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Addis Ababa University

College of Development Studies

Center for Environment and Development Studies

Program of Tourism Development and Management

**ASSESSMENT OF PARK-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF ENTOTO PARK,
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

By: Abdulselem Nezif

ID.No: GSR/0221/15

Advisor: Ephrem Assefa (Ph.D).

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

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DECLARATION

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Abdulselam Nezif entitled “Assessment of Park-Community Relationship: in the case of Entoto Park, Addis Ababa” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master of Arts Degree in Tourism Development and Management complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standard with respect to originality and quality.

Signed by the examining committee

Examiner

_____ Signature _____ Date _____

Examiner

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Examiner

_____ Signature _____ Date _____

Chair of department program Coordinator

Acknowledgments

I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to the following personalities for their contribution to my successful completion of my thesis.

First and foremost, I would like to thank my thesis advisor, Dr. Ephrem Assefa for his persistent advice and support in conducting this research. In line with this, I would like to thank the general manager of park authorities for their hospitable and polite cooperation and support during my fieldwork and data gathering process.

Secondly, I would like to thank all the Entoto people or people who are living near the park for their best cooperation during my field work, for filling out my questionnaire, and for giving me their precious time for making interviews and focus group discussions with them, Generally, I would like to thank my respondents all in all.

I would like to present my third heartfelt thanks to the librarians for their sleepless patience and commitment at work, which helped me for the successful completion of my study.

Finally, I would like to express my deep and heartfelt thanks to My mother for being with me ideally throughout my research process and also making some financial aid for my career.

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List of Acronyms or Abbreviations

ANOVA: Analysis of Variance

BBM: Benefit-Based Management

BC: British Columbia.

COVID: Corona Virus Disease

EHT: Ethiopian Heritage Trust.

EWCA: Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GSTC: Global Sustainable Tourism Council

IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature

M.V: Mean Value

Monitoring Center UGS: Urban Green Space.

MoT: Ministry of Tourism.

NGOs: Nongovernmental Organizations.

NOS: Neighborhood Open Space.

PAs: Protected Areas.

RCD: Root Collar Diameter

SMSEs: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

SOC: Sense of Community.

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Science

SWB: Social Wellbeing.

UN: United Nations

UNEP: United Nations Environmental Program.

UNESCO: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Conservation Organization.

UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization

WB: World Bank.

WCMC: World Conservation and Monitoring Center

WPCA: World Protection and Conservation Area

Abstract

The rationale behind this research is to examine the park-community relationship in Entoto Park, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It tried to assess the perception of the local community towards Entoto park and investigate community-park relationship at Entoto Park, and finally to discover the major challenges associated with the park-local community nexus at Entoto Park. The study used mixed research approaches, and data was gathered using a questionnaire, interview, and focus group discussion from the 210 respondents. Survey data were processed using SPSS version 25 and analyzed through descriptive statistics for quantitative data from 210 respondents and thematic analysis was conducted for qualitative data's of focus group discussant's. The findings show that there exist a moderate and positive relationship between the park and community. Moreover, the community has a positive perception about Entoto Park. The major challenges associated with the community-park relationship are the lack of community participation platforms in Entoto Park, the lack of initiation by the local community in the participation of tourism development in the park, and the limited form of community participation in tourism development. Based on the findings, the research provides recommendation for PAs, Government bodies and Tourism stakeholders some of them are raising awareness for local, and develop community-based tourism product development to benefit locals, participate locals in the planning process, and implement collaborative governance and a benefit-based management system.

Key Words: sustainable tourism, local community, urban parks, Entoto Park

1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

It was a long-standing historical phenomenon that people and tourism were affecting each other both positively and negatively. Tourism affects tourist destinations in both positive and negative ways, encompassing economic, sociocultural, environmental, and psychological dimensions (Kumar, Kannan, & Hussain, 2015).

Tourism may have many different effects on the social and cultural aspects of life of the people in a particular region or area, depending on the cultural and religious strengths of that region. The interaction between tourists and the host community can be one of the factors that may affect a community, as tourists may not be sensitive to local customs, traditions, and standards. The effect can be positive or negative on the host community (Mathieson & Wall, 1982).

Tourism is very strongly associated with the potential of the area, including the society in which the tourism activities take place. This potential is often fragmented, and it depends on the skills of local actors, stakeholders, and tourism management structures to discover and connect it effectively. The potential of each territory is unique and needs to be summarized, measured, evaluated, and categorized for its effective and sustainable use (Plzakova & Tittelbachova, 2024).

As tourism becomes increasingly important to communities around the world, the need to develop tourism sustainably also becomes a primary concern. Human communities represent both a primary resource upon which tourism depends, and their existence in a particular place at a particular time may be used to justify the development of tourism itself. Communities are a basic reason for tourists to travel—to experience the way of life and material products of different communities. Communities also shape the ‘natural’ landscapes, which many tourists consume. Communities are, of course, also the source of tourists; tourists are drawn from particular places and social contexts, which in themselves will help shape the context of the tourist’s experience in the host community. (Richards, 2000).

Tourism is a sector that can contribute to the economic growth of a region. Moreover, tourism produces social benefits to the region (i.e., small and medium-sized enterprises’ development,

creation of new jobs, improvement of infrastructure, etc.). Culturally, tourism is said to be an element of community enrichment, thanks to the meeting of different cultures. In addition, tourism can positively contribute to the maintenance of a natural environment by protecting, creating, or maintaining national parks or other protected areas.

The growing complexity of communities and the relationships between them pose significant challenges for the sustainable development of tourism. Local community structures can provide the source of both problems and potential solutions in the sphere of sustainable development (Mansour Esmail Zaei, 2013). Most tourism establishments in the world, especially in developing countries, focus on facility development and infrastructure, yet as a new establishment, there must be a deep study of the attitude and perception of the society around that area and establishments for sustainable tourism development.

The participation of the host community in the tourism development of different areas and their interaction with the established destinations, especially parks, and their community is a working-gap area of the existing relationship between the residents and the parks. There must always be proper and strict management mechanisms between the activities performed by people and respective tourism industries. If there is a lack of proper management of tourism, the negative impact outweighs the benefit, which in turn may cause serious damage not only to the human being but also to the natural environment.

The interaction between the tourism industry and the local community who are living around destinations must be studied carefully (Armenski, Lolita, & Vanja, January 2011). The relationship between tourism and society is inevitable; one cannot exist without the other. The relationship could be symbiotic or non-symbiotic. The careful community participation is required for the existence of one of the two. Park development is one of the tourist destinations that require the participation of the community in the overall tourism activity (Biruk & Amare, 2019).

Therefore, this study is conducted to examine the community-park relationship in tourism development at Entoto Park, Addis Ababa, which includes the involvement of the host community in decision-making, planning, and controlling, and is not well studied and addressed.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The participation of the host community in the development of the tourism sector is very crucial. Local communities are, no doubt, the pivot of tourism development as they cater to the needs of guests through various tourism services: accommodation, food and beverage, information, transport, and entertainment, amongst others (Aref & Gill, 2010).

Community parks are an integral part of any society for them to function properly and serve to improve the wellbeing of the people and the community at large (Adedayol, et al 2023). Parks are designed to fulfill human needs (Al-Bishawi and Ghadban 2011), and social interaction is one of the most important needs. Hence, community parks are crucial public open space for social activities; they afford opportunities for contact, which include proximity and convenient access to public facilities, particularly in rural communities (Azmi and Karim 2012). But, due to different reasons, the involvement of the host community is very low. Tourism and community have relationship. In other words, one benefits from other and one cannot exist without the other. In order to achieve mutual benefit from this symbiotic relationships, there must be a proper understanding of the subject matter.

Like other destinations, the issue of the community-park relationship is a sensitive issue (Kazmierczak, 2013). Several studies have been conducted on Entoto Park focusing on various issues such as tourism, and biodiversity conservation. Some of these studies focused on biodiversity conservation (Tesema, 2016), floristic diversity and natural regeneration status of Entoto Mountain and the surrounding area (Ergua Atinafe et al., 2020) and exploring ecosystem service of per urban forest in the case of Entoto Park, Ethiopia (Bekele, sebssew, & Ermias Aynekulu, 2023). Another study examined the impacts and management of park tourism in the case of Menagesha Suba Forest Park. The study recommends that stakeholder, local community, and local government must be involved in the preparation and implementation of management plans, that appropriate infrastructure and an additional annual budget be provided, and that replanting (reforestation) should be undertaken to address future uncertainty (Amanuel Babu, June 2021). Furthermore, another study assessed community perceptions towards the ecotourism impacts on Simien Mountains National Park (Abuhay, Endalkachew Teshome, & Gashaw Mulu, 2023).

However, there has been no research work on the areas of community-park relationship in Entoto Park. This work will fill the existing gap by studying the relationship between the park and the community in the case of Entoto Park. Therefore, the groundwork for this research is to examine the community-park relationship in tourism development at Entoto Park, Addis Ababa.

Regardless of whether people use or do not use neighborhood parks, green areas affect neighborhood social ties (kuo, et al, 2019). And the presence of natural areas contribute to the quality of life in cities (Chiesura, 2004). Therefore, it is important to explore how the perception of benefits derived from parks (regardless of, or in addition to, usage) relates to the overall Sense of community (SOC) and other dimensions of socio-economic, and environmental, interaction.

By examining the community-park relationship, this research tries to address the gap that exists in the area of community-park relationship in an urban park setting and provide some recommendations for the concerned bodies. More specifically, the study attempted to examine the prevailing condition of the local community (social, economic political, environmental and cultural perceptions) and tourism development projects in the park. It also aimed to assess the various aspects of community park relationship that exist in Entoto Park and the challenges associated with it.

1.3. Research Questions

1. What is the perception of the local community towards Entoto Park?
2. What is the level and form of local community participation in tourism development at Entoto Park?
3. What is the nature and relationship between the park and the local community at Entoto Park?
4. What are the challenges associated with the park-local community nexus at Entoto Park?

1.4. Research objectives

1.4.1. General objectives

The general objective of the study was to assess the community-park relationship for the development of sustainable tourism in the case of Entoto Park, Addis Ababa.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this research is organized and listed to assess the community interaction with the park from different dimensions. The specific objectives of the research are organized and tabulated to identify the perception of the community towards the Entoto park are as follows.

1. To assess the perception of the local community towards Entoto Park after recognized as an urban park.
2. To analyze the level and form of local community engagement in tourism development at Entoto Park.
3. To assess the nature and relationship between the park and local community at Entoto Park.
4. To identify the major challenges associated with the park-local community nexus at Entoto Park

1.5. Significance of the Study

The research will have tangible and intangible benefits, starting from the lower level of stakeholders to the higher level of government bodies and policymakers. The main beneficiaries from this research output are government bodies, policymakers, park managers, host communities, NGOs, and tourism institutions, both private and public. The study will benefit the stakeholders of the tourism sector and list some of them. It helps tourism professionals and policymakers to take consideration during policy revision and see their policy and other related tourism developmental issues. It helps government bodies to know the level and current condition of the park-community relationship at Entoto Park and some conditions and facilities that must be fulfilled in order to have a good community-park relationship. For park authorities, this research has significant benefit in understanding the current state of the park-community relationship in Entoto Park. For policymakers such as the Ministry of Tourism (MoT), this study will help them in terms of guiding and reconciling their overall managerial decision.

For the local community, the study helps to identify the possible ways to involve the locals in tourism development at the park and suggest mechanisms to maximize their benefits and minimize the cost from tourism development activities at the park. It also helps to identify the roles expected from the local community to enhance sustainable tourism development at the park. The host community and other stakeholders will have positive social, economic, and environmental gains from knowledge creation to income generation.

For tour and travel agencies, this research serves as a valuable source of information. Besides, the study will provide valuable information for the tourists about the relationship between Entoto Park and the community. Moreover, for academicians, this study will serve as a work of reference for those who will be interested in conducting studies in the area.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was discussed in terms of the central issue under investigation (conceptual scope), geographical scope, and the methodology to be adopted.

- Conceptually, the study was limited to examining the community-park relationship at Entoto Park only from four basic research questions, perception, level and form, nature and challenges park-community interaction.
- Geographically, the study was limited to Entoto Natural Park, with an area of 1300 hectares located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Methodologically, the study applied a mixed approach and descriptive research design. Pertinent data were gathered mainly using questionnaires and interviews and analyzed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis, respectively. The main respondents of the study were key informants, the host community, and domestic tourists. The study was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative research approaches; a descriptive research design was used to investigate and describe the topic.
- Time-wise, pertinent data to meet the research objectives were gathered in the year 2024.

1.7. Operational Definition of Key Terms

- **Tourism:** “Activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.”(UNWTO, 2020).
- **Local community:** Those who belong to a common ancestor, dwelling together in the villages, whose occupations are mainly farming and farming related activities that they inherited from their forefathers. They have agriculture and forest lands in common and subscribe to the same culture and traditions of their ancestors (Conable, 2015).
- **Urban Park:** delineated open space areas, mostly dominated by vegetation and water, and generally reserved for public use. Urban parks are mostly large but can also have the shape of smaller 'pocket parks'. Urban parks are usually locally defined (by authorities) as ‘parks (konijnendijk, et al, 2023).

- **Sustainable Tourism:** Sustainable tourism is defined by the UN Environment Program and the UN World Tourism Organization as “tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities” (UN, 2023).
- **Protected Areas:** An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means (WPCA, 2007).
- **Sense of community (SOC):** A feeling that members have of belonging and being important to each other, and a shared faith that members’ needs will be met through their commitment to be together (McMillan, 1976).

1.8. Limitation of the study

Although this study contributes to the existing literature in the area of community park relationships in an urban park setting, it has certain limitations. Time-wise, the data collection requires very broad time; an extended period is required in order to properly track community participation in every park development. Moreover, there was a lack of willingness and cooperation by respondents in filling out questionnaires, especially outside of the park, where most populated people are found, especially in market places.

Method wise the study applied simple random sampling method to gather data investigate the research question so other researchers should apply other research sampling method to fill the research method gap.

The other limitation of the study is the constraint related with coverage of the study area like on Tourists (domestic and international tourists) should be studied with the spectrum of park community interaction.

1.9. Organization of the thesis

The research is organized into five main chapters. The first chapter, the introductory section, is composed of the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research question, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, and its

limitations. The second chapter reviews literature related to community-park relationships. The chapter reviews theoretical literature, empirical literature, and conceptual framework. The third chapter deals with research methodology and addresses descriptions about the area, research approach and design, population sample size and sampling technique, sample size, reliability and validity of data collection instruments, and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter is about data presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the research findings. Finally, the last chapter presents a summary, conclusion, and recommendation based on the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review portion of the research is the combination of the available literature regarding. This combination merges the conclusions of many different sources to explain the overall understanding of the topic, thus laying a foundation for both the research question and primary research. This chapter is organized into three major sections, namely conceptual review, theoretical review, and empirical review. At the end, the conceptual framework of the study is presented in line with the research objectives and questions.

2.1. Theoretical review

2.1.1. An overview of the tourism industry

Tourism is defined as “a social, cultural, and financial phenomenon involving the motion of humans to countries or places outdoor their ordinary surroundings for personal, business, or professional reasons.” As a tourism department, hospitality is “a key a part of the domestic and global entertainment market” (UNWTO 2020).

The tourism area presents possibilities for developing international locations to create effective and inclusive jobs, develop revolutionary corporations, finance the conservation of herbal and cultural belongings, and boom financial empowerment, mainly for women, who include most of the people of the tourism region’s team of workers. before the COVID-19 pandemic, tourism changed into the world’s biggest service quarter—supplying one in ten jobs international, nearly seven percentage of all worldwide trade, and 25 percentage of the sector’s provider exports—a essential forex generator. In 2019, the world was valued at greater than US\$ nine trillion and accounted for 10.four percent of global GDP (UNWTO 2020).

Tourism offers possibilities for monetary diversification and market introduction. while efficiently managed, its deep local price chains can increase demand for current and new services and products that directly and undoubtedly have an effect on the bad and rural/isolated groups. The sector can also be a pressure for biodiversity conservation, historical past safety, and weather-friendly livelihoods, making up a key pillar of the blue/green economic system. This capability is also related to social and environmental dangers, which want to be managed and mitigated to maximize the sector’s net-positive benefits (World Bank, 2022).

Consistent with global information in 2022, the full contribution of travel and tourism to the worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) changed into 23 percent decrease than in 2019, the 12 months prior to the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Overall the contribution of journey and tourism to the global GDP amounted to 7.7 trillion U.S. dollars was forecast to reach an predicted 9.5 trillion U.S. bucks in 2023 (International Bank 2022).

2.1.2. Tourism and urban parks

Huge natural or near-herbal areas shielding massive-scale ecological processes with function species and ecosystems, which also have environmentally and culturally well matched non secular, covered areas continue to be the essential building blocks of actually all countrywide and international conservation strategies, supported by means of governments and worldwide establishments which include the conference on biological range. They provide the core of efforts to shield the sector's threatened species and are an increasing number of diagnosed as vital carriers of atmosphere offerings and organic assets; key additives in weather change mitigation techniques; and in some instances also cars for defensive threatened human communities or web sites of high-quality cultural and non secular cost. medical, instructional, recreational and traveler opportunities (Dudley, 2008).

Urban parks or municipal parks are open green spaces which can be accessible to all citizens and traffic. As compared with neighborhood inexperienced areas and personal gardens, urban parks are normally large in length (e.g., 1 km² or extra). Several studies have discovered that publicity to city parks can enhance SWB (e.g., Cini et al. 2013, Nisbet et al. 2011, Ayala-Azc´ arraga et al. 2019, Hong et al. 2019, Guo et al. 2021).

Pleasure with green and frequency of use are two behavioral elements broadly considered in studies on how city parks can gain customers' SWB. it's been located that pleasure with green is at once related to people' momentary SWB (Weijs-Perr´ee et al. 2019) and undoubtedly associated with long-time period SWB.

2.1.3. The concept of urban parks

Parks offer sites for special activities and fairs that Attracts travelers. massive city parks with zoos, memorials, museums, cultural and heritage artifacts, and ancient websites can appeal to tourists. Urban parks do not only offer leisure settings to neighborhood citizens but also site visitors from out of metropolis will use these green spaces.

In some cases, particularly excessive-profile parks consisting of central Park in new york are even foremost visitors points of interest in their own proper. This section opinions articles that have looked at the role of urban parks in tourism (Konijnendijk, et. al, 2013).

In the tourism sector, parks have different use and value. These include parks are intended toward the improvement of thinking and imagination in children and additionally appeal to upkeep and cautious mindset to the nature. (Bunakov, et.al. 2019). Sports activities (sports and enhancing) parks offer the population with zone for sports activities and physical culture, there by propagandizing a healthful life-style. Those parks are equipped with sports grounds, structures, workout machines, racetracks and other objects (Bunakov, et.al. 2019).

Major goal of exhibition parks is to reveal improvement of technology, artwork and culture. Such exhibitions attract many travelers that promote transformation of such parks in vacationer to appeal and improvement of cultural and informative tourism. A necessary condition of existence of those parks is life of rooms for containing exhibitions and also in summertime the open space regions (Bunakov, et.al., 2019).

Zoological parks have specific structure this is because of keeping of animals in those parks. Except attention to association of open-air cages and cages thinking of the situations close to the native habitat of animals, unique attention is attracted to observance of safety measures. often in such parks allocate unique zones, "part of the world", in step with regions of living of animals (Kamberov et al, 2017; Rasooli & Abedini, 2017).

There are both parks of various feature, and the parks uniting numerous capabilities which allow us to understand in more element practical features of town parks. There are numerous factors of view concerning functions of town parks. In keeping with the first opinion, city parks create favorable situations for a recreation of the population and conserving cultural occasions; offer cohesion of natural ecosystems and the neighboring districts of the town; create area for

maintenance and restoration of vegetable grounds, cultural monuments and other attractions (Bunakov, et.al. 2019).

Wooded area parks can be used for environmental protection, and their placement close to industrial facilities or within the town promotes explanation of air and favorably impacts ecology in those areas (Demidenko & Shadrin, 2018).

There are several tactics to defining urban parks. One manner is to situate urban parks within an ancient (historical) context. The type of park kinds has improved on the grounds that parks first regarded in North the America in the early 19th century. Many forms of public spaces fall underneath the general rubric of “park.”

The first city parks within the USA were highly unimproved commons, locations firstly set apart for grazing cattle and schooling militias. New york’s authentic common is now the closely gated city hall Park. Boston common is perhaps the high-quality example of the sort.

Set aside most effective six years after the original settlement, Boston common has maintained its 44 acres and some thing of the informal, unornamented person of a colonial common. Instantly, paved paths covered with benches crisscross its territory in sensible style, allowing humans to go over without difficulty in their travels approximately metropolis (Bondi & Mona Domosh, 2002).

Some other technique is to define city parks in terms of their size and the extent of their carrier location. Inexperienced area (green space) is generally categorized into different sorts. concerning the take a look at of the relationship between inexperienced public spaces and individuals’ welfare advantages, city green area is generally categorized into three spatial kinds: city parks (Liua, Ren Haia, Roy P. Remme, Huifu Nong, & Chunhua Suif, 2021) community open spaces or neighbourhood open space (NOS) (Yuwen Zhao, Pauline E.W. , van den Berg,, Ioulia V. Ossokina, , & Theo A. Arentze, 2024), and private gardens (Cervinka et al., 2016; Poortinga et al.,2021).

A third method is to define urban parks as green exercise spaces or places. urban inexperienced spaces (hereafter, UGS) that incorporate forests, meadows, residential yards, parks, grassy lawns, and engineered inexperienced roofs and rain gardens provide a couple of ecosystem offerings to humans and the environment (Rall et al., 2015, Aronson et al., 2017).

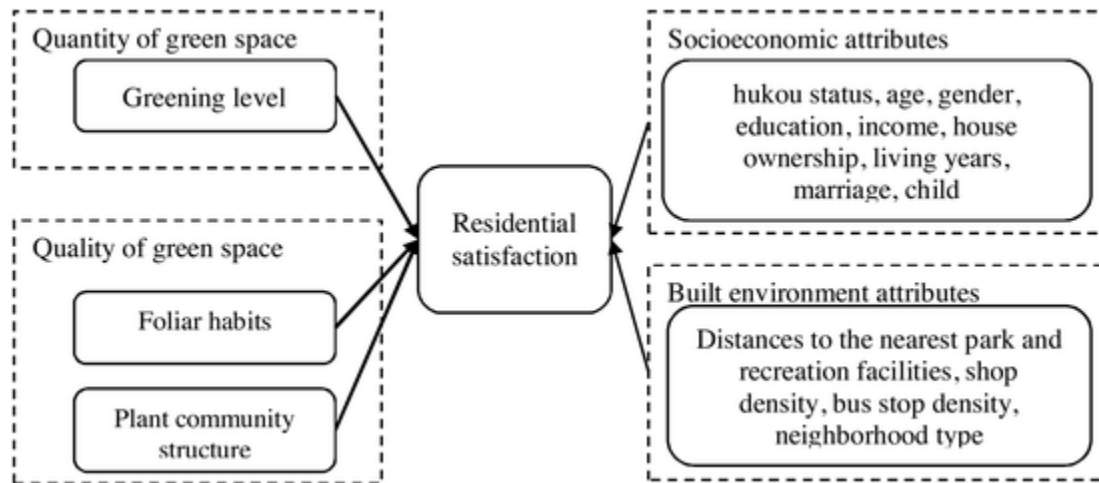
Studies in large part from Europe, North the us, Australia, and these days from China (Rall et al., 2015, Monteiro, 2017, Chollet et al., 2018) highlight the environment services supplied through those UGS, consisting of environmental services (e.g., reducing accelerated city warmth, pollution, flood mitigation, and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions).

Ecological offerings (e.g., presenting habitats for urban wildlife and biodiversity conservation), and social and human health advantages (Swanwick et al., 2003, Kowarik, 2011, Pataki et al., 2011, Ives et al., 2016, Lepczyk et al., 2017, Lai et al., 2019).

Those are areas of managed plant communities that are moved regularly for the duration of the growing season, dominated through one or a few perennial grass species (outside of Europe, garden flora frequently ruled via nonnative; Kowarik, 2011; Aronson et al., 2017) and managed with a cause of aesthetic, cultural, and exercise(recreational) value.

Inexperienced space is generally, but not always, made out of flora and associated with natural elements. There was growing interest in green space research due to proof that nature definitely influences human well-being (Lucy Taylor & Dieter F. Hochuli b, 2017) green space is described as “land included with a few shape of vegetation” (Warren, 1973).

Figure 1: Theoretical framework of green space



(TA, LI, ZHU, & WU, AUGUST 2021).

2.1.4. Benefit of Park Based Tourism

The benefit of park Based on Tourism can be divided into individual and community benefit.

2.1.4.1. Individual Benefit

Fitness, wellbeing, and psychological nicely being are person park blessings. Parks encourage people to experience the herbal environment even as exercising (Cohen, Roland Sturm, Han, & Marsh, 2024).

If humans take gain of the city parks of their groups, they could enhance their psychological and social fitness. stepped forward bodily health is also a benefit of parks. Parks make contributions to an character's general pleasant of existence (berg, Jolanda Maas, Jolanda Maas, & Peter Groenewegen, 2010). City parks and green areas provide an area for individuals to get away from their every day exercises and stressful conditions. They offer an opportunity to re-rate and be found in nature while accomplishing numerous sports (Pryor, wood worker, & Townsend, 2005; Wolf & Wohlfart, 2014).

Those advantages are essential at a time while humans are experiencing a disconnect with nature (Wolf & Wohlfart, 2014). The records of city parks well-known shows that public green areas advantage humans' fitness and nicely-being by means of imparting an escape from town lifestyles, stress remedy, possibility to socialize, workout, and the ability to revel in nature.

As urban regions increase in length, urban parks and green spaces are often the best sources that provide a herbal out of doors recreation space to promote healthful hobbies (Maas et al., 2009).

Recently, there has been a renewed interest in locating empirical evidence of advantages from city parks (Baur, Gómez, & Tynon, 2013; Baur & Tynon, 2010; Wolch, Byrne, & Newell, 2014). related to first-class of life, city herbal endeavor areas are crucial for the social and psychological improvement of town citizens (Chiesura, 2004; Sherer, 21 2006).

Bodily interest in those inexperienced spaces additionally contributes to someone's health and well-being. Researchers have located that those who stay near a public park greater frequently interact in bodily activity, although it's far minimum (Coombes, Jones, & Hillsdon, 2010; Gómez, Baur, Hill, & Georgiev, 2015; Lee, Jordan, & Horsley, 2015; Ulrich & Addoms, 1981).

Appearing physical activities, along with exercising, in green spaces has been proven to be more effective than doing it interior (pretty et al, 2005; Wolf & Wohlfart, 2014) “inexperienced exercising” is more powerful in enhancing intellectual and cardiovascular health insurance (Graham & Neill, 2010; Olafsdottir et al., 2017; pretty et al., 2005). Sightseeing and other low impact bodily pastime is probably motivation to go to an urban park or green area, that's some other factor in fighting a sedentary way of life.

Ulrich and Addoms (1981) observed that urban park customers connected the best significance to passive activity at city parks and that even non-users and low users derived advantages from the park. The “records appear to indicate that mere recognition of the park's presence i.e., ‘simply knowing it's there’ — is a mental benefit derived through residents irrespective of usage frequency” (p. 60).

Searching out into green area can help people recover from mental trauma and people won't need direct get admission to parks to advantage from their presence (Byrne & Sipe, 2010). Humans acquire benefits from parks genuinely from the park aesthetics (e.g., having something lovely to study) and that aesthetics play a position in park utilization (Bedimo-Rung, Mowen, & Cohen et al., 2005; McCormack, Rock, Toohey, & Hignell, 2010).

2.1.4.2. Social benefits

City parks can give a boost to community development, while building solid and healthy communities. Studies does endorse that there is a relationship among urban parks, expanded neighbourhood health, and feel of community. for example, community parks can serve as the middle of neighbourhood pastime, which helps in building solid and healthful communities (Cohen et al., 2014). In keeping with Sherer (2003), “among the maximum crucial benefits of metropolis parks even though possibly the hardest to quantify is their function as network improvement equipment” (p. 22).

Even though metropolis parks are commonly visible as assets by means of city planners and endeavour practitioners, they do now not generate profits for a city, and the justification for retaining a steeply-priced entity has no longer continually been clear to residents (Ellis & Schwartz, 2016; McCormarck, Rock, Toohey, & Hignell, 2010).

Urban parks can make cities and neighbourhoods greater exciting to live in and can fortify community improvement. If neighbourhoods make use of parks as places for leisure activities, social/special occasions, community conferences, and elevated social interplay, they could construct a more fit network, social cohesion, and accept as true with among pals (Bedimo-Rung et al., 2005; Kingsley & Townsend, 2006; Maas et al., 2009; Gómez, Baur, & Malega, 2018).

Constant social interaction by means of folks that use metropolis parks “shape the idea of more community ties, and foster a feel of identification and belonging” (Lee, Jordan, & Horsley, 2015, p. 133).

In distinct parts of the arena, parks are now moment are considered as a nest of tourists, which should take delivery of a good deal priority in line with its business nature. So much emphasis has to receive as it earns more profits from tourists in step with its healthy environment of the undertaking (Noonan, 2012).

Parks and open inexperienced spaces have a high quality impact at the community’s pride due to the fact they could offer a place for social interplay (Peters, Elands, & Buijus, 2010; McCormack, Rock, Toohey, & Hignell, 2010). Interactions between friends can build a feel of belonging within a network (Kearney, 2006).

Social interactions with buddies can make stronger a network because a relationship or bond is being built and that could boom the notion of pride of 1's community and 25 existence (Temkin & Rohe, 1998; Furnham & Cheng, 2000). urban green areas offer a place for improved social interaction, that could indicate a higher pleasant of life. they are a resource that can bolster relationships and wholesome communities within city regions.

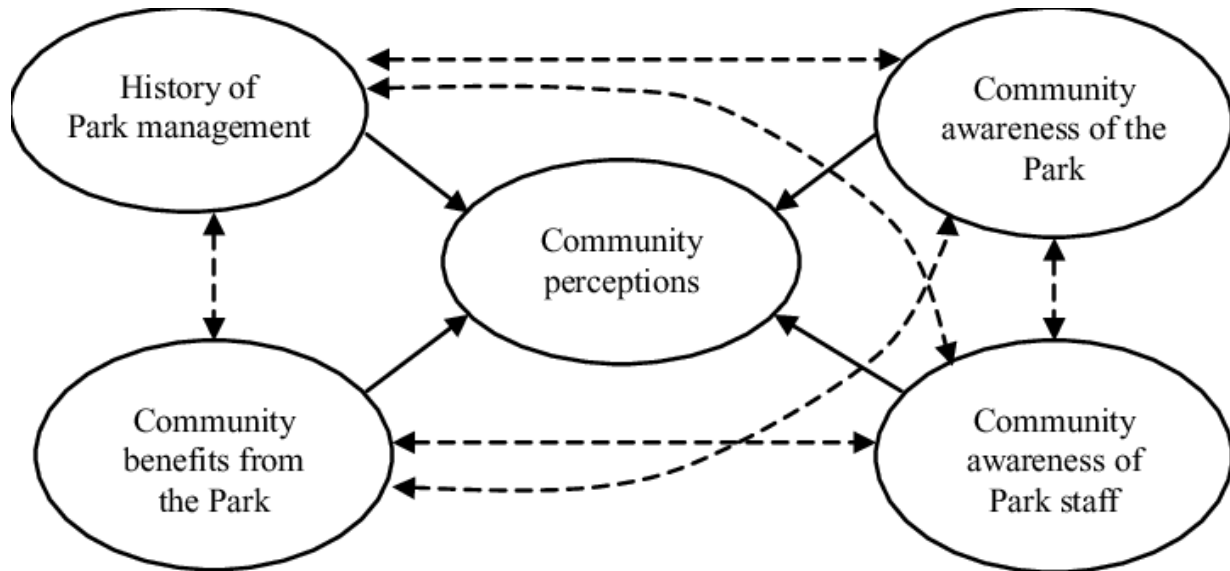


Figure 2: Framework for the Objective of the Park source (KAPLIN, JUNE 2005).

2.1.5 The Negative impacts of parks

2.1.5.1. Crime and Safety

Set towards all of the high quality aspects are some of bad factors which may be determined, depending on the area and context of a selected park (Bahriny & bell, 2020).

The feeling of safety or lack of confidence plays a giant role in the use of public parks and those with a recognition as risky places (possibly at sure times of the day).

Parks may have a negative impact on site visitors' perceptions in which obtained dangers from crime and the presence of vandalism and anti-social conduct are seen as a hazard affecting use in particular amongst women (Bahriny & bell, 2020).

As Sutton and Farrall (2024) showed, gender affects perception of protection and in a evaluation by way of Hale (2016) it was concluded that ladies record better fear levels than do men. In Iran,

a look at inside the metropolis of Tabriz concluded that greater bodily and visually open parks and ones with water experience safer for users of every kind.

2.1.5.2. Spatial Equity, Accessibility

Gender inequality is some other problem which impacts some cultures extra than others. (Bahriny & bell, 2020). In lots of societies (along with in Iran, the focal point of this paper), ladies's access to public areas is limited and their feeling of protection is often lower than for guys, so access to public services, and factors of their first-rate of life related to this thing is decrease than for guys in standard and for women in greater liberated societies (Daniel, G.2013).

2.1.6. Park-community relationship

Consistent with Gilmour & Fisher (1991), a community can be defined as “a fixed of humans with at the same time identified interest in the resources of a selected area instead of as humans living in that area”. The above definition simply states that a community, which is living in or adjacent to flora and fauna regions, needs to be considered and worried within the tourism activities.

There is direct, oblique and brought on relationship among community and tourism. A full-size number of groups depend on tourism as a number one source of earnings. For these groups, the earnings derived from a nicely managed traveler trade could translate to an growth in tax revenue and a general improvement in the financial system of the community.

Tourism contributes to the growth of a community as it creates a variety of jobs inside the various industries associated with tourism. a few examples include the hospitality industry, transportation, crafts and humanities in addition to leisure. (Ejim, 2023)

The association among tourism and community development may be seen in the manner in which an growth in commercial enterprise possibilities and corresponding employment possibilities make contributions to an growth inside the incomes potential and fashionable of living of the individuals within the community (Ejim, 2023).

Protected area is a key to any global effort to conserve biodiversity. even as governments see covered regions as key to addressing biodiversity loss, they're frequently disregarded in economic improvement plans and recovery techniques. One motive for that is due to the fact

information gaps make it difficult to demonstrate covered area tourism's far-accomplishing stimuli to countrywide and local economies, specifically in developing international locations. The take a look at therefore quantifies the influences of covered location tourism on neighborhood economies to reveal that covered regions promote conservation and improvement. It makes the case that the promoting of sustainable tourism in covered regions ought to be actively included in COVID-19 economic recovery plans, an investment that might provide jobs and help economic development whilst additionally protecting biodiversity. (Banking on covered areas: selling Sustainable covered area Tourism to advantage nearby Economies, 2021).

In line with Cranz (1980), urban parks gain individuals and the community, and it is essential for park planners to take those advantages into attention. but, relationships among nearby residents and PAs can be antagonistic, particularly in developing international countries, because the conservation of PAs frequently includes depriving humans of get entry to assets upon which they rely for his or her every day wishes (Western and Pearl 1989; West and Brechin 1991).

Tourism in protected regions triggers financial sports, and as these activities increase, growing income and expenditure growth the call for for goods and offerings. Contributions to the economic system are direct in the shape of vacationer spending on park prices, hotels, shipping, entertainment and recreation, which create neighborhood employment; while indirect outcomes arise whilst tourism businesses and employees in addition stimulate economic activity with the aid of the usage of the offerings of different local business.

These direct and indirect influences converge on an income multiplier, that is defined because the exchange in local family incomes in step with unit of money getting into the local economic system via tourist spending (World Global Bank Protected area Report, 2021).

KEY FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

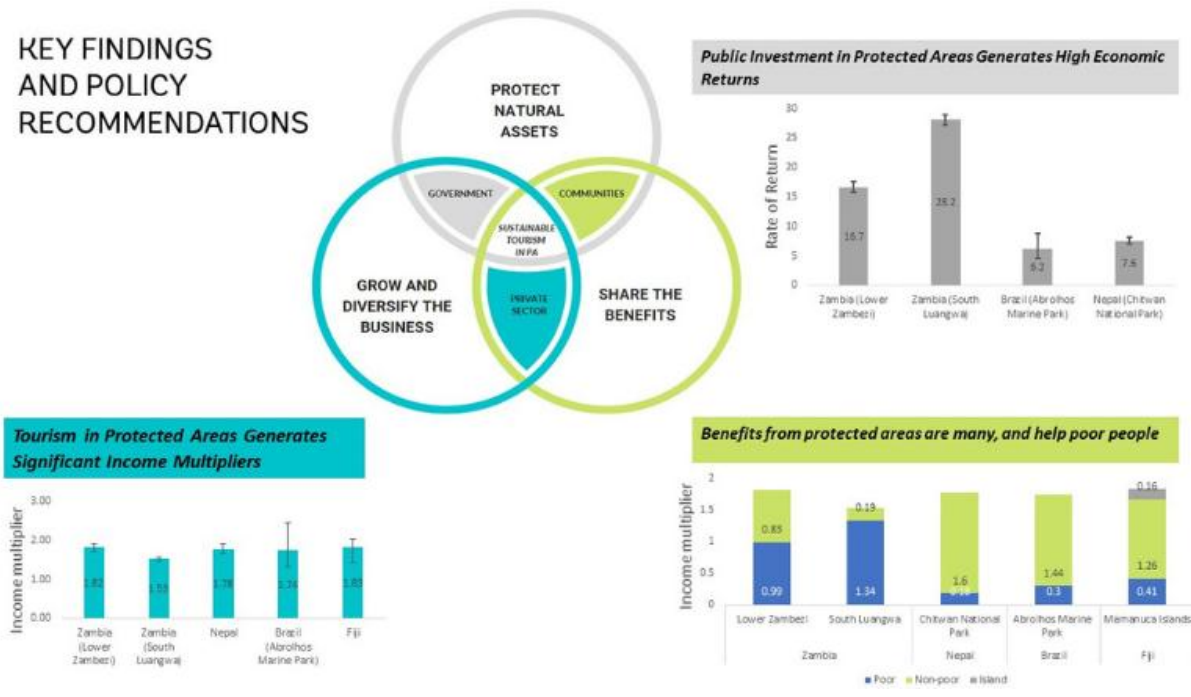


Figure 3: Key finding and Tourism contribution of protected area to the community source (Banking on Protected Area Report WB).

2.1.7. Characteristics of Community-Park Relationship

Protected area-based tourism is being used each as a local development and conservation device in many countries. It has been argued that the advantages nearby communities acquire from covered place-based tourism and aid for conservation may be stronger while local human beings are actively concerned within the tourism making plans and protected area management activity.

However, most research ignores or not often articulate the movements required promoting effective network participation in tourism planning. Most participatory tourism development strategies have also remained not assessed in terms of ascertaining their effectiveness. It is consequently suitable for tourism planners to discover manner of successfully related to local groups in included protected area based tourism planning (Flexi. G. Bello et al.).

Dube (2018) identifies the following challenges in iSimangaliso Wetland Park: the socio-economic surroundings is among the poorest in South Africa, which means that many locals depend on herbal resources for survival, slow decision of land claims, and transformation of the

tourism sector in terms of the remaining issue, Black-owned tourism enterprises simplest constitute 5% of such agencies within the park. In phrases of electricity family members, maximum Black residents which can be concerned inside the local tourism sector operate in the casual area, calling for “the transformation of the tourism zone” (Dube, 2018, p. 10).

Like other types of tourism destination and guarded (protected) regions, parks additionally require the combination of the host community in every activity. Therefore, community participation need to be practiced in parks in a sustainable manner. In terms of business viability, properly-structured community participation must be practiced for you to build collaborative and fruitful tourism improvement within the spectrum of community-park dating

2.1.8. Development related to community and tourism

Development in Tourism is the result of the interaction between the sector and the community, from the very start to the case the community plays essential position in the development of tourism. (Nagarjuna, 2015). We will similarly word and provide lots emphasis to some kinds of Tourism according to their types of destination, attraction and interplay like parks and green areas that require a lot community participation.

At the same time as thinking about the involvement of local community in tourism, it is vital to discover the groups that could actively be engaged in tourism activities. in line with Gilmour & Fisher (1991), “a community can be described as a fixed of people with jointly identified interest inside the assets of a selected location rather than as people dwelling in that area”. The above definition simply states that a community, which is living in or adjoining to wildlife areas has to be considered and involved in the tourism sports.

So, one of the community associated development in park-community interplay and the involvement of the community in park tourism development is an evitable. Like other tourism activities, the park Tourism have social, economic, environmental, cultural, and other related positive (tangible and intangible, brief term and long time, direct and oblique) and negative (tangible and intangible, quick term and long term, direct and oblique) on character in particular and the community in standard.

2.1.9. Attributes and levels for community participation in tourism and infrastructure service improvement in the park.

Table 1: Attribute and level of Community participation in Tourism and infrastructure in the service improvement in the park

Community participation in the park		Infrastructures improvement in the park	
Attributes	Levels and its Description	Attributes	Levels and its description
Tour Guiding: Local Community giving Guiding service In the park	High: professional guide from the community	Accommodation: Availability of information center Guest house in the park	Very good: New guest house and information center
	Medium: Traditional guide from the community		Good : New guest house
	Low: Tour guide		poor: Old guest house
Horse riding: Horse riding and guiding service by the community	High: Tour guide and horse guide service	Recreational convenience: like campsite and watering in the visitor site.	Many: New campsite, waste baskets
	Medium: Horse ride service only		Few: New campsite
	Low: none		Very few: old campsite
Handicraft and Souvenir: Community supplying handmade items to visitors	High: Traditional cloth and handicraft	Nature Viewpoint: Location of picnic, bird watching and observation Tower areas.	Many: picnic area, bird watching, and observation Tower
	Medium: handicraft		Few: Bird watching and observation Tower
	Low: None		Very few: none
Photography's service: photography Service provided by the local community	High: professional photography	Information to visitor: written and oral information presented to visitors	Full: interpretive signboard, flyers, video presentation.
	Medium: None professional photography		Medium: interpretive sign board flyer
	Low: None		Minimum: interpretive board
entrance fee visitor paying fee to be in the park	30%, 60% ,and 90% increase on the current entrance fee	Benefit sharing channeled to the community	Very good: 50% of the tourism income share goes to the Community
			Good: 20% Income share is to the community
			Poor : No share
		Visitor paying entrance fee to the community 30%, 60% ,and 90% increase on the current entrance fee	

Source: (Tekalign, Zevent, Weldegebrie, & Poesen, 2018).

Table 2: The three level of community participation Source

8 Citizen Control 7 Delegated power 6 Partnership	Degrees of citizen power	→	Spontaneous participation
5 Placation 4 Consultation 3 Informing	Degrees of citizen tokenism	→	Induced participation
2 Therapy 1 Manipulation	Non-participation	→	Coercive participation
Arnstein's (1969) typology of community participation.			Tosun's (1999) typology of Community participation.

(Tosun, 2006).

2.1.11. The level and Forms of community involvement in the

2.1.12. Tourism Development and parks

The significant core of relationship within the tourism improvement of any destination type depends on the type, form and degree of participation of the community within the tourism development process. So it's miles very essential to peer the tiers and kinds of community involvement to understand the destination community relationship like park-community relationship.

Model of community Participation (Figure2) however, is situated inside the context of community participation in tourism improvement. It considers community participation as a specific time period that allows participation of peoples, residents or a host community in their affairs at different levels (local, regional or countrywide).

Tosun (2006) proposed three levels of participation tourism (see Table 1) by using Pretty (1995) and Arnstein (1969).

Table 3: Typology of community participation in Tourism

Spontaneous participation	Induced participation	Coercive participation
Bottom-up; active participation; direct participation; participation in decision making, authentic participation; self-planning	Top-down; passive; formal; mostly indirect; degree of tokenism; some manipulation; pseudo-participation; participation in implementation and sharing benefits; choice between proposed alternatives and feedback	Top-down; passive; mostly indirect; formal; participation in implementation, but not necessarily sharing benefits; choice between proposed limited alternatives or no choice; paternalism; nonparticipation; high degree of tokenism and manipulation

Source: Tosun (2006)

2.2 Empirical Literature

Several empirical studies have been carried out on the park-community nexus. One examined the Floristic range and Natural Regeneration status of Entoto Mountain and the encircling location (Ergua, Ephrem, Birhanu, Yemenzwork and Talemso, 2020). Information turned into collected the usage of visual observation technique from a sample of Ten transect traces inclusive of 62 plots of length 20 m × 20 m (400 m²) have been systematically laid in south-north directions the usage of compass and analyzed through Shannon and Wiener index of species range, species evenness, and Jaccard's coefficient of similarity had been used. Shannon's index takes under consideration the evenness of abundance of species.

The study found that a complete of 179 plant species had been recorded and recognized, Of which, Asteraceae (30 species) became the maximum dominant family accompanied by way of Fabaceae. Of the full, seventy seven species have been woody plant species. a number of those woody plants which dominantly arise in the examine place include *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Juniperus procera*, and *Cupressus lusitanica*. In general, the look at location presents important economic and social value to the

agricultural groups or rural communities living across the Area , with the aid of its appeal to domestic and international tourists.

Another have a look at additionally explored the ecosystem service of per-urban forest: The case of Entoto country wide park-based park Ethiopia (Bekele, sebssew, & Ermias Aynekulu, 2023). information was accrued the usage of MaxEnt model from a pattern of and 500 seedlings, 100 seedlings for every species, and analyzed via of peak, root collar diameter (RCD), loss of life, damage, wilting, and defoliation were recorded.

Results The result of the study indicated that the Addis Ababa area is well to moderately suitable to grow the 5 species The study found that Each of the 5 species had a high rate of early survival and found the urban environment to be suitable. This result will assist in the shift away from planting only exotic tree species in green spaces and encourage the presence of indigenous tree species.

Moreover, one observe assessed community perceptions toward the ecotourism affects on Simien Mountains national Park data turned into collected the use of survey questionnaire, interviews, and consciousness institution discussions from a pattern of 3 districts or woreda, namely Debark, Janamora, and Beyeda woredas. Records analyzed through both descriptive and inferential statistical methods, including approach, preferred deviations, through the usage of evaluation of variance (ANOVA), and logistic regression fashions. The findings indicate that that men and individuals with a higher educational background are more likely to own constructive perspectives regarding the affects of ecotourism (Abuhay, Endalkachew Teshome, & Gashaw Mulu, 2023).

Lauren, Emullenbach Birgittal, L, Bakker (2021) assessed the relationship among Community engagement and perceived ownership of urban park in Philadelphia through using matrix version. The results of the study revealed that there was a large courting among perceived community engagement and notion of the park as community asset.

Furthermore, Jacob Banfilled Benjamin and Kerry (2017) examined the connection among park neighbourhood features and cleanliness and condition with determined weekday park utilization and physical activity. Data records became accrued using direct observation from a sample of 143 park capabilities in 6 parks (three city, 3 suburban) over the course of six weeks.and

analyzed via Pearson's chi-square and Mann-Whitney U tests were used. The study found that urban parks experienced more usage, but a higher proportion of sedentary users than suburban parks.

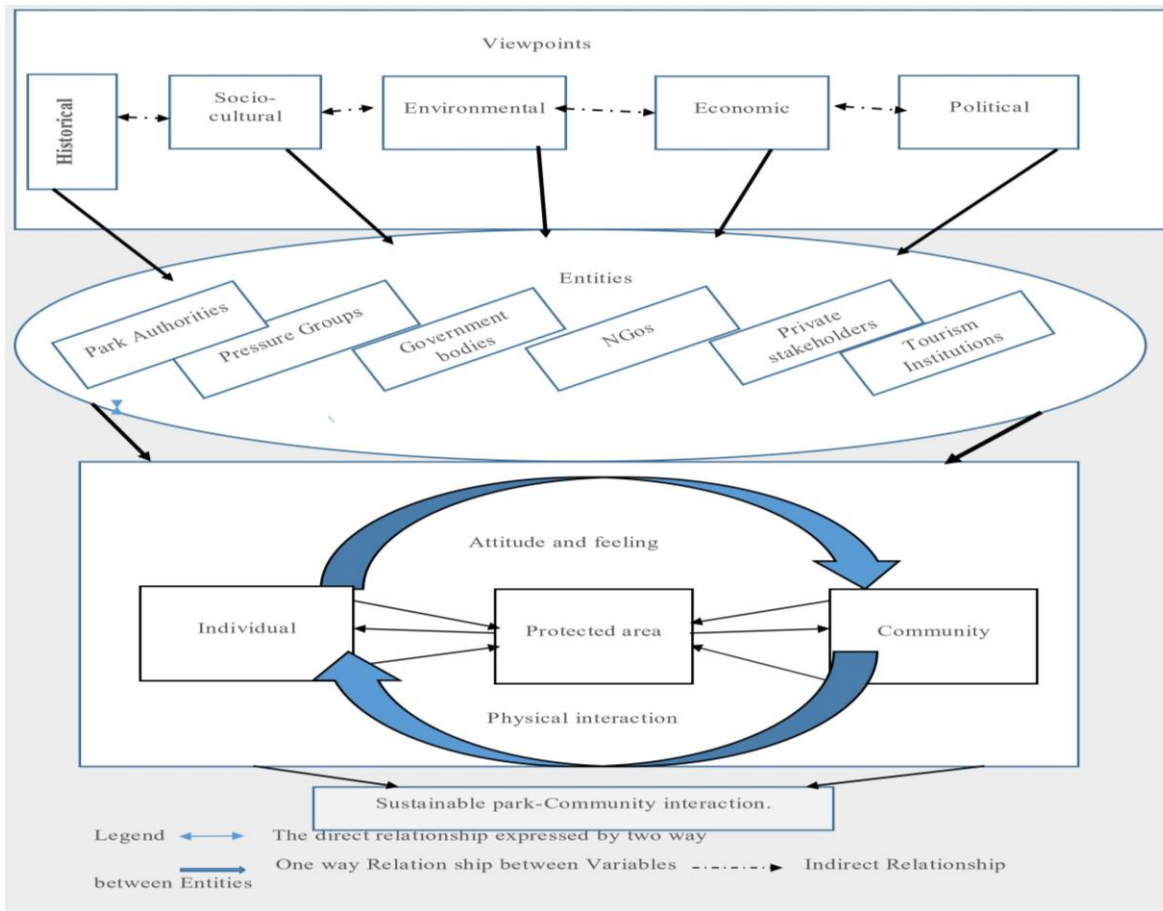
Nyirarwasa, A. et al (2020) evaluated the relationship between countrywide Park control and nearby communities' Perceptions in Nyungwe country wide Park in Rwanda. A survey was administered to residents surrounding the park to assess the connection among the park control and local communities. The findings show that the locals stated a wonderful mindset towards participating in conservation works, as well as tourism as it generates employment possibility. but, they mentioned that there was a vulnerable community mobilization effort. therefore, elements shaping tourism and conservation activity need to be taken into consideration as the idea for sustainable decision and coverage making for sustainable control, and will make contributions to government, stakeholders and park manager collaborations at Nyungwe national park.

Moreover, Andrew et al (2024) examined the associations among park proximity and park facilities and adults' park use and park-based included vicinity. statistics became accumulated the usage of mail survey approach. The examine located that understanding how such institutions vary across demographic groups is essential in planning for hobby-pleasant parks which can be aware of the desires of community residents.

Another study analyzed the relationship among national Parks management and local communities, and determined a want for superb collaboration and extra funding, in addition to the implementation of local sectoral tasks, which could help to inspire nearby communities to preserve and expand tourism in park. Residents want proper interplay with park control guidelines thru neighborhood businesses, which can be the premise of expanding conservation tasks around the whole place (Nyirarwasa, 2020). Urban parks are interrelated no longer simplest to the undertaking and the tourism sector however also to the complete life of human activity and the character, little studies have been carried out at the holistic view of community-park relationship in terms of park quality and network interaction with parks.

2.3. Conceptual Framework of the study

The relationship among park and community can be seen from the context of social economic, environmental, socio cultural and historic perspective. The park-network interactions are motivated or discouraged by way of stakeholders, the authorities, the NGOs, PAs directors, and different associated stakeholders (tour associations, tour guide companies, travel sellers, Tourism service providers pressure groups). The tremendous effort of these highlighted stakeholders construct nicely dependent park-community relationship of individual residents, The mixture of each resident's feeling, attitude and notion approximately the park makes park-community relationship(courting). The attitude and feeling of the local community have indirect relationship with the physical



(Source, own survey data 2024).

The individuals as well as the community have direct relationship with the park or protected area. Park Authorities, Government bodies, pressure groups, private stakeholders and tourism institutions have indirect relationship between these entities. These entities have direct and two way relationship with the scope and context and to the spectrum of park as a tourism destination development while increasing park-community interaction.

History, politics, economic, socio-cultural and environmental condition have direct impact on both positive and negative influence Tourism Entities Park Authorities, Government bodies, pressure groups, private stakeholders and tourism institutions. History, politics, economic, socio-cultural and environmental condition have direct impact on both the Tourism Entities and tourism activities from individual to the community and between or among individuals and the residents.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the overall research methodology that has been adopted for the overall research process. The research methodology consists six sections: description of the study area, research approach and design, methods of data collection, data source and data collection instruments, target population and sampling, reliability and validity of the data collection, methods of data Analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1. Description of the study area

3.1.2. Geographical Situation

Addis Ababa is situated 9° north of the equator in central Ethiopia. There is a splendid outlook over the sprawling city and the five high solitary mountains from several spots, with a propagating view from the southwest to the southeast (Menagesha, Wachecha, Furi Zukuala and Yerer). On the mountain massif of Entoto, the Park area extends from the northern edge of the city at an altitude of 2 600m and further north over the mountain crest above 3,000 m.

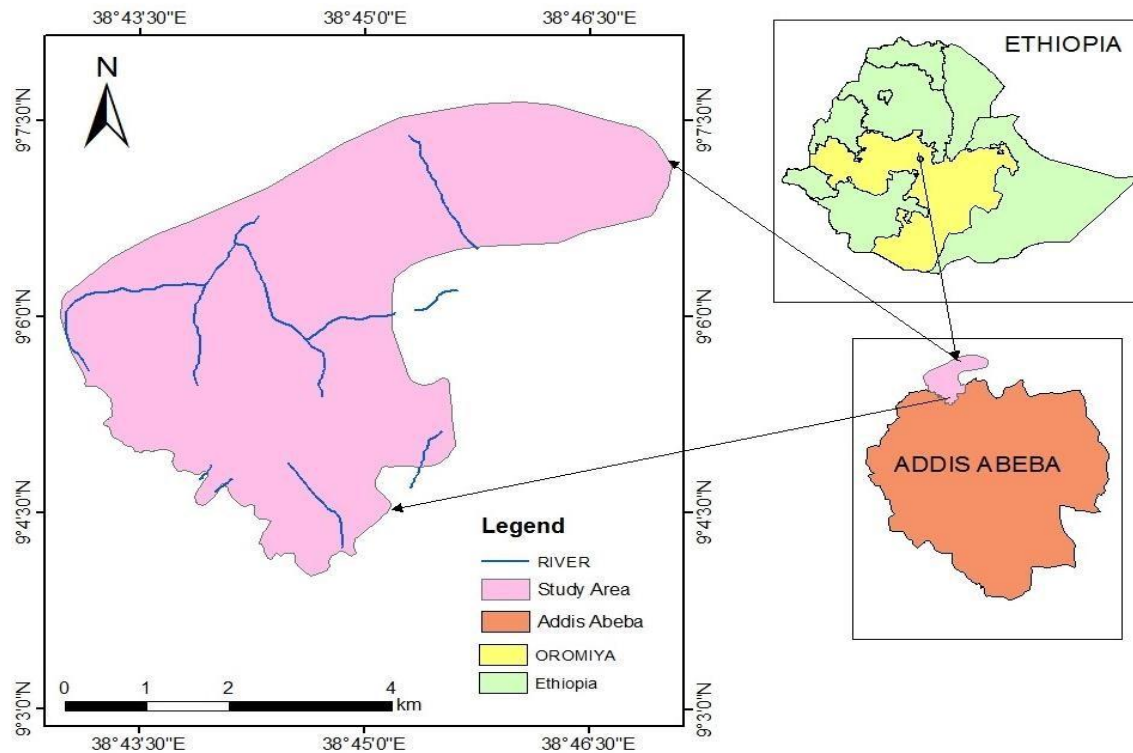
3.1.2. Mount Entoto's Ridge and High Plateau

Facing north from the top ridge, one looks out over vast plains towards Sululta and some bare mountains. The mountain crest on which the Park is located forms a big water divider. The northern slope drains into the Blue Nile, and the precipitation from the southern slope will end up in the Awash River. This has the curious result that two raindrops falling at the same time just a few centimetres apart will have quite different destinies: one will, after a long journey, reach the Mediterranean Sea, whereas the other will pass through the city of Addis Ababa, eventually evaporating in the Danakil Desert, as the Awash River never reaches the sea.

3.1.3. Entoto Natural Park is United with the Capital's Highland.

The initial part of the Park adjoins Addis Ababa's northern outskirts, in the district known as Shero Meda (Shiromeda). Coming from the central parts of the city, Entoto Avenue leads up to the school of Kuskuam in the north of Shero Meda and further along the border of the Park to the Church of Entoto Maryam. (Hakan Blanck and Pia Englund, Entoto Natural Park 1995).

Figure 5: Geographical map of the study area



(Source: tesema, a. d., 2016)

Entoto is located between $38^{\circ}47'01''$ and $38^{\circ}48'00''$ East and $09^{\circ}04'05''$ and $09^{\circ}07'33''$ North. The park lies on the south eastern slopes of Mt. Entoto between the northern limit of the city of Addis Ababa (at 2,600 m) and the track along the mountain ridge (at over 3,100 m). Its total area is 2,300 hectares (Figure 5). However, the total area of the Entoto escarpment, including the Entoto natural park, is 1,300 ha, according to the (Ethiopian Heritage Trust (EHT, 2018).

3.1.4. Climate

The average maximum temperature of Entoto is 24.3°C in May and 20.3°C in August, while the average minimum temperature is 11.8°C in May and 7.7°C in December. The primary rainy season lasts from June to September and accounts for roughly 70% of annual rainfall, with August being the wettest month. In April, there is a minor increase in rainfall (TESEMA, A. D., 2016). Its Annual rainfall and temperature are 1200 mm and 14°C respectively. The northern edge of the park serves as watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.

3.1.5. Flora and fauna

There were 25 plant species in Entoto including Acacia (2), Junipers (1), Eucalyptus (1), Hagenia (2), Erica (1), Olea (1), Hypericum (1), Podocarpus falcatus (1), Burlesia (1), Domboya (1), Ekebegia (1), Erythrina (1), Ficus (1), Maytenus (1), Millettia (1), Myrica (1), Phoenix (1), Pittosporum (1), Rosa (1), There were 22 trees and three shrubs among them (trees and saplings) (Tesema, A.D., 2019).

The park and its surrounding area is a great place to see vultures (i.e. five species), as well as eagles, buzzards, hawks, larks, and ravens. *Gypaetus barbatus* (a significant population exists in the Entoto and Gofu hills), *Buteo oreophilus*, *Bubo capensis* (historical records only), *Aquila wahlbergi*, and *Accipiter rufiventris* are all of particular interest. The park is home to a variety of Palearctic and intra-African migrant animals (EWNHS, 2015).

In this study, the target population constitutes local communities who are living around Entoto Park as well as park administrators, experts at Addis Ababa Arts, Culture and Tourism Bureau, Environmental Protection Authority.

3.2. Research Approach and Design

This study tries to examine the community-park relationship at Entoto Park Addis Ababa. To achieve this, it employed a combination of both qualitative and quantitative approaches (mixed approach). Due to the fact that it is difficult to quantify all the attitude perception and feelings of individuals numerically Mixed approach was chosen as it allows integrating qualitative and quantitative data in a single research. Moreover, descriptive research design was used to investigate the research problem and describe by using qualitative and quantitative data gathering methods and it helps to assess the state of affairs of the community-park Relationship at Entoto Park.

3.3. Data sources and data collection instruments

In order to assure the quality of data, both primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect the required information for this particular study. Primary sources of data include questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interview methods, as well as personal observations.

Questionnaires were distributed to local communities, (who can read Amharic language) semi-structured interview was conducted with Park administrators and six Focus Group Discussion was held with different groups of selected establishment. The questionnaires were initially prepared in English format and translated into Amharic for the sake of convenience and to allow the participation of all educational level and for the clear understanding of the research under investigation.

Furthermore, for the secondary data, various written sources materials including relevant scientific journals and academic articles, published and unpublished materials describing the park, office reports, documents from Addis Ababa Arts, Culture and Tourism Bureau, the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority, and the Wildlife Conservation Authority, books, magazines, and other written valuable data were used.

3.4. Population, Sample Size and Sampling technique.

3.4.1. Target Population

Entoto Park is located in the Northern part of Gulele subcity of Addis Ababa. The park shares boundaries with three woredas, these woredas are the target population according to the information from these perspective woredas and Gulele Subcity, the total population size of the three woredas is 55454 persons. These woredas are home to 28364, 12868, and 14222, respectively. While the male population size of the three woredas is 24,702(44.5%), the female population is 30752(55.5%). According to this data there are 4185 households in woreda One 2567 household in woreda six and 4308 in households in Woreda seven. Thus, there are 11060 households with 6184(55.9%) being male headed and 4876(44.1%) being female headed (researchers source, 2024). Therefore, this study regards the total households of the three woredas as the Study population. The sampling will be drawn from this population.

3.4.2. Sample size

The Entoto Park is under the administration of Gulelle 01/06/07 district under Shiromeda city. By using Yemane formula $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$ the research will be conducted by Taking N= 11060 population.

Table 4: A table of sampling technique of the three respective Woredas

Sampling								
N =population	Woreda 1	woreda 6	woreda 7	Total population /01//06/07	no(sampling)= $N/(1+N(e^2))$	e(sa mpli ng error)	e^2	$1+N(e^2)$
11060	4185	2567	4308	11060	386.038394	0.05	0.0025	28.65

(Source: own survey data, 2024)

The research was intended to conduct on 386 from this 210 survey respondents and focus group participants or respondents were participated. A random, sampling method was employed to ensure the representativeness of the study population.

3.5. Reliability and Validity of the Data Collection Instruments.

Reliability refers to the consistency of the measurement. Reliability shows how trustworthy is the score of the test. If the collected data shows the same results after being tested using various methods and sample groups, the information is reliable. Validity refers to the accuracy of the measurement. Validity shows how a specific test is suitable for a particular situation (Nicolas, 2023). In order to ensure the accuracy of data, the student researcher gathered data from multiple sources using different data collection instruments.

Table 5: The Reliability data collection instruments

S.No	Variables/questions	No of items	Reliability/Cronbach alpha	Name of the scholar who developed the scale
1	The perception of the local community towards park	5	0.70	1. Adekunle Anthony Ogunjinmi, 2. Adedapo Ayo Aiyeloja 3. Israel Osunsina 4. Kehinde Oluwaseye Ogunjinmi(2021).
2	Local community participation in tourism development	10	0.70	Ishmael Mensah (2000) and Kihima, musila and Dahles, (2000).
4	The nature of relationship between park and local community.	7	0.70	(Adedayo et 2023).

(Source: survey data 2024)

3.6. Methods of data analysis

The data collected through questionnaire from local communities were processed via SPSS version 25 and analyzed with the help of descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation). Before interpreting the SPSS results, the researcher has undertaken the necessary data processing activities including data editing, coding, classification, and tabulation. Furthermore, qualitative data gathered using FGD and document review were analyzed by using thematic analysis.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

The research considers the top five key ethical research principles namely respect for autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and Justice, research merit and integrity. Before gathering data, the researcher took ethical clearance certificate from Addis Ababa University, more specifically, from the Center for Environment and Development Studies. While undertaking interviews and focus group discussions, the full consent of each person to be selected for interviews and FGDs was asked kindly.

The objective of the study was expressed briefly. Every participant was informed that the aim of the study was not to blame anybody, but rather to collect relevant information pertaining to issues under investigation, and that they could access the final report of the researcher. The researchers respected the rights and sensitivities of religious groups, ethnicities and cultures of all kinds (Brunt et.al, 2017).

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Introduction

The major objective of the study is to examine the park-community relationship in Entoto park Tourism development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect the required information for this particular study. Primary sources of data include questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interview methods, as well as personal observations.

From the sample size determined by yemane formula 210 Questionnaires were gathered from local community members, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with park administrators and focus group discussion was held with different stakeholders. Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) was used to analyse survey data. Moreover, thematic analysis was used to analyse qualitative data.

Entoto Park is located in Gulele Sub city and mainly Woreda 1, 6 and 7. Structured questionnaire was distributed to 386 local communities living in there Woredas. Out of this, 210 questionnaires were properly completed and used for further analysis (54.4% response rate). Moreover, interview and focus group discussions were conducted with different stakeholders in the area.

4.2. Demographic Characteristics of survey respondents

The distribution of each demographic characteristics (age, sex, level of education, and income) is presented separately and their respective charts or graphs

4.2.1. GENDER

Table 6: statistical result that describes gender of respondents

Gender of respondents		
		Percent
Valid	Male	37.6
	Female	62.4
	Total	100.0

(Source: own source, 2024)

As far as sex, respondents concerned 73.8% were female and the rest 26.2% of respondents were male. The result is indications of that large no of workers who are engaged in the tourism activity of Entoto Park are female.

4.2.2. Age of respondents

Table 7 a table that shows statistical result of age of respondents

Age of respondents		
	Age gap	Percent
Valid	18-24	38.1
	25-35	49.0
	35-44	12.4
	45-54	.5
	Total	100.0

(Source, own source 2024).

Respondents were asked about their level education and knowledge of respondents, which in turn helps to acquire their level of understanding about Entoto Park, tourism and related issues. As shown in table 9, the result shows that those respondents who possess bachelor degree constitute 39% of the total respondents followed by respondents who have diploma (37.9%), additionally high school (26.8 %) furthermore; respondents with primary school completed (9.7%). The remaining 6.8% of respondents did not disclose their level of education.

4.2.3. Educational Background of respondents

Table 8: A table that shows educational background of respondents

Educational Background		
		Percent
Valid	Elementary	9.5
	High School	28.1
	Diploma	37.1
	Degree	16.7
	Others	6.7
	Total	98.1
Missing	System	1.9
Total		100.0

Source: own survey data (2024)

As far as income of respondents is concerned, the table below indicates that 31% of respondents earn less than 5000 birr per month, 20.2%, and 29.8% monthly income is between 5000, and 9999 birr, 30.8% of respondents get between 10000 and 14999 birr. The percentage of people who earn between 15000 and 19999 birr is 2.5% other who numerically express their money for different cases are the rest 12.6 %. So the result indicate that the park have paved the way for people to earn income who have the potential and knowledge to display.

4.2.4. Income of respondents

Table 9: Monthly income of Respondents

Monthly income of respondents (in birr)		
		Percent
Valid	<5000	30.0
	>5000,-9999 birr	28.1
	>10000-14999 birr	21.9
	15000-19999 birr	2.4
	Others,	11.9
	Total	94.3
Missing		5.7
Total		100.0

Source: Own survey data (2024).

With regard to marital status of the respondents is concerned, table 11 shows that those who are not married constituted the largest portion of the sample (58.4%), followed by married respondents (33.5%) and divorced (7.1%) of respondents. According to the result, the majority of the respondents who are working in the park are single.

4.2.5. Marital status of respondents

Table 10: Table that shows marital status of respondents

Marital status		
		Percent
Valid	Single	58.1
	Married	33.3
	Divorced	7.6
	Total	99.5
Missing		.5
Total		100.0

Source: Own survey data (2024).

4.2.6. Occupation of respondents

Table 11: Respondents' occupations

Occupation		
		Percent
Valid	Government employee	18.0
	Employed at private organization in the park	36.0
	Self-Employed from the park and outside.	25.5
	Working at SMSEs (at the park.	7.5
	Volunteer	.5
	Student	1.0
	Others	11.5
	Total	100.0
Missing	System	
Total		

Source: own survey data (2024)

From the results, it is clear that, 18 % of the respondents are government employees, moreover 36% are employees who work in private organizations, in the park further also 7.5% working in SMSEs took only 5% the other who did not disclose their Occupation who are involved in

survey and who are promised in some works in the park make the rest 11.5%. and finally only 1% of the respondents are students.

4.2.7. Locals’ means of livelihood

Table 12: Respondent’s means of livelihood

Means of livelihood		Percent
Valid	Collecting Firewood	7.6
	Cleaning Service	1.4
	Photographer	9.0
	Parking lot Attendant	11.0
	Guard	7.1
	Working at Hotel, restaurant or gaming facility at the park	37.6
	Other	16.2
	Weaving and related work	2.9
	Total	92.9
Missing		7.1
Total		100.0

Source: Own survey data (2024)

Our results demonstrated that More than 40% of respondents in the Entoto Park make their means of livelihood on Hotels, restaurants, resorts and gaming facilities in the park. To mention some of them, café Nero, green coffee, mamas kitchen, kurisftu resort caldis café, Kategna, etc. The remaining respondents base their livelihood on firewood collection (8.2 %), parking lot attendant service (11.8%), weaving (3.1%), cleaning service (1.5%), photographers (9.7%), security guard (7.7%), and of the respondent base on other economic activities (20.5%). The result indicate that there is strong park community relationship in the area, large number of workers are incorporated in the development of park tourism in Entoto Park which links the community directly or indirectly in positive livelihood making.

This is an important finding in the understanding of the direct and indirect beneficiaries from the statement proposed and provided for respondents our results demonstrated that the direct beneficiaries from the Entoto Tourism development are those who are involve photographers,

government employees in the park, park lot attendants to mention some numerically it could be around 155 in count. Planned comparisons revealed that the Indirect beneficiaries from the park are those respondents whose survey responses are others or whose livelihood is dependent on weaving, material providers for the hotels transport service providers to mention some of them results about 40 respondents.

This analysis found evidence that the percentile result of the direct and indirect economic beneficiaries from the park were identified. Out of the total of 210 respondents, 79.4% were direct beneficiaries and 20.5% accounted for the indirect economic beneficiaries from Entoto park tourism development.

4.3. Descriptive statistics about study variables

In order to interpret mean values, the student researcher adopted criterion which is mostly used for interpreting attitudinal data (Anthony M. Wanjohi and Purity S., 2021). According to the standard, for data measured using five points Likert scale items, mean values are interpreted as follows: mean values from 1.0-2.4 (negative/ low attitude), 2.5-3.4 (neutral/moderate attitude) and 3.5-5.0 (positive/high attitude).

4.3.1. The perception of the community towards Entoto Park

Table 13: A Descriptive statistics about the perception of locals towards Entoto Park

No	Perception questions towards the park		SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	I believe that strict protection of the park from communities' access is serving a conservation purpose	Frequency	36	32	14	4	12.8	3.74	1.335
		%	62	56	24	8	22		
2	I feel that penalties for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe	Frequency	66	22	14	36	33	3.76	1.508
		%	38.6	12.9	8.2	21.1	19.3		
3	Entoto park existence is negatively affecting the wellbeing of the people in this community	Frequency	36	22	15	30	68	2.58	1.605
		%	21.1	12.9	8.8	17.5	39.8		

4	The existence of Entoto park has improved the lives of the people in this community	Frequ	74	28	15	29	25	3.30	1.605
		ency.							
5	The exclusion of the community from Entoto park management limits cooperation with the park	%	43.3	16.4	8.8	17	14.6	3.16	1.609
		Frequ	44	16	12	28	28		
		ency							
		%	34.4	12.5	9.4	21.9	21.9		
Grand mean								3.30	

(Source: Own survey data 2024)

Where SA=Strongly Agree, A= Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree

According to the finding based on the mean value the community have moderate perception that Entoto park existence is negatively affecting the wellbeing of the local people in the community (mean=value 2.58). In addition based on the Likert scale mean value the local people have moderate perception for statement proposed the existence of Entoto park has improved the lives of the people in this community(mean=value3.30). furthermore Our results demonstrated that the local people have also moderate perception on the statement proposed the exclusion of the community from Entoto park management limits cooperation with the park (Mean value= 3.16).

Another promising finding was that the local people have positive attitude for the strict protection of the park from communities' access is serving a conservation purpose (mean value 3.7). Correspondingly the community has positive or high attitude with the need for penalties are for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe with the (mean value 3.76).

In order to measure the perception of local community towards Entoto park 5 types of questions were prepared for the respondents these typical questions try to answer the perception, feeling and attitude of the respondents towards the park. The illustration for the perception of the local community towards the park will be discussed below as the result indicates 36 % of respondents strongly believe that strict protection of the park from community's access is serving a conservation purpose. 32 % agree strict protection of the park from communities' access is serving a conservation purpose. 12% disagree with strict protection of the park from communities access is serving a conservation purpose.

The rest 14% is neutral to the idea that strict protection of the park from communities' access is serving a conservation purpose. The positive results SA and A clearly indicate that the local community have a good and strong perception almost more than 70% is positive perception towards the protection of the park.

52% of respondents strongly feel that penalties for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe. 25% of respondents feel that penalties for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe. 11% of respondents strongly disagree with the feeling that penalties for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe. 8.3% of respondents disagree with the feeling that penalties for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe. The rest 2.8% are neutral about the feeling penalties for breaking park laws and regulations.

The result positively indicate the people's perception and positive feeling of the protection of the park that in turn indicate the people agrees with strict measures for breaking laws. The other perception statement prepared was the perception of the community toward the park was the existence of Entoto Park negatively affecting the wellbeing of the people in the community from the result 48% percent of respondents strongly disagree with that 21 percent of respondents disagree, 6% of the respondents feel neutral.

The rest 24% is categorized in to two the first one those who strongly agree with the existence The existence of Entoto Park negatively affecting the wellbeing of the people in the community accounting 15% the others are those who agree with The existence of Entoto Park negatively affecting the wellbeing of the people in the community accounting 9%. From the overall result, the majority of the local community, almost greater than 60%, disagree with the perception question that says the existence of Entoto Park negatively affecting the wellbeing of the people in the community. This is the direct implication that the existence of the park is positively affecting the host community living near and around the park.

The fourth perception question of the community toward the park by the community was does the existence of Entoto Park has improved the lives of people in the community. 42% of the respondents strongly agree with the improvement of the lives of the community with the existence of the park, 12.9% Agree with the existence of the park has improved the lives of the local community. The result indicate that majority of the respondents agree with the existence of the park has improved the lives of the community in different ways.

The final perception question of the community towards the park was sentenced like this: Does the exclusion of the community from Entoto Park management limits cooperation with the park. The result indicates that 34.4% of respondents strongly agree with exclusion of the community from Entoto Park management limits cooperation with the park. 12.5% agree that exclusion of the community from Entoto Park management limits cooperation with the park. The rest respondents almost 42% are divided into to strongly disagree 21.9% and Disagree 21.9 % with the statement that says exclusion of the community from Entoto Park management limits cooperation with the park. From this result we can understand that the Entoto park management process does not Exclude the local community from the management position and the management process is managed, controlled and lead by those who are capable of leading the position that is available.

4.3.2. Level and form of community involvement in Entoto park

Based on the analysis made on the mean value, the results demonstrated that the community have positive attitude for the statement prepared on the report of unsustainable practices with in the entoto park to the concerned body. (M= 3.64). In addition, the community have positive attitude for the active involvement in conservation of the natural and cultural resources in Entoto Park with (M=3.61). Besides, the local community has positive response for the statement on active involvement in nature conservation. (M =3.58).

The other fourth question shows that the society has moderate feeling and attitude for the conservation of Nature at Entoto Park. The involvement of the community in decision making in Entoto Park moderate attitude with (M= 3.11). Similarly the involvement of the community in benefit sharing in Entoto Park moderate attitude with (M= 3.08).

From the results, it is clear that the community have moderate attitude based on the statement proposed if the community feel as ambassador of Entoto Park and promote it actively, with the (M= 3.31). Finally, the respondents have moderate perception towards the statement “if community is involved in implementation of various projects in Entoto Park have moderate perception” (M=3.28).

To understand the level and form of tourism involvement the first statement proposed and asked for respondents was if they are involved at the inception stage of Entoto Park tourism development. The statistical table below shows that the local community has been involving in the development of tourism activity from the very beginning of its establishment. In terms of figure, more than 47% of the respondents strongly agree and 13% agree on the statement, respectively. The aggregate result shows that the local community is the root of the establishment of Entoto Park and its tourism development in general.

Table 14: Level and form of community involvement in Entoto Park

No	Statement prepared on the level and firm of community involvement.		SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean
1	I was actively involved at the inception stage of Entoto Park Development	Frequ	68	20	20		36	3.58
		%	47.2	13.9	13.9		25	
2	I am involved in decision making in Entoto Park	Fre	32	40	24	8	40	3.11
		%	22.2	27.8	16.7	5.6	30.6	
3	I am involved in benefit sharing in Entoto Park	Fre	32	44	16	8	44	3.08
		%	22.2	30.6	11.1	5.6	30.6	
4	I am actively involved in conservation of the natural and cultural resources in Entoto Park	Fre	64	24	20	8	28	3.61
		%	44.4	16.7	13.9	5.6	19.4	
5	I report unsustainable practices within Entoto Park to the concerned body	Frequ	40	60	16	8	20	3.64
		%	27.8	41.7	11.1	5.6	13.9	
6	I am an ambassador of Entoto Park and promote it actively	Fre	40	32	32	12	28	3.31
		%	27.8	22.2	22.2	8.3	19.4	
7	I am involved in implementation of various projects in Entoto Park	Fre	36	40	16	8	40	3.28
		%	25	27.8	11.1	5.6	27.8	
Grand mean								3.36

Source: own survey data (2024)

Similarly, another statement prepared for respondents were does the society involve in decision making at Entoto although the community involved in the development process the result from respondents show that much has to be done in the process of empowering the community specially in decision making, planning, controlling and managing its tourism cultural products.

The third statement proposed for respondents was if they are involved in benefit sharing in the development activity of Entoto Park. The result indicates that, around 52% of the respondents have said that they are involved in benefit sharing in Entoto Park tourism development. Moreover, respondents were asked for the evaluation analysis and understanding of the local community level and form of involvement of the community in Tourism development respondents were asked if they are involved in the conservation of the Natural and cultural resources in the Entoto park. The result indicates that the majority of the respondents agree with the conservation of the natural and cultural resources in Entoto Park.

Respondents were asked if they report unsustainable practices within Entoto Park for the concerned bodies the result significantly show that the local community strongly reports unsustainable practice with in the Entoto Park for the concerned bodies numerically almost 68% of them agree and strongly agree with the reporting of unsustainable practices with Entoto Park as shown in the table below.

The final statement presented for respondents regarding the level and form of community involvement in Entoto Park Tourism development was if they act or are ambassador of Entoto Park and promote it actively. The result indicates that 50% of the respondents said that they are the represented in Entoto Park Tourism Development. Furthermore, the involvement of the community in the implementation various projects were asked. This analysis found evidence that almost more than half of the respondents agree with their involvement in the implementation of various projects at the Entoto Park. The result is a good indicator that the local community is relatively involved in the implementation of Entoto Park tourism development works.

Generally, it can be concluded that the participation of the Entoto park local community can be said or characterized by Top-down; passive; formal; mostly indirect; degree of tokenism; some

manipulation; pseudo-participation; participation in implementation and sharing benefits; choice between proposed alternatives and feedback

4.3.3. Local community support for Nature conservation at Entoto Park

Four statements were prepared for the analysis of the Local community support for Nature conservation at Entoto Park the illustration were provided depending on the respondents' response. Based on the mean value from the enquiries prepared for responders the community have positive attitude for nature conservation at Entoto Park with (M > 4.00). The mean value can discussed as follows the first positive attitude Nature in the Entoto park needs to be protected for future generations (M=4.54). The second positive attitude Entoto mountains need to be protected through park (M= 4.41). The third positive perception the local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto Park (mean value 4.46). The fourth positive perception for worthwhileness of protection of the Entoto park through international programs of nature conservation (Mean value=4.59).

Table 15: Descriptive statistics about the perception of locals support for the nature conservation at Entoto Park

No	Statement prepared on the Nature based questions in and around the park.	SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	
1	Nature in the Entoto park needs to be protected for future generations	Frequency	123	36	11	2	13	4.54
		%	66.5	19.5	5.9	1.1	7	
2	Entoto mountains need to be protected through park	Fre	104	58	8	3	12	4.41
		%	56.2	31.4	4.3	1.6	6.5	
3	The local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto park	Fre	122	44	10	1	9	4.46
		%	63.9	23.8	5.4	2	4.9	

4	It is worthwhile to protect Entoto park through international programs of nature conservation	Frequency	134	30	10	1	10	4.59
		%	72.4	16.2	5.4	0.5	5.4	
Grand mean								4.47

Source: own survey data (2024)

As can be seen from the above table, 66.5% of respondents strongly agree with the need of protection of nature at Entoto Park for future generation. 19.5% of the respondents agree with the need for protection of nature for future generation as shown in the table below the result is an indication that the community have strong understanding about the need of conservation of Nature beyond the current use.

Moreover, respondents were asked if they believe that Entoto Mountain should be protected by or through parks the result as shown in table below shows that 56.2% of respondents strongly agree with the statement. 31.4 % of respondents agree with Entoto mountain need to be protected through parks. This is clear indication that local community believe that the existence park have a positive effect for nature protection.

The respondents were also asked a question which dictates that the local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto Park the result as shown in table below shows that 63.9% of respondents strongly agree with the statement “The local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto park.” 23.8% of respondents agree with the local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto park.

Furthermore, the respondents were asked about park-community interaction in terms of flora and fauna protection at Entoto Park. The result shows that 72.4% of respondents argue that it is worthwhile to protect Entoto Park through international programs of Nature conservation, 16.2% agree with the conservation of Entoto Park through international programs of Nature conservation. The overall result from the community support for nature conservation shows that the local community and respondents have positive support for nature conservation at Entoto Park.

4.3.4. Challenges/Problems about community participation in Entoto Park

Survey respondents were asked about the possible challenges in relation to park-community relationship at Entoto Park. Seven statements were prepared for the respondents to state the challenges and problems related to community participation in the park. The table below shows these challenges and ranks them in terms of their degree of seriousness.

Table 16: The challenge of park-community relationship in Entoto Park

No	The challenges of park-community Relationship					
	List of statements prepared for challenge of community-park relationship.	N		Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
Valid		Missing				
1	Lack of government support impede the participation of locals in Entoto Park	210	34	2.7	1.424	4
2	The community lacked the ability to participate in the development of in Entoto Park	210	33	2.28	1.177	7
3	Community participation took limited forms in Entoto Park	210	33	3.28	1.437	3
4	Local community show little initiative in the participation	210	28	3.72	1.282	1
5	The Entoto park administration lacks the willingness to participate locals in Entoto Park	210	28	2.51	1.37	6
6	There is lack of community participation platforms or mechanisms in Entoto Park	210	34	3.61	1.48	2
7	The local community perceive that participation at Entoto park affairs is a waste of time	210	41	2.63	1.294	5
	Grand mean	210	33	2.96143	1.352	4

Source: own survey data (2024)

The results demonstrated that the major challenges associated with the community-park relationship in Entoto Park are the community shows little initiative in the participation, lack of

community participation platform or mechanisms, lack of government support for community participation, The perception of locals that participation at Entoto Park is waste of time, lack of willingness to participate locals in Entoto Park, and lack of ability to participate locals in the tourism initiatives. The higher the mean value, the more serious the challenge is.

Generally, according to the finding from respondents, the three main challenges associated with community-park relationship are summarized as follows:

- Local community show little initiative in the participation of the Tourism Activity.\
- lack of community participation platforms or mechanisms in Entoto Park took the largest part and the second challenge
- Community participation took limited forms in Entoto Park.

4.4. Discussion

Entoto Park is a mixture of Nature with contemporary establishments like roads and Nature views. The infrastructures and superstructures built in the park provide the Tourism destination glamorous esthetic beauty. To assess the perception of the local community towards Entoto Park before and after being recognized as an urban park, the proposed statements and questionnaire were distributed by all four gates: the Main gate, Guskuaam gate, Sululta (Adisu Gebeya) gate, and Michael (St. George) gate.

Previous researches that have been conducted in developing countries on parks also support that the local community lacks initiative in the park tourism development due to lack awareness like language and sectoral knowledge. The major findings of the research, according to the research question, based on mean value can be summarized as follows: the first one is the finding on the perception of the host community can be summarized as a follows.

According to the finding based on the mean value the community have moderate perception that Entoto park existence is negatively affecting the wellbeing of the local people in the community (mean value 2.58). Based on the Likert scale mean value the local people have moderate perception for statement proposed the existence of Entoto park has improved the lives of the people in this community(mean value3.30). The local people have also moderate perception on the statement proposed the exclusion of the community from Entoto park management limits cooperation with the park (mean value 3.16). The result indicate that the local people have

positive attitude for the strict protection of the park from communities' access is serving a conservation purpose (mean value 3.7) the community have positive or high attitude with the need for penalties are for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe with the (mean value 3.76).

Further descriptions are provided below based percentage of respondents answer towards the statement. All five statements proposed for this research question provide positive results to strengthen the existing positive local community perception about the park. Higher authorities and management bodies must work hand in hand with the host community. The positive results SA and A clearly indicate that the local community has a good and strong perception—almost more than 70% is positive perception towards the protection of the park.

The result positively indicates almost 52% of the people's perception and positive feeling of the protection of the park, which in turn indicates the people agree with strict measures for breaking laws. This indicates there is a positive relationship between the park and the community; the community did not like the deterioration and degradation of the resource that is found in the park. Further awareness creation and educational programs will strengthen the existing positive result for the betterment of nature preservation in the park and build strong park-community relationships.

The other perception question prepared for respondents was if the existence of Entoto Park negatively affects the wellbeing of the people in the community. From the result, 48% of respondents strongly disagree (SD) with that 21 percent of respondents disagree, and (D) 6% of the respondents feel neutral. The result clearly indicates that the aggregate result of SD and D Almost 69% indicate that the community's wellbeing is not negatively affected by the existence of the park; rather, the existence of the park is positively affecting SWB of the community.

Numerous studies have found that exposure to urban parks can enhance SWB (e.g., Cini et al. 2013, Nisbet et al. 2011, Ayala-Azc´ Arraga et al. 2019, Hong et al. 2019, Guo et al. 2021). The fourth perception question of the community toward the park by the community was, Does the existence of Entoto Park have improved the lives of people in the community? The cumulative positive result is that almost 53% believe that the existence of the park has improved the lives of the local community. From this result, one can conclude that the lives of the local community

have been improved in many dimensions through income generation, employment opportunities, and others.

From the overall statements provided for the respondents at the park in order to acquire the perception of the local community toward the park, the result obtained from the statistical data shows that the community has a positive perception about Entoto Park. The second specific question is to analyze the level and form of local community involvement in tourism development at Entoto Park. To analyse level and form of community involvement in Entoto Park, 7 variables were prepared with a Likert scale value of 1-5. The mean result indicates that the community is participating in the park tourism development process. And the community's involvement is from the inception stage until the implementation of various projects in the park. The specific questions prepared to analyse the level and form of community involvement in Entoto Park from this finding show that there is a strong relationship between the park and the community.

The society is involved in the development of Entoto Park tourism development from the inception stage and also involved in some decision-making, although the statistical value gained from respondents is smaller. The next smaller mean value is that in the statement proposed for the benefit sharing, the involvement of the host community in the tourism development of benefit sharing can be increased by empowering the community in different dimensions: economically, educational empowerment, political empowerment, and managerial empowerment. According to Cranz (1980), urban parks benefit individuals and the community, and it is important for park planners to consider these benefits.

This result ties well with previous studies According to Tosun (2006), this type of participation is characterized by top-down, passive, formal, mostly indirect, degree of tokenism, some manipulation, pseudo-participation, participation in implementation and sharing benefits, choice between proposed alternatives, and feedback. The second finding on the level and form of community participation in Entoto Park is limited forms of participation are top-down and actively involved in the development of the park provided by higher authorities and management bodies, starting from the inception stage up to the implementation of various park projects. Mean values of respondents have been discussed as follows.

Based on the analysis made on the mean value the community have positive attitude for the statement prepared on the report of unsustainable practices with in the entoto park to the concerned body. (M.V 3.64). The community have positive attitude for the active involvement in conservation of the natural and cultural resources in Entoto Park (M.V=3.61).

The local community have positive response for the statement on active involvement in nature conservation. M.V=3.58. The other four questions show that the society have moderate feeling and attitude for the conservation of Nature at Entoto Park. The involvement of the community in decision making in Entoto Park moderate attitude with (Mean value 3.11). The involvement of the community in benefit sharing in Entoto Park moderate attitude with (Mean value 3.08). For the statement proposed if the community feel asambassador of Entoto Park and promote it actively, (mean value 3.31). For the statement prepared if community is involved in implementation of various projects in Entoto Park have moderate value with (M.V=3.28). The third research question was the the perception of the local community for nature and nature conservation the result is discussed and summarized as follows.

In order to acquire the nature relationship between the community and the park, 5 Likert scale questions were prepared to reach some conclusion. The results directs that there is an intrinsic relationship between the local community and the park. The majority of the respondents provide a positive response for the variable, and among these, the nature in the Entoto Park needs to be protected for future generations. The mean value can discussed as follows the first positive attitude Nature in the Entoto park needs to be protected for future generations 4.54. The second positive attitude Entoto mountains need to be protected through park (mean value 4.41). The third positive perception the local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto Park (mean value 4.46). the fourth positive perception for worthwhileness of protection of the Entoto park through international programs of nature conservation (mean value 4.59). Based on the grand mean value accounting 4.47 the society have harmony and positive perception for the ecological set up of the park and positive feeling for conservation and preservation of nature at the park. The response of respondents are discussed in percentile with recommendation as follows.

The positive result from nature-based statements indicates 78% of respondents Entoto mountains need to be protected through parks. 59% of the local community should support the protection of

flora and fauna in Entoto Park. 64%, It is worthwhile to protect Entoto Park through international programs of nature conservation (78%. So the local community support for nature and conservation dependent on the ground mutually benefit one from the other and vice versa. Every tourism activity is dependent on three main core resources: land, water, and energy, so the conservation and protection of nature should be given much priority by management bodies and higher-authorized park administrators. Sustainable tourism development can be achieved through conservation and preservation of nature while performing the tourism activity side by side. In line with the development of park tourism development, there should be strong protection of nature for sustainable tourism development. So the tourism development and process should be undertaken without passing the level and limit or unacceptable change on nature. The concerned bodies like park authorities, government and non-governmental nature based institutions should give an awareness program for the local community and different stakeholders to increase the positive symbiotic relationship that exist in destination while increasing the bond in the park-community relationship.

To identify the major challenges associated with the community-park nexus at Entoto Park nature based statements were prepared for the local people in and around the park. The findings clearly show that there is little initiative in the community in participation of Tourism development in Entoto Park. In the participation of Entoto Park by the local community due to low level of educational background. Local community show little initiative in the participation with (M.V =3.72).

The second and third findings on the challenges related to community park relationships at Entoto Park, rendering to the finding, are the lack of sufficient platforms and the form of community participation in Entoto Park tourism development. The second challenge investigated from the finding having (M.V= 3.61). The third challenge examined in the community-park interaction with the (M.V 3.28) respectively. The finding from the proposed nature based eight questions and focus group discussants clearly indicate like other tourism development of developing countries in Africa.

- Community participation took limited forms in Entoto Park,
- The local community shows little initiative in the participation.

There is a lack of community participation platforms or mechanisms in Entoto Park. These are the negative nexus between park and community.

Park and green space managers should adopt a benefit-based management system or approach in order to initiate the local community to participate in the tourism development process. The benefits movement helps agencies change by shifting their approach from *managing* activities and facilities to *providing experiences that create benefits* for individuals, the community, the economy, and the environment. According to Ellen O'Sullivan, Ph.D., author of *Setting a Course for Change*, the benefits movement holds the potential to completely transform parks and recreation from "fun and games" to making a positive difference in both society and the lives of individuals.

Table 17: Table that depicts list of focus group discussants (source: own survey data 2024).

S.No	Name of institution (organisation)	Position in the organization	Age	Level of Education	Code
1	Enatoch SMEs	Worker	36	High school	R1
2	Kuriftu resort	General manager	28	Masters	R2
3	Green coffe	Head waiter	30	Diploma	R3
4	Siniq SMEs	Worker	34	Diploma	R4
5	Mamas kitchen	Employee	26	High school	R5
6	Maya satellite view	Manager	25	Diploma	R6

Source: own survey data (2024).

Thematic content analysis was used as well to establish the nature of park-people relationships based on the **focus group** discussions and key informant interviews. In the case of focus group discussions, negative and positive perceptions and relations for community members were identified. More over Major key informants and government bodies like park managers were asked about the challenges that exist in park-community relationships.

A common point mentioned by most of the discussants on the challenge of community-park relationship lack of initiation to full involvement due to benefit problems and well structured managerial frame for complaint handling and conducting some meetings with higher authorities to discuss and exchange thoughts on the on going working atmosphere.

According the FGD discussants, the major challenges facing the community-park relationship in Entoto Park are lack of local community involvement in park related affairs, lack of support from

park administrators to participate locals on park related affairs, lack of incentive for locals to support park conservation activities that eventually deteriorated locals' sense of ownership of the park. The discussants also pointed out that there is absence of clear community participation platforms at the park. In line to this, one FGD discussant has stated as follows:

“There are lack of community participation platforms or mechanisms in Entoto Park. Moreover, there is Lack of mechanism by which the workers can share ideas and present their working problems to the park administrators. There is an absence of clear set-up of working places and professional distribution in the compound. The distribution of labor force and infrastructure as well as the superstructure is uneven, only concentrated on the gate areas. The community have little initiative in the involvement of park and tourism related activities” (R6)

Another FGD discussant also pointed out that the local community have capacity related problems that hindered their level of participation in park related affairs. The direct quote taken from the discussant is presented as follows:

There is a lack of follow-up and training, which hinders the park community relationship.” (R2)

In addition, one discussant has mentioned that there is absence of clear institutional arrangement that addresses community problems when it comes to park affairs. The direct quote taken from the discussant is stated as follows:

“There is lack of a clearly structured group or organizational hierarchy to whom inform our problems in relation to work difficulties.” (R4)

To summarize, the discussion of the focus group discussants the major challenges on the community park interaction are lack of initiation and well-structured managerial platforms, the former challenge are most of them directly or indirectly related to low level of benefit from the tourism activity undertaking at the park and its surrounding.

Due to absence, repeated meeting well-structured authorized body to hear their voice and little incentives from the concerned bodies, which motivates workers the most respondents, have mentioned lack of management platform as a challenge.

Figure 6: A picture that shows the infrastructural development in Entoto Park



(Source, own survey data 2024).

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary

The major objective of the study was to examine the park-community relationship in Entoto park Tourism development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect the required information for this particular study. Primary sources of data include questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interview methods, as well as personal observations. Questionnaires were gathered from 210 local community members, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with park administrators and focus group discussion was held with different stakeholders. Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) was used to analyse survey data. Moreover, thematic analysis was used to analyse qualitative data.

Scholars argue that the nature of relationship between park and community should be symbiotic so that one could benefit from the other and vice versa. Based on survey data gathered from respondents, it can be deduced that the nature of relationship between community and park is symbiotic. More specifically, the mean values for the perception of locals on nature conservation and on the park, and the level of community participation on park related affairs were above average. This indicate that the locals have positive perception towards the park. However, the locals pointed out that they are not fully benefiting from the park.

Furthermore, the major challenges associated with the community-park relationship at Entoto Park include the lack of initiation of local community to participate on park related affairs, limited support from park administrators, absence of clear community participation platforms, lack of benefit or incentive for locals, locals' capacity problems. Community participation took limited forms in Entoto Park in this contemporary world in line with the development of tourism infrastructure and superstructures educational and awareness creation as well as technological trainings must be forwarded for the local community participate in tourism development process. Moreover, local community show little initiative in the participation, cultural product diversification the local people express his way of life and the art works, weaving works, this cultural product diversification may initiate the local people to participate in Tourism Development.

As it was tried to see above the other challenge with the second place in rank is lack of community participation platforms or mechanisms in Entoto Park like other most developing

countries this can be articulated due different lack of well-structured participatory platform for the local people. In this globalized world Nature and Tourism product only is not enough to fulfill the Arena of tourism destination satisfaction the local community must have the clear platform and the opportunity to express their culture and way of life in such a way that generate Tourism income from it while promoting its culture.

The third challenge identified in park-community interaction in entoto Park is low form of tourism activities in the park this signifies low or small amount of diversifications or tourism product types in the park.

5.2. Conclusion and recommendation

The study tried to examine park-community interaction in Entoto park through four basic research questions perception, challenge, level and form of participation and the local communities perception toward nature in Entoto Park and its surrounding. From the result the community is participating some Tourism Activities after the establishment of the park and the participation of the community started from the inception stage of the park up to service delivery for the tourism Activity.

One of the specific objectives of the study is to assess the perception of the local community towards the park. Survey results revealed that the local community have moderate but positive perception towards the park and its resources (mean=3.30). This implies that the locals have positive perception towards the park, they are more likely to support park conservation related activities.

Furthermore, this study sought to explore the level and form of community participation in Entoto Park tourism activities. The findings of the study revealed that the community have moderate attitude towards the level and form community participation based on (Mean Value 3.36). This implies the community is participating in some tourism activities, and there is some degree of involvement in park-tourism activities.

In addition the study tried to investigate the perception and feeling of the community towards nature conservation in park-community nexus. The result clearly shows that the community have perfectly positive attitude and perception towards Nature in and outside the park based on the (Mean value=4.47). The result shows that the community have strong bond with nature and the attitude and the perception of the community towards nature is symbiotic.

Finally, this study was conducted to identify the major challenges associated with community-park relationship. According to the findings of the study extracted from survey and FGD, the major challenges were lack of initiation, clearly structured platforms, and low forms of tourism activities based on the (Mean Value 3.72,3.61,3.28) respectively. This implies that there is lack of clearly structured platform and other low attitude in participation of tourism activity, due to lack of capacity, lack of knowledge, and other indicators for these challenges.

- It is recommended to build good park-community atmosphere by creating educational programs like language and primary foreign language communication and other mechanism to initiate the community in park tourism projects is construction of Benefits-based Management, or BBM, framework which involves the integration of a benefits-based approach to all operations of the park. This includes not only marketing and programming but also the administrative function and philosophy of an agency. Everything from the mission statement, park goals and work plan to budget procedures, personnel training, planning and public relations can integrate the Benefits-based management approach.
- It is advised the park authority is recommended to formulate long term and short term plans in order to solve current problems. The later one and bring long-lasting solution for the future generation. Short-term recommendation for the existing challenges of park-community interaction like lack of initiation can be solved by providing Training, awareness creation about the park, providing incentives, motivating them to participate in organized groups.
- The other long-term recommendation to strong bond between local community and park increasing what is allowed for local community by product diversification in a way local community express his material and immaterial culture. In park product development among this products are providing a place for art work, craft work weaving place these products can pass from generation to generation inline with maintaining cultural beauties can also be a good practice of indigenous cultural experience of that place and initiate the participation of local community in Tourism development.
- It is advised that PAs have to pay more attention to achieving better implementation of policies and tourism service delivery that benefits the local communities maximally which increases the initiation of the local people in Tourism activities in the park. Pas and

Government bodies should be Committed on the part of the Nature Reserve and Park authorities to provide skills development, career guidance and in-service training for the members of the local communities.

- It is advised that FDRE (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) ministry of tourism responsible in building capacity of the community who are involved in tourism activity program by creating capacity-building program for park workers as well as for selected households.
- It is recommended that Addis Ababa City Administration Public Recreational Areas Corporation have to improve, expand and develop recreational facilities by promoting existing recreational facilities and generating revenue from their services. Creating Awareness creation programs on the contemporary establishments of recreational areas to the main Pas and employees at the park.
- It is suggested that Park administrators should prepare training program for workers, create favorable working atmosphere free flow of information. Prepare internal short and long term goals in line with the duties and responsibilities of the park manager set aside.
- It is recommended that academic institutions should provide Awareness creation programs for the community to acquire domestic tour guides and tourism professionals to initiate the willingness of the community which intern increase the benefit gained from the sector while reducing economic leakage.
- It recommended that Addis Ababa Culture & Tourism Bureau shall promote cultural tourism and conserving historical heritage within the park in line with promotional work it is better to diversify our culture through cultural product diversification strategies to the local people to increase the form and level of community participation in the park.

It is recommended that Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority should conserve wildlife and other valuable natural resources in Entoto Park for the sustainable tourism development at the park. Should provide awareness and training on conservation of natural resources for selected major key informants.

It is suggested that the local community in should play a great in enhancing “sustainable tourism activity” extends beyond mere participation by active involvement, collaboration, and shared benefits among community members, tourism operators, and other stakeholders.

- It is advised to EHT (Ethiopian Heritage Trust) to give much emphasis in preserving, developing and cherish sites of natural beauty of Entoto Park and its surroundings.
- It is recommended that the media has to provide media coverage time for inexperienced-park establishments and their contribution to the public which promote the national pride increases countries image in general.
- The future researches on this issue must be given much time for deep investigation of the problems related with the society in line with the development of the park. In addition research may be advised to work in strengthening the local community's power and share in the park, further more Socio-economic impacts of the park at the area should be studied carefully while environmental infrastructure and superstructures of that area should be examined after being regarded as urban park. Time wise Community-park relationship of the park have to conducted in winter time
- Finally much have to be done in awareness creation for the society on the Attitude they have on Tourism sector for the betterment of the tourism development in the destination in particular and the over all growth of the sector in General.

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Appendix 1

Questionnaire

Addis Ababa University

College of development studies

Center for Environment and Development Studies

M.A Program of Tourism Development and Management

Questionnaire to be completed by local community

Dear respondents,

This study entitled “Assessment of community-park relationship in Entoto Park, Addis Ababa” is conducted in partial fulfillment for the requirements of MA Degree in Tourism Development and Management at Addis Ababa University. This questionnaire is prepared to gather pertinent data for the study purpose. Please be noted that the information you are going to provide will only be used for the study purpose, and will be kept strictly confidential. Moreover, your participation in the study is fully on a voluntary basis. There is no right and wrong answer; what is important is your perception towards the subject matter. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide your responses to different questions below. Thank you in advance for your willingness to spare some 15 minutes to participate in this study.

General Instruction: - Circle your response or indicate "√" in the box beneath for closed-ended questions among the provided alternatives. You don't need to write your name.

Section I: Demographic profile of respondents

1. Your sex:

a) Male

b) Female

2. Your age:

a) Below 18

d) 35- 44

b) 18 – 24

e) 45 –54

c) 25 – 34

f) 50 & above

3. Level of education:

- a) Elementary
- b) High school
- c) Degree
- d) Diploma (Technical and Vocational Training)
- e) Masters
- f) Other, please specify _____
- g)

4. Monthly income in birr:

- a) <5,000 birr
- b) > 5,000- 9,999 birr
- c) >10,000-14,999 birr
- d) 15,000- 19,999 birr
- e) 20,000 birr and above

5. Marital Status

- a) Single
- b) Married
- c) Divorced

6. Your occupation:

- a) Government employee
- b) Employed at private organization in the park
- c) Self-employed
- d) Work in SMEs
- e) Volunteer
- f) Student
- g) Working organized groups
- h) Other, please specify _____

7. Means of livelihood:

- a) Collecting firewood
- b) Cleaning service
- c) Photographer
- d) Parking lot attendant
- e) Guard (security)
- f) Working at hotel, restaurant or gaming facilities at the park
- g) Other, please specify _____

8. Do you have awareness about the resources at Entoto Park?

- a) Yes
 - b) No
9. If your answer to question number 9 is yes then, what is your source of information about resources at the park?
- a) By visiting the park
 - b) Information from media such as radio, TV, newspaper, etc
 - c) Information from friends and relatives
 - d) Other sources, please specific

Part II: Community involvement in park development

The following statements are aimed to measure your perception towards your level of involvement in the process of Entoto Park development. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=never, 2=rarely, 3=sometimes, 4=often, 5=always).

No	Community Involvement Issues	1=Never	2=Rarely	3=Sometimes	4=Often	5=Always
1	I am informed about the Entoto park project					
2	The community's opinions were					

	sought on Entoto Park development project					
3	The local community is allowed to express concerns about the Entoto park project					
4	The local community's interests are factored into the Entoto park project					
5	The local community made part owners of the Entoto park project					
6	The local people are employed by the Entoto park project					
7	Local people take managerial positions of the Entoto park project					
8	The revenue from Entoto park is shared with the local community					
9	Part of the revenue from Entoto park is used to develop infrastructure					
10	Local traders and artisans are allowed to give service at project site					

Part III: Local peoples' economic benefits from Entoto Park

The following statements are aimed to measure the extent to which the local people benefit from tourism at Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree).

No	Local community's economic benefit from Entoto Park	1	2	3	4	5
1	Tourism at Entoto Park helps me cover my household expenses such as paying my bill, tuition fee, etc.					
2	A portion of my income is tied to tourism at Entoto Park					
3	I would economically benefit from more tourism development at Entoto Park					
4	My family's economic future depends on tourism at Entoto Park					

Part IV: The perception of the community towards the park

The following statements are aimed to measure your perception of the local community towards Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree).

No	Perception of the local community towards Entoto Park	1	2	3	4	5
1	I believe that strict protection of the park from communities' access is serving a conservation purpose					
2	I feel that penalties for breaking park laws and regulations are too severe					
3	Entoto park existence is negatively affecting the wellbeing of the people in this community					
4	The existence of Entoto park has improved the lives of the people in this community					
5	The exclusion of the community from Entoto park management limits cooperation with the park					

Part V: Level and form of community involvement in Entoto Park

The following statements are aimed to measure your level of involvement in Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree).

No	Level of community involvement in tourism development at Entoto Park	1	2	3	4	5
1	I was actively involved at the inception stage of Entoto Park Development					
2	I am involved in decision making in Entoto Park					
3	I am involved in benefit sharing in Entoto Park					
4	I am actively involved in conservation of the natural and cultural resources in Entoto Park					
5	I report unsustainable practices within Entoto Park to the concerned body					
6	I am an ambassador of Entoto Park and promote it actively					
7	I am involved in implementation of various projects in Entoto Park					

Part VI: Local community support for Tourism at Entoto Park

The following statements are aimed to measure the extent to which you support tourism at Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree).

No	Level of community support for tourism development at Entoto Park	1	2	3	4	5
1	Tourism should be actively encouraged in Entoto park					
2	Entoto park should remain a tourist destination					
3	I support tourism at Entoto Park and want to see it remain important part of the city's development					
4	The city should support the promotion of tourism in Entoto Park					
5	I support current activities of Entoto Park					
6	Local community should support activities of Entoto Park					
7	I believe that actions of Entoto Park improves quality of life in the area					

Part VII: Local community support for nature conservation Entoto Park

The following statements are aimed to measure the extent to which you support nature conservation at Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree).

No	Level of community support for conservation of nature in Entoto Park	1	2	3	4	5

1	Nature in the Entoto park needs to be protected for future generations					
2	Entoto mountains need to be protected through park					
3	The local community should support the protection of flora and fauna in Entoto park					
4	It is worthwhile to protect Entoto park through international programs of nature conservation					

Part VIII: Residents' perception towards suitability of park facilities

The following statements are aimed to measure the local communities' relationship with the park management in Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=Very poor, 2=poor, 3=moderate, 4=good, 5=very good).

S.No	Variable	Very good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very poor
1	Level of interaction between people in public place at Entoto park					
2	Relationship with people of different tribe and culture in the park					
3	Level of local community participation in social events held at park					
4	Interaction with people of different level of education qualification at park					
5	Adequacy of facilities within park for locals and tourists					
6	Security within the park					
7	Accessibility of the park for the local people					
8	Adequacy of spaces provided in the park					

	for local people					
9	Comfort of the play area for the local people					
10	Privacy within the park for the local people					
11	Opportunities for interaction provided by spaces within the park for local people					
12	Suitability of park for all age groups of local people					
13	Conveniences provide within park					
14	Landscape features within park					
15	Safety of users of park at night time					
16	Visual comfort within the spark					
17	Residents relationship with Entoto park management					

Part VI: Problems about community participation in Entoto Park

The following statements are related to the possible challenges of community participation at Entoto Park. Please state your degree of agreement on the statements using five points' Likert scale items (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree).

No	Challenges of community participation in Entoto Park	1	2	3	4	5
1	Lack of government support impede the participation of locals in Entoto Park					
2	The community lacked the ability to participate in the development of in Entoto Park					
3	Community participation took limited forms in Entoto Park					
4	Local community show little initiative in the participation					

5	The Entoto park administration lacks the willingness to participate locals in Entoto Park					
6	Mistrust and misunderstanding between local community and park administration inhibits the participation of locals in Entoto Park					
7	There is lack of community participation platforms or mechanisms in Entoto Park					
8	The local community perceive that participation at Entoto park affairs is a waste of time					

To determine the nature of people-park relationships in Entoto, each of the responses from semi structured interviews regarding the participants’ relationship with Parks Management was recorded under one of the five categories: very bad, bad, fair, good, and very good.

Thematic content analysis will used as well to establish the nature of park-people relationships based on the **focus group** discussions and key informant interviews. In the case of focus group discussions, negative and positive perceptions and relations for community members were identified.

Negative perceptions/experiences refer to those views against the idea of Entoto park , while positive perceptions/experiences involve desirable views, outcomes, and benefits regarding entoto park development for community members. Responses from key informants were analyzed using thematic content analysis and were placed in two categories: positive and negative.

Key informants and FGD questions.

What are the key challenges associated with park-local community relationship

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....