder, this are a base for this study to assess the participation of stakeholders and local community in study area. These are the eight steps and Locals are finally active change agents at the top of the ladder. According to this perspective, citizens reach the top rung of the ladder where they actively participate and resolve their problems. The researcher will expect that community-based tourism development in this study. This is regarded as advantageous for Dorze village if it could act as a vehicle to promote the locals' livelihood, leadership, key stakeholders, and the local community. Also, CBT could be viewed as positive if it were functional, consistently improving, and being evaluated.

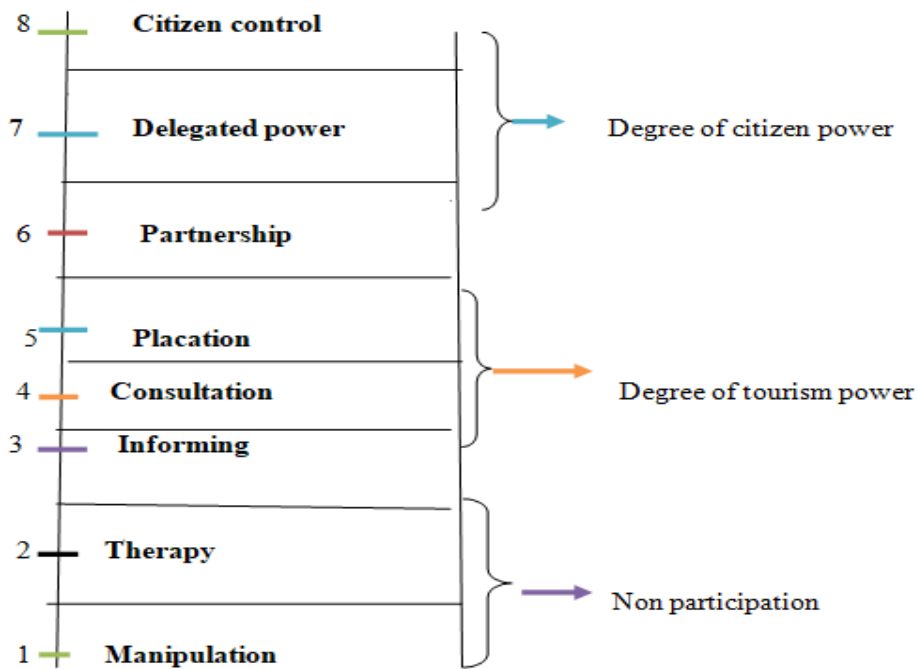


Figure 1 -2 Eight Rungs on the Ladder of Participation

Sources: (Arnstein, 1969)

2.1.5. Theoretical Foundation of the Study

The core point of community-based tourism approach (CBTA) is the empowerment of local communities and there by involving them in the planning and decision-making in the tourism development. The local communities are motivated enough to participate in various aspects related to tourism business and other aspects related to the community-based tourism practices. This study used community ‘ladder of citizen participation’ model developed by Arnstein (1969). The model suggests that community participation in development endeavor can come in eight levels, each of which is characterized by different features.

- 1) **Manipulative participation:** Typically, government or responsible individuals develop tourism development without consulting the public or local leaders. The privileged reap the benefit, while others from lower social classes might not. Participation is simply just present on official boards with people's representatives who are not elected and hold no power.

- 2) **Therapy:** Depending on this stage of tourism development in the tourist destination site, community attitudes change at this stage. Or the indigenous residents lack perceptions about the development of community-based tourism.
- 3) **Informing or passive participation:** People are considered aware of community tourism development programs that have already been decided. Without considering the options put forth by the locals, the developers manage the projects. It involves project management or administration making decisions without consulting the public or soliciting feedback. The only external professionals who have access to the information are being shared.
- 4) **Participation by Consultation:** Local residents participate by being consulted, and outsiders take in views. Both the problems and solutions are defined by outside experts who may change them in response to public feedback. The consultative approach does not permit any participation in decision-making, and professionals are not obligated to respect the views of everyone else.
- 5) **Placement or interaction:** At this stage, people are more actively involved. Selected members of the local community are involved in the planning process by creating committees, boards, or advisory committees to achieve predetermined objectives linked to project development or the promotion of tourism products.
- 6) **Partnership:** partnerships can be of two distinct types and involve both internal and external stakeholders. An external partnership is a situation where the collaboration contains numerous other services and products linked to the CBT venture (CBTV) but excludes the CBT initiative itself, which is external to it. However, effective collaboration amongst major stakeholders is the sole approach for community-based tourism to succeed. The collaboration might include everything from funding distribution through grants and loans to support with marketing and training. Through strategic networking and partnerships between local communities, government, NGOs, universities, and private enterprises, local community members will be given the knowledge, abilities, and self-assurance they need to develop CBT practices.
- 7) **Delegated Power:** At this level, it is possible for the public to acquire the majority of the decision-making power over a certain plan or program. They can be given the authority to develop and carry out a project on their own to enhance community based tourism.
- 8) **Citizen Control:** Residents that are actively involved in their communities have a say in the types of businesses, industries, and employment opportunities that exist there. To ultimately

advance the CBT's aims of economic growth and poverty reduction, foster effective community leadership and increase community capability to run their own enterprises successfully.

2.1.6. Challenges Facing Community Based Tourism (CBT)

The core point in CBT is active community participation in the development of the tourism industry likewise viewed as a development strategy based on decisions and resource needs made by the community. Tosun (2000) found that the community seems to need actively own and manage its tourism resource once it has developed, allowing for greater benefits to be retained within the community. However, it seems miraculous when tourism is being used to promote community development. (Sheyvens, 2002). Prior to beginning the development of a tourism operation, these challenges must be identified since the degree of success varies depending on a lot of factors known as CBT development challenges.

Gebeyaw (2011) noted that the barriers to the growth and stability of CBT initiatives were evaluated in this portion of the literature review. The heterogeneous nature of the communities is one of the challenges. Communities are undoubtedly divided into several functions based on a complex interaction of class, gender, and ethnic considerations, and particular families or individuals are inclined to assert privileges due to the apparent position. In such conditions, it is doubtful that community members will have equal access to the benefits of tourism and participation in its development (Choi & Sirakaya, 2006).

Another issue with adopting tourism as a strategy for community development, according to Scheyens (2002), is that communities are vulnerable to exploitation even though they truly lack the information and power necessary to compete with other stakeholders in the tourism industry.

If funding is not available locally, there will be a loss of control to outside interests, which is contrary to the goals of CBT, which seem to be important to practice and are suggested. Timothy (2002) stated that challenges to the implementation of CBT can be related to information accessibility, socio-cultural traditions, gender and ethnicity economic concerns, lack of awareness, and a lack of cooperative relationships. According to Ndlovu and Rogerson (2004), it is evident that a variety of elements possibly have an impact on whether any community-based tourism initiatives in the developing world are successful. Some of these outcomes may be related to: the level of demand for the community's tourist attractions; challenges with information accessibility; the community's awareness of CBT and the availability of tourism expertise; the marginalization of

women and minorities in community decision-making; and the absence of crucial partnerships and cooperative agreements required to ensure the success of CBT.

Meams (2003), further pointed out, CBT should not be viewed as a result in and of itself, but rather as a tool for enabling underprivileged communities to retake control of their resources and land, to revitalize there, Low level of community involvement, Involving the community is a critically important and complex subject for successful CBT requires an understanding, and where possible a strengthening, of the legal rights and responsibilities of the community over land, resources and development. This should apply in particular to the tenure of community held lands and to rights over tourism, conservation and other uses on these lands, enabling the community to influence activity and earn income from tourism. It should also apply to participation in land use planning and development control over private property. It is important to remember that ecotourism is a business, as well as community led initiatives, private enterprise and investment should be encouraged where appropriate, within a structure which enables the community to benefit, and have decision-making power over the level and nature of tourism in its area (WWF, 2001).

Host communities can create barriers for the CBT practices. The success of the CBT business is significantly influenced by local traditions, the availability and quality of social amenities, and attitudes towards tourists. The community strives to enhance management, entrepreneurial, and marketing skills to ensure that they separate into the market and attempt to achieve a bigger share of benefits from the tourism industry. The lack of certain skills needed in the tourism industry also hinders the progress of CBT projects. (Sebele, 2010) confirmed that, tourism-related local economic viability is increased by a warm and welcoming host community. (Silva and Mc Dill, 2004) scholars argued that local resistance to tourism in general and an increase in visitors would harm opportunities derived from tourism. Therefore, in order to reap its benefits, host community support and involvement in the planning and implementation of tourism are essential (Cooper, 2004).

Drumm and Moore (2005) highlighted that the institutional structure, the level of human capital available, and the tourism policy all play a significant role in how well CBT would succeed. As an alternative to sustainable development, CBT calls for the government to create and enforce specific laws, legislation, and regulations. Additionally, it advocates for the presence of strong institutional frameworks that promote the growth of CBT. Furthermore, good leadership is crucial for CBT development in order to convey and combine national and tourism-related goals. Government

proposes that special tourism regulations being kept in place in tourist destinations and protected areas. In fact, for the locals to directly benefit from the development of hotspots in and around their homeland and from the developing community-based tourism, the government is the only. Drumm and Moore's (2005) argument, the government's unique duties in CBT developments include:

- Creating linkage and integration between CBT projects and other related projects takes place in the tourism destinations.
- Provision of technical assistance through the established government departments
- Undertaking of market research and promoting community based tourism product and destinations through tourism bureau.
- Providing direct financial support.
- Formulation and enforcement of policies which allow for the flexible development of community based tourism enterprises.
- Licensing and registering of activities related to tourism

The prevalence of community tourism potential determines an area's CBT potential (Braun, 2008). These prospective tourism resources are referred to as "community-based tourism assets" and can include outdoor recreation, handicrafts from the area, and cultural activities. (Cooper, 2004) Despite the fact that there are resources for developing community tourism, these prospects are limited by the availability of resources like water supplies and land that can be accessed. The lack of infrastructure development in the development areas, such as roads, airports, and extensive electricity, can alter not only the amount and type of tourists, but also the flows of money from tourism (Silva and Dill, 2004).

Furthermore, Gebeyaw (2011) stated that, the loss of access to a number of natural resources is a significant barrier impeding CBT's development. In order to create potential attractions, physical infrastructure is crucial in the tourism industry. However, if there are poor road conditions close to attraction sites, it will hurt these attractions' competitiveness in the market with more sophisticated attractions. Therefore, even if road transportation is a part of tourism, it might have a detrimental effect on the growth of tourist. (Cooper, 2004) notes that, the failure of CBT projects in the Caribbean is due to a lack of marketing skills and resources. If the community is not properly trained in how to market their community or if they just lack the resources to successfully grow themselves, a CBT project will lack marketing capability. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) highlighted in 2006 that inadequate visitor numbers caused by misguided marketing or a lack of tourism understanding

among local communities were as, a major factor in the failure of many CBT programs in the past. It is challenging for CBT projects to enter the market due to factors such as the lack of business skills of local communities regarding how to commercialize their product and minimal cooperation with tourism businesses that would bring in much-needed expertise along with remote, inaccessible locations or unsatisfactory products. (Mitchell and Muckosy, 2008; Mitchell and Scheyvens, 2007; Epler, 2008) Whereas it regards to poor governance, CBT approaches frequently presume that communities are homogenous and share common interests when in fact they are complicated networks of class, gender, and ethnicity where some people or families enjoy privileged status.

Mitchell and Muckosy (2008) note that, due to a lack of consistent effect data that is consistent and verifiable, determining CBT success is challenging. Despite the fact that clearly observable benefits are challenging to prove, the concept is nonetheless appealing. Goodwin and Santilli (2009), who noted that the number of research about the true contribution of CBT to economic development and conservation is quite low, they continue to emphasize how crucial it is to track, evaluate, and report the results of these initiatives in order to ascertain if communities and households have gained or incurred. Despite the criticism, a number of CBT project case studies have found significant outcomes can be obtained under specific situations, including a continuous flow of funds, sound business plans, good technical assistance, and creative market connections (Mitchell and Ashley, 2010).

2.1.7. Community-Based Tourism Indicators as Successful Model

The universal Community-based Tourism model that could be used in all types of communities is difficult to find since each community has its own characteristics and situations (Karacaoglu & Birdir, 2017). However, if community-based tourism meets a set of criteria, it is regarded as an effective model. Goodwin and Santili (2009) state that community-based tourism initiatives seem to be successful if they promote social capital and empowerment, local economic development, livelihoods, environmental preservation, and commercial viability. The universal way Community-based tourism model in incorporating the principles of the ladder of participation, power redistribution, cooperation processes, and social capital. (Okazaki, 2008) noted that maintaining balance and harmony between the local initiatives and tourist happiness, as well as the resources available to residents, is vital to community-based tourism (APTEC, 2001). In more, Asker (2010) further stated that community-based tourism can be implemented successfully if; all stakeholders

have the same understanding and ensure everyone is engaged in community-based tourism planning and practice, allowing the community to have a participatory tourism assessment, the community should decide the type of community participation, community-based tourism should be fit with existing development plans, and community-based tourism should be endorsed by the policy environment. In more detail, Karacaoglu & Birdir (2017) have developed the following criteria for the Community-based Tourism Model's Success namely community participation, benefit, and resource sharing, preservation of tourism resources, stakeholder collaboration, local leadership, local ownership, tourist satisfaction, improved life quality, local innovation, and shared sense of responsibility.

Table 3: 4 . Drivers of Successful Community -Based Tourism Development Model

Goodwin and Santilli (2009)	Okazaki(2008)	Aptec (2010)	Asker et al.(2010)	Karacaoglu & birdir (2017)	CBT Factors
Social capital	Community participation	Balance& harmony among the living Environment	A common understanding among stakeholders	Community participation	Community Participation
Empowerment	Power redistribution	Resources management	Decision-making	Preservation	Leadership
Local economic development	Collaboration	Visitor satisfaction	Supported by the policy environment	Stakeholders collaboration	Power distribution
Livelihood	Social Capital		Community Involvement	Local leadership	Empowerment
Conservation				Local ownership	Resources and benefits management
Commercial Viability				Tourists satisfaction	Stakeholder – collaboration
				Increase life quality	Conservation
				Local innovation	Social capital
				Shared-sense of responsibility	Livelihood/life Quality
					Shared sense of responsibility

To generalize these indicators will give insight into community-based practice within the community. Each element provides guidelines for how community-based tourism can be used in tourism development. Each sub-indicator seeks to measure the gap between the ideal model and reality. Additionally, based on the difference, it would be easy to look for a solution to enhance the implementation of the community-based tourism approach. To make it evident how community-based tourism should be used in tourism development, if community-based tourism integrates a few key elements, it might also be considered an excellent model. These indicators will give insight into community-based practice in the community. The ultimate implementation of community-based tourism in the development is indicated by each factor. It would be easy to find a solution to enhance the application of the community-based tourism approach based on differences. The indicator seeks to gauge how far the ideal model deviates from reality.

2.1.8. Community Based Tourism Development Planning Model

In general, it is believed that the tourism industry is growing exponential rate and continually jeopardizing various regions around the world. Its advantages and disadvantages for the areas where it is present have been extensively covered in the literature. Reid (2003) contends that traditional tourism planning is carried out from social reform and/or policy analysis perspective. These planning theories implement a top-down approach and rely heavily on government intervention, knowledge, and funding. These viewpoints involve professionals who conduct a scientific, logical analysis of the situation and choose an appropriate course of action to be implemented locally.

Reid (2003) argues that social learning and mobilizations theories are more appropriate perspectives to apply to community-based tourism development since they reflect the perspectives of the local community residents who live with the effects of tourism development on a daily basis. This is true even though these types of approaches may be appropriate from a corporate point of view and in some contexts. Utilizing local collective knowledge linked with action (social mobilizations) and taking into consideration the political environment in which planning is taking place are the cornerstones of social learning. Reid (2003) claims that using a community-based strategy for tourism development built on a social learning or mobilizations framework can help with its implementation and sustainability while these projects frequently receive more community support and buy-in from an inclusive perspective.

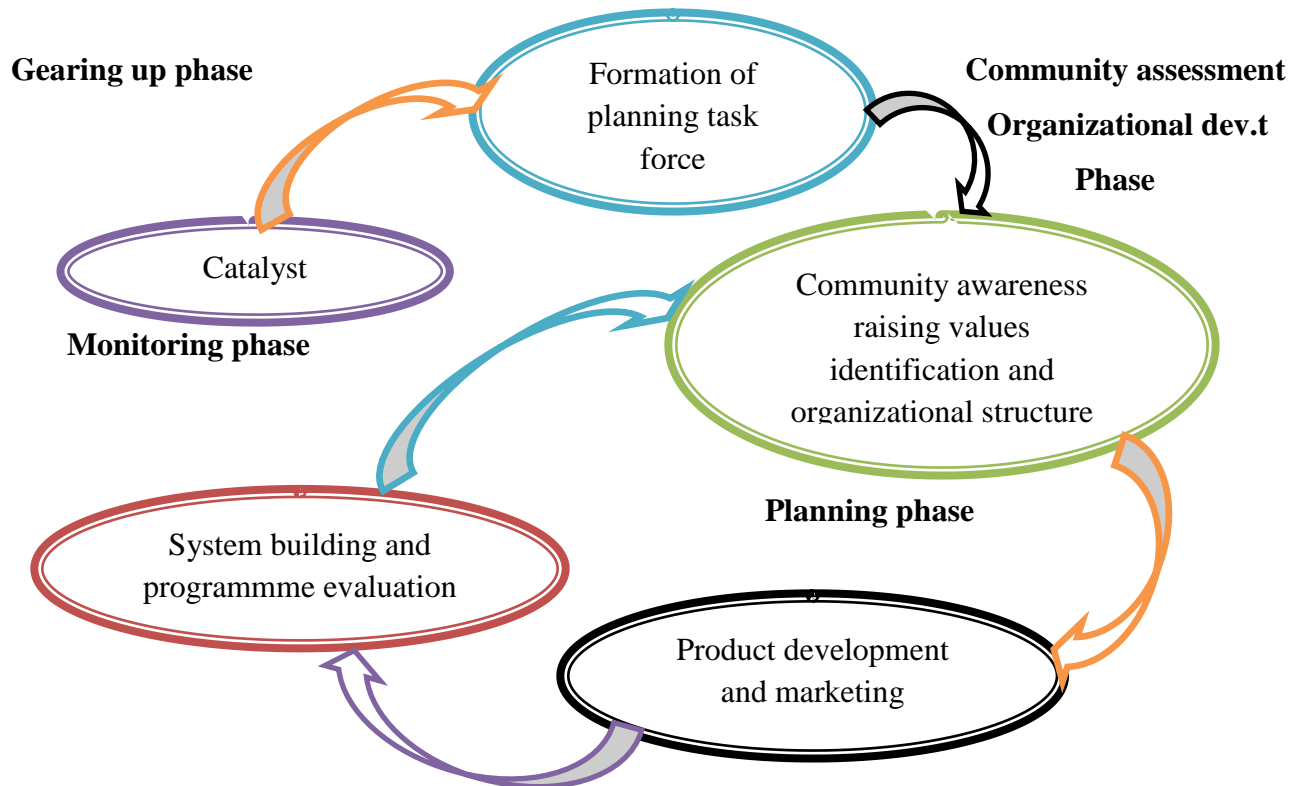


Figure 2-2: Community-based-tourism development planning model

Source: (Reid's, 2003)

Reid's (2003) community-based tourism development planning model is illustrated in Figure 2. The model clearly shows that the process starts with a single catalyst who gives the planning process its initial leadership; frequently, this calls for the inclusion of an outside expert to facilitate the community group. The next step is to form a task force (or action committee) made up of people with technical know-how, stakes in the plan's eventual outcomes, and an interest in the interests of the community as a whole.

The next phase of the model is crucial while it involves raising awareness about issues related to tourism development and seeking their involvement in choosing the key components of the final product. By including local residents in the visioning and planning of their community's future in relation to tourism developments, this stage deviates from conventional entrepreneurial approaches to tourism planning. This stage calls for "high level expertise in the fields of community development and group facilitation. In order to organize the community to take control of the process, it will take time and effort to implement this stage of the process (Reid 2003).

Community members should develop the following abilities as a result of this process. The "Community Assessment and Organizational Development" phase closely resembled Reid's model as well. Then, marketing is created with the goal of luring travelers who find the available goods appealing (Reid, 2003). A later date will be chosen to carry out the actual product development and marketing strategy. To recognize the value of community engagement and the constraints on resources and heavy reliance on volunteers that face rural communities. It was possible to determine historical perceptions of tourism and what the development priorities had been by reviewing earlier studies.

2.1.9. Community Based Tourism Development

The development of community-based tourism does not always have a positive impact on local communities. On the other hand, community-based tourism is considered a concept or theory and can even be seen as something naive and unreal (Blackstock, 2005; Ghaderi and Henderson, 2012). Also, Xi et al. (2015) explained that tourism development in rural areas poses a risk of natural damage and land diversion. This is like what happened in Gougezhuang Village, Yesanpo, China, where forest land was converted into tourism accommodation land, residential land was converted into tourism accommodation and entertainment land, and other land transformed into tourism shopping and catering land.

Salazar (2012) explains the shortcomings of community-based tourism, especially regarding the limited quality of human resources in receiving guests, including cleanliness, accommodation that does not have good standards, and guiding tourists. Mtapuri and Giampiccoli (2016) added the importance of the role of local resources as the spearhead of community-based tourism development, so it needs assistance from third parties. However, this assistance also has problems when the dependence of local communities on the facilitator arises. Some of the studies described above place community-based tourism as the main theme, focusing on discussing the positive and negative impacts that arise in the application of community-based tourism. However, the discussion of this concept is still not comprehensive, so this paper elaborates Community-based Tourism concepts, Opportunities, and Challenges; it explains coherently what the concept of community-based tourism looks like, as well as the opportunities and challenges that will arise when developing this concept in tourism activities.

2.2. Policy Review

The government of Ethiopia highly acknowledges the importance of tourism industry in the country. Since tourism policy is a guideline or framework that serves as a basis for decision making, it is essential to assess how it supports the development of community based tourism initiatives in a country. Ethiopia has got its first tourism development policy in 2009 with an aim to lead the sector on a broad base. The Ethiopian Tourism Development Policy (ETDP), as stated in *section 2[3] B*, ensures that community engagement in national tourism development initiatives is a fundamental principle of the program. This principle stated that it is preferable to engage communities at destinations in particular and the public in general to participate in and profit from the development in order to ensure sustainable tourism development and successfully promote the existing and future attractions (MoCT, 2009).

Moreover, as stated in *Section 3[5]* the policy promotes the collaborative relationship with local communities as one of its implementation strategies in order to achieve sustainable tourism development. In order to eliminate redundant costs and unnecessary use of resource and to produce better results, this subsection also highlighted the significance of coordination among local communities (MoCT, 2009). Furthermore, under *Section 4*, the policy clearly explained the responsibilities and roles of local communities at tourist attractions in the implementation of the policy. As explained in the policy document, giving responsibility and enabling them to play their role in the development process has the following positive impacts on the tourism development of the country.

The development of tourist attractions, products and services will be more effective if it is done by collaborating with the bodies that administering the resources as owners, and conserving and protecting these resources with a sense of ownership. If it is done, it is only necessary to tourism resources rather it not also enabling the community to become direct participants in and beneficiaries of the tourism development of the locality. Participating in the community in the tourism development also prepares the ground for the provision of appropriate care for guests who visiting the local attractions and extending hospitality to tourists. Beside of this, if the communities have the responsibility and role in the tourism development, it will create positive ground to protect their cultural and social values as well as the natural environment from negative influences of tourism, and they will take corrective measures rapidly when negative impacts occur (MoCT, 2009).

The overall evaluations of the formulation of the proclamations, policies, and can be considered as lucrative for the development of CBT. However in relation to CBT, the policy contains two key limitations. (1), there are no sections describing the need for CBT practices, and (2), there are no discussions about CBT engagement in tourism initiatives. As a result, there is a gap between the overall policy ideology and the actual engagements in the area of study. The Ethiopian Hotel Grading Program was created in 2015, with funding from the World Bank's project, Ethiopian Sustainable Tourism Development Program (ESTDP) project, (UNWTO, 2016).

The standardization of national services is being advanced by this program. However, this paper found from its observations and interviews that CBT contexts were missing from policies and that grassroots implementation of its practical applications was lacking. It was developed to create conducive environment among all the stakeholders. It was intended to support policies and strategies for the benefit of all pertinent parties, while also addressing the industry's severe flaws and enhancing the tourism sector and lowering poverty levels in the community. The basic principles of this policy document are: respecting pluralism; ensuring community participation and benefits; establishing management transparency and responsibility; forging partnerships; and strengthening the sector's ability to maximize benefits. The sharing's of benefits' are not equitable among local community, however, clearly described.

2.3. Empirical Review

There are only few studies conducted in Ethiopia on CBT. This could mainly be attributed to the fact that, the development of CBT in Ethiopia is at its infant stage. As a result, the enhancing community-based tourism developments have not been studied. Besides, many of the existing studies have focused on globally, nationally and regionally in very manageable themes. Even through empirical studies on CBT in an Ethiopian context are few; it is worth mentioning these studies. Moges (2018) formally informed that stakeholders' poor knowledge and perceptions towards community-based tourism at Lake Tana. The resulted in over exploitation of tourism resources and lack of discharging their responsibilities among mandated agencies, by employing narrative review of existing literature on the challenges and prospects of community-based tourism in Ethiopia. Assegid (2011) conducted study on uncovers how ecotourism activities in BMNP provide livelihood options for the local communities and ensure environmental conservation. The major finding of result revealed on the local communities' dependence on unsustainable use of the

natural resources of park continues to exist. Research Stakeholders' collaboration and CBET Models not examined gap.

Mulugeta (2011) conducted study on Community Based Ecotourism as a tool for Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable development Simien Mountains National Park. The finding result revealed on CBET in SMNP is an effective, efficient and sustainable approach for conserving biodiversity ii. There is transparent accountability between stakeholders. The researcher focuses on the following of issues regarding its full utilization and that, in order for any attempt to success, which need be addressed. According to, Cherinet (2008) conducted study on development of community-based ecotourism in Adwa and its environs. The major results include a mountain environment with a variety of natural and cultural heritage items in Adwa. The study relies more on issues that arise in protected areas, such as conflict interests over resource use, a lack of participation and knowledge, a lack of infrastructure and facilities, insufficient funding, and other issues.

Additionally, Daniel (2011) assessed the challenges and opportunities for the establishment of community-based ecotourism in Awash National Park Area. The major findings of the study Indicated that, Poor infrastructure and facilities, trekking pass, parking facilities, all weather roads, camping sites, clean water, electricity, and healthy and other facilities conflict over resource usage and sever lack of trained manpower as being the major hindering factors for CBET.

Moreover, Aregawi (2016) assessed the challenges and prospects of ecotourism development in the case Kelela woreda, Amhara region Ethiopia. The major findings of study indicate that there is potential for CBET development in the region. The study also revealed that inadequate capacity building, unfair partnership agreements, a lack of skills, a lack of community involvement in park concerns, and tourism planning posed the main challenges to CBET development. Gamo Zone is endowed with potential tourism resources including the famous natural tourist sites of Arbamich, a source of forty springs and others. However, due to the fact that this study is geographically delimited only to Dorze village and thematically it will delimit to the assessing the practices of community-based tourism development the case of Dorze village. This implies other Gamo Zone tourism destinations are not part of this study.

2.4. Research or Knowledge Gap

Various investigations on the growth of community-based tourism have been done. Some of them were intended to illustrate how local communities actively involved in community-based tourism initiatives. Eylla (2019) showed that community-based tourism development empowered local community participation to the level of consultation and placation, partnership and delegation of power. Claudia and Marina (2020) further stated that community-based tourism efforts at three Bali villages enhanced the level of participation in partnerships and collaboration. Regarding current practices of community-based tourism developments, it boosted the passion of locals to manage tourist attractions, encouraged active engagement of the local community, and developed tourism village institutions. In addition Amare, Bogale, and Li (2021) found challenges that hinder the development of handicrafts as a product of tourism. Consequently, the researchers indicated as; lack of financial resources, poor marketing, promotion and distribution, lack of basic infrastructure, poor innovation and technology adaptation, lack of education and training facilities, challenge of industrialization and mass production, absence of adequate souvenir shops, and low interest from young generations to join and work in the handicraft industry are the challenges.

In particular studies done at the study site were oriented to assess tourism benefits (Ayele, 2015), external tourism development supports (Amare, Tolkach, and King, 2019), and Etalem (2019) confirmed the implication of host-guest interaction for quality of tourist experiences in the case of Dorze, Southern Ethiopia. The researcher employed mixed research approach. The findings of the study revealed that Dorze village is endowed with both natural and cultural tourist attractions, but, infrastructure and accommodation establishments are not adequate. Therefore; the focus of this study is on the existing of tourism product, the prevailing CBT practice, the perception of locals towards CBT, as well as the challenges hampering CBT development in the study area. Besides, the practices of community based tourism at the grassroots in the Dorze village. This study is designed to fill this research gap.

2.5. Conceptual Framework of the Study

The conceptual framework of this study, which is developed based on review of literature, describes the community-based tourism development the case Dorze village.

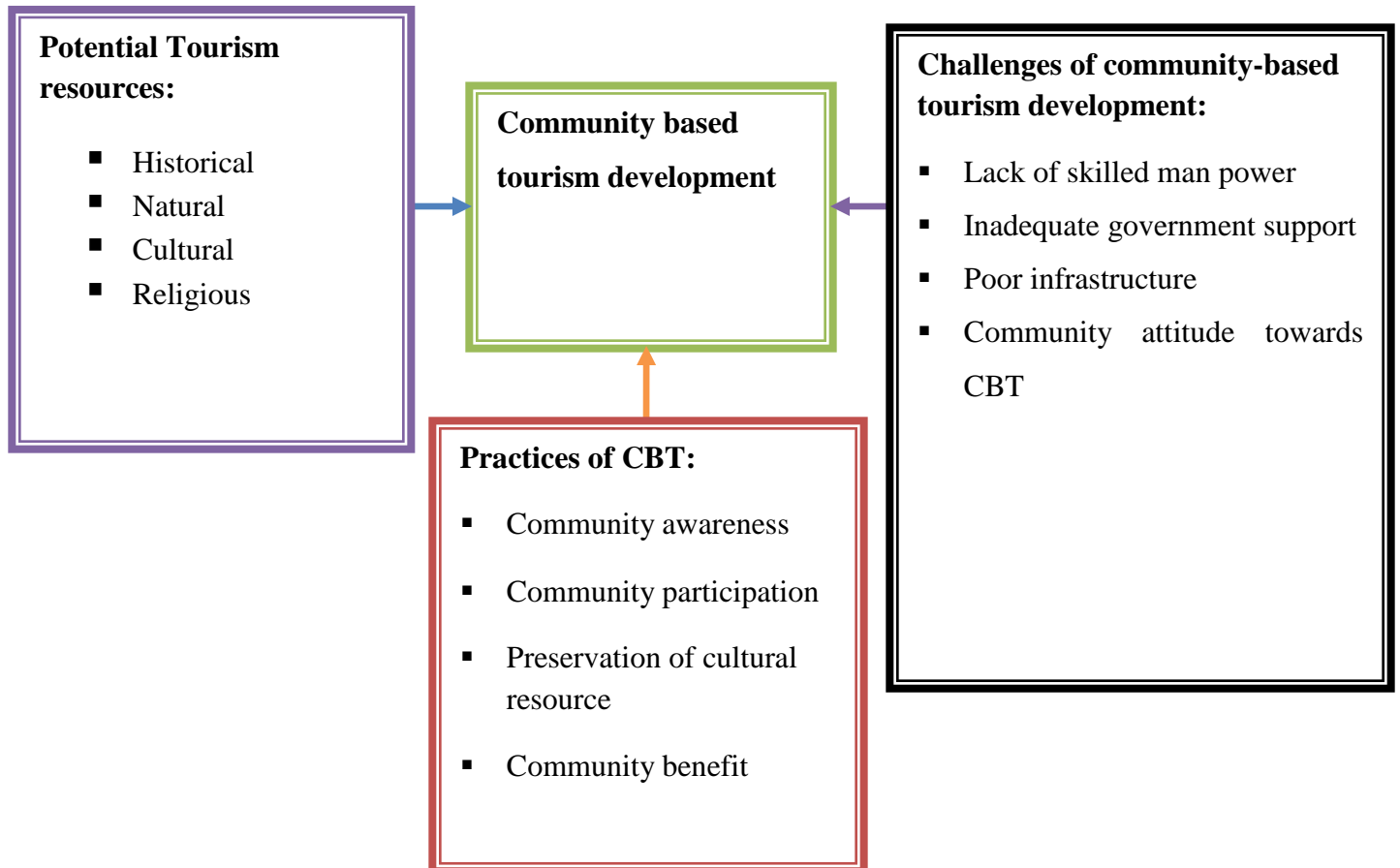


Figure 3-2: A conceptual framework of the study

[Source: Own formulation based on literature review, 2022]

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3. Introduction

This section discusses the research methodology that was used in this study. It began with description of study area, (i.e., Dorze village) then followed by brief discussion of research approach and design, target population and sampling method, and data collection instruments, reliability and validity of data collection instruments, method of data analysis, and ethical considerations.

3.1. Description of Study Area

In Ethiopia's Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region, Dorze village is located in the Gamo Zone. As per Dorze oral histories, their society was initially made up of 25 clans that originated from various places but later came together as one to reside in the Gamo Highlands. At a height of around 2600 meters above sea level, the Dorze live on the eastern side of the highland above Lake Abaya. Its latitude and longitude are 60° 11' 57"N and 370° 64' 17"E, respectively. The community is located 493 km south of Addis Ababa, 7 km from Chench, and 30 kilometers from Arba Minch, the main settlement in the Gamo Zone. Dorze is a community that is a part of the Gamo, a larger ethnic group, and they are known as Gamo and they belong to the larger Afro-Asiatic language family and they are Omotic speaking. Dorze bordered with the people who inhabit the Gamo highland in the east with Otchollo people who live on the top of the hill of the Gamo highland (http://www.pbases.com/sergio_pes/dorze_people).

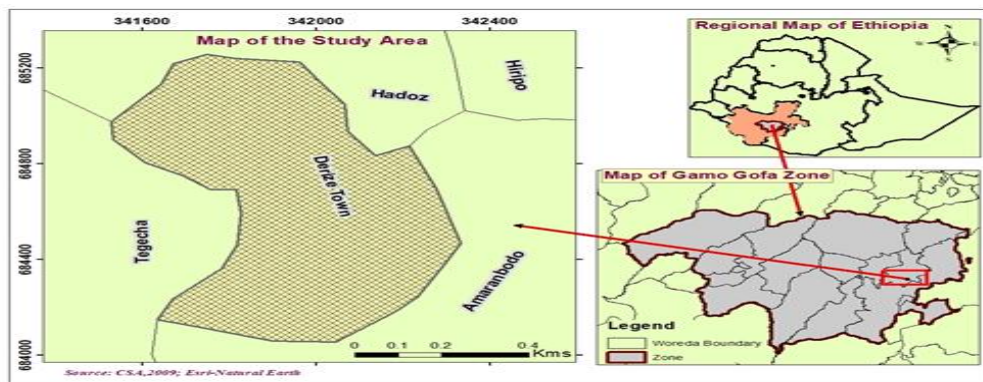


Figure 3-1: Map of the Study Area (Source: CSA, 2009 Esri - Natural Earth).

3.2. Research Approach

The researcher applied combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches (mixed approach). The rationale behind is that more and verified data can be obtained through applying both methods in a single social science research. Moreover, to cross-check and verify the results obtained by each of the above two strategies, triangulation method was applied. Therefore, qualitative data was gathered through direct interviews, key informants and observation, while quantitative data were gathered using survey questionnaire. The reason for the choice of a survey method was to obtain comparable data from the sample and also it helps the researcher to collect data using optimum cost and time. Furthermore, the study applied descriptive research design as it helps to describe the state of affairs with regard to CBT development.

3.3. Method of Data Collection

In order to meet the research objectives, pertinent data was gathered via questionnaire, interview, structured observation and document review. Survey questionnaire was used to gather data mainly from the sampled community households to gauge their attitudes towards CBT development.

3.3.1. Survey Method

The researcher used survey method for a systematic method for gathering information from (a sample of) entities for the purposes of constructing quantitative descriptors of the attributes of the larger population of which the entities are members.

3.3.1.1. Survey Design

To achieve the objective of the study the researcher employed descriptive statistics that was used to describe the characteristics and nature of the existing situation in the study area.

3.3.1.2. Study Population

The target populations for this study were Chenecha woreda cultural and tourist office, local tour guides, loges, restaurants, traditional costume and souvenir shops, as well as residents of the area, destination managers and tourism experts from the Dorze village. There are 12 kebeles in Dorze village overall, but for this study, 3 (three kebeles) of those kebeles were selected. These are Dorze 01- kebele, Hayzo, and Amarana bodo. The basis for this selection was due to their proximity to the tourist attraction sites and hence greater chance to contact (encounter) with domestic and foreign

tourists. Additionally, compared to the other twelve kebeles, these three village kebele have a higher population and household size.

3.3.1.3. Sampling Techniques

The researcher used non-probability and probability sampling methods which includes purposive and stratified random sampling technique divides the population into separate groups, called strata, and then selects a simple random sample from each stratum. The data were collected via a survey questionnaire that was delivered to households in according to randomly selected area. Moreover, purposive sampling method was used to select target population who has the concept of community based tourism. These respondents were chosen for their appropriateness to provide pertinent answer to the research questions. Since it is difficult sample size for qualitative data, the researcher determined sample size based on theoretical saturation, i.e., until the point where additional new information becomes nonexistent.

Based on purposive sampling in study area, the researcher used unstructured and semi structured interview or (closed ended and open ended questions) the numbers of interviewees from sample frame determined purposively as follows; 3 from local tour guide, 9 from service providers, 3 tourism experts from Chench Woreda culture and tourism office, 2 form destination managers, as well as interview for village leaders and key informants. So, the respondents were identified based on their accessibility and specific criteria (education level, age, and demographic background of the respondent's) in the course of investigation have occurred in the study area and to participate in this study

3.3.1.4. Sample size Determination

Since the primary data sources per each specific objective is different, sampling method and sample size is different for different group of respondents. So, in order to get pertinent information regarding the challenges facing CBT development, the head of the Chench woreda culture and tourism office was chosen in part on purpose. To gather information about CBT development practices and existing tourism resources, respectively, the department heads of attraction development and tourism development at Chench Woreda Culture and Tourism Office were purposefully picked.

According to data from Chench Woreda government administration office (2021), the total number of households in three kebeles was 822 (Hayzo, Amarana bodo, and Dorze 01 kebele, is 250, 200,

and 372, respectively). Therefore, based on Yemane formula (1967) with confidence level 95 percent and confidence interval (error margin) 5 percent, sample size for each kebele is computed, as

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

Where: n = sample size

N = Total number of the households

e = error which is taken 5% as the confidence level is 95%

$$n = \frac{822}{1 + 822(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{822}{1 + 822(0.0025)} = \frac{822}{1 + 2.055} = \frac{822}{3.055} = 269.067 \approx 269$$

Table 1: 2 Sample size of study from each three kebeles

Sample unities	Household size in each kebele's	Sample Size	
From three kebeles			
Hayzo kebele	$N_1= 250$	$n * N_1 / N = 269 * 250 / 822$	$n_1= 82$
Amarana bodo kebele	$N_2= 200$	$n * N_2 / N = 269 * 200 / 822$	$n_2=65$
Dorize 01- kebele	$N_3= 372$	$n * N_3 / N = 269 * 372 / 822$	$n_3= 122$
Total	822		269

Even though the planned total sample size is 269, from the total 263 survey respondents were interested to fill the questionnaire papers. To segregate 2, 1, and 3 from Hayzo, Amarana and Dorze 01- kebele respectively, were not interested to complete questionnaire. However, a total of 263 papers were collected while the remaining 1 was not returned back. So, the survey data of only 262 respondents was provided for analysis.

3.3.1.5. Survey Questionnaire

Survey questions in which the respondent is asked to select an answer from among a list provided by the researcher. Questionnaire was prepared in a way to answer the research questions. Likert scale items were used to measure locals' attitude towards CBT practices in the study area. Questionnaire helps to generate quantitative data that can be explained in terms of descriptive statistics (such as frequency, percentage) and allows making comparisons. To avoid possible difficulties while

responding to the research questions, the questionnaires were completed with support of data enumerator.

3.3.2. Interview

In order to gather qualitative data, the researcher conducted semi-structured interview with the head of the culture and tourism office, head of Dorze Village, tour guides' association, hotel managers, and owners of traditional costume and souvenir shops. Interview is said to be a valuable source of information especially to understand in-depth thoughts of respondents.

3.3.3. Observation

Finally, the researcher undertook field observation to acquire supplementary data on tourism resources in the study area. The researcher observed the field in structured personal observation, because, structured observation is considered appropriate in descriptive studies.

3.4. Data Sources

3.4.1. Primary Sources

In order to attain the proposed objectives of the study, First hand data was collected from community households, employees of Chench Woreda Culture and Tourism office and tourism businesses found in the study area.

3.4.2. Secondary Sources

Secondary data was obtained from published and unpublished material of the culture and tourism office, research articles and others document sources.

3.5. Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

To achieve the objective of the study the researcher employed descriptive statistics that was used to describe the characteristics and nature of the existing situation in the study area. Thus, quantitative data gathered using questionnaire was processed through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) software version 24 and analyzed via descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage). The data is then presented in graphs and tables at the end. First it was systematically coded in the form of frequency and then tabulated and discussed. Moreover, qualitative data gathered through key informant interview was analyzed using thematic analysis. Finally, conclusions were made based on the findings/results of the study and recommendations were forwarded based on the data analyzed.

3.6. Reliability and Validity of the Instrument

Reliability analysis is important in this study in order to measure the consistency of the results. The researcher checked the alpha value of the data before and after collecting data. However, the alpha value which is more than 0.70 and 0.9 considered as reliable. For instance, if the Cronbach's alpha is below 0.50, it indicates that one or two of the items need to be deleted in order to improve the Cronbach's coefficient alpha (Saunders et al. 2007). This study adopted the Sustainable Tourism Attitude Scale (SUS-TAS) developed by Choi and Sirakaya (2005) that consists of 43 items in order to applied in Dorize village. Residents were asked to state their level of agreement with these items on a 5-point Liker scale (1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree). In order to evaluate resident support for community based tourism development. It measures 7 dimensions and in each seven domain has different dimensions of Community Based and Sustainable tourism.

To meet consistency or reliability of the instruments, the researcher first pilot test in order to capture reliability of the instruments, residents "attitude towards community based tourism development by explicitly integrating seven sustainability criteria, namely, environmental sustainability, economic benefits, the socio-cultural impact of tourism, community-based benefits, visitor satisfaction, long-term planning and community participation. The table below shows the cronbach coefficient alpha for the variables developed by researcher for this study. The questionnaire items were originally prepared in English language and were translated into Amharic by the researcher and then back-translated into English.

Table 3:4 Reliability of the measurement scales

Variables	No of items	Cronbach alpha	Source
Environmental sustainability	9	.96	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)
Perceived social cost	8	.92	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)
Perceived economic benefits	7	.94	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)
Community Participation	4	.72	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)
Long term planning	6	.93	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)
Visitor satisfaction	4	.78	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)
Community centered economy	4	.94	Choi and Sirakaya (2005)

3.6.1. Validity of the Instruments

Validity tests are conducted to select and assess the final items of the construct that are finally used for statistical testing. The face validity of the instrument for the present study ensured as items are identified from extensive review of related literature and reviewed by the research advisor. Pilot test was then conducted for the instrument similar to the population for the study. The purpose of the pre-testing was to refine the questionnaire and to assess the validity of measures.

The validity of the instrument was ensured by discussing the items in the instrument with the advisor, and their advice including suggestions, clarifications, and inputs in the order of the questions was checked. The researcher looked out for copyright of published documents relating to the data to help validation. This recommendation was used to modify the instrument as needed to ensure the accuracy of the data for effective data collection.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

The respondents must be treated fairly as part of the research's ethical considerations, and all significant ethical issues pertaining to the study's methodology, including anonymity, privacy, deceit, accuracy, and confidentiality, must be addressed (Neuman, 2000). The Addis Ababa Institutional Review Board (IRB) is responsible to make sure that all research complies with the moral guidelines set forth by Addis Ababa University. First and foremost, this research requires confidentiality. Consequently, the researcher was forbidden from writing the participants' names on the questionnaires to prevent revealing their identities. Instead, the researcher employed pseudonyms to distinguish participants from one another; the only one who is aware of the participants' real identities. Only with the participants' permission were interviews audio recorded, and it was made sure that all audio recordings were transparent to the participants in order to further ensure confidentiality.

The researcher kept the physical data forms, like data sheets, survey responses, and consent forms, in a secure and all electronic files containing the encoded data were password-protected on the researcher's personal laptop. After five years, the researcher preserved the files and then deleted them. Finally, participation was absolutely optional. Participants could choose whether to participate in the study without receiving any compensation or negative consequences, as stated in the informed consent form. Additionally, if participants had already given their agreement to participate, they still had the freedom to withdraw from the study at any time with no repercussions.

The participants' comfort in participating in the planned study is made easier by conducting the interviews in an ethical manner. The researcher also advised participants to review and sign the informed consent forms so that they often participate of their own free will and in accordance with ethical standards. Forms for informed consent outlined all the details participants needed to be aware of before consenting to participate. Before each interview began, the subjects completed informed consent forms and returned them. Their signatures confirmed that they were aware of the researches entailed, and that they did not consent to participate under coercion.

However, the researcher made it clear through the informed consent forms that individuals might stop participating at any point without facing any consequences. The techniques the researcher used to preserve participant confidentiality and prevent ethical violations while recording responses were detailed in the informed permission forms. The researcher developed alphanumeric codes. These codes were used consistently across all interviews to secure participant anonymity. The researcher ensured that participants understood that if they wanted to withdraw, they merely had to get in touch with me. The interview subjects were advised that there was little to no risk involved in the study as part of the informed consent procedure. Lastly, the researcher informed to participants that they would receive a copy of the study's findings so they could also benefit from the research.

CHAPTER - FOUR

Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion

4. Introduction

This chapter presents, analyzes and interprets the data gathered from different respondents. It is partitioned in to two main sections i.e., data presentation and analysis, and discussion.

4.1. Data Presentation and Analysis

This sub section is composed of the topics; demographic characteristics of the respondents, Actual and potential tourism resources, prevailing community based practices, attitude of local community towards community based tourism and challenges of community based tourism.

4.1.1. Respondent's Demographic Characteristics

1. Sex of Respondents

To further grasp the demographic characteristics of survey respondents (local communities); a gender analysis of the sampled households would be helpful. Among the total respondents, 95 (36.3%) of them were female, whereas 167(63.7%) of the respondents were male. The male respondents outweigh the female respondents.

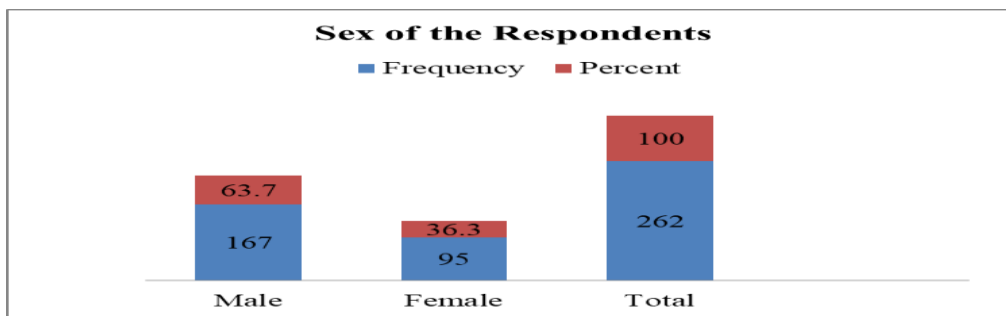


Figure 4-1: Sex of the Respondent's [Source: Owns' Survey 2022]

2. Age of Respondents

In order to identify the working class, active working group, and working experienced group in the village, it is crucial to know the ages of the respondents. As a result, the respondents' ages were divided into four categories, ranging from 14 to 25 years old to > 46 years old and older. This

grouping was based on the idea that the economically active and productive group in the Dorze village, the result shows that 56(21.4%) of the respondents were within the age group between 14 years – 25 years, 132(50.4%) of the respondents were within 26–35 years, 60(22.9%) of the respondents were within the age group of 36–45 years and the remaining 14 (5.3%) were older than 46 years and above.

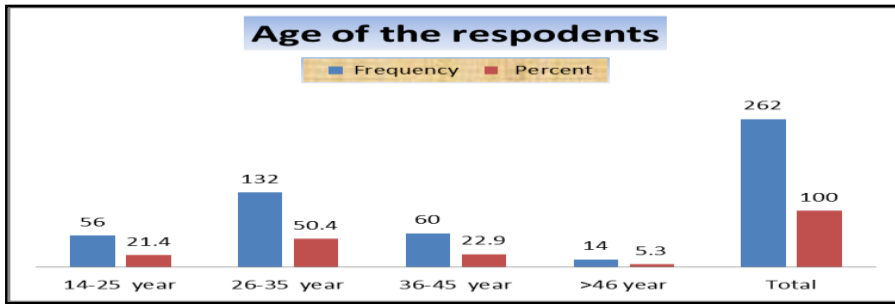


Figure 5-2: Age of the respondent’s [Source: Owns’ Survey 2022]

3. Marital Status of the Respondents

The figure below depicts the marital status of the respondents who participated in this study. Based on the marital status of the respondents, 103 (39.3%) were unmarried or single, 152 (58%) were married, 3 (1.1%) of the respondents were divorced and the remaining 4 (1.5%) were widowed. Each of the respondents has 5 and more siblings within the family.

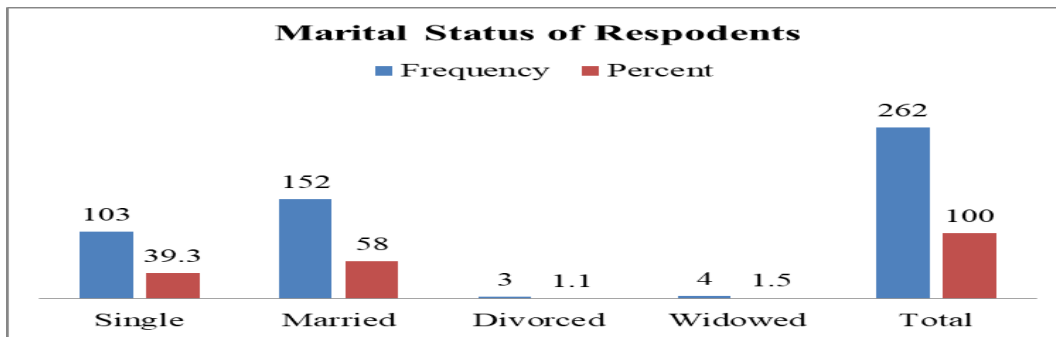


Figure 6-3: Marital Status of the Respondent’s

(Source: Owns’ Survey 2022)

4. Educational Level of Respondents

An individual's perception of an intervention before making a decision is thought to be influenced by a number of factors, including education. In order to evaluate the respondents' skills and knowledge with regard to tourism development, it was critical to understand their educational backgrounds. The education level of the respondents helps them to provide with accurate information. The findings

showed that 44 (16.8%) of respondents were uneducated, were as, 98 (37.4%) with a certificate, 79 (30.2%) of respondents had diplomas, respectively. Additionally, 38 respondents (14.5%) of respondents had BA or BSc degree and lastly, 3(1.1%) of them are master and above. These findings showed that most people are improving themselves via education, allowing the respondents to have a clear understanding of the significance of community-based tourism.

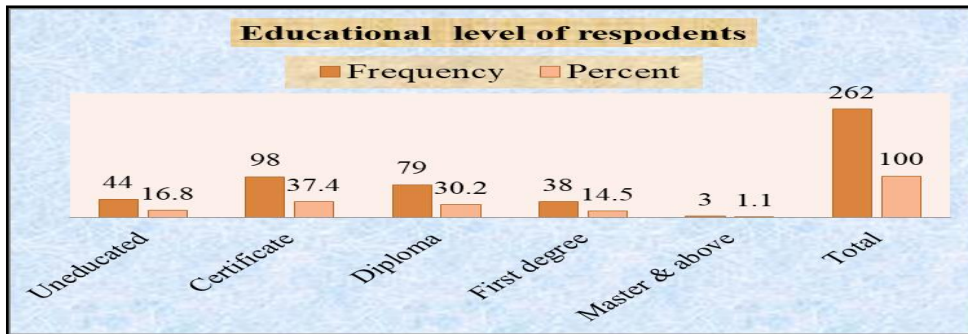


Figure 7-4: Respondents’ Level of Education (Source: Owns’ Survey 2022)

8. Respondents’ Work Experience

The respondents work experience survey were categorized into 3 groups as a result of the employees' perceptions of the pressing barriers to tourism development and their own internal motivation to start working in tourism activities, For this reason, the respondents to the work experience survey were included in the analysis of respondents because they were CBT employees, locals and villagers. A researcher can learn more about the CBT in general with the use of their work experience.

Permanent employees are beginning to see additional challenges that CBT faces in their daily activities. As shown in figure 5, the majority of employees, 122 (46.4%) had between one and five years of work experience, whereas, 90 (34.4%) had between six and ten years of experience, and 50 (19.1%), had more than ten years of work experience.

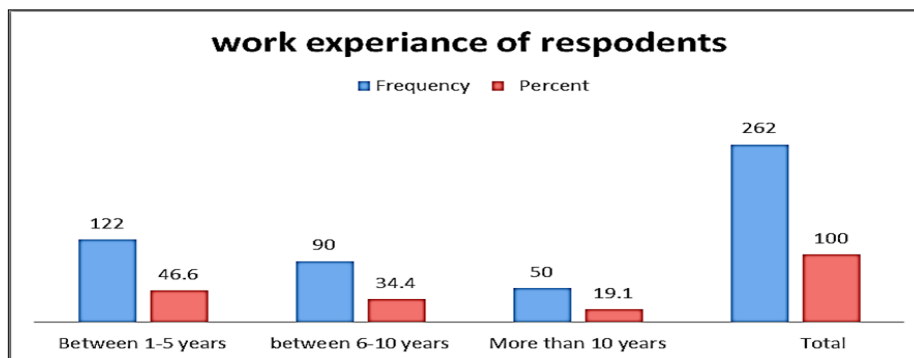


Figure 8-5: Work Experience of Respondent’s [Source: Own Survey, 2022]

9. Locals' means of Livelihood

Based on the data shown in the figure below, the respondents' Locals' means of livelihood were categorized as follows: 22 (8.4%) were engaged in labor work, 39 (14.9%) involved in trade, 129 (49.2%) were employers (run their own business), and the remaining 72 (27.5 %) group were farmers. Based on collected data the results indicated that the majority of the community members in Dorze Village were employers and farmers. But, the survey data and the respondents' involvement in handicrafts revealed that they also earn money per season.

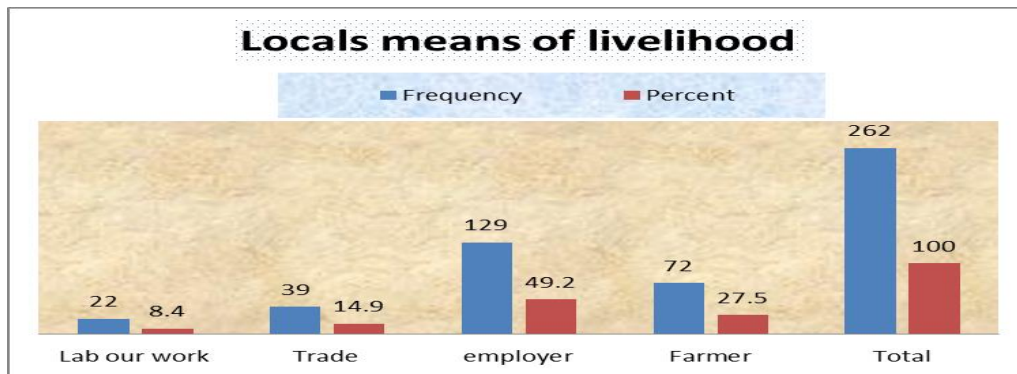


Figure 9-6: Locals Means of Livelihood (Source: Own Survey, 2022)

4.1. 2. Potential Tourism Resources of the Dorze Village

As pointed out in the statement of the problem, the potential tourism resource, practices, attitudes, as well as challenges facing community base tourism in dorze village not studied. Hence, to reduce this gap, the overall feedback of the respondents revealed that the potential tourism resources of the village are composed of both natural and anthropogenic assets. The current anthropogenic tourism resources are in greater quantity as compared to natural resources. Human-induced resources are the up-bringing due to historical, cultural and social issues. Regarding potential tourism resources, majority of the respondents revealed posed the potential resources that the village possesses. They informed as the village has a mixture of different potential resources including; caves, churches, lakes, monasteries and forests. One of the key informants (I03) from culture and tourism office informed that: *“The village is the owner of many potential tourism resources including dibido cave, doshike forest, Dorze Martyr St. Georges ancient Monastery, Shortcutts Traditional Dubusha, dorze fwafwate, Lake ayalewu, Eskinder Lake, shisho cave, Baykole Cave, Belle Tongala, Mouth duna cave, Ira natural forest, and its surrounding area,...”*

4.1.3. Actual Tourism Resources of the Dorze Village

To sum up both the tourism resources that are under current utilization and those which has the actual to be tourism resources; the interviewees confirmed that, Dorze village is a home to both naturally gifted and artificially born resources. The Natural resources typologically, include water falls, natural caves, natural forests, and others while the artificial resources are composed of historical, cultural and political associated resources. However, the comparison results of the resources indicates that the current anthropogenic tourism resources are greater in number than natural tourism asset. Two of the interviewees (I01 and I04) mentioned about the actual tourism assets as,

“...our environment is blessed with actual tourism resources such as(to mention some), traditional houses, false banana (enset) and its products, ancient war tools(spear arrow, shield...), cultural cloths, handicraft products, traditional weaving products, Artifacts, preparation of traditional food (Qocho) and other similar assets)...”

Since uniqueness of attractions offers recognition of a given destination, Dorze village is home to such type of assets. The assets may be natural or artificial in typology. Other interviewee (I02) stated as:

“...our village possess many tourism attractions such as Dorze waterfalls, recreational sites with unique and distinct attractiveness, traditional public square,...” which has significant role in the social, political and economic issues of the society, traditional houses, false banana (enset) and its products, ancient war tools(shield, spear arrow, ...).

4.1.4. Natural Tourist Attractions of Dorze Village

4.1.4.1. Spectacular Landscapes Views of Dorze Village

During this field research, the researcher observed that Dorze village had several cultural and natural attractions. It is fortunate to have a wealth of natural tourism attractions. The area's current tourism push is necessary due to the area's diverse outstanding surroundings and its singularly gorgeous brilliant views of the village. On the mountainous tract on a separate side of the village, there are now diverse mountain grassland and mixed mountain woods. With vistas that radiate beauty and tranquility for the surrounding area, it attracts tourists' attention.

4.1.4.2. Dorze Waterfall

The other magnificent natural attraction in this graceful village is the Dorze waterfall. Chenchaworeda is located at Doko Losha Keble, close to the settlement of Dorze. As per information obtained from the Chenchaworeda Culture and Tourism Office, the waterfall drops about 30 meters while producing wonderful music, leaving the area with breathtaking natural beauty. Visitors must spend many hours walking through the village's mountain roads in order to view waterfall. The event of residents waking up all across the village has proven to be a chance for visitors to enjoy the luxury of seeing the area's beautiful surroundings. It can make a significant contribution to the growth of the local natural tourist industry by providing visitors with an experience that is aesthetically outstanding.



Picture 1 and 2: Lake Ayalewu and Dorze Waterfall [Source: field observation, 2022]

4.1.4.3. Doshike Forest

Doshike forest is located in the village and has forced the presence of natural ecosystems with scenic views. As the study noted, this forest area is surrounded by old, green trees, which contributes to the area's breathtaking views and amazing views. The existence of a forest is another special attraction in this area. It is discovered with an outstanding natural bridge or a God-built bridge. In the course of this study survey administration the researcher noticed that, this amazing natural tourism potential has neglected by tourism product providers of the village. Most of the people who have involved in the tourism business focused on the provision of cultural tourism potential for visitors with overlooking the natural attractiveness of the area. So, it needed extra work to utilize exist tourism

potential plus to diversify products which have provided in the village. By doing this, it can proved unique experience for visitors aesthetically, and it can improve the economic contribution of tourism to the area.



Picture 3 and 4: Doshike Forest and Dorze Martyr St. George's ancient Monastery [Source: field observation, 2022]

4.1. 5. Infrastructure and Accommodation Facility of Dorze village

Actually, the long-term prosperity of the tourism industry and the advancement of society are guaranteed by the development of the tourism infrastructure of specific tourist locations. The potential for both natural and cultural tourism in Dorze village has already been mentioned, however, as a local tour guide's informant, industry experts, and the researcher saw, a lack of high-quality road infrastructure and lodging amenities was perceived as a barrier to the area's future developments as a tourist destination. In real sense, the development of a destination's tourism sector is greatly aided by the presence of high-quality infrastructure facilities including roads, water supplies, and electrical power sources and sufficient of accommodation establishment's. The lack of the dispersion of the aforementioned tourism infrastructure facilities has presented certain difficulties for Dorze Village as a tourist attraction.

4.1.6. Infrastructure

Like any other industry, tourism also needs adequate infrastructure to succeed. The infrastructure needed by this sector in rural areas includes good roads, communication infrastructure, security infrastructure, water supply, electricity, and social services like hospitals for emergencies and

signposts. No paved roads exist in the area. As depicted in the plates, during rainy seasons all the roads are muddy and impassable. Accessibility is another most important criterion to evaluate the potential of a tourism destination. Accessibility refers to the ability to reach a tourist attraction, depending on the significance of the attraction's location, the availability of travel modes, and the quality of road networks. Infrastructure and facilities are important for the development of community based tourism. They are grouped as tertiary tourism a resource, which facilitate and supports the primary and secondary tourism resources. Tourists demand required, pure water, road accessibility, electricity, bank, hotel, quality information and others about the destination the plan to visit. The lack of these aspects is also revealed as a challenge for developing well performing community based tourism. This was happened due to lack of government and stakeholders support. As informant [I014], revealed that: *"...there has been no any organizational supports to work on supply of water for the village community"* Whereas key informant [I016] clarified that *"tourism stakeholders doesn't provide support for the community in developing infrastructure, marketing, and promotion of tourism..."*

4.1.7. Prevailing Practices of Community Based Tourism in Dorze Village

Concerning the prevailing practices of community based tourism in study area are as follows: production of traditional weaving practices, construction of traditional house building and preservation, the children who are learning the craft, weavers, spinners, salespeople, and store owners who sell woven practices, cultural activities and dancing, production of potteries the process of making kocho, bulla, and dubshuncha from false banana plants. Like other part of the country, some groups are involved. The weaving practices in the village of Dorze are the most significance and interest, most of the interviewee raised ideas that are associated with community based tourism development. Some of the informants reported how conservation of tourism resources and quality product are important in the performance of the village. Hence, they underlined that creating awareness is valuable for attaining good conservation practice and quality experience production. For instance, one of them (I05) reported that, *"...In these times, we have been creating awareness among the tourism community about the preservation of traditional houses, quality production of traditional weaving products ..."*

Attaining qualified and competitive destination has been the mission and wish at the destination. To achieve that collaborative work with concerned stakeholders is necessary. Moreover, the production

and delivery of quality tourism products is also required. For instance, according to the community based tourism principles developed by ASEAN Community based tourism standards, principle five states that: “...community based tourism development should include a fair and transparent benefit sharing mechanism...” measuring the village through this principle indicates that, the principle is partially obeyed. This implies that the benefits have been only received by those some individuals and their supporters who consider themselves as elites or who says we know and understand than any one. Moreover, the local communities are not sharing the expected benefits. For example, interviewee (I07) stated that,

“...there has been some benefits from community based tourism but the benefits are not equally distributed among the society members. Mostly a group of people only are reaping the benefits....”, As forwarded by (I08) *“...Despite the help of government, Lodge owners and some civil societies developed school in Amarrana and Bodo kebele; even though it seems limited initiative...”*

Knowledge of interpreting and guiding has a great role in the overall satisfaction of the visitors. This helps the guides to deliver quality experience and feel confident. As the matter of fact, government and other organizations offered training for some local tourism guides of the village. So, the local tour guides are well trained. One of the interviewee (I01) stated that,

“...I was trained with two languages and speaks all of them; I use English to guide international tourists and Amharic to guide domestic visitors....” Guiding says *train a good well coming the destination, it interpret easily visitors language and add interpret local legend and mouthy.* Adding to that informant (I02) said that, *“...I took training on two languages. The training was provided by government and non- government organizations....”*



The photo 5 and 6: shows that cultural activities and dancing [Source: filed observation, 2022]

4.1.8. Handcrafts Industry in Dorze Village

Handcraft product is thought as an important tangible cultural tourism attraction. And as it represents local tradition, indigenous knowledge besides; Dorze people are well-known by their skillful hand weaving profession, and house building. Like other part of the country, some groups are involved the production of potteries. Surprisingly, those above mentioned handcraft products and the process of fabrication have displayed for visitors as main tourist attractions of Dorze village. Moreover, during the survey of this study, the researcher noticed that in addition to the products, the artful weaving process provided for visitors as one tourism product of the village. Historically, this cloth only used by local leaders like; Kawo, Halaqa, Maaga, Huduga, and Bitane and, it is forbidden for ordinary people.



Photo 7: shows that handcrafts (Source: field observation, 2022)

4.1.9. The Process of Making Food from Enset Plant

Dorize is one of the native to the highlands of south and southwestern Ethiopia. The products of this plant have high nutritional value. As a result; it has been eaten lovely as delicious food in a different part of the country. Enset is one of the endemic species and it is native to the highlands of south and southwestern Ethiopia including Dorze village. The plant physically resembles to the banana plant, but it is taller and fatter than a banana tree. And it does not give fruits as result sometimes it called as “false banana”.

As researcher witnessed during field observation, Dorze people have cultivated it at large agricultural land or on their small garden area. When it becomes full-fledged, through passing altered process they get miscellaneous foodstuffs like Kocho, Bulla, and Deshuncha. Then, they utilize it for day-to-day consummation as well as for cultural and religious ceremonies. As the Data which was collected through field observation and informant's interview from local guide and local residents illustrate, the process of making Kocho, Bulla, and Deshuncha from False banana plants have presented for visitors as most important tourism product of the area in Dorze village.



Picture 9: Shows that local community practices of the making kocho (Source: Filed observation)

4.1.10. Weaving Practices of Local Community

In Ethiopia, hand weaving is an important indigenous knowledge which has been transferred from generations to generation. In this regard, Dorze people considered as master weavers in the country accordingly, the name of “Dorze” became synonymous with the terms of “Weaver”.... Parents like to involve their sons to learn to weave. (Interview I05), *who asserts that learning a skill at a young age is advised, has the local children sent to a weaving school. Children quickly pick up new skills. In addition to learning how to make money, children also learn to weave. We didn't have enough money, so I had to weave, I overhear someone saying.* (Interviewee, I011). Then, I fully grasped that maybe it wasn't such a bad explanation after all.

My realization that they are expected to care for all of their children, as well as their household, came from seeing the kids with their mothers. They are unable to spin unless they have some free time. For me, working is not a burden (spinning). According to a second interviewee (I03), *there are many actors at play in the weaving practices, the children who are learning the craft, weavers, spinners, salespeople, and store owners who sell woven goods.* The weaving practices in the village of Dorze are the most significance and interest. The place has more than 510 years

of weaving history and this can be testified by the original place of traditional cloth of Dungguza (Hade). According to (Interviewee I06) state that,

“...both the cotton and the spinning affect the quality. In their spinning motion, some people really go quickly. Spin and gather they do. The local cotton is the best because it is very white; however, you must roll the thread to make it strong and ensure that it is the same size when weaving with it. Harvest time is too early if the seeds are small. The seeds should be large as a result. The cotton must be protected by a shelter, and there should be no rain while the crop is being harvested. Leaving the cotton to rest for a day after cleaning it is crucial as well; if you don't, it will become brittle and hard to spin it...”. Each and every, colors and structures of Dungguza have their own name and representation. Accordingly, the big black is called Kawo and it symbolizes the king. The yellow, which placed in the surrounding of the black, is known as *Mindiqqe*, and it exemplifies the place of king for sit. Its name derived from the actual Dubbusha place of *Mindiqqe*, which founds near to the memorial place. The red is so-called *Machara*.

4.1.11. Weaving Techniques

The loom has two treadles and is ideal for weaving "tabby," which makes up the majority of Dorze fabrics. Two treadles are required to weave using the "tabby" method. The weft goes over and under each warp thread in the "tabby" weaving method, which is the simplest. The image on the right depicts tab by weaving. The edges of the woven fabrics, which are the hardest to weave, have vibrant patterns. In addition, the informant (I02) *stated that, the thread is "picked" to create these patterns. The weaver "picks" a single pattern row and saves it by inserting a smaller stick that can be used lower on the warp* [Observations notes, 1],

In addition, we offer tourism resources like traditional products, pottery and weaving products, traditional food, traditional dances, and others in a quality manner. We have been actively working with tourism stakeholders to achieve qualified destinations. How do the women learn to spin and twist, the response I receive is, "It's practice; you learn by doing" [Interviewee, I05]. *Both spinning and twisting are perceived as easier by different people. When I am drinking coffee in a home at "Dorze village" one afternoon, I realized this. We are a group of older and younger women who are enjoying fresh coffee while sitting together. Nettles are being spun and twisted by some. They all concur that because your fingers are "quicker" when you are young, it is simpler to learn how to*

spin and twist (Interview I08). Often, it has offered for the bride from their family as dowry or wedding gift. Dorze people, in addition to dungguza they also have a long history in the weaving of other traditional cloths i.e. Bullukko, Ganna Afalla, Gabbi, Kutta, Associating with this deed, the main road of the village is doctored with those colorful weaving products and this circumstance generates a unique and attractive scenario for the village.



The photos shows that weaving practice and history of Dorze village [filed observation, 2022]

4.1.12. Pottery Work in Dorze Village

In fact, Ethiopia has a long history on traditional pottery profession and skill. Pottery instruments are the favorite choice for most Ethiopians because, they thought as traditional ornaments are donated special test and delicious flavors for foods. Like other parts of the country in Dorze village same community group member have involved in the work of pottery material production. As researcher observation, this indigenous knowledge and cultural ornaments are recognized as one of the wonderful cultural tourism attraction of the village. In the village, the process of making traditional pottery instruments and ornaments are provided for visitors as tourism products. They have produced assorted traditional utensils like Jebena (Coffee pot), Deist (Cooking pots), Gan (Water pot), Mitad (Injera pan) and souvenirs for the gift. As researcher observation, this indigenous knowledge and cultural ornaments are recognized as one of the wonderful cultural tourism attraction of the village. In the village, the

process of making traditional pottery instruments and ornaments are provided for visitors as tourism products.

4.1.13. Traditional House Building in Dorze Village

The elephant-shaped house of Dorze people is one of the main tourist attractions of the village. As stated above, Dorze people are well known by their skillful cotton cloth weaving; however, this skill not stopover on the work of cloth it goes beyond. Similarly, with cloths, they weave together the strips of bamboo for the bodybuilding of elephant-shaped houses. Dorze people only used bamboo for the overall construction of the house. However, they also use other supportive materials (wood, grass etc...).As respondents explained, there are a lot of species of bamboo in the compound of Dorze villages; nevertheless, for the bodybuilding of the house they preferred matured and dried Xarzo and Loodo bamboo species. Besides, they believe that dark season (it depends on moon) as appropriate season for harvesting. In addition, the technique of construction and natural treatment of smoking have made the house structure remains strong and resistant to pest attack. As researcher observed and respondent from local community explained, about the process building the house.



The photos Shows: Traditional House Building Style [filed observation, 2022]

This unique Dorze people house generates an inimitable wonderful scenario for the village. In addition, the villagers are always ready to host visitors with a warm welcoming and to accommodate them in good manner. Despite the contribution of tourism in developing limited infrastructure, however, the overall benefits of tourism have not been shared fairly and equitably among the community members.

4.2. Descriptive Statistics for Attitude of the Local Community Towards CBT

The underneath 5 point likert scale is designed to assess the attitude of the local community towards CBT the study area. All the questions were being examined by using the SPSS software and also measured by using the likert Scale. For example, 1 indicated “Strongly Agree, 2 indicates “Agree”, 3 indicated “Neutral”, 4 indicated “Disagree”, and lastly 5 indicated “Strongly Disagree”. While making interpretation of the results of mean and standard deviation the scales were reassigned as follows to make the interpretation easy and clear.

The weights were classified in to three ranges that weak Agreement from 1 to 2.33, Good Agreement from 2.34 to 3.66 and Strong Agreement from 3.67 to 5.00. The highest value of SD indicated that there was a bigger variation regarding agreed, disagreed and neutral whereas the lowest value stated that little variation among the respondents (Rumsey, 2016). The mean and SD analysis their attitude of local community towards the issues from seven perspectives. However, we try to discuss the seven dimensions.

4.2.1. Local communities’ Attitude Towards CBT for Economic Benefits

Table 1:5 Local communities’ attitude towards CBT for economic benefits

CBT Economic Benefits	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
I like community based tourism because it brings new income to our community	4.20	0.893	2.7	3.8	4.2	49.2	40.1
I believe CBT is the strong economic contributor to our community	4.24	0.885	1.5	5.7	3.4	45.4	43.9
CBT generates substantial tax revenue for the local government	4.24	0.895	2.3	4.6	3.4	45.8	43.9
I believe CBT is good for our economy	4.12	1.00	2.7	6.1	10.7	37.8	42.7
CBT diversifies the local economy in Dorze village	4.34	0.94	3.1	3.8	3.1	36.6	53.4
CBT creates new markets for our local products	4.44	0.984	3.4	4.6	1.5	25.6	64.9

Note: N= 262, Mode= 5 [Source: Own survey, 2022]

Per the above table, Community members agreed to statements of perceived economic benefits of for community based tourism development agreed to the statements, “I like community based tourism because it brings new income to our community” (M=4.20, SD=0.893), “I believe community based tourism is the strong economic contributor to community” (M= 4.24, SD= 0.885), “community based tourism generates substantial tax revenue for the local government” (M= 4.24, SD= 0.895), “ I believe community based tourism is good for our economy”(M= 4.12, SD= 1.00), “ Community based tourism diversifies the local economy”(M= 4.34, SD=0.94), and “community based tourism creates new markets for our local products”(M = 4.44, SD=0.984).

4.2.2. Attitude of Local Community Towards Community Participation in CBT

Table 2: 3. Attitude of local community towards community participation in CBT

Community participation	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
Participation of the local communities is significant in CBT in Dorze village	4.07	0.905	3.8	3.1	5.3	57.6	30.2
Participation of local communities can enhance social solidarity in Dorze village	3.97	1.132	5.0	10.7	3.8	43.9	36.6
CBT helps preserve local culture, traditional customs and wisdom in Dorze village	4.00	1.100	5.0	8.4	5.0	44.3	37.4
High level of participation is important in CBT in Dorze village	4.01	1.077	3.1	9.2	11.8	36.3	39.7
Active participation in CBT can bring additional income in Dorze village	4.11	1.099	4.6	7.3	6.1	37.0	45.0
CBT increases an awareness of natural resources among community members in Dorze village	4.21	1.170	5.0	8.8	3.8	25.2	57.3

Note: N= 262, Mode= 5 [Source: Own survey, 2022]

As displayed in above table, most of the respondents revealed their agreement to the necessity of community participation in community based tourism development at the village is positive, They

are in line with the statements “Participation of the local communities is significant in Community based tourism” (M= 4.07, SD= 0.905), “Participation of local communities can enhance social solidarity”(M=3.97, SD= 1.132), “CBT helps preserve local culture, traditional customs and wisdom”(M= 4.00, SD= 1.100), “High level of participation is important in Community based tourism”(M= 4.01, SD= 1.077), “Active participation in Community based tourism can bring additional income”(M=4.11, SD= 1.099), and “CBT increases an awareness of natural resources among community members” (M= 4.21, SD= 1.170).

4.2.3. The Attitude of Local Community Towards Long Term Planning for CBTD

Table 4: 5. The attitude of local community towards long term planning for CBTD

Long term planning	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
Tourism industry must plan for the future in Dorze village	3.73	1.104	5.7	12.6	6.1	54.6	21.0
I believe that successful management of tourism requires advanced planning strategy in Dorze village	3.87	1.144	5.3	10.7	8.4	42.7	32.8
I believe that we need to take a long-term view when planning for tourism development in Dorze village	3.95	1.134	5.0	9.5	8.0	40.1	37.4
I think residents must be encouraged to assume leadership role in tourism planning committees in Dorze village	3.95	1.103	3.4	9.5	13.7	34.7	38.5
I believe tourism development needs well-coordinated planning in Dorze village	4.08	1.145	4.2	10.3	5.3	33.2	46.9
Tourism development plans should be continuously improved in Dorze village	3.93	0.969	3.4	8.4	11.1	56.1	21.0

Note: N= 262, Mode= 4 [Source: Own survey, 2022]

Most of the respondents have positive attitude on the necessity of community based tourism long term planning, They positively confirmed that “Tourism industry must plan for the future”(M= 3.73, SD= 1.104), “I believe that successful management of tourism requires advanced planning strategy”(M= 3.87, SD= 1.144), “I believe that we need to take a long-term view when planning for

tourism development”(M= 3.95, SD= 1.134), “I think residents must be encouraged to assume leadership role in tourism planning committees”(M= 3.95, SD= 1.103), “I believe tourism development needs well-coordinated planning”(M= 4.08, SD= 1.145), and “Tourism development plans should be continuously improved” (M= 3.93, SD= 0.969).

4.2.4. The Attitude of Local Community Towards Community Centered-Economy for CBTD

Table 6: 7. Attitude of local community towards community Centered-economy for CBTD

Community Centered- economy	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
CBT industry should be required to obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from within the local community	3.59	1.23	9.5	14.1	5.0	50.8	20.6
I think CBT businesses should hire at least one-half of their employees from within the economy.	3.66	1.266	8.8	14.4	7.3	41.6	28.2
CBT industry must contribute to community improvement funds	3.81	1.197	6.1	13.0	6.9	41.6	32.4
CBT supports other industries in the community	3.78	1.230	6.1	13.4	12.2	33.2	35.1
Communities residents should receive a fair share of benefits from CBT	2.35	1.571	48.9	13.4	7.3	14.5	16.0

Note: N= 262, Mode= 4 [Source: Own survey, 2022]

Most of the respondents showed their positive attitude towards developing community based tourism that is community economy centered. consecutively they agreed with the opinions, “ CBT industry should be required to obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from within the local community”(M=3.59, SD= 1.23), “I think CBT businesses should hire at least one-half of their employees from within the economy”(M= 3.66, SD= 1.266), “CBT industry must contribute to community improvement funds”(M= 3.81,SD= 1.197), “CBT supports other industries in the community”(M= 3.78, SD= 1.230) . However, most respondents showed their disagreement with the

statement “Communities residents should receive a fair share of benefits from CBT (M=2.35, SD= 1.571).

4.2.5. Attitude of Local Communities about Visitor Satisfaction in CBT Development

Table 8: 9. Attitude of local communities about visitor satisfaction in CBT development

Visitor Satisfaction	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
Tourism businesses have responsibility to meet visitor needs	3.73	1.104	5.7	12.6	6.1	54.6	21.0
Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological “appeal” for visitors	3.987	1.144	5.3	10.7	8.4	42.7	32.8
Tourism businesses must monitor visitor satisfaction	3.95	1.134	5.0	9.5	8.0	40.1	37.4
Tourism industry must ensure good quality tourism experiences for future Visitors	3.8702	1.144	5.0	9.9	8.4	42.4	34.4
CBT should be required to obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from within the local community	3.95	1.03	3.4	9.5	13.7	34.7	38.5

Note: N= 262, Mode = 4, [Source: own survey, 2022]

On the construct of visitor satisfaction, the respondents mostly agree with its items. Consecutively the statements include, “Tourism businesses has responsibility to provide for visitor needs”(M= 3.73, SD= 1.104), “Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological “appeal” for visitors”(M= 3.987, SD= 1.1440), “Tourism businesses must monitor visitor satisfaction”(M= 3.95, SD= 1.134), “Tourism industry must ensure good quality tourism experiences for future Visitors”(M= 3.8702, SD= 1.144), and “CBT industry should be required to obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from within the local community” (M= 3.95, SD= 1.00).

4.2.6. Attitude of Local Communities about Social Cost of CBT Development

Table 10: 11. Attitude of local communities about social cost of CBT development

Social cost	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
Tourists in my community disrupt my quality of life	2.84	1.648	41.6	2.3	4.2	34.4	17.6
My quality of life has deteriorated because of tourism in Dorze village	2.49	1.676	51.5	6.1	2.3	22.1	17.9
I often feel irritated because of tourism in the community	2.53	1.505	38.9	16.4	11.5	19.1	14.1
Community recreational resources are overused by tourists in Dorze village	2.47	1.515	41.6	14.1	15.3	13.4	15.6
My community is overcrowded because of tourism Development	2.23	1.616	59.2	5.3	5.3	14.1	16.0
I do not feel comfortable or welcome in local tourism businesses in Dorze village	3.34	1.544	21.0	10.7	16.0	18.3	34.0
Tourism is growing too fast in Dorze village	4.12	1.092	4.6	6.9	6.1	37.0	45.4
I believe that the quality of social interaction in my community has deteriorated because of tourism	2.34	1.535	49.6	8.4	15.3	11.8	14.9

Note: N= 262, Mode= 1 [Source: Own survey, 2022]

Most of the respondents expressed their disagreement and neutrality to the social costs that community based tourism imposes on Dorze community. Specifically, they disagreed and stayed neutral with the items “Tourists in my community disrupt my quality of life”,(M= 2.84, SD= 1.648), “My quality of life has deteriorated because of tourism”(M= 2.53, SD= 1.505), “I often feel irritated because of tourism in the community” (M= 2.530, SD= 1.505), “Community recreational resources are overused by tourists”(M= 2.47, SD=1.515), “My community is overcrowded because of tourism Development” (M= 2.23, SD= 1.616), “I do not feel comfortable or welcome in local tourism Businesses”(M= 3.34, SD= 1.544), and “I believe that the quality of social interaction in my

community has deteriorated because of tourism(M= 2.34, SD= 1.535). But Except the above opinions, most of the respondents agreed to the statement “Tourism is growing fast (M= 4.118, SD= 1.092).

4.2.7. Attitude of Local Communities about Environmental Sustainability of CBT Development

Table 12: 13 Attitude of local communities about environmental sustainability of CBT development.

Environmental Sustainability	Mean	SD	Percent (%)				
			SDA	D	N	A	SA
Community environment should be protected now and for the future in Dorze village	4.24	0.905	2.7	3.8	4.2	45.4	43.9
Tourism must protect the natural environment in Dorze village	4.21	0.926	2.3	5.7	3.4	45.4	43.1
Tourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environment in Dorze village	4.24	0.898	2.3	4.6	3.4	45.8	43.9
Proper tourism development requires that wildlife and natural habitats be protected at all times	4.20	0.975	2.7	6.1	4.6	4.2	44.7
Tourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in tourism in Dorze village	4.34	0.916	3.1	3.4	1.9	39.7	51.9
Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of tourism development in Dorze village	4.44	0.984	3.4	4.6	1.5	25.6	64.9
I believe that tourism must improve the environment for future generations in Dorze village	4.34	0.936	3.8	2.3	2.7	38.9	52.3

Note: N= 262, Mode= 5 [Source: Own survey, 2022]

Most of the respondents agreed that there is an environmentally sustainable community based tourism development at Dorze village. while, respondents are in consent with the statements

“Community environment should be protected now and for the future”(M= 4.24, SD= 0.905), “Tourism must protect the community environment”(M= 4.21, SD=0.926), “Tourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environment”(M=4.24, SD= 0.898), “Proper tourism development requires that wildlife and natural habitats be protected at all times”(M=4.20, SD=0.975), “Tourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in tourism”(M=4.34, SD= 0.916), “Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of tourism development”(M=4.44, SD= 0.984), and “I believe that tourism must improve the environment for future generations (M= 4.34, SD= 0.936).

In addition to the above data one interviewee (I010) revealed that: “...*Only lodges sometimes call up traditional dance bands to manifest cultural dances of the society to tourists. These groups get paid by the lodges but we cannot conclude that all the residents are beneficial of the tourism sector...*” adding to it, another person (I011) stated as follows: “...*Most members of the society are not benefiting from tourism except cultural dance bands that are selected and called up on by guest servers. These bands some amount of payment in return of the service delivered...*”

As we understood from their opinion, they are expressing their grievance with regard to tourism benefits. In order to assess the perception of the local community towards CBT, the researcher has assessed using seven dimensions namely: participation, long-term planning, community-centered economy, social cost, environmental sustainability, visitor satisfaction, and CBT economic benefits.

Table 14: 15. Summary of the perception of the local community towards CBT

Items	No of item	Level of agreement in %
Economic benefits	6	80.9
Community participation	6	81.78
Long term planning	6	76.5
Community-centered economy	5	62.88
Visitor satisfaction	5	75.72
Social cost	8	43.21
Environmental sustainability	7	84.24

Note: 262, [Source: Own survey, 2022]

As shown in the table above, local community positively perceived community based tourism development, i.e., it should provide economic benefits, needs community participation, necessities long term planning, should be community economy oriented, satisfies visitors and sustains environment. Likewise they perceived that, community based tourism development should not impose social negative impacts on the society.

In summary, evaluating the attitude of local community on the constructs, it is confirmed as almost all of the local community members have positive perception about the items of the constructs. In contrast, only some community members have negative perception about the issues while few of the remained neutral. The result of the SUS-TAS shares common outcomes with results of some studies (Choi and Sirakaya, 2005; Chia-, and Cole, 2011; and Henok, 2019) except the social cost construct.

This study reinforces previous research findings and supports the premise that SUS-TAS is a reliable and valid instrument to measure residents' attitude toward community based tourism development. The results of this study reinforce the findings of those previous studies and indicate that SUS-TAS can be used to measure residents attitudes toward tourism development in communities and disadvantaged community where tourism has not yet appeared to be a significant economic area of activity.

4.3. Challenges of Community Based Tourism Development in Dorze Village

One of the objectives of this study was to assess the challenges of community based tourism development in Dorze village. The researcher gathered data mainly using interview. The interviewee mainly reported different array of community based tourism challenges. The lack of practically implementing what is written in the plans and legislation hampers community based tourism development in the village. Even though having development frameworks is valuable its practical implementation is required and if not it is considered as a loss. One [I012] of the informants expressed that, *"....there is dearth of support from tourism stakeholders, those who consider themselves as elites frequently talk about tourism at different stages but there are no any practical measures about it..."* Adding to that, lack of involving local communities in the community based tourism decision making process, is also one of the challenging factors in the village. This contradicts with ASEAN Community based tourism principle one, which states as "involve and empower the community to ensure ownership and transparent management" interviewee [I013], mentioned that, *"....there is no any facilitation and support by tourism leaders to involve local*

community in decision making process....” In the development of community based tourism government has responsibilities that cannot be understated. Government formulates frameworks like policies, plans, directives, codes, charters, agreements, legislations, laws, regulations and others. Moreover, government is the sources of authority, conserves attractions, promote investment, develop infrastructures and facilities, supports festivals and events. However, most of the respondents revealed that, lack government support in the village. For instance, Ninth [I09] interviewee said that: “*....There have been insufficient supports that we got from the regional government, Zonal government, NGOs, Arba-minch University, for enhancing community-based tourism development in our area...*” adding, key informant [I017] said that, “*....in order to have a well advanced tourism development at our village, woreda and kebele concerned tourism leaders should deliver valuable trainings and different array of supports...*”

Infrastructure and facilities are important for the development of community based tourism. They are grouped as tertiary tourism a resource, which facilitate and supports the primary and secondary tourism resources. Tourists demand required, pure water, road accessibility, electricity, accommodation, bank, hotel, quality information and others about the destination the plan to visit. The lack of these aspects is also revealed as a challenge for developing well performing community based tourism. This was happened due to lack of stakeholders support. As informant [I04], revealed that: “*....there has been no any organizational supports to work on supply of water for the village community....*” whereas key informant [I016] clarified that “*....tourism stakeholders doesn’t provide support for the community in developing infrastructure, marketing, and promotion of tourism...*” Likewise informant [I015] said that, “*....there is no pure water supply. Pure Water supply is the problem for local community even for Quests (visitors)...*” in addition the key informant adds [I015] said that “*....in our village there is poor accessibility, water supply, electricity, limited bank and hotel services and other...problems related with tourism facilities....*”. The final informant [I017] unpacked that “*....limited and poor tourism infrastructures and facilities, and lack of awareness creation by the concerned bodies are some of the obstacles that hinder community based tourism development in our site...*”

In consent with above information, the suggestion of most tourists is associated with it. The most complains raised by tourists about the community tourism sites are ; -lack of accommodation ,lack of infrastructure , lack of safety and security problem ,lack of sanitation, visitor seal product, the local

community increase money, there is not much health center and the local community is Taft ,all this are the gust complains about tourism sit in the area. Another key informant [I01] indicated that:

“....domestic and international tourists commonly complained as there is problem with water supply, road accessibility, electricity access, bank and health services..., they said that there is a problem with price setting for local handicrafts and artifacts...” similarly key informant [I02] raised as, *“visitors mostly refer the problems of bank services, road accessibility and water supply....”* as added by the same key informant, *“....the main challenges of including the potential tourist attractions into tour packages / programs by tour operators includes lack of awareness for tourists, lack of trainings and supports for local tour guide associations, limited promotion, lack of internet access and mainly lack of government support...”* the response of key informant [I01] refers that, *“....the challenges are such as mainly problem of road accessibility, water supply and bank services, limited tourism accommodations...”*

Any project initiative cannot be implemented and achieved by the effort of single entity but needs collaboration between stakeholders. For successful implementation of a given project all concerned bodies should be involved by being responsible for their duties and receive concurrent benefits. Likewise community based tourism initiative necessitates different stakeholders such as local or indigenous community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, property owners, policy makers, those preparing national tourism plans, site managers and others. Even though, the stakeholders of community based tourism project of the village has limited cooperation from planning to development of the project. Accordingly one of the key informants [I013] stated that: *“....there is limited collaboration between local community and stakeholders on the issues of tourism planning, policies and development. Though, they are not working for advanced development of tourism at the village...”*

The implication of providing fair and equitable benefit for local communities are that, local would be happy and support the development of tourism in their locality. It motivates them to more engage in tourism activities and even more dedicated to conserve tourism resources. This aligns with the central notion of community based tourism principle five of ASEAN Standards. In addition involving locals in decision making process is also important since it is mentioned in community based tourism principle 1 of ASEAN Standards. But, as the matter of fact some of the interviewee

reported that, “...the lodge business association is not undertaking fair discussions with local residents...” [I017] another key informant [I016] reported that, “...lodge association provides benefits for local residents but the benefit is unfair and inequitable...” are the other problems...” So, these are some of the challenges that hamper CBT development in the village.

Since the challenges are real, most of the interviewees highly recommended as the solution of the challenges would lead to well practices of community based tourism development in the village. For instance, one key informant [I01] stated that, “...in collaboration with other concerned bodies, the zonal tourism, culture and government communication office should solve the problem of road accessibility, and work on having sufficient tourism accommodations...” on the same topic, key informant [I02] forwarded that, “...training should be provided to local tour guide associations, road accessibility problem should be fixed, water supply and accommodation problems must be fixed and moreover, moreover bank services should be provided. Arba-minch University must strongly support tourism development at our village since it has been not doing any support”. In terms of problems encountered while guiding tourists. One key informant [I02] of them informant revealed that “...natural weather is sometimes a problem for me. In summer times it is too chilly and even long time rain falls...”

Table: 16. 17. Factors that hinder stakeholders’ collaboration in CBT initiatives

	Response options [RO]					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Poor collaboration between the community and other stakeholders	181	69.1	81	30.9	262	100.0
Lack of awareness towards CBT practices	179	68.3	83	31.7	262	100.0
Poor partnership between local community and leaders	128	48.9	134	51.1	262	100.0
Lack of technical skill with tourism industry	162	61.8	100	38.2	262	100.0
Lack of financial support	143	54.6	119	45.4	262	100.0
Lack of community participation	97	37.0	165	63.0	262	100.0
Lack of creative cooperative ownership	173	66.0	89	34.0	262	100.0

Source: Owns survey, 2022

As per the above table, 181 (69.1%) of the study respondent's clarified that poor collaboration between the community and other stakeholders caused the lack of strong collaboration between them, while the remaining 81 (30.9 %) of the respondents stated that poor collaboration doesn't hinder stakeholder cooperation, which needs to play a positive role in achieving practices of community-based tourism development. Concerning lack of awareness towards of community-based tourism practices, 179 (68.3%) respondents stated that it hinders stakeholder collaboration. The remaining 83 (31.7%) respondents stated that lack of awareness is not an obstacle. 128 (48.9%) respondents mentioned that a poor relationship between the local community and leaders is the issue that hinders stakeholder collaboration, while 134 (51.1%) respondents indicated that this relationship is not a dilemma. 162 (61.8%) respondents said that a lack of technical tourism skill is a challenge, while 100 (38.2%) already said the lack of skill does not hinder collaboration between stakeholders. As clarified by 143 (54.6%) respondents, dearth of financial support is the obstacle to stakeholder collaboration and is what prevents stakeholder collaboration, whereas the remaining 119(45.4%) respondents were assured that lack of financial support is not a challenge. Lack of community involvement was cited as the main challenge to stakeholder collaboration by 97 (37 %) of survey respondents reported. Figuratively speaking, 165 (63.0%) respondents indicated that the issue is the hindering factor. Finally, the majority of respondents, 173(66.0%) reported that a lack of creative cooperative ownership is an obstacle to stakeholder collaboration, in contrast to 89 (43.0%) respondents who also said that a lack of ownership is not a core issue.

To sum up, the participants of this research responded that there are challenges that hinder community-based tourism development in the area. They are summarized as follows;

- Accessibility to destinations is one of the most predominant factors in developing tourism industry and attracting visitors. The main challenge in the study area are, the road, automated teller machine ATM or (lack of bank), and power cut are totally poor and undeveloped compared to other parts of tourist destination.
- Shortage of water supply: the major challenge is lack of pure water accessibility which negatively affected CBT development in the study area.
- Lack of financial support and fund is the prevalent factor in the development of community-based tourism in the study area. Because, the fund that is provided by the government or non-

governmental organization is not sufficient for the development CBT and other actualities related.

- Shortage of accommodation establishments: There have been no sufficient service providing accommodation establishments for visitors, for home-stay tourists so that tourists visit and turn back to Arba-Minch town, i.e., tourists will not stay in the village because of lack of accommodation. Moreover, the society of the village essentially lacks concern of government and other relevant stakes for developing more enhanced community-based tourism. The destination also urgently needs required level and quality of accommodation, infrastructure, safety and security, sanitation, packaged visitor product, fixing inflation, and controlling theft.
- Lack of stakeholder collaboration: the concerned bodies like different levels of culture and tourism offices should formulate an effective strategy to aware the whole community members in the concept, benefit and value of tourism development in general and CBT development in particular.
- Low capacity of the community, this are related to lack of awareness and knowledge, another obvious challenge is that the local communities have deficiencies on operational capacities and skills on tourism-related businesses and activities, and well-trained and experienced people are necessary for CBT development.

4.4. Results and Discussion

This study was mainly aimed to assess the CBT practices and challenges in Dorze village, Sothern Ethiopia. The major findings of the study are that Dorze village is a home to a different array of natural and current anthropogenic tourism resources, which could be categorized as actual and potential assets. In addition, except for some achievements, most of the community-based tourism principles are not practically implemented. Finally, the findings indicated that most of the community residents have a positive attitude towards enhancing community-based tourism development and, concurrently, the destination has plenty of challenges for developing community-based tourism.

The actual and potential tourism resources such as traditional houses, false banana (enset) and its products, ancient war tools (spear arrow, shield...), cultural cloths, handicraft products, traditional weaving products, Artifacts. The existence of eminent tourist resources implies that the village has been one of the recognized tourism sites and even will be one of the best tourist destinations in

Ethiopia, with alluring cultural and natural attractions (Ayele, 2015; Tsegaw 2017, Amare, 2018; Bogale, and Amare, 2018). Etalem (2019), the study conducted in case of Dorze village is endowed with both natural and cultural tourist attractions. In fact, there is not any demarcation between tourism resources and community-based tourism resources. Similarly, community-based tourism resources include natural and cultural attractions, as identified by different studies (Celestine, 2013, Hong, Ngo and Pham (2021). Gomas, Sandra and Victor (2011), explicitly revealed that developing countries possess good tourism resources which can be considered as opportunities for developing community-based tourism.

Tourism resources like traditional products, pottery and weaving products, traditional food, traditional dances, and others in a quality manner. We have been actively working with tourism stakeholders to achieve qualified destinations of Dorze village. Nagy & Segui (2020), also indicated that natural and cultural tourism potentials are good opportunities for initiating community-based tourism development and likewise. (Prakoso et al., 2020), founded the same idea that tourism potentials are valuable. Moreover, as mentioned by Mesert (2015), Guagussa and the banja woredas of Awi zone are home to great potential tourist resources which can be important facilitators for promoting community-based tourism and Endemic animals and plants.

Obviously, Dorze village shares common scenarios with the result of the studies mentioned above and so, it possesses resources that are appropriate and relevant for community-based tourism enhancement. Skills and knowledge about community-based tourism is the fundamental factor for the general development of community-based tourism in Dorze village. Graci (2012) founded that, since the community of Cree village, Eco-lodge-acquired skill and knowledge about community-based tourism that have been able to; be employed, conserve environment and culture, own the project, create partnership and build their pride. Sriyani (2022) demonstrated that, building capacity, educating and training local communities of six community-based tourism villages in Sri-Lanka, lead to their empowerment and sustainable management of the local economic, cultural, environmental and social issues. Likewise, the possession of community-based tourism knowledge and skill among subgroups of the community in Laos resulted in their active participation in community-based tourism management decision-making and consultation processes. Through the community based tourism project developed in Mae Kam pong homestay, the local community members' chance to access higher education is improved and this has effected in increased income, conservation of nature and culture. Despite the fact that, lack of awareness creation by the concerned

bodies are some of the obstacles that hinder community based tourism development in Dorze village. Khartishvili (2020) indicated that awareness created by a community-based tourism project among Georgia and Armenia residents born enhanced natural and cultural resources conservation.

Novelli and Dolezal (2017) clearly depicted the facilitation of capacity building among local residents of countries found in the ASEAN Union resulted in stronger and better organized communities, creation of partnership and trust between stakeholders, transparent project evaluations and, similarly, the study conducted by Vajirakachorn (2011), explicitly revealed as the creation of awareness to residents of Amphawa and Bangnoi contributed for attaining good management and leadership of community based tourism project set in their vicinities. Moreover, as confirmed by Long et al. (2021), the creation of awareness towards community-based tourism contributed to the flourish of hospitality of the host community. Within the same circle of thought, the good practices of educating and training community members can contribute to enhancing community-based tourism in the village despite some problems mentioned under the challenges.

This study is similar to the results of the studies conducted by Ayele (2015) and Amare (2017), the findings of this current study lighten that, community based tourism benefits at Dorze village have been only reaped by few individuals. The lack of fair and equitable community-based tourism and benefit sharing is a collaboration of the indication of lacking community involvement, trust, lack of unity, cohesiveness and respect in the community (Simon et al., 2016). It also leads to the absence of sense of ownership, as well as belonging, attachment to the site (Melphon et al., 2017), cultural pride (Gracia 2012), poverty eradication (Godage et al., 2018), good cooperation, Khartishvili (2020), quality of life (Thanathorn, 2011), and Tsung (2019), projects' community support; (Sebele, 2010), presence of corruption (Celestine, 2013) and ignoring diversity and minority groups (Kim, 2021). Thus, the deficit of fair and equitable benefit sharing among community members implies that one of the community-based tourism principles is not obeyed and so, the residents can actually experience the aforementioned issues.

The attitude that communities have towards community-based tourism is vital to involve them in the development of tourism (Murphy, 1983). Moreover, examining local residents' perception is important for planning and policy considerations for successful development, marketing and operation of existing and future tourism programs and projects. Some researchers strive to verify the Sustainable tourism attitude scale (SUS-TAS) and come up with interesting results. The scale is composed of seven constructs with varying total number of items. The constructs include

environmental sustainability, perceived social cost, perceived economic benefit, community participation, long-term planning, visitor satisfaction, and community-centered economy.

The perception of local community towards community-based tourism is vital to involve them in the development of tourism. According to the findings of the study conducted by Choi and Sirakaya (2005), most of the respondents agree with the items of all the seven constructs. Similarly, Chia-, and Cole (2011) adopted the SUS-TAS developed by Choi and Sirakaya (2005), and found all the survey respondents that revealed their agreement with all the items of the seven constructs. The results of the work conducted by Henok (2019), is verified that the community residents agree with the items of the six constructs and disagree with the items of the “perceived social costs” construct. Per this current study, the researcher adopted the scale devised by Choi and Sirakaya (2005), only selected the items of seven constructs due to their sensitivity at the destination. The verification indicated that most of the community residents agreed with the overall items of the six constructs. The implication of the results is that the paradigm of tourism development has been shifting from conventional tourism to sustainable tourism, other authors.

Simon and Richardson (2016) it also affected insecure financial management and human capital.

Any project initiative cannot be implemented and achieved by the effort of single entity but needs collaboration between stakeholders. The findings of the study conducted by Segui (2020), revealed that the community-based tourism projects initiated in Viscri and Sancriau villages of Romania faced challenges such as: significant shortage of resources (human, social and financial) and lack of support from the local and regional administrators born ‘insecurity and reluctance of the residents, and lack of leadership and weak cooperation between tourism entrepreneurs and the community administrations. Obstacles like lack of knowledge and interest of the local community towards community-based tourism and lack of infrastructure facilities resulted in local community unity and dissatisfaction with tourists respectively. (Godage et al., 2018). Some groups of residents found in six Sri- Lankan community-based tourism villages didn’t participate in the projects due to their low level of education. This caused poor living conditions, low socio-economic status, self-esteem and isolation of themselves from the community. In turn, this also affected them not affected in the tourism sector (Kim et al., 2018).

The finding of this study, lack of knowledge among the community about tourism industry like the concept, value and benefit of tourism in general and CBT in particular are the critical knowledge related obstacles that CBT have been facing in the study area. Similarly the finding of the study by

Dodds, & Galaski (2016), indicated that lack of funding and financial skills, limited direct marketing to foreign visitors, and lack of building capacity led to lack of good product development and disempowerment of locals. Nazin (2021) indicated that lack of leadership skill and knowledge among the stakeholders lead to the lack of formal organizational structure leads to community work. In addition, the same researcher highlighted poor coordination and cohesion, and that the failure of communities to tap in to target markets for their tourism products is the means of inequality in tourism development and inefficient promotional efforts. Finally, the absenteeism of major infrastructures shed black light on the over satisfaction of tourists.

Similarly, as the researcher forwarded, lack of empowerment of locals is the effect of poor cooperation and low awareness and skill. Prior's scholars (Long et al., 2021), explicitly articulated that lack of human resources affected the lack of community-based tourism strategic management community level in the Hoi city of than ha pottery village of Vietnam. Moreover, they confirmed that the competition between other tourism industry products in a market leads to poor market performance of the city's' community-based tourism market products. Through his study, Moges (2018) formally informed that stakeholders' poor knowledge and perceptions towards community-based tourism at Lake Tana. The resulted in over exploitation of tourism resources and lack of discharging their responsibilities among mandated agencies. By employing narrative review of existing literature on the challenges and prospects of community-based tourism in Ethiopia, Muthayalu and Jemal (2017), are informed that lack of knowledge and awareness, lack of technical skill and weak promotional activities lead to low tourism investment in the country. Likewise, Sewunet (2017) found that lack of trained manpower and conflict of interest over resource usage are the major factors that lead to the low performance of community-based tourism development in Ethiopia.

Workie et al. (2019), highlighted as low level of knowledge and attitude of local communities towards community based tourism born lack of cooperation among stakeholders and lack of marketing and promotion. As stated by Ketema (2015), Community based tourism has been challenged by inequitable and unfair benefit sharing that resulted in conflict on resource usage and ownership of the lake, at Wenchi crater. Community based tourism is also challenged by low lee coordination and partnership efforts of stakeholders and low level of awareness which born poor conservation activities (Sintayehu & Belay, 2016; Mesert (2015). Naive and unrealistic community based tourism concepts leads to lack of local community authenticity and poor community based

tourism management. Since similar challenges have been seen at the study site, in turn they imposed the same problems on the overall development of community-based tourism. The existing body of knowledge on the resources of tourism confirms that any tourism asset, whether natural or anthropogenic, can be a community-based tourism asset. Prior scholars (Celestine, 2013), long, Ngo, & Pham (2021); Gomas, Sandra & Victor (2011), King and Segui (2019), Prakoso et al. (2020), Mesert (2015) conducted a range of studies to assess community based tourism resources and hence witnessed that community based tourism usually utilizes whatever of tourism resources.

Specifically, studies (Ayele, 2015; Tsegaw, 2017, Amare, 2018; Bogale, and Amare, 2018, Etalem, 2019), equally posited that Dorze village is a home to magnificent natural and artificial tourism resources. The findings of the Tourism Resources oriented assessment of this current study agree with the results of the aforementioned investigations. Regarding the existing practices of community-based tourism; many research studies have forwarded a range of good experiences. Melphon and Cox (2017) Coco are the practices seen at three community-based tourist villages in Kenya, namely lumo, Mwaluganje and II Nugwesi. They found that the lumo wildlife sanctuary is jointly managed by the community and the private sector, community members receive benefits and shareholders participate in the decision-making process the project created a sense of ownership as well as belonging and attachment to the site. Moreover, community members are employed in the tourism businesses. The community based tourism project found in Mwaluganje, initiated the community to own elephant sanctuary located nearby their village.

The project considered community participation as an important symbol in relation to historical and cultural contexts. It promoted trusted external relations and benefits were also received by the community residents. The initiative also enhanced community cohesion and opportunities for participation from workers rather than decision-makers. A project for community-based tourism was initiated because of the nearby ecological and wildlife conservancy site at II Ngwesi village. The initiative encouraged the residents to have an active role in its development (via their reliable leaders). The formation of community-based tourism was built on cultural bonds, mutual trust in relationships, and the recognition of external partners as sources of funding and other forms of support. The partnership is ephemeral rather than long-term. The representative board and managers of the project are empowered by the community trust in the community to make both day to day and long-term decisions. Every member engages in annual general meetings as direct participants. Giampiccoli & Saayman (2018) revealed that the capacity and skill developed, employment created,

existing culture and land regenerated, locally built lodges, served traditional foods are the common community-based tourism practices experienced in different settings.

Similarly, Graci (2012) said that ownership, built community pride in cultural heritage, preserved environment, empowered and integrated community, and partnership are the community-based tourism practices seen in the Cree community based tourism village of Ontario. Community-based tourism initiatives of four Roman villages brought locals participation in tourism workshops, accommodating homestay visitors, conserving cultural heritages, employment creation, income generated, holding annual and monthly meetings, and support of NGOs (Segui et al., 2019). In terms of Arnhestens' ladder of community participation, three of the projects are positioned on a transition level between delegated power and citizen control, while Rosia Montana' project is set in the consultation stage. In the Mae kam pong homestay community based tourism project, the initiative improved infrastructures, increased income, preserved agricultural activities and surrounding environment, improved higher education access, and effectively achieved the seven corporate governance concepts: clear strategy, effective risk management, discipline, fairness, transparency, social responsibility, and self-evaluation (Sawatsuk et al., 2018).

Any project initiative cannot be implemented and achieved by the effort of single entity but needs collaboration between stakeholders. In the Nglanggeran tourist village of Indonesia, a community-based tourism project alleviated poverty, achieved good health and wellbeing, quality education, gender equality, sustainable city and community by accommodating via homestay and using community-based tourism as an approach to develop local communities. Sunuantari & Farhan (2022) rural tourism development through community based tourism Sumbergondo Village Malang. The project resulted in capacity building, financial assistance, network building, local empowerment and poverty elimination (Sriyami, 2022). By the same token, the community-based tourism endeavor start-up in Prainha do Verde, Brazil, induced strong social participation, tough community organization, strong mobilization of social capital, owning of tourism activities by community members, participation of community members in highly connected collaboration networks and collaborative partnerships directly or with few intermediaries. Burgos & Mertens (2017). The community residents of Thaa Guraidhoo are engaged in tourism businesses due to the promotion of a community-based tourism project in their village.

Nazim (2021) found that CBT participants have been challenged during the implementation of the CBT practice. Most of the interviewees with community leaders and interviewee participants agreed

that there is a lack of knowledge and skill towards CBT development among the local community. Khartishvili (2020) clearly articulated community-based tourism practices seen in the Caucasus and found the results that enhanced natural resource conservation awareness, promoted and preserved cultural resources, restored forgotten traditions, revitalized and diversified local economies, mobilized communities and built local capacity. In addition, (Novelli et al., 2016) clearly showed the existing community-based practices in the ASEAN community-based tourism standards. Accordingly, the projects facilitated ad hoc capacity building, strengthened and improved community organizations, created trust and partnership between stakeholders, created transparent evaluations, qualified tourism products and services, developed sustainable management practices, well reaped cultural and environmental benefits, and fairly distributed income. Bringing the findings of the current study, community-based tourism initiative practices are minimal and limited in number since they include created community awareness, development of quality, destination and product, existence of tourism benefits, but are unfair and inequitable.

Most of the previous studies (Choi and Sirakaya, 2005); Chia-pin, and Cole (2011); Henok (2019), showed that the practical implementation of sustainable community-based tourism has been manifesting in different tourism destinations of our world. They confirmed that tourism should induce environmental sustainability, economic benefits, visitor satisfaction, community centered-economy, community participation, long-term planning and social costs. One aspect that makes the studies similar to this current study (though there are only six) is that there, they employed the same scale and hence shared common results. However, the number of items included under each construct and the number of survey respondents are different per each study. Body of knowledge concerning community-based tourism challenges, uncountable literatures revealed about them. The obstacles include lack of community awareness, lack of infrastructures. Godage et al. (2018) notes that, poor leadership, lack of policy support, lack of guiding plans, corruption, remoteness of a destination, limited tourism assets, lack of political good will, insecurity, and lack of community participation (Celestine, 2013; Seble 2010). Posited as un-proportional employment as compared to tourism flow, loss of resources like water, land, poor management, marketing and entrepreneurial skills, lack of community involvement and participation, lack of sense of communal ownership of the project, imbalance in board representations, and reliance of external donor funding are the challenges that hinder the development of community based tourism in Khama Rhino sanctuary trust.

Elisa (2015) added that lack of government support, lack of education and training, poor infrastructure, poor marketing strategies, lack of community support, and insecurity and poor customer care service are the hindrances to enhancing community-based tourism initiatives in the arumeru district of Tanzania. Similarly, Long et al. (2021) highlighted the challenges of Thanh Ha pottery village, Vietnam as lack of human resources; lack of producing areas and materials, high competition for other industries, and lack of community based tourism strategic management. Per the findings of a study conducted by Khartishvili (2020), the challenges of community-based tourism include lack of knowledge about community-based tourism, lack of community benefits, low awareness and skill, lack of diversification of tourism activities and high competition, lack of local empowerment, lack of product delivery, and poor cooperation manifested in Georgia and Armenian community based tourism projects. As founded by Mohammed (2021), the community-based tourism project of the Guraidhoo, Maldives, has been challenged by lack of leadership skills, lack of formal organizational structure, poor coordination, lack of cohesion among community members, and the existence of power disparities among the community.

The scholar in overall stratified the challenging factors as internal factors and external factors. Nagy & Segui (2020) explicitly revealed the factors that hinder the development of community-based tourism in four villages of Romania. Accordingly, in generally, lack of entrepreneurial knowledge, significant shortage of resources, lack of support from the local and regional administrations, insecurity and reluctance of the people, lack of leadership and weak cooperation between tourism entrepreneurs and the communal administrations. Zemenu (2017) listed the main challenges of community-based tourism development in Lake Zengena and its environs. These include; minimal government and stakeholder participation, poor infrastructure, lack of financial support, lack of skilled manpower, and inappropriate use of resources.

Amogn (2010) forwarded the challenges of community based tourism at Borena Saynt national park and mentioned them as land degradation, shortage of animal forage and grazing land, low fertility of soil, scarcity of cultivable land, and absence of off-farming activities. More importantly, Moges (2018) reported that uncontrolled overfishing, loss of endemic species; illegal fishing activities, bureaucracy of law-making process; poor knowledge and perception of stakeholders towards community-based tourism are the factors that ban the good performance of community based tourism development in Lake Tana. Overall, Ethiopian-oriented narrative literature reviews revealed lack of inherent tourism potential, lack of tourist knowledge, lack of awareness and knowledge, lack

of technical skill, weak promotional activities.(Muthayalu and Jemal, 2017), poor tourism infrastructure and facility, conflict of interest over resource usage, lack of trained man power. (Sewenet, 2017) added that, the major challenges for developing community based tourism in the country. According to a study conducted by Mesert (2015), the challenges include lack of knowledge, lack of interest and perception of the local community towards community-based tourism, low level of attitude of the community towards community-based tourism, conflict over resource ownership, capacity problems of the direct participants of community legislation tourism and government staff, incompatibility of policies and legislations, low quality and standards of products and weak cooperation among stakeholders; which hinder community based tourism development in Awi zone. Inadequate infrastructure, lack of awareness and absence of sufficient accommodation hindered the good development of CBT in Dinsho and Goba Woredas. Israel and Timar (2017). Moreover, Aditha Prakoso et al. (2020) lighten the challenges as naive and unrealistic concepts to implement CBT, limited human resource, population decline, emergence of commercial buildings and illegal settlement, conflict of interest with in community members, non emphasizes of local authenticity, poor CBT Management, and patronage of external support for incubation. Thus, connecting the findings of this current study with the aforementioned results, CBT development challenges are more or less similar to them.

4.5. Limitations and Directions for Future Research

This study has some limitations that cannot be ignored. Some of the study respondents weren't willing to participate in providing data and this can affect the validity and reliability of data. Shortages of resources (for example, money and time) also limited the expected extent and scope of the study. Even though at different geographical scopes, a range of studies are mostly oriented to assessing CBT challenges, there is a knowledge gap on how to find solutions to the obstacles. In addition, at the study site, evaluating the community-based tourism and sustainability principles are the missing links. This study paves and shows the relevant gaps for future studies.

To sum up, the CBT-resource, practice, attitude and challenge objective findings indicated that the level of community participation in the community-based tourism development of Dorze village is positioned at the transition between Manipulation and Therapy. This is because tourism benefits have been reaped by only a few elite individuals, locals don't participate in the initiative. Even

though community residents have varying attitudes towards community-based tourism development, they have no image of the destination.

CHAPTER - FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5. Introduction

This chapter contains a summary, conclusion and recommendation parts of the thesis. Based on the results of the findings, the summary reviews key findings and the conclusion gives implications of the key findings. Thus, based on the conclusions, recommendations are made to manage and strengthen the indicated challenges and practices respectively.

5.1. Summary of key findings

Ethiopia at large is endowed with a cultural and geographic diversity which is fertile for tourist attraction, however; most part of country touristic dimension is not well studied and documented. Dorze village is one of the areas which has a significant tourist attraction potential, but is not well promoted. This study attempted to assess the current practices and challenges of community-based tourism development in Dorze Village. The findings of the study indicate that community-based tourism is not well developed in the area, yet. But construction of buildings is used by the associations to do their activities. When it is compared with the number of tourists visiting the destination and the resources the destination has, it is possible to say that CBT is not developed.

In this study, different data were obtained from local leaders and experts from different governmental organizations, and CBT participants of Dorze village hotspot sites through, key informant interview, and questionnaire. According to these findings, the following main points were found as the major challenges for practices of Community Based Tourism Development in Dorze village: The CBT participants have been challenged during the implementation of the CBT practice. Most of the interviewees with community leaders and interviewee participants agreed that there is a lack of knowledge and skill towards CBT development among the local community. Due to this reason, the community has not been collaborating the CBT development works and but again has positive awareness towards CBT. Since, Culture and Tourism office give them successive awareness and capacity building trainings. Similarly, existence of negative perceptions and attitudes towards

CBT development is another challenge for practices of CBT development in the study area. Before concluding this challenge, findings were obtained through questionnaire and interview. As the findings from interviews indicate, some of the local communities have wrong perception and attitude towards CBT development. There are specified manifestations of this problem. The first and the major problem is the incorrect attitude of local community towards tourism development well -need coordinated planning of the area. The finding of the research indicates that there are many challenges that hinder the development of CBT in the study area. The following challenges are search out during this research process and these challenges retard the development of CBT in the study area. The first and the leading challenges is lack of infrastructural development and limited government support.

Actually the governments support the activity of tourism development before and now a days but it is limited to some extent it is not enough to develop this started CBT. Not only is the government support limited but also the stakeholders. Stakeholders are the first organs benefited from this sectors and since they are main beneficial of tourism there are many things expected from them to develop CBT in the study area. The study area of this research is mostly known in its possible to conclude that they awareness another challenge that make the development CBT retarded. Lack of infrastructure also another challenge CBT faced today and the main obstacles that affect the development of CBT in the study area. This study attempted to assess the current practices and challenges of community-based tourism development in Dorze Village.

5.2. Conclusion

The major findings of the study are that Dorze village is a home to a different array of natural and current anthropogenic tourism resources. The study disclosed that, the traditional handcraft products especially the building of elephant-shaped house, traditional weaving and pottering process and are accredited as the most important cultural tourism attraction of Dorze Village. Concerning the prevailing practices of community based tourism in study area is conservation of tourism resources and quality products are important in the performance of the village. The results it is confirmed as almost all of the local community members have positive perception to practice CBT in village. The following challenges are search out during this research process and these challenges retard the development of CBT in the study area. The first and the leading challenges is lack of infrastructural development and limited government support.

In addition, the money that is budgeted by the government for the development of CBT is very little and that is not capable of developing such CBT in areas. The seasonality nature of tourism specifically CBT, Government (bureau of cultural tourism), private sector, community, educational institution and professional associations, non-governmental organization, media, tourist, security offices and health centers are the major stakeholder who are responsible for the development of CBT and it is executive only when they are work closely together. Findings obtained through questionnaire and interview revealed that there was a good sign of the existence of different stakeholders' coordination towards the CBT development.

In line with this, the stakeholders at woreda level are actively involved in the CBT development processes. However, findings from other interviews and document analysis indicate that the existence of some challenges in regards with various stakeholders' coordination towards CBT initiatives. Hence, there is a need to have a nationwide community based tourism development strategy, collaboration among key stakeholders, undertaking promotional and awareness creation activities, and developing the necessary infrastructure to enhance the development of community based tourism in the study area.

5.3. Recommendations

The research findings of this study identify a lot of challenges affecting the development and the practice of CBT in the study area. Based on the study, it discusses some of the core reflections that the researcher has gone through the study and can be taken as a way forward. Here, the researcher has made attempts to forward remedies in a holistic approach, meaning that every stakeholder has to play its own part so as to enhance the development of community-based tourism in the study area. From this broader perspective, the researcher has forwarded the following recommendations:

A. Government:

- It is difficult to run CBT practices without the collaboration effort of the local community; therefore, it is the responsibility of Culture and Tourism offices to develop awareness of local community about the concept, benefits, and value of tourism in general and CBT in particular. The area's CBT participants should also receive adequate language training, communication skills training, tour guiding training, and service delivery training.
- Expand and upgrade infrastructure (such as water, road, telecom, bank (ATM) and electricity) so as to enhance the tourism industry (both domestic and international) in the area. Roads leading to the tourist attraction sites in the area. In line with this, the government should encourage private investors to participate in such development activities.
- Besides the existing tourism potential area, the study should be carried out on the existing potential of the areas and thoroughly documented well. Preparing a simple guide which describes the tourism potential of the area and putting it in practice is also recommended.
- The key principle for the long-term success of CBT projects is local control and ownership. The actions of culture and tourism offices should not be based solely on their interests. The administration and engagement of the local community should be involved in major decisions about the expansion of CBT projects.
- Methods to create formal procedures and financial information systems must be designed. Otherwise, poor management and corruption will influence community tourism development activity.
- The local government, through its relevant regulatory bodies, should create a framework for the promotion of public-private partnerships, especially in the development of tourism products

within the country, so that a country tourism network can be established to improve the tourism experience in the country.

- It would be most appropriate and timely at federal and regional level institutions to produce clear CBT development guidelines and certification systems.
- Local economic diversity is also important to the sustainability of CBT projects. Training and graduating from the local community on handcraft production, organization of cultural events and souvenir selling are suggested to diversify economic participation in tourism.

B. Tourism Business:

- There should be a destination committee comprised of different tourism stakeholders in the area which encompasses tourism businesses, the local community, government (the tourism agency and the municipality) and tourism educational centers. This committee is supposed to deal with different destination related issues in the area, discusses on the problems, devise mechanisms on how to welcome and accommodate domestic visitors, and take corrective measures.
- Tourism businesses (lodges, restaurants, cafeterias, etc.) in the area should treat domestic visitors the same way they treat international tourists. Moreover, they should upgrade their services (in terms of quality and quantity) so as to serve both domestic and international tourists.
- The tourism businesses (small) in the study area should form a marketing consortium to Promote the area and their businesses for community based tourism development. The rationality is that, it will be difficult for individual business to carry out such promotional activities, in terms of money and capacity. However, the tourism agency in the area should play a pivotal role in facilitating the stakeholders to achieve this fundamental objective.
- In order to allow the lower section of the society know their country, in the long run, the government together with other stakeholders should work on establishing hotels in different tourist attraction sites. However, until the problem of accommodation is not solved.

C. The Local Community:

- The local community should strengthen its long-lived warm reception and welcoming culture of domestic visitors and foreign tourist coming to the area.
- They shall also assist the domestic visitors through offering information about the area such as referring place of stays, attraction sites, etc.

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APPENDICES

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
PROGRAM OF TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
Questionnaire to be completed by local community

Dear respondents,

This study entitled “*Practices of Community Based Tourism development: the case Study of Dorze village*” is conducted in partial fulfillment for the award of Master’s Degree of Tourism Development and Management at Addis Ababa University. To meet the research objectives, pertinent data will be gathered mainly via questionnaire. I want to assure you that the information is required for the research purpose only and will be treated in confidential and equality. Your response to this questionnaire will also benefit you by calling the attention of the government to your problems. You are kindly requested to fill in the best of your knowledge. Thank you for your willingness to spare 15 minutes from your precious time to participate in this study.

Part I: Back ground Information of respondents

Put your “√” sign in the box provided for those questions that you think right.

1. **Sex:** Male Female
2. **Age:** 14-25 year 26-35 year 36-45 year >46 year
3. **Marital status:** Single Married Divorced Widowed
4. **Education level:** uneducated Certificate Diploma
First degree master degree and above
5. **Work experience:** Between 1-5 years between 6-10 years
More than 10 years
6. **What is Locals’ means of livelihood?**
Labor work Trade Employer Farmer

Part II. Here below are questions related to challenges that limit the stakeholder's collaboration on participating to enhance community based tourism initiative.

No	Factors that hinder stakeholder collaboration	Response options	
		Yes	No
1	Poor collaboration between the community and other stakeholders		
2	Lack of awareness towards CBT practices		
3	Poor partnership with local community and leaders		
4	Lack of technical skill with tourism industry		
5	Lack of financial support		
6	Lack of community participation		
7	Lack of creative cooperative ownership		

Part III: The Attitude of the Local Community towards CBT

This section includes questions aimed to measure the attitude of local community towards CBT in the study area using five-point Likert scale (1-Strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree). Please fill the following table by putting (√) on the box of your choice or preferences.

1: Strongly disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Neutral, 4: Agree, 5: Strongly agree

No	Environmental sustainability	[SD]	[DA]	[U]	[A]	[SA]
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Community environment should be protected now and for the future in Dorze village					
2	Tourism must protect the natural environment in Dorze village					
3	Tourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environment in Dorze village					
4	Proper tourism development requires that wildlife and natural habitats be protected at all times					
5	Tourism development must promote positive environmental					

	ethics among all parties that have a stake in tourism in Dorze village					
6	Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of tourism development in Dorze village					
7	I believe that tourism must improve the environment for future generations in Dorze village					
	CBT Economic Benefits					
1	I like community based tourism because it brings new income to our community					
2	I believe CBT is the strong economic contributor to our community					
3	CBT generates substantial tax revenue for the local government.					
4	I believe CBT is good for our economy					
5	CBT diversifies the local economy in Dorze village					
6	CBT creates new markets for our local products					
	Social cost					
1	Tourists in my community disrupt my quality of life					
2	My quality of life has deteriorated because of tourism in Dorze village					
3	I often feel irritated because of tourism in the community					
4	Community recreational resources are overused by tourists in Dorze village					
5	My community is overcrowded because of tourism Development					
6	I do not feel comfortable or welcome in local tourism businesses in Dorze village					
7	Tourism is growing too fast in Dorze village					
8	I believe that the quality of social interaction in my community has deteriorated because of tourism					

	Community Participation					
1	Participation of the local communities is significant in CBT in Dorze village					
2	Participation of local communities can enhance social solidarity in Dorze village					
3	CBT helps preserve local culture, traditional customs and wisdom in Dorze village					
4	High level of participation is important in CBT in Dorze village					
5	Active participation in CBT can bring additional income in Dorze village					
6	CBT increases an awareness of natural resources among community members in Dorze village					
	Long term planning					
1	Tourism industry must plan for the future in Dorze village					
2	I believe that successful management of tourism requires advanced planning strategy in Dorze village					
3	I believe that we need to take a long-term view when planning for tourism development in Dorze village					
4	I think residents must be encouraged to assume leadership role in tourism planning committees in Dorze village					
5	I believe tourism development needs well-coordinated planning in Dorze village					
6	Tourism development plans should be continuously improved in Dorze village					
	Visitor satisfaction					
1	Tourism businesses have responsibility to meet visitor needs					
2	Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological “appeal” for visitors					
3	Tourism businesses must monitor visitor satisfaction					

4	Tourism industry must ensure good quality tourism experiences for future Visitors					
5	CBT industry should be required to obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from within the local community					
	Community Centered- economy					
1	CBT industry should be required to obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from within the local community					
2	I think CBT businesses should hire at least one-half of their employees from within the economy.					
3	CBT industry must contribute to community improvement funds					
4	CBT supports other industries in the community					
5	Communities residents should receive a fair share of benefits from CBT					

Part V: Interview Questions

Part for concerned respondents of research study

Annexes 1 Interview guide for travel agencies and Tour guide

1. Do you have a preference between domestic and international tourists? **Yes:** (-----) **No :**(-----)
2. Do you serve domestic tourists? **Yes :**(-----) **No :(-----)**

IF YES,

A. When is the busiest season for serving domestic tourists?

B. Who is your target domestic tourist? (Income, level of education, age)

IF NO, what is your reason? -----

3. What are the most common complains raised by the foreign and domestic tourists about the community tourism sites?
4. What kind of roles do you play on the development of community-based tourism in the Dorze village?
5. Have you taken any training on tour guiding?
6. What do you think are the potential tourism resources in the area?
7. What do you think are the main challenges of including the potential tourist attractions into tour packages/programs by tour operators?
8. Have you faced any problem while you are guiding hosts on the sites?
9. What is your recommendation for government, local communities, and other stakeholder's for enhancing community-based tourism development in your area?

Annexes: 2: Interview Guide for Chench Woreda Culture and Tourism Office

1. Do you think communities living in your village can become part of tourism?
2. What are the actual tourism resources in dorze village?
3. What are the potential tourism resources (natural, cultural and historical) for the development for community-based tourism practices in your area?
4. What initiatives have been taken by the office to develop community-based tourism in your area?
5. What is ordinary for the local community is a unique experience for community-based tourism?

6. What are the short-term and long-term plans of the office for the development of Community based tourism in area? (In relation to promotion, accommodation, infrastructure, for homestay tourist's, etc.)
7. Where do you get the funds to enhancing CBT development?
8. How does the tourism business ensure service quality delivery by their staff to the tourists?
9. What are challenges facing for enhancing CBT practices in area?
10. What is expected from regional and Zonal governmental tourism officials, tourism businesses, local community, domestic tourists, tour guides, tourism experts, etc. to enhancing community-based tourism in your hotspot destination area?

Annexes: 3: Interview Guide for key informants

1. What are the roles played by local community towards community development in your administrative area?
2. What is your perception towards community-based tourism running in your area?
3. What are roles of Leadership for enhancing community-based tourism in your village?
4. Explain how to integrate community-based tourism with in your local communities?
5. Do community members accumulate their resources for Community-based Tourism is efficiently implemented?
6. What are the current practices and benefits of community-based tourism in your village?
7. What are challenges facing community-based tourism in your localities?
8. What are the mitigations measures used to overcome challenges facing CBT in the area?
9. What are the potential tourism attractions that actually existed but not known in your area?
10. What is the current community-based tourism practice in your village?
11. What factors influence community-based tourism practices in your area?
12. What should be done to better enhance the performance of tourism in your locality?
13. Is there any collaboration between the community and other stakeholders who have an impact on tourism planning, policies, and developments?

14. Does the community build partnership with stakeholders such as local governments, the private sector, NGOs, local communities, village leader, employee's, universities, etc.?
15. Do stakeholders help the community in developing the infrastructure, marketing, and promotion of tourism in your village?
16. What support have you got from the regional government, Zonal government, NGOs, Arba-minch University, for enhancing community-based tourism development in your area?
17. Is there any developing the necessary infrastructure such as road, water supply and the like collaboration with the concerned government body?
18. Do local leaders manage and direct tourism development and build relationships between the community members and other stakeholders?
19. Does the leader push community members to involve in the decision-making process?

Annexes 5: Observation Checklist

The observation checklists stated below employ for the entry points to carry out observations during the entire fieldwork.

1. The location of the tourism potential sites and the social services, infrastructures
2. Location and practice of institutions (tourist hotels, government bureaus).
3. Tourist interaction settings (market centers, handicraft shops, cultural houses, etc.)
4. Preservation and conservation of resources like, natural, cultural, historical and religious status of the sites, entry to the areas and heritage protections etc.
5. Activities of tourist business entrepreneurs (accommodation and services provides and so on).
6. The activities and role of tourist councils towards enhancing community-based tourism development.



These photos in the above indicated that the two of tourism resources in the village



These photos showed that the infrastructure and cultural heritage conservation problems.



These photos in the above showed that when the researcher conducted interview with key informants from local communities.