



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL TOURISM FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:
A CASE STUDY ON WONCHI CRATER LAKE**

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By

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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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Declaration

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DEDICATION

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LIST OF ACRONOMYS

ADLI	Agricultural-Led Industrialization
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plans
IRT	Item-Response Theory
MIMIC	Multiple Indicator and Multiple Cause
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
PASDEP	Participatory and Accelerated Sustainable Development to Eradicate Poverty
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SEM	Structural Equation Modeling
SIT	Specific Interest Tourism
UNWTO	United Nation World Travel Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

ABSTRACT

The major aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between tourism and rural development in Wenchi village, wonchi Crater Lake, Oromia region, Ethiopia. This study was carried out using a survey method and the data were collected using questionnaire from 150 head of households in the villages of the study. The validity of the questionnaire was verified and the reliability of the instrument was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha test, which was obtained between' 0.715 to 0.871. The results of the data analysis showed a positive and significant relationship between tourism development and socio-cultural, environmental, economic, local sustainability, risk management and institutional ($r = 0.871, 0.854, 0.838, 0.765, 0.715$ and 0.762 respectively). Especially, the intensity of this correlation was relatively higher for socio-cultural development. The study recommends that the stakeholders in the industry should work in harmony in expanding the employment and income generation potential of tourism as well as the private sector actor should be encouraged in all possible means to invest in the productive tourism activity, and utilize from the opportunity offered from ever developing tourism sector. Additionally, the public and private actors should collaborate on packaging and promotion of tourism attractions and destinations in the region at international forum.

Keywords: Rural tourism, rural development, Wenchi Crater Lake

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Rural tourism is one of the vehicles for development in the field of rural development particularly by using available resources in the rural area. It contributes for local community in socio-cultural renovation, environmental conservation and economic development. Furthermore, in order to preserving natural resources, respecting local culture, avoiding environmental impact, achieving balanced rural growth, and promoting rural, applying the concept of sustainability is more vital(Nikolaos, et al., 2020; Nooripoor, et al., 2020).

Likewise, rural tourism has been acknowledged for its significance role in rural development globally. For instance, the 2020 world tourism day was celebrated with the theme of “Tourism and Rural Development” with the unique role that tourism plays in the provision of new opportunities for rural economies outside of big cities and preserving culture and natural heritage all around the world.Tourism in rural areas offers important opportunities for recovery; for supporting rural communities facing the economic and social impacts of the pandemic is critical. As a consequence, novel approach and emphasis on the welfares of tourism for rural communities is desired (UNWTO, 2020).

Ethiopia in fact is a predominantly rural country.In 2019 rural population accounted for 78.78% of the totalandthe second most rural populous nation in African after Nigeria (World Bank, 2020). Accordingly, the country has put in place several policies for rural development, which has a relatively longer history than many sub-Saharan African countries.

For development of rural areas, Ethiopia applies different policy and strategy under different regime. During the Imperial regime, the policies focus on industrial development and the agricultural sector, except some commercial farmers, was overlooked. In the Derg regime, collective and state farm was emphasized.

In post 1991 era, several rural policies have been put in place. Agricultural-Led Industrialization (ADLI), the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP), Participatory and Accelerated Sustainable Development to Eradicate poverty (PASDEP) and successive growth and transformation plans (GTP I and II) are some of policies, strategies and programs that have been applied by FDRE to development of the nation(MoFED, 2003; Welteji, 2018; Dercon, 2019). Apparently, both the Dergue regime and post 1991 policies have given little or no attention for rural tourism.

The sector now represents 9.4% of Ethiopia's total economy(WTTC, 2020).Tourism is a featured component of Ethiopia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP) that aims to combat poverty and encourage development in the country and one focus area of strengthen rural development strategy of Ethiopia(MOFED, 2002).Because of the unique feature of the land in terms of natural, cultural historical and religious tourism assets and unique biodiversity, Ethiopia has a big potential for rural tourism.

The Government of Ethiopia showing increasing interest to tourism as a source of growth and economic diversification. The country is currently implementing a number of strategic measures to further develop the country's tourism sector, including investment in infrastructure and capacity building on destination management and product development. The Sheger beautification project and the redevelopment of tourist attraction sites project at Gorogora in Amhara; Wonchi, in Oromia; and, Koisha, in Southern regional states are some of the ongoing projects, which attest the commitment of the Ethiopian government to make sustainability a priority in future tourism development.

The current study focuses on rural tourism in and around WonchiCrater Lake, which is singled out for several reasons. First, this area is rich in rural tourism resources; second, it is hardly to find rural tourism related study in the region in particular and in the country in general. Third, Ethiopian government is developing tourist site in the area, and pre-researches are helpful in this development journey. Finally, as the place is appropriate for rural tourism development and the practice is undergoing, this paper has aspired to assess the role of rural tourism in the dimensions of(economic, sociocultural, environmental,Political, sustainability and risk management)for local development.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

Rural tourism is important for rural areas' advancement and indispensable area that has to be taken into consideration for developing rural areas. Rural tourism represents an opportunity for small farms that cannot compete with the conditions imposed by the globalization of markets. Tourism has an important role in modifying rural communities in all dimensions. Rural tourism allows the rural areas to satisfy their growing interest in the context of preserving the natural heritage and rural culture. Hence, it is imperative to investigate the role of rural tourism in the development of rural areas.

In Ethiopian context, the contributions of tourism to rural development, the theme of rural tourism has not yet attracted much attention among Ethiopian scholars in the field. Only a few studies conducted on this theme are available in tourism literature of Ethiopia. Even the existing literature's focused on the tourism role in generating employment opportunities and role of tourism on local economic development.

Pertaining to prior studies conducted on Wonchi crater lakes, there are also few valued studies conducted in the study area by different researchers. However, these studies have focused on the water quality of Wonchi Crater Lake, institutional challenges in sustainable development of community based ecotourism around the Lake and estimating the value for the conservation of Wonchi Crater Lake and expose that the community understands the problem and needs to keep the natural resources.

There is hardly any study conducted in Wonchi Crater Lake on the theme of rural tourism and its contributions to local development. This study was, therefore, one of its kinds that will address the theme of rural tourism and its contributions to rural development in this study area and even in the Ethiopian context. To the best knowledge of the researcher, there is no study conducted in an Ethiopian context in this research theme. Even in few studies conducted in this area, rural tourism either addressed as ecotourism (as a vague term) or they generally study the impact of tourism on the economic growth side inclusive. Moreover, their study was limited in terms of addressing the three dimensions of development (Economic, social, environmental) in particular community. This study was therefore, holistic to investigate the role of rural tourism for all dimensional local development at Wonchi Crater Lake as case study in particular.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General objective

The main objective of this study was to investigate the role of rural tourism for local development in a particular focus on WonchiCrater Lake.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- to examine economic contribution of rural tourism for local development
- to assess socio-cultural benefit of rural tourism for local community
- to describe role of rural tourism in environmental conservationand sustainability

1.4. Research questions

In order to achieve the broad objectives of the study, the following research questions wasinvestigated.

- What is the role of tourism for socio-cultural development?
- What is the role of tourism for environmental conservation?
- What is the role of tourism in economic developmentand local sustainability?
- What is the role of tourism in risk management and institutional development?

1.5. Significance of the study

The significance of the study arises from the anticipated goal of exploring the role of rural tourism for local development in study area in particular. In doing so, the study shed light on what decision makers in tourism should do to maximize tourism benefits at local level from rural tourism.This is in line with the government objective of ensuring the tourism industry to eradicate poverty and elevate development in both local and national level by not only realizing high income but, also making the host community benefits.The study will also believe to be significant to provide fruitful information for all concerned bodies of tourism activists such as investors, tourism offices, private tourism organizations, tour guides and etc.

Generally, the result of the study can be used as an input for public sector policy makers and implementers at local government level to articulate the right policy to gear rural tourism for local development and its sustainability. Additionally, itwill give direction for further researches in region and researches to be conducted in other rural tourism destinations.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study was limited to the six main principles in sustainability development, ecological, social and cultural, economic, local sustainability, risk management and institutional. The fact that the discourse on role of tourism on local development issue is broad and multi-dimensional, this study focuses on a limited aspect within the literature; thereby the research was focused on the role of rural tourism and its impact on all dimensions of (socio-cultural, economic, environmental, local sustainability, risk management and institutional) local development.

Geographically the study was limited to Western shoa region. Because, including all rural tourism areas was not manageable to the researcher due to financial and time limitations. Furthermore, the study was limited to villages of Wonchi Crate Lake where practicing rural tourism activity in the area. In terms of time duration, the study is limited to one season, 2021.

1.7. Limitations

A study of this nature would have required an exhaustive enquiry in all dimension of rural development, however, time and resource constraint would not permit one to do that, hence the concentration was on the role of sustainable tourism on socio-cultural, economic, environmental, local sustainability, risk management and institutional development of rural areas of Wonchi Crate Lake as a case study. This does not however derail the significance of the study, as it seeks to uncover all situations on the ground, with different tourism areas and years.

1.8. Organization of the Thesis

The study was organized into five chapters. Chapter one focuses on introduction, background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, and objectives of the study, significance, scope and limitations. Chapter two is the literature review. Chapter two has been organized according to the objectives of the study. Review of theoretical and conceptual literature, an overview of local development and review of empirical studies. Chapter three presents; description of the study area, research design and approach, data type and sources, target population or subjects of the study, Sample size and sampling techniques, data collection instruments and procedures, data analyses techniques and statistical tools. Chapter four presents result and discussions of the findings. Chapter five presents the conclusions and recommendations for further research in the area of study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Conceptual literature Review

2.1.1. Rural tourism: An overview of concepts

Rural tourism is subset of tourism and activities in rural environment with effects on the natural and human environment of the village. Rural tourism embodies the tourism in rural households such as holiday, stays in rural area, events, festivals, recreations, productions, and sales of handcrafts and agriculture products. This type of tourism is lead to the regeneration of degraded rural areas and ensuring sustainability by creating new job and destination, introduce diversify opportunity in rural and also preserve nature, and respect local culture(Soteriades, 2012).

The other study conducted by(Lane, 1994)Define rural tourism by including five major factors. These are; firstly, the location of destination should be in rural area. Second, society at destination should have traditional societies and performs. The Third, the area should be rural in scale; means that small-scale based society. The fourth, the development of rural tourism should be slowly, unique and controlled by local. Lastly, rural tourism should include variety sides, like rural environment, economy, history, and location.

According to (Nucleus, 1999) stated in (Pantiyasa, 2016) "Rural tourism is a rural area that offers the whole atmosphere that reflects the authenticity of the countryside both in social and economic life, social culture, customs typical, architecture and structure of the village spatial economic activities that are unique and interesting. It also has the potential to be developed such as tourism component attractions, accommodations, eating and drinking and other travel needs ".

The historical development of rural tourism is linked with the past to the privileged class (feudal lords, bourgeois and aristocracy) spend their leisure time in rural area. Than after in the eighteen century developed countries involve intensively developing rural tourism to benefit rural society in economic and social aspects(Perales, 2002; Podovac et al., 2016).

Rural tourism topics has been expanding, especially more attention is paid for rural tourism in the 1970s in France, Germany and Italy.

Rural tourism was considered as an option in solving distraction of natural resource, cultural heritage, in advancing rural areas and mitigates youth migration(Nooripoor & Sharifi, 2019).

Tourism is not only a growth engine but also employment generator. Tourism, especially rural tourism is vital sector in creating job and sustaining development of rural area. It's possible to improve level of benefits from tourism by encouraging year round tourist activity(Martinez, Martin, & Salinas, 2019). (Sharpley, 2015)Also argue that tourism is source of foreign currency earning, create employment opportunity, new investment, new source of income and government revenues. These occur by exploitation of natural resources and cultural attraction while concerning environmental safety. Rural tourism is more significant or an option in regions where agriculture activity is less productive because of climate change or other conditions (Fallah Haghighi, 2019).

According to(Parikhani, Sadighi, & Bijani, 2018) and(Najafi Alamdarlo, 2019) Rural tourism is vital to eliminate rural environment from separation and create stable development by improving the three dimension of economic, social and environmental sustainability by participating local society in development with preserving and protecting natural and environmental resources while continuing environmental sustainability.

2.1.2. Sustainable tourism

Sustainable tourism is: “Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the requirements of tourists, the industry, the environment and host communities” (UNWTO, 2020). According to the European commission definition for sustainable tourism, this is “any form of development, improvement or tourism activity that respects the environment, preserves in the long term the natural and cultural resources and is socially and economically durable and equitable”. Typically, based on the triple bottom line, sustainable tourism has three sustainability concerns; environment, social-cultural and economic. First is the environmental concern, which is related to necessary ecological processes, conservations of natural heritage and biodiversity(UNEP UNWTO, 2005). Second is the social-cultural feature, which is related to crime, local culture, and pride. The third is the economic part, which is related to foreign investors and the local labor market(Cottrell, et al., 2004).

According to (Fons, et al., 2011) rural tourism is the main part of sustainable tourism. The emergence of sustainable tourism is connected in response to the negative effect of tourism such as environmental degradation and deterioration of traditional culture (Bramwell & Lane, 1993). The aim of sustainable tourism is to convert negative aspects of tourism into positive through application of sustainability concept (Zolfani, et al., 2015).

Sustainable tourism meets present needs of tourists and hosts while exploit and take full advantage of future opportunity. Generally in tourism, sustainability symbolizes a way to exercise a business activity, and way to satisfy needs of tourists and hosts, while at the same time protecting and fostering future opportunities by preserving essential ecological processes, biological diversity and cultural integrity (Marzo-Navarro, et al., 2015).

2.1.3. Sustainable rural tourism

Ethiopia is rich with resources for development of rural tourism on the principles of sustainability. Rural areas possess the high-quality natural resources, rich cultural and historical heritage, traditions, events, and all elements that are necessary for creation of an integrated offer in villages.

Environmental protection, economic possession and cultural awareness are priority issues and main concern for sustainable rural tourism (Saarinen, 2006). (Fons, et al., 2011) Conclude that the development of sustainable rural tourism consider; wellness of tourists and hosts, proper waste management, inclusive local development, solution for mass tourism, irreversible decline of the environment, social impact, and economic returns. Sustainable rural tourism is important gears in reacting to challenges fronting rural areas and leads to the revitalization of rural spaces. Furthermore, sustainable rural tourism has huge potential in the improving quality life of residents', maintaining local culture, preservation of the ecological environment, creating new job and increasing income. (Campón-Cerro, et al., 2017; Kallmuenzer, et al., 2018).

2.1.4. Types of rural tourism

Any sorts of tourism that showcases the agricultural life, art, culture, and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefiting the area people economically and socially also as enabling interaction between the tourists and therefore the locals for a more enriching tourism experience are often termed as rural tourism.

Adventure tourism: Adventure tourism involves the exploration of remote places where travelers can expect the unexpected. It involves connecting with a replacement culture or new landscape and at an equivalent nonce physically active. Some of the adventure tourism activities involve day hiking, backpacking, zips lining, free fall, rafting, and mountain biking, skiing, and snowboarding.

Alternative Tourism: Alternative tourism, also known as specific interest tourism (SIT) involves travel that encourages interaction with local government, people, and communities. Many travelers choose alternative tourism because they love nature and need to preserve it. Some of the approaches by alternative tourism involve eco-tourism, adventure tourism, rural tourism, sustainable tourism, solidarity tourism, etc.

Cultural Tourism: Cultural tourism is where travelers engage with a country or religion's culture, especially the lifestyle and other elements that shaped the life of the people. Tourists get immersed in related activities such as rituals and festivals.

Agro-tourism: although often used to describe all tourism activities in rural areas, more frequently either term relates to tourism products which are 'directly connected with the agrarian environment, agrarian products or agrarian stays': staying at the farm, whether in rooms or camping, educational visits, meals, recreational activities, and the sale of farm product or handicrafts.

Farm Tourism: explicitly farm-related and most typically related to tourism involving staying in farm accommodation and seeking experiences from farm operations and attractions.

Wilderness and Forest Tourism: tourists explore the wilderness and natural beauty of the rural area. It may be implicitly included within notions of rural tourism, or they'll be considered separate. In wilderness and forest tourism, tourists visit the natural habitat of plants and animals. It mostly encompasses non-consumptive interactions with wildlife and nature, like observing and photographing animals in their natural habitats. Wilderness and forest tourism include various tourism activities such as wild photography, safari, bird watching, trekking, and hiking, etc.

Green Tourism: green tourism refers to tourism in the countryside or green areas. It is more commonly wont to describe sorts of tourism that are considered to be more environmentally friendly than traditional, mass tourism. In rural areas, green tourism is a crucial sort of rural

tourism. Green tourism is portrayed as an approach to tourism development that seeks to develop a symbiotic relationship with the physical and social environment on which it depends and implicitly seeks to attain sustainability ideals.

Ecotourism: it's a sort of nature tourism (tourism to natural, unspoiled areas) which assumes active promotion of environmental conservation and direct benefits for local societies and cultures, alongside the provision for tourists of a positive, educative experience. Ecotourism may be a group of sustainable tourism activities occurred within the natural environment.

2.2. Theoretical literature review

Local development is known as a process of improvement of the economic, social and environmental situation of a given area supported the utilization of endogenous resources so as to improve the well-being and quality of life of its population (Dawkins, 2003). Local development, in turn, emerged as a response to the crisis experienced in the 1970s (Nevado-Peña, et al., 2015), marked by an increase in oil prices, the main engine of economic activity at a global level (Zarnowitz, 1997). At the end of the 1980s, the European Union introduced local development into the global economic context by using the term rural development (Van-Depoele&Ebru, 2006) to resolve socio-economic differences between regions in Europe.

2.3. Review of Empirical studies

This section includes previous observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience of studies. Include studies in the world, Africa and Ethiopia.

2.3.1. Empirical study in the world on rural tourism

(Udovc & perpar, 2007) Investigate role of rural tourism for the development of rural areas, by comparing of two regions with different types of rural tourism. The first destination with highly diversified rural tourism and the second with even type rural tourism, the finding has shown that only the higher level of diversification is not an assurance for systems higher stability, resilience, robustness and integrity, but there also other factor which influence such as: size of the area, diversity of actors involved, type of governance.

(Alipour & Varaki, 2013) A study on tourism and its role in sustainable rural development, they identify factors such as welfare facility, natural resource, rural infrastructure and cultural factors contribute in the development of sustainable rural tourism and develop hypotheses on those

factors. The finding show that natural factors had most impact on sustainable rural tourism development, followed by welfare facilities and cultural factors, both at the second place of importance and finally rural infrastructures, had relatively the minimum effect on sustainable tourism development.

(Giannakis , 2014) Study on the role of rural tourism on the development of rural Areas and focus on the economic role of rural tourism. Economic impact assessment based on input-output table and a tourism-centered multiplier analysis.

Results suggest that tourism creates significant backward linkages in the rural economy of Cyprus and offers great potential for improving economic activity.

(Herman, et al., 2016) Conducted a case study on the role of tourism in local economy development, they used correlation indicators between the number of companies, employees, turnover and recorded profit, during the period between 2000 and 2014, on spatial and global level, to show role and importance of tourism in local economic development. The findings indicated that ascending similarity of the number of firms, employees, turnover and profit level between 2000 and 2014, and each analyzed indicator recording significant increases.

(Arslan & Ekren, 2017) Did a study that focused on importance of rural tourism and investigation of abroad examples, the purpose is to provide examples of rural tourism from Australia, South Africa and Turkey and to transfer its positive impacts for rural tourism studies in Turkey. The finding show that the emergence of rural tourism concept, its importance and impact on rural development and emphasized role of rural tourism by taking example from Australia, South Africa and Turkey. Finally develop rural tourism studies proposal for turkey.

(Moqadas, 2018) Research on the role of rural tourism in sustainable rural development: A case study of rural region, in Iran. The purpose is to determine the role of tourism in creating sustainable economic capacities in rural areas. Data was collected from households to evaluate research variables and interrelationship of the variables is determined by two tests and models. To determine normality one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is conducted on the data, where as to analyze the logical relationship among the Variables Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with PLS and parametric tests are used. this contains from linear regression to measurement models to simultaneous equations, including confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), correlated uniqueness models, latent growth models, multiple indicator and multiple cause (MIMIC)

models, and item-response theory (IRT) models. The study findings shown that there are relationships among the variables and that rural tourism can lead to the expansion of sustainable capacities through economic diversification, entrepreneurship, and the production of local capital.

(Wijijayanti, et al., 2020) Studied Rural Tourism: A Local Economic Development, they used descriptive qualitative techniques and apply purposive and accidental sampling methods. The findings shown that, the destinations have distinct characteristics and tourist potential. Finally develop strategy in related to sustainable rural development and community approaches.

(Nagaraju & Chandrashekara, 2014) Conducted a study on Rural Tourism and Rural Development in India, the findings revealed that rural tourism contribution can be expressed not only in financial terms, but also in terms of jobs, funding for conservation, encouragement to the adoption of new working practices, and the injection of a new vitality into sometimes weakened economies. Moreover, rural tourism encourages conformity to an ideal image of community which can result in growth of personal ties, community cohesion and pride. Finally suggest planning, development, promotion and different improvement area of infrastructures whereas, Procurement eco-friendly tourism related resource, and Refurbishment of properties.

(Petrovic, et al., 2018) Assessed the competitiveness of sustainable rural tourism in typical post-socialist settings, and the data collected by using the Integrated Model of Destination Competitiveness to observe Serbian and Slovenian competitiveness in tourism, a survey evaluating four demanding factors and 20 supporting factors, based upon a five-point Likert Scale. The results indicated that the friendliness of residents towards visitors, easy communication between them, together with quality of infrastructure and health facilities show the highest level of statistical correlation. These are the most propositions to start out an initiative for the authorities in local communities to actively participate in sustainable rural development. The findings provide tourism stakeholders with relevant respondents' perceptions concerning pertaining to the tourism development in non-urban areas.

2.3.2. Study in the Africa on rural tourism

(Agayi & Gunduz, 2020) Research an evaluation of rural tourism potential for rural development in Kenya. To determine areas of weakness that would require interventions the study examines the existing strategies employed by the Kenya government and other stakeholders in the tourism

sectors. The findings identify the untapped tourism potentials in rural Kenya and make necessary proposals for exploitation, to increase the competitiveness of Kenya tourism sector globally. Finally, the findings disclose challenges of tourism sector in Kenya that limit desired operation and development.

(Setokoe & Kariyana, 2016) Analyzed the impact of tourism on the development of the community of Nqileni village in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa and The results revealed that the community generally expect positive impact of tourism sector for development. In contrast, the visitors expressed concerns regarding the sustainability of tourism within the area, citing lack of infrastructure and skills as because the main limitations to the village's objective of sustainability.

2.3.3. Study in the Ethiopia on rural tourism

Despite the study of (Nurhssen, 2016) study on the role of tourism on local economic development of Gondar city, there is no study in Ethiopia. The study of Nurhssen also focuses on role of tourism on local economic development of the city not rural. Also, only stick on economic aspect as well.

2.3.4. Conceptual frame work

Lake Wonchi attracts large number of domestic and foreign tourists mainly as being endowed by natural color, hot springs, waterfalls, and cold water, beautiful and scenic land-scape, natural forests, and historical church. Wonchi Crater Lake is a good potential for such tourist; hiking, boating/canoeing, horse riding, forest exploring, Spa bathing, medical tourism, trekking, adventure and other leisure activities. With this huge potential of tourist activity in the area and the destination can play vital role in region economy, social and environmental and empowerment of local people.

Frame work shows the availability of rural tourism resources, community participation in the development of tourism and tourism institution which lead to rural tourism development. Rural tourism developments lead to local development which includes sociocultural, environmental and economic developments.

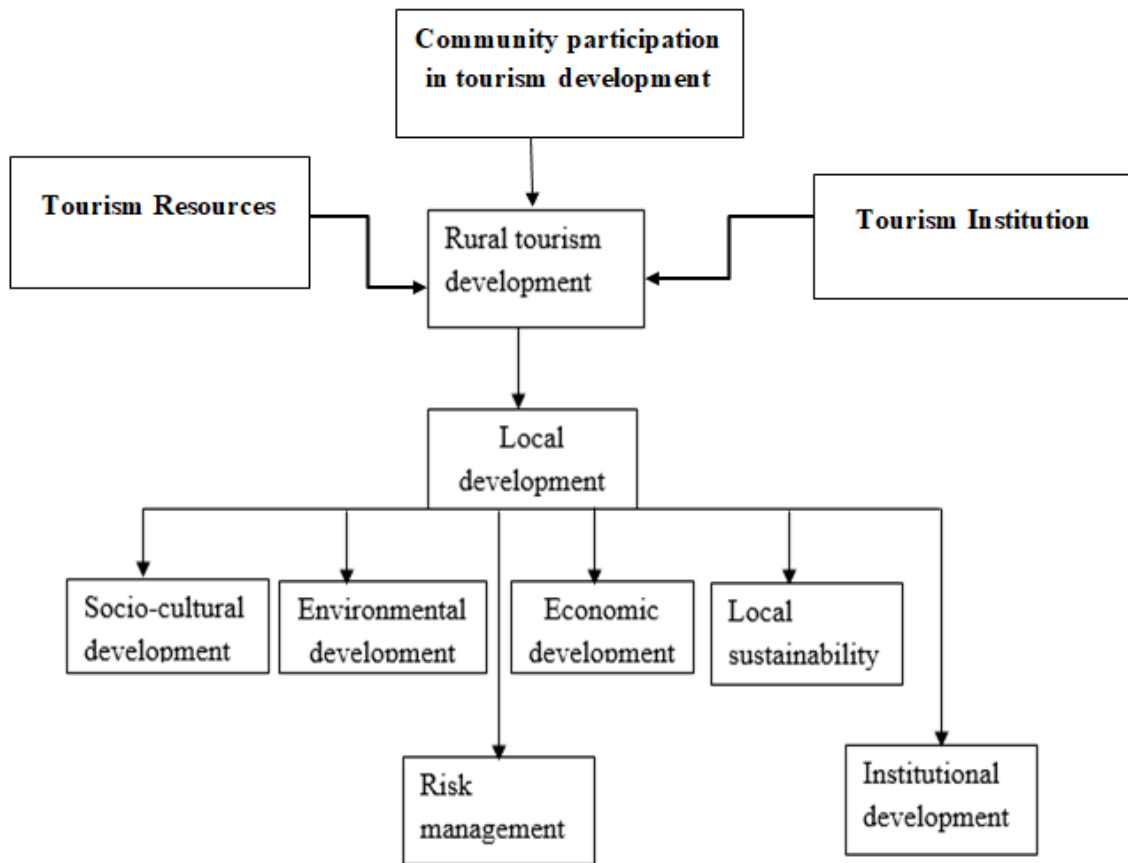


Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of the research

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area

Lake Wonchi is located at Haro wonchi village of Wonchi district. The Lake situated at an altitude of 2800m above sea level. It is situated at the major topographic feature in the country, being 160 km south-west of the capital city, Addis Ababa and 29 Km, away from the town of the district, Chitu and at 30km and 35km distance between Woliso and Ambo town respectively. This lake, 1,600 square meters in total area. The Lake is the beautiful legacy of a once powerful volcano erupting in the tertiary period of the Cenozoic era and the highest volcano followed Mount dendi, Ethiopia's second highest volcano.

There are more than 10 small villages (goosier) around the lake hosting more than 400 households. The study area was cover villages in and around Wonchi Crater Lake. In recent years, significant tourism development activities are taking place in area including current redevelopment of tourist attraction sites project launched by Ethiopian government in August 17/2020. Additionally, this area is important ecologically, recreationally, and aesthetically as well as a popular place for tourists. This was the case why needed to investigate the role of rural tourism for local development in area.

3.2. Research design and approach

The study was followed a mixed research approach since the study aims to investigate the vital role of sustainable rural tourism for local development. The research was tried to show clearly the role of tourism on local development in Wonchi Crater Lake and its vicinity villages. To this effect, descriptive research design was applied. Because the research was attempt to describe the demographic profile of the respondents and tried to assess the correlation between determinants of local development and tourism role. Besides, a cross-sectional research design was applied in this study since data was collected at one time.

3.3.Data types and sources

Both primary and secondary data sources were used in this study. Primary data was the main data source in this study because field survey was conducted in March 2021 for one month. During the field visit primary data was gathered by using survey questionnaire.

Primary data are data which are gathered directly from respondents, and secondary data was obtained from various sources such as scientific reports from bureau of culture and tourism authority at different levels, previous research findings, and other published and unpublished materials, that have relevance with the research topic.

3.4.Target population or subjects of the study

The target population for the study was local communities in Haro WonchiKebele and its vicinity. Hence, the unit of analyses in this study was sample household heads. Moreover, to supplement on the main data this was collected from household heads.

3.5.Sample size and sampling techniques

The main sampling techniques in this study were purposive sampling method which is appropriate method for the study because the population frame for this study contains only those directly benefited by the tourism activity in the area. 90 samples were taken from 820 household's heads and 60 samples selected from the concerned public offices, guide associations, handicraft producers and sellers, government employees, tourists and other tourism service providers purposively. Therefore, the sample size is 150.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments and procedures

Creswel (2003) indicates that research instruments are the tools used in the collection of data on the phenomenon of the study. A questionnaire according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) is a list of standard questions prepared to fit a certain inquiry. In order to collect data for the study, the researcher used questionnaires to get information the selected respondents in haro Wonchi village.

3.6.Reliability and Validity of the Instruments

The internal consistency is confirmed by calculating Cronbach's alpha to test the instrument accuracy and reliability. The adequate threshold value for Cronbach's alpha is that it should be > 0.7 . The convergent validity is established when average variance extracted is ≥ 0.5 . There are two statistical measures to assess the validity of the data: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett's test of Sphericity.

Therefore, content validity of the instrument was determined by KMO test. KMO test is a measure that has been intended to measure the suitability of data for factor analysis. In other words, it tests the adequacy of the sample size. KMO value varies from 0 to 1. The KMO values between 0.8 to 1.0 indicate the sampling is adequate, 0.7 to 0.79 are middling, 0.6 to 0.69 are mediocre and values less than 0.6 indicate the sampling is not adequate and the remedial action should be taken. If the value is less than 0.5, the results of the factor analysis undoubtedly won't be very suitable for the analysis of the data. If the sample size is < 300 the average communality of the retained items has to be tested. An average value > 0.6 is acceptable for sample size < 100 , an average value between 0.5 and 0.6 is acceptable for sample sizes between 100 and 200 (Tabachnick, B.G, and Fidell, L.S., 2013).

3.7.Data analyses techniques and statistical tools

Once data was collected, it was analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation was used to analyze the data collected from the respondents with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS.

The role of sustainable rural tourism on local development around Wonchi Crater Lake was assessed using a five-point likert scale. The socio-cultural variable was represented by five items, the environmental role of sustainable rural tourism was assessed by seven items, the economic function of sustainable rural tourism was also tested by six items, the local sustainability variable was represented by five items, the risk management variable was represented by five items and the institutional function of sustainable rural tourism was also tested by four items. The researcher used the mean scores of each variable in the study's analysis, which was done with descriptive statistics. The major purpose of this measurement was to show the average replies of respondents for each item contained under each dimension of the predictor variable, as well as to calculate the grand mean of each dimension.

Finally, the mean score of each variable is used to interpret the data in order to achieve the study's partial research objectives. The range of constructs is 4, implying that respondents' responses to the survey's questions vary slightly. On the other hand, a high standard deviation score indicates that the data is widespread because respondents have relatively diverse opinions, whereas a low standard deviation score indicates that respondents have relatively similar responses to the study's items.

The interpretation of mean score for 5 point likert scale is found by calculating the range. To determine the minimum and the maximum length of the 5-point Likert type scale, the range is calculated by $(5 - 1 = 4)$ then divided by five as it is the greatest value of the scale ($4 \div 5 = 0.80$). Afterwards, number one which is the least value in the scale was added in order to identify the maximum of this cell. Hence, mean score value range from 1 to 1.80 represents (strongly disagree), from 1.81 until 2.60 represents (disagree), from 2.61 until 3.40 represents (undecided), from 3.41 until 4.20 represents (agree) and from 4.21 until 5.00 represents (strongly agree).

Once data was analyzed the finding of the study according to research questions and research objectives was presented in the form of tables.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter analyses the data collected from the field in respect of this study through various data collection instruments, techniques and methods in relation to the study's aim and objectives. During data collection, 158 respondents were sampled with the questionnaires distributed, however only 150 copies of the distributed were duly completed and retrieved for analysis and presentation accordingly. Eight (8) of the questionnaires were invalid because different response on one item and not filled items due to personal error and were not considered in the data analysis and presentation.

4.1. The demographic characteristics of the respondents

In order to obtain general information of household in the study area, the respondents were asked, age, household relation with family, number of family members, marital status, level of education, occupation, and their primary source of income are described as follow:

4.1.1. Gender of the respondents

Table 4.1 Gender distribution of the respondents (n = 150)

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	108	72.0
Female	42	28.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

Table 4.1 showed that 108(72%) of the 150 respondents were men while 42 (28%) were women. Part of the reason for male dominance in the study is their higher time availability to participate in the study. Additionally, most females shied off from the interviews referring the researcher to the males who are regarded as the household head. Similar to the finding of Hall (2001), despite their closer relation with nature in rural area, the role of women in nature conservation, it is failing to notice in some tourism development paradigm.

4.1.2. Age distribution of the respondents

Table 4.2 The age distribution of the respondents

Age cohort (years)	Frequency	Percent
15-30	63	42.0
31-45	60	40.0
46-60	12	8.0
61-75	9	6.0
Above 75	6	4.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

In terms of age distribution, the data extracted from questionnaires and presented in table 4.2 indicates that 63% of the respondents were less than 30 years of age. If we decompose the age ratio, 63 % of the respondents fall between age 15 and 30, while 60 % are in the range of 31-45. This meant that majority of the respondents were mature middle age people. This was an indication that the respondents had varied age distribution and therefore gave different views on impact of tourism on local development. These findings agree with (Assefa B, 1990) that says the proportions of young employees are tremendously dominant in the tourism sector.

4.1.3. Respondents relationship with households

Table 4.3 Respondent relationship with household

Relation	Frequency	Percent
Head	95	63.3
Spouse	28	18.7
Child	18	12.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

From the total respondents about 63.3% were household head, about 18.7% spouses, about 12% children and only 6% relatives of the households. Looking at the respondents' relationship with household which is exhibited in table 4.3 shows that the majority of respondents were household heads. This will help the readers to get a clear understanding how many respondents are residents at the study area and well know the impact of tourism on local development of the community at that village.

4.1.4. Respondents marital status

Table 4.4 Respondents marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
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Single	14	9.3
Married	107	71.3
Divorced	13	8.7
Widowed	16	10.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

The distribution of respondents by marital status as presented in table 4.4 shows that 71.3% of the respondents were married, 9.3% were single while 8.7% of the respondents are had divorced their partners and 10.7% were widowed. Thus majority of the respondents (71.3%) were married and implies that such people were more likely to benefit from rural tourism and can reflect its impact on their six dimensional developments, as married men. The result is also consistent with the findings of Ekong (2000) that larger proportions of married men engage in tourism activities so as to earn a living and cater for their family member than single men.

4.1.5. Educational background of the respondents

Table 4.5 Educational level of respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	44	29.3
Primary, grade (1-8)	78	52.0
Secondary, grade (9-12)	19	12.7
College	6	4.0
University	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

The table 4.5 shows that 52% of the respondents had attained primary school education, 12.7% of the respondents had attained secondary school education, 4% of the respondents had attained college level education, 2% of the respondents had attained university level education 29.3% of the respondents not attained any formal education (illiterate). Education determines the knowledge and skills of an individual person to analyze and evaluate the impact of tourism on local development. In this regard majority of the respondents 70% had attained primary up to university level education. This result is agreed with (Engidawork, B., 2016) indicate that, the Horse renters are teenagers it is better for them to go to school.

4.1.6. Respondents number of family members

Table 4.6 Number of family in household

Number of family	Frequency	Percent
Single	15	10.0
Less than 5	5	30.0
Between 5-10	74	51.3
More than 10	13	8.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

Household size as used in this study is the number of people who eat from the same pot; that is members of the nuclear family and other dependents. The result presented in table 4.6. shows that 51.3 % of the respondents had the household size of 5-10 people while 10% of the respondents are single (no family member). These are peculiar situations in rural areas as most of these families lack the basic resources for development and consider land their only source of livelihood. This indicates most of these respondents depend on agriculture and believed that it is better to have more children who will work on the farm than hiring external labour. Due to the above reasons, the average of family in household in the study area was above the regional and national average and not agreed with (CSA,2014) survey indicating that the average house hold size in Oromia region is 3.6 person per house hold unit (which is equivalent to the national average).

4.2. Employment and income of respondents

4.2.1. Primary income source of the respondents

Table 4.7 Primary income source of respondents

Source of income	Frequency	Percent
Tourism	21	14.0
Agriculture	102	68.0
Government	16	10.7
Business	11	7.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

Table 4.7 also shows the main income source of respondents of residents in the area 68.0% were based on Agriculture as their sole or primary income source, 14.0% was tourism service providers as one of the economic development indicator however, the value is above the average of (WTTC, 2015), indicating that the percentage share of total jobs generated in Ethiopia in 2014 is 8.5% from the total employment generated in the country in all economy.

4.2.2. Job in the tourism sector

Table 4.8 Respondents' job in the travel and tourism industry

Do you have job in the tourism industry?		
Item	Frequency	Percent
No	86	57.3
Yes	64	42.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

With respect to job in the tourism industry only 29.3% of the respondents have a job in the travel and tourism industry while the remaining 70.7% of those polled do not work in this field and have other occupations. There was enough evidence from the respondents to suggest that the employment opportunities as economic development generated in the tourism industry had a 29.3% share from total sectors in the study area. This is confirmed with (Hadiwijoyo, 2012), which states tourism provides a multiplier effect and a large value of benefits for the community, such as creating new jobs and reducing unemployment.

4.2.3. Types of employment in tourism sector

Table Types of employment of respondent in tourism sector

What is the type of your employment in the tourism sector?		
Employment	Frequency	Percent
No employment in tourism sector	86	57.3
	18	12.0
Formal employment		
Informal employment	26	17.3
Self employed	20	13.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: own survey result, 2021

It is important to make analysis and proper projection for the formal and informal employment opportunities generated by tourism sector in study area. Table 4.7 also shows that the employment opportunities generated in tourism sectors 12% of respondent's works in formal tourism sector, in addition, the informal sector, which is mainly concerned with services, makes up 17.3% while 13.3% of respondents are self-employed. The result of formal employment is

greater than the World Tourism and Travel Council (UNWTO,2015), tourism provides 9.4 percent of employment.

4.2.4. Respondents monthly total income from tourism and another activity in 2019

Table 4.9Monthly total incomes of the respondents

Average monthly income Range	From tourism		From another	
Income	Frequency	%share	Frequency	%share
(<) 2000 birr	20	13.3	92	61.3
2000-5000 birr	8	5.3	19	12.7
(>) 5000	4	2.7	7	4.7
Total	32	21.3	118	78.7

Source: own survey result, 2021

Income generation potential of tourism enterprises is another mechanism through which tourism industry has an impact on: employees, the community and local economy where it is developed. This mechanism is a bit wide and complex as it cut across several sector of the economy through which income exchange hands in the process. Due to wide and complex nature of tourism income, the researcher attempts to focus only on the direct income that employees earn, and the socio-economic benefit that the employees and their families reap from tourism.

The majority monthly household incomes were less than 2000 ETB in which 61.35% income source is from another activities and only tourism activities generate 13.3% Followed by income ranges between 2000 to 5000 ETB accounts 18 % in this, tourism contributes 5.3% and 12.75% from another activities and the greatest monthly income greater than 5000ETB are received only by 7.4% of respondents which tourism contributes 2.7% and 4.7% from another sources.

In general, from all ranges of income of the respondents the tourism contributes 21.3% while 78.7 was from another source of income. From this projection, the minimum gross annual income of people working in the tourism sector in Wonchi crater lake was 5,000 ETB, this implies that the peoples in the study area were not listed under poverty while MoFED nationally applies an annual income level of 3,781 ETB as income threshold to identify people who should be included/excluded in poverty list (MoFED, 2012).

As the information was gathered from the respondents, most of the household heads were primary source for their household food basket and the contribution of their income to the food basket of the household was high while the money they make from tourism helped to support their family.

4.3. Reliability and Validity Test Results

From the table 4.11 the alpha coefficient for reliability for all development dimensions range from 0.715 to 0.871. This shows that the data collected from the respondents are reliable and consistent from the scale. Also, checking the reliability test by taking all variables together gives us the more reliable alpha coefficient which is 0.931. This means that the dimensions used to measure the role of sustainable rural tourism for local development for this study are internally consistent and reliable. These results agree with Hair, et al., (2010), if α is greater than 0.7, it means that it has high reliability whereas, if α is smaller than 0.3, then it implies that there is low reliability.

Table 4.10 Cronbach alpha of data reliability

Name of valuable	Cronbach's Alpha value	N of items
Socio-cultural	0.846	5
Environmental	0.831	7
Economic	0.807	6
Local sustainability	0.753	5
Risk management	0.550	5
Institutional	0.675	4
Over all reliability	0.931	32

Source: own survey result, 2021

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to analysis all the items for six dimensions to evaluate the rural development construct. The outcomes in table 4.12 indicate Bartlett's Test of Sphericity which is Significant ($P < 0.05$), besides the KMO Measure of Sampling Adequacy, is range from 0.661 to 0.831 which are higher than the minimum requirement of 0.6, (Awang, 2012) and thus implies the adequacy of the sample size (Bahkia et al., 2019). Both values (Bartlett Test is significant and KMO > 0.6 suggest the adequacy of the current data.

Table 4.11 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's Test for six rural development dimensions

Dimensions	KMO - value	Bartlett's Test			Remark
		Approx.	df	sig	

		Chi-Square			
Socio-cultural	0.803	338.714	10	000	adequate
Environmental	0.831	362.846	21	000	adequate
Economic	0.790	328.256	15	000	adequate
Local sustainability	0.697	197.105	10	000	middling
Risk management	0.661	93.680	10	000	middling
Institutional	0.672	97.173	6	000	middling
Over all Validity	0.931				acceptable

Source: own survey result, 2021

As indicated in table 4.13 and 3.14, the rural development dimension labeled as socio-cultural which contains five items that have a correlation range from 0.659 to 0.899, with sociocultural dimension. The socio-cultural dimension explained 62.072% of the total variance with eigenvalue 3.104. The second dimension entitled as environmental development explained 50.306% variance with eigenvalue 3.521. This dimension contained seven items having correlation range from 0.595 to 0.886 with environmental development. The third dimension is marked as economic development. It contains six items which have a correlation range from 0.590 to 0.880 with economic development. The third dimension explained 51.580% variance with eigenvalue 3.095. The fourth dimension entitled as rural sustainability explained 50.851% variance with eigenvalue 2.543. This dimension contained five items which have correlation range from 0.551 to 0.795 with rural sustainability. The fifth dimension is marked as risk management. It contains five items which have a correlation range from 0.374 to 0.796 with risk management dimension. The fifth dimension explained 40.571% variance with eigenvalue 2.029. The last dimension labeled as Institutional development which contains four items that have a correlation range from 0.667 to 0.757 with Institutional development dimension. The Institutional development dimension explained 51.094% of the total variance with eigenvalue 2.044.

Generally, from table 4.13 the overall variance explained by all dimensions are acceptable except risk management dimension since it is greater than the minimum of 50% (Bahkia et al., 2019; Baistaman et al., 2020; Noor et al., 2015; Yahaya et al., 2018). From table 4:13 the component loading value of each item for all dimensions are confirmed according to Awang et al (2018); Ehido et al (2020); Yahaya et al (2018), the minimum acceptable value of the factor loading for individual items should be >0.6 to ensure retention.

Table 4.12 Total variance explained contributed by individual dimensions for rural development

Rural development	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Dimensions	Total	%Variance	%Cumulative	Total	% Variance	%Cumulative
Socio-cultural	3.104	62.072	62.072	3.104	62.072	62.072
Environmental	3.521	50.306	50.306	3.521	50.306	50.306
Economic	3.095	51.580	51.580	3.095	51.580	51.580
Rural sustainability	2.543	50.851	50.851	2.543	50.851	50.851
Risk management	2.029	40.571	40.571	2.029	40.571	40.571
Institutional	2.044	51.094	51.094	2.044	51.094	51.094

Source: own survey result, 2021

Table 4. 13Summaryof items factor analysis for the six dimensions

	Factor: Rural development	No.compone ntextracted	Communality AfterExtraction	Factor Loading
Item	Dimension 1: Socio-cultural	1		
1	RT helps to maintain the traditional culture		.501	.707
2	RT has contributed to the boosting of traditional crafts development		.727	.852
3	RT help to preserve the social welfare		.434	.659
4	RT instills a sense of cultural pride in the local population		.634	.796
5	Boost development of recreational facilities and amenities for residents		.808	.899
Item	Dimension 2: Environmental	1		
1	RT increase the ecological awareness of society		.354	.595
2	RT contribute to the preservation of the region's cultural identity		.499	.707
3	RT aids in the preservation of the host population heritage		.454	.674
4	I often feel irritated with tourism in the community		.375	.612
5	Developed in harmony with the natural and cultural environment		.785	.886
6	RT has had a negative impact on the natural environment		.443	.666
7	RT has had a positive impact on the natural environment		.611	.782
Item	Dimension 3: Economic	1		
1	RT can generate employment opportunities for the community		.420	.648
2	RT is attracting investment for the area		.384	.620
3	Tourism has contributed to the creation of new small and micro enterprises		.348	.590

4	RT was boosting the area's economy		.406	.637
5	RT has increasing the number of self-employed workers		.775	.880
6	Agricultural sectors are favored by the arrival of tourists		.762	.873
Item	Dimension 4: Rural sustainability	1		
1	RT has contributed to the protection of environment		.468	.684
2	RT helps to maintain the security of the community		.539	.734
3	RT has offer unity and integration		.601	.775
4	RT has contributed to the protection of environment		.303	.551
5	RT helps to raise the awareness of local residents on coordinated team		.631	.795
Item	Dimension 5: Risk Management	1		
1	RT helps to maintain the security of the community		.140	.374
2	RT has contributed to the protection of environment		.352	.594
3	RT encourage the involvement of women in different local activities		.634	.796
4	RT encourage women empowerment		.453	.673
5	RT help to respect individual differences		.450	.671
Item	Dimension 6: Institutional	1		
1	RT has contributed to develop legal frame work		.541	.735
2	RT help to adopt realistic policies		.573	.757
3	RT helps to maintain strategies by government		.445	.667
4	RT helps to develop action plan based on government regulation		.486	.697

Source: own survey result, 2021

4.4. Descriptive Statistics Results

The role of sustainable rural tourism on local development around Wonchi Crater Lake was assessed using a five-point likert scale. The descriptive statistics results were presented for the six dimensions as follow.

4.4.1. Role of sustainable rural tourism for socio-cultural development of the study area from respondents' point of view

According to the analysis of the responses collected in terms of the role of sustainable rural tourism for the dimension of socio-cultural development from the respondents' point of view, this dimension of development was considered moderate and high in general, with a mean score of 3.174 out of 5. and the highest mean score is obtained on the five question asked about the development of rural tourism boosts the development of recreational facilities and amenities for residents with the mean value of 3.58. This shows the majority of respondents agree that development of rural tourism has great role for development of recreational facilities and amenities for local residents. Similarly, the respondents agree with question asked about role of rural tourism in creating a sense of cultural pride in the local population with mean score 3.57 and rural tourism contribution in boosting of traditional crafts development with mean score 3.49. While the respondents do not agree on the role of rural tourism in preserving the social welfare with mean score of 2.50. On the other hand, the respondents stay neutral on the first question with the mean score of 2.73. Generally, the respondents decided on role of sustainable rural tourism on socio-cultural development of local community with overall mean score of 3.174. This result is consistent with the findings of Baros and David (2007) based on the positive and significant relationship between the variable of tourism development and social development.

Table 4.14The status of socio-cultural development of the study area from respondents' point of view (n = 150)

The items	Mean	S.D
1. Helps to maintain the traditional culture	2.73	1.646
2. Contributed to the boosting of traditional crafts development	3.49	1.801
3. Helps to preserve the social welfare	2.50	1.384
4. Instills a sense of cultural pride in the local population	3.57	1.796
5. Boosts the development of recreational facilities and amenities for residents	3.58	1.773
Overall mean	3.174	

Source: own survey result, 2021

4.4.2. Role of sustainable rural tourism for environmental development of study area from respondents' point of view

The role of sustainable rural tourism in the study area's environmental development was investigated in this section of the questionnaire. Families living in the vicinity of Wonchi Crater Lake were asked seven statements in a sequence. On a five-point likert scale, respondents were asked to state their perspective on the role of rural tourism in environmental development.

Table 4.15The status of environmental development of the study area from respondents' point of view (n = 150)

The items	Mean	S.D
1. Increase the ecological awareness of society	2.57	1.439
2. Contribute to the preservation of the region's cultural identity	2.64	1.485
3. Aids in the preservation of the host population heritage	2.69	1.493
4. Often feel irritated with tourism in the community	2.49	1.403
5. Developed in harmony with the natural and cultural environment	4.31	1.480
6. Has a negative impact on the natural environment	2.55	1.421
7. Has a positive impact on the natural environment	3.70	1.741
Overall mean	2.993	

Source: own survey result, 2021

The data illustrated in the table 4.13 above indicated that the respondents strongly agree with significance of rural tourism in harmony with the natural and cultural environment with mean

score of 4.31 and on positive impact of rural tourism on the natural tourism with mean score of 3.70. On the other hand, the households were didn't agree on role of tourism on increasing the ecological awareness of society, feel irritated with tourism in the community and negative impact on the natural environment according to their mean score of the scale.

Generally, the overall environmental role of tourism is 2.993, from the above result majority of respondents towards agreed level within statement specified in the study. This result is consistent with the findings of Shams et al. (2011) that the tourism did not have a positive effect on the environment of the villages. Whereas it is inconsistent with Anderson et al. (2015) showed that tourism development has made positive changes in the environmental and physical condition of tourist villages.

4.4.3. Role of sustainable rural tourism for Economic development of study area from respondents' point of view

This section of the questionnaire tested the role of rural tourism for local economic development in the study area. Sequence of six questions were presented to respondents to rate their level of agreement with each statements.

Table 4.16 The status of Economic development of the study area from respondents' point of view (n = 150)

Item Statements	Mean	S.D
1. Attracting investment for the area	3.47	1.812
2. contributed to the creation of new small and micro enterprises	2.88	1.571
3. Increasing the number of self-employed workers	2.71	1.517
4. Boosting the area's economy	2.73	1.550
5. Allow improvement of the existing infrastructures such as roads, telecom and electricity.	3.43	1.777
6. Has a bright future for the region's economy	3.48	1.786
Overall mean of Economic	3.117	

Source: own survey result, 2021

The data illustrated in table 4.14 above shows that respondents have agree with the role of rural tourism in has a bright future for the region's economy, attracting investment for the area for the local community and in improvement of the existing infrastructures such as roads, telecom and electricity with a mean score their scale. Whereas, the household responses indicate neutrality on the tourism role to contributed the creation of new small and micro enterprises to create new

small and micro enterprises for study area,boosting the area's economy and increasing the number of self-employed in the study area with mean score of 2.88, 2.73 and 2.71 respectively.

The overall mean score of role of rural tourism for local economic development is 3.117, indicating that the majority of respondents are toward the agreed on the role of tourism in rural for economic development of the study area. This agreed with the findings Fayissa et al. (2007) which assured that tourism receipts had a significant impact on economic growth in Sub-Saharan African countries.and is not consistent with the findings of Shams et al. (2011) that the tourism did not have a positive effect on the rural economy.

4.4.4. Role of sustainable rural tourism for local sustainability of study area from respondents' point of view.

This section of the questionnaire tested the role of rural tourism for local sustainability in the study area. Sequence of five questions were presented to respondents to rate their level of agreement with each statements.

Table 4.17The status of local sustainability of the study area from respondents' point of view

(n = 150)

Item Statements	Mean	S.D
1. Has offer unity and integration	2.55	1.49
2. Helps to maintain the security of the community	2.73	1.65
3. Has contributed to the protection of environment	3.49	1.80
4. Has develop sustainability frame work	2.49	1.40
5. Helps to raise the awareness of local residents on coordinated team	4.31	1.48
Overall mean	3.114	

Source: own survey result, 2021

The analysis indicated that the respondents strongly agree with significance of rural tourism contributed to raise the awareness of local residents on coordinated team with mean score of 4.31 while agree with significance of rural tourism to contributed to the protection of environment with mean score of 3.49. Whereas, the households were don't agree on offering unity and integration and develop sustainability frame work with mean score of 2.55 and 2.49 respectively. On the

other hand, the households' response indicates neutrality on the helps to maintain the security of the community with mean score of 2.73.

Generally, the overall local sustainability role of tourism from the above result, majority of respondents towards agreed level within statement specified in the study with the overall mean score of 3.114.

4.4.5. Role of sustainable rural tourism for local risk management of study area from respondents' point of view.

This section of the questionnaire tested the role of rural tourism for local sustainability in the study area. Sequence of five questions were presented to respondents to rate their level of agreement with each statements.

Table 4.18 The status of risk management of the study area from respondents' point of view (n = 150)

Item Statements	Mean	S.D
1. Has contributed to the management of conflict of interest	2.55	1.47
2. Helps to prevent illegal land marketing	3.48	1.80
3. Helps to make awareness of local residents on fear of ownership on the lake	3.55	1.77
4. Encourage women empowerment	2.53	1.46
5. Helps to respect individual differences	2.83	1.60
Overall mean	2.998	

Source: own survey result, 2021

As indicated in table 4.16 above the respondents agree with significance of rural tourism contributed to make awareness of local residents on fear of ownership on the lake and prevent illegal land marketing with mean score of 3.55 and 3.48 respectively. Whereas, the household responses indicate neutral on the tourism role to respect individual differences with mean score of 2.83. On the other hand, the households were don't agree on the role of tourism in contributed to the management of conflict of interest and encourage women empowerment with mean score of 2.55 and 2.53 respectively.

Generally, the overall risk management role of tourism from the above results was 2.998 and majority of respondents towards agreed level within statement specified in the study. The result of the study agreed with Yarkova, Y., & Stoykova, B. (2008). showed that with the arrival of tourists to

rural areas, knowledge and awareness of villagers increased and the level of ethnic tensions and existing conflicts was reduced.

4.4.6. Role of sustainable rural tourism for institutional development of study area from respondents' point of view.

This section of the questionnaire tested the role of rural tourism for local sustainability in the study area. Sequence of four questions were presented to respondents to rate their level of agreement with each statements.

Table 4.19The status of Institutional development of the study area from respondents' point of view (n = 150)

Item Statements	Mean	S.D
1. Has contributed to develop legal frame work	2.57	1.44
2. Helps to adopt realistic policies	2.64	1.48
3. Helps to maintain strategies by government	3.70	1.74
4. Helps to develop action plan based on government regulation	3.51	1.47
Overall mean	3.105	

Source: own survey result, 2021

The analysis indicated that the respondents agree with significance of rural tourism contributed to maintain strategies by government, develop action plan based on government regulation with mean score of 3.70 and 3.51 respectively. While the household responses indicated neutrality on the tourism role to adopt realistic policies with mean score of 2.64. On the other hand, the households were don't agree on the role of tourism in contributed to develop legal frame with mean score of 2.57.

Generally, the overall Institutional development role of tourism from the above result, 3.105 majority of respondents towards agreed level within statement specified in the study.

4.4.7. Comparison of role of rural tourism on six dimension of local developments

To summarize the mean and standard deviation role of rural tourism in each dimensions is represented in the table 4.18 below. According to the respondent's point of view the main role of rural tourism on the local development is on socio-cultural dimension with highest mean score of 3.174, followed by Economic dimension 3.117, Institutional dimension 3.114, local sustainability dimension 3.105, Risk management 2.998, and Environmental dimension 2.993. With this we can infer, that rural tourism has greater role in socio-cultural development of the surrounding of Wonchi Creator Lake.

Table 4.20comparison of three dimensions of development (n =150)

Developmental dimensions	Mean	SD
Socio-cultural	3.174	1.68
Environmental	2.993	1.49
Economic	3.117	1.67
Institutional	3.114	1.56
Risk management	2.998	1.62
local sustainability	3.105	1.46

Source: own survey, 2021

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

The study was conducted to assess the role of sustainable rural tourism for local development in the case of Wonchi Creator Lake. After reviewing previous researches and related Literature, six dimensions of sustainable development were selected, examined and the role of sustainable rural tourism on six developmental aspects was investigated. Socio-cultural, environmental, economic, Institutional, Risk management and local sustainability was the six dimensions of development to measure the role of rural tourism in this research. Accordingly, a conceptual framework was developed, and appropriate research designs were implemented to reach the conclusions.

The study was conducted at Wonchi creator lake vicinity with a total of 150 household's respondents participating in the answering a survey questionnaire with 45 question items polled throughout different service giving points. Descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, standard deviation and correlation were used to analyze personal information of respondents, and respondents point of view to determine the role of sustainable rural tourism for local development.

The result of the survey indicated the role of rural tourism in six dimensions of developments (Socio-cultural, environmental, economic, Institutional, Risk management and local sustainability) as a view point of household's responses is presented using descriptive statistics. Respondent's level of agreement towards the questions is explained with mean scores, and Pearson correlation. From the findings of the study in line with the objectives of the study founded that rural tourism has significant role in six dimensions of developments (Socio-cultural, environmental, economic, Institutional, Risk management and local sustainability) of the study area.

Generally, there is a positive and significant relationship between tourism and rural development, which indicates the importance of the role of tourism in rural development. Yet, some constraints are hampering the development of tourism sector in Ethiopia in general and in Wonchi village in

particular, Ethiopia's market share from total African market is currently low which reflects tourism sector is constrained with several challenges.

5.2. Recommendations

According to the research findings, the overall observation on the tourism activity at the study area indicates that the potential of tourism is not yet fully exploited to its highest limit. Therefore, the private and public sector actors need to collaborate in many ways to expand this potential beyond its present situation. In light of this the following recommendations are put forward.

- The stakeholders in the industry should work in harmony in expanding the employment and income generation potential of tourism.
- The private sector actor should be encouraged in all possible means to invest in the productive tourism activity, and utilize from the opportunity offered from ever developing tourism sector.
- The public and private actors should collaborate on packaging and promotion of tourism attractions and destinations in the region at international forum.
- Design and implement tight regulation for supporting environmental conservation, especially around Wonchi crater lakes.
- Regulatory agencies and investors should work together in the area of standardization of services and products as well as pricing of some services to the benefit of the economy.
- The concerned local government agencies should have to design and implement a regulation in which the community will benefit from the direct and tax revenue obtained from tourism in order to enhance the community sense of ownership over the tourist attraction.
- Designing a mechanism for boosting the local craft, tourist shopping, local tourism enterprises, direct sales outlet for tourism product of local community and building the capacity of local community for running tourism business.
- Designing a proper tool that will help to measure in a better way the direct income generated from tourism and to collect accurate data.
- Research and training is still required in the sector for further development in the sector if its full potential to regional development is to be realized.

Therefore, any attempt to develop tourism in the region, including government participation and investment in the field of development of tourism activities, encouraging the private sector to

invest in tourism in the villages of the tourism destination of the area and attracting the participation of experienced local forces in tourism to promote and educate interested young people in tourism activities can be very effective. Hence, the progress of rural development could be achieved through improving the tourism and attracting its funds.

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APPENDICES

Appendix:I

Factor analysis using Principal Component Analysis method for all items of six dimensions

Factor analysis for Socio-cultural dimension

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.803
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	338.714
	Df	10
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
RT helps to maintain the traditional culture	1.000	.501
RT has contributed to the boosting of traditional crafts development	1.000	.727
RT help to preserve the social welfare	1.000	.434
RT instills a sense of cultural pride in the local population	1.000	.634
RT development boosts the development of recreational facilities and amenities for residents	1.000	.808

Total Variance Explained						
Item	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.104	62.072	62.072	3.104	62.072	62.072
2	.842	16.844	78.916			
3	.429	8.571	87.488			
4	.410	8.198	95.685			

5	.216	4.315	100.000			
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Component Matrix^a	
	Component
	1
RT helps to maintain the traditional culture	.707
RT has contributed to the boosting of traditional crafts development	.852
RT help to preserve the social welfare	.659
RT instills a sense of cultural pride in the local population	.796
RT development boosts the development of recreational facilities and amenities for residents	.899
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Factor analysis for environmental dimension

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.831
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	362.846
	Df	21
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
RT increase the ecological awareness of society	1.000	.354
RT contribute to the preservation of the region's cultural identity	1.000	.499
RT aids in the preservation of the host population heritage	1.000	.454
I often feel irritated with tourism in the community	1.000	.375
RT needs to be developed in harmony with the natural and cultural environment	1.000	.785
RT has had a negative impact on the natural environment	1.000	.443
RT has had a positive impact on the natural environment	1.000	.611
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained						
Item	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.521	50.306	50.306	3.521	50.306	50.306
2	.784	11.204	61.510			
3	.738	10.536	72.046			
4	.670	9.569	81.615			
5	.565	8.068	89.683			
6	.511	7.305	96.988			
7	.211	3.012	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Component Matrix^a	
	Component 1
RT increase the ecological awareness of society	.595
RT contribute to the preservation of the region's cultural identity	.707
RT aids in the preservation of the host population heritage	.674
I often feel irritated with tourism in the community	.612
RT needs to be developed in harmony with the natural and cultural environment	.886
RT has had a negative impact on the natural environment	.666
RT has had a positive impact on the natural environment	.782
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Factor analysis for economic dimension

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.790
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	328.256
	Df	15
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
RT is attracting investment for the area	1.000	.420
Tourism has contributed to the creation of new small and micro enterprises	1.000	.384
RT has increasing the number of self-employed workers	1.000	.348
RT was boosting the area's economy	1.000	.406
RT allow improvement of the existing infrastructures such as roads, telecom and electricity	1.000	.775
RT has a bright future for the region's economy	1.000	.762
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained						
Item	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.095	51.580	51.580	3.095	51.580	51.580
2	.905	15.085	66.665			
3	.734	12.237	78.902			
4	.571	9.510	88.411			
5	.523	8.713	97.124			
6	.173	2.876	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Component Matrix^a	
	Component
	1
RT is attracting investment for the area	.648
Tourism has contributed to the creation of new small and micro enterprises	.620
RT has increasing the number of self-employed workers	.590
RT was boosting the area's economy	.637
RT allow improvement of the existing infrastructures such as roads, telecom and electricity	.880
RT has a bright future for the region's economy	.873
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Factor analysis for rural sustainability dimension

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.697
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	197.105
	Df	10
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
RT has offer unity and integration	1.000	.468
RT helps to maintain the security of the community	1.000	.539
RT has contributed to the protection of environment	1.000	.601
RT has develop sustainability frame work	1.000	.303
RT helps to raise the awareness of local residents on coordinated team	1.000	.631
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained						
Item	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.543	50.851	50.851	2.543	50.851	50.851
2	.970	19.406	70.257			
3	.715	14.291	84.549			
4	.425	8.496	93.045			
5	.348	6.955	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Component Matrix^a	
	Component
	1
RT has offer unity and integration	.684
RT helps to maintain the security of the community	.734
RT has contributed to the protection of environment	.775
RT has develop sustainability frame work	.551
RT helps to raise the awareness of local residents on coordinated team	.795
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Factor analysis for risk management dimension

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.661
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	93.680
	Df	10
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
RT has contributed to the management of conflict of interest	1.000	.140
RT help to prevent illegal land marketing	1.000	.352
RT helps to make awareness of local residents on fear of ownership on the lake	1.000	.634
RT encourage women empowerment	1.000	.453
RT help to respect individual differences	1.000	.450
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained						
Items	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.029	40.571	40.571	2.029	40.571	40.571
2	.997	19.945	60.516			
3	.841	16.826	77.342			
4	.671	13.414	90.756			
5	.462	9.244	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Component Matrix^a	
	Component
	1
RT has contributed to the management of conflict of interest	.374
RT help to prevent illegal land marketing	.594
RT helps to make awareness of local residents on fear of ownership on the lake	.796
RT encourage women empowerment	.673
RT help to respect individual differences	.671
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Factor analysis for institutional dimension

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.672
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	97.173
	Df	6
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
RT has contributed to develop legal frame work	1.000	.541
RT help to adopt realistic policies	1.000	.573
RT helps to maintain strategies by government	1.000	.445
RT helps to develop action plan based on government regulation	1.000	.486
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained						
Items	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.044	51.094	51.094	2.044	51.094	51.094
2	.889	22.214	73.308			
3	.564	14.092	87.400			
4	.504	12.600	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Component Matrix ^a	
	Component 1
RT has contributed to develop legal frame work	.735
RT help to adopt realistic policies	.757
RT helps to maintain strategies by government	.667
RT helps to develop action plan based on government regulation	.697
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	

a. 1 components extracted.

Appendix II: Questioners

Dear respondent

My name is Abu Abdela. As part of my Master's study at Addis Ababa University, I am conducting a research on the role of sustainable rural tourism for local development of Haro Wonchi vicinity. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the role of rural tourism in local development in Ethiopia, with a particular emphasis on the surroundings of Wonchi Crater Lake. The aim of this questionnaire is to elicit sufficient responses in order to accomplish this goal. Hence, your participation in the study is crucial for its success. Hence, you are kindly requested to participate in the study by giving pertinent responses to the interviewer. The information you provide will be kept confidential and used only to complete this research study. Data gathered will be presented in aggregate and no individual respondents or origination will be identified.

PART I: Personal Information

Table Personal Information of the respondents

No	Respondent number						
1	Gender	Male	Female				
2	Relationship with the HH	Head	spouse	Child	Relative		
3	Age in years?						
4	Number of family	Single	<5	5-10	>10		
5	Marital Status	Single	Married	Divorced	widowed		
6	Level of education	Illiterate	(1-8) grade	(9-12) grade	College	University	

PART II: The following questions are prepared to gather work and income related information of the respondent

Instruction: - Dear respondent, you are kindly requested to encircle or write your answers on the given blank space.

1. Do you have a job in the travel and tourism industry?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

2. What is the type of your employment in the tourism sector?
 - A. I am employed in the formal tourism sector like Accommodations and Attractions
 - B. I am working in the informal tourism sector like guides, and souvenir seller
 - C. I am self-employed
 - D. If other, please write on the space provided_____
3. What is your primary source of income?
 - A. Tourism
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Government
 - D. Business
 - E. If other, please mention on the space provided_____
4. How much was your HHs monthly total income in 2019?
 - A. Less than 5000 birr
 - B. 5000-10000 birr
 - C. 10000-15000 birr
 - D. More than 15000 birr
5. How much did you receive in 2019 from tourism-related activities?
 - A. Less than 2000 birr
 - B. 2000-5000 birr
 - C. 5000-7000 birr
 - D. More than 7000 birr
6. Are you the family's head of household?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
5. If you answered yes, are you the primary source of income for the household's food basket?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
6. If No, how is your contribution of your income to the food basket of the house hold?
 - A. High
 - B. Medium
 - C. Low

7. Is the money you make from tourism helping to support your family?
- Yes
 - No
8. If you answered yes to question ten, you are assisting family in favor of what?
- Educations
 - Health care
 - foodstuff
 - cash
 - If other, please mention on the space provided_____

PARTIII: Questions on the rural development dimensions Role of Rural Tourism

The questions under this section focus on the contributions of tourism in your area. Please rate each of the statements in the table below by using this scale: 1= strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= neither agree nor disagree 4=Agree, 5= strongly agree

NB: Each statement in the tables are preceded by this phrase: Rural tourism...

Table A. 1Questions on the Socio-cultural Role of Rural Tourism

S.No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1	...has boosted the protection of the cultural heritages in the area (e.g. ancient region places)					
2	...helps to maintain the traditional culture (e.g. cultural Dressing)					
3	...has contributed to the boosting of traditional crafts development					
4	...help to preserve the social welfare (health, safety, etc.)					
5	...Instills a sense of cultural pride in the local population.					
6	...Development boosts the development of recreational facilities and amenities for residents.					
7	...helps to raise the awareness of local residents about other people and culture					
8	...encourages a variety of cultural activities by the local population like cultural events					

Table A. 2 Questions on the Environmental Role of Rural Tourism

S.No.	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	... can favor the conservation of natural resources					
2.	... increase the ecological awareness of society					
3.	...contributes to the preservation of the region's cultural identity.					
4.	...aids in the preservation of the host population's heritage.					
5.	I often feel irritated with tourism in the community					
6.	...needs to be developed in harmony with the natural and cultural environment					
7.	...has had a negative impact on the natural environment					
8.	...has had a positive impact on the natural environment					

Table A. 3 Questions on the Economic Role of Rural Tourism

S.No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	...can generate employment opportunities for the community					
2.	Agricultural sectors are favored by the arrival of tourists					
3.	...is attracting investments for the Area					
4.	In this area Tourism has contributed to the creation of new small and micro enterprises					
5.	...has increasing the number of self-employed workers					
6.	...was boosting the area's economy					
7.	...allow improvement of the existing infrastructures such as roads, Telecom and electricity					
8.	...has a bright future for the region's economy.					

Table A. 4Questions on the Local Sustainability Role of Rural Tourism

S.No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	...has offer unity and integration					
2.	...helps to maintain the security of the community					
3.	...has contributed to the protection of environment					

4.	...help to preserve the local individual welfare					
5.	...helps to develop towards sustainability					
6.	...has develop sustainability frame work					
7.	...helps to raise the awareness of local residents on coordinated team					
8.	...encourage the involvement of women in different local activities					

Table A. 5 Questions on the Institutional Role of Rural Tourism

S.No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	...helps to maintain environmental degradation					
2.	...has contributed to the management of conflict of interest					
3.	...helps to prevent illegal land marketing					
4.	...helps to involve a young people in all activities					
5.	...helps to make awareness of local residents on fear of ownership on the lake					
6.	...encourage women empowerment					
7.	...helps to respect individual differences					

Table A. 6 Questions on the risk management role of rural tourism

S.No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1.	...can generate employment opportunities for the community					
2.	Agricultural sectors are favored by the arrival of tourists					
3.	...is attracting investments for the Area					
4.	In this area Tourism has contributed to the creation of new small and micro enterprises					
5.	...has increasing the number of self-employed workers					
6.	...was boosting the area's economy					

PART VI: Open ended questionnaire

1. How do you feel about the growth of rural tourism in the Area as a whole?



Addis Ababa University

YUUNIVARSITII FINFINNEE

MANA BARUMSAA BARNOOTA EBBAA

**KOLLEEJII SAGANTAA GUDINA BAROONTAA MISOOMAA TURIZIMII FI
BULCHIINSAA**

Gaafatamtoota Jaalatamoo,

Abbu Abadallaan jedhamaa. Yuunivarsiitiif finfinneetti qaamaqu`annaama astarsiikootiikanta`e, qo`annoonaan noomisooma haaroowanchi irratti shooratuurizimiiba addiyya agumma achaittifufin samisooma hawaasaaf qabu irratti qu`anna agodhaanjira.

Kaayyoon qorannookanaa turiizimiin baaddiyyaa Itiyoophiya keessatti misoomana annawaakessatti gumaachi inni itaphatu qorachuuyoota`ukeessuma ayyuna annoowwanna annoohaaroowanchiixiyy eefannon kennameejira. Kaayyoongaaffiikanaagalmaa kana milkeesuudhaaf deebiigahaa Argachuudha.

Waanta`efis qo`annookeessatti hirmaanaankeessan mil`kaa`inaaf murteessaadha. Waanta`efis gaafiia faaniitiif deebiigaha kennuudhaaf qo`aanna irratti akkahirmaatan kabajaangaafatam taniirtu.

Odeeffannoodhiyyees itan iccitiidhaankan olka`ama. Akkaasumaas, qorannoo kana xumurudhaaf qofa kan fayyaduudha.

Oddeeffannonsa sabaameewaliigala ankandhiyaatu uwaanta`ef namni kammiyyudeebiinken neekop haa`attika ndhiyaatu umiti.

Hirmaannakessaniif baayye galateefannaa.

Agarsistuu:

gaaffiiwwan qorannookanaa ilaalchise gaaffiiyo oqabaattan maaloo anadubbisuuf bilisummaan isiniitti haadhagaahamu

Maqaa:- AbbuAbdallaa

Bilbila +251928045172/0918470898

Imeelii:- Abuabdel302@gmail.com

Lakk.	Kutaa I. OdeffannooDhunfaa						
	Lakk.deebiikennaa						
1	Saala	Dhiira	Dubara				
2	Ittiigafaaat amummaa kessaan	Abbaamanaa	Haadhamanaa	Ijoollee	Fira		
3	UmriinkeessaanMeeqa?						
4	Lakk. Miseensa maatii	Abbaamanaa ofa	<4	5-9	>10		
5	Haalagaa`ela	hinfunee	herume/fuudhe	hikee/tee	du`aan kan gargar bahaan		
6	Sadarkaabarnoota	hinbaranne	(kutaa1-6)	(kutaa9-12)	Sartafieetti	Diigrii	≥Maas tarsii

kutaa II. Gaaffiiwwan armaangadiikan qophaa`an odeffannoohojii fi galiin walqabatees asaabuufidha.

Qajeelfama:

kabajamoodeebiikennitan irramaruuykniddoobanaakenna irratti deebii akkabarreessitangaafatamtu.

1. Industiriiimalaa fi turizimii irratti hojii qabduu?

A. Qaba B. Hinqabu

2. Dame turizimii kessatti gostii qacarriinkeessan maali?

A. Aniikan qacaramee dameet turizimii dileeta`ee irratti akkakessameessu fi haawwachisu

B. Aniikan hojjedhuu dameet turizimii al-idileekessatti akka qajelchaa fi gurgurtaameeshalee Aadaatti

C. Anii hojjataa dhunfaati

D. Kan birooyoojiraatemaalooiddoobanaairrattibarreessii_____

3. Maddigaliinkeessaninnijalqabaamaali?

A. Turizimii

B. Qonnaa

C. Motummaa

D. Daldala

E. Kan biro yoojiraateiddookennameirrattimaaloobsaa_____

4. Ida`ama galii ji`aa kan keessan kan bara 2011 hangam?

A. Qarshii 5000 gadii

C. Qarshii 10000-15000

B. Qarshii 5000-10000

D. qarshii 15000 ol

5. Bara 2011 kessattisochiituriziimii waliin walqabateengalii hangamaragattee?

A. Qarshii 2000 ol

C. Qarshii 5000-7000

B. Qarshii 2000-5000

D. qarshii 7000 ol

6. Atiabbamaatiimanichaatii?

A. Eyyeen

B. Miti

7. Deebiinkeeeyyenyooota`emaddagaliijalqabaabaasiinyaataamannichaasiidhaa?

A. Eyyeen

B. Miti

8. Deebiinkeemitiyooota`e, gumaachikessanbaasiimanichaadanda`uukessaattihaagami?

A. Ol-aana

B. Giddu gala

C. Gadiiaanaa

9. Qarshiiturizimiidhaanargattumaatiikeegargaaruufsigargaareejiraa?

A. Eyyeen

B. Miti

10. Gaafii 10ffaatiif deebiinkeeeyyenyooota`emaatiikeekangargaartuugamakaminii?

A. Barumsa

C. Meeshaaleenyaataa

B. Fayyaa

D. qarshiidhaan

E. Kan biro yoojiraateiddookennameirrattimaaloobsaa

Kutaa III: A) GaaffiileeGaheeTurizimiiBaadiyaaHawaasummaa fiAadaaIrrattiqabuulaalata

Gaafiinkutaa kana jalattikanxiyyeefatuugumaachiiturizimiiHawaasummaa fi Aadaairratti.

Maaloohimatokkontokkongabateearmaangadiinjiruusafartuukanaanfayyadamuunqabxiikennaa.

Lakk.	Gosootagaafilee	1	2	3	4	5
1	NannichaatiiEegumsaaHambaaAadaaguddiseejira(Fakk.IddooA mantaaNannichaa)					
2	 aadaaduriieeguufgargaareejira.(fakk. Uffannaaaadaa)					
3	...dagaaginahojiiogummaaaadaaguddisufgumaachaqaba.					
4	...Naannichairrattijireenyahawaasumafoyyeessuufgargaaree, (fkn. Dhabbileefayyaa,dhaabbileenageenyaa .kkf) akkahundeefamantaasiseera.					
5	...Hawaasninaannichaaaaadaaisaaniitiinakaboonaantaasiseera.					
6	...guddinabu`uuraalemisoomabashananaa fi faayidaaleekanneenbirooargamsisera.					
7	...waa`eehaalajireenyaahawaasanaannoobiroo fi aadaaakkabeekangargaareejira.					
8	HirmaannaasochiileeAadaaleeaddaaddaahawaasanaannotiinakkaad eemsifamanjajabeessa.					

Safartuu 1= gonkuma wal hin galu, 2= wal hin galuu, 3= hin deeggaruus hin koomadhuus 4=waliigalaa, 5= sirritti waliigalaa

Hubachiisa: - himnii tokkon tokkon gabatee kessa jiruu gaalee ***Turizimiin baaddiyaa*** Jedhuun eegala.

Kutaa III: B) Gaaffiilee Gahee Turizimii Baadiyaa Naannoo Irratti qabuu ilaalata

Gaaffiiwwan kutaa kana keessa jiran bu`aa turizimiin naannoo irratti qabuu irraatti xiyyeeffatan. Maaloo hima tokkon tokkon gabatee armaan gadiin jiruu safartuu kanaan fayyadamuun qabxii kennaa.

Safartuu 1= gonkuma wal hin galu, 2= wal hin galuu, 3= hin deeggaruus hin koomadhuus 4 waliigalaa, 5= sirritti waliigalaa

Hubachiisa: - himnii tokkon tokkon gabatee kessa jiruu gaalee ***Turizimiin baaddiyaa*** Jedhuun eegala.

lakk	Gosootagaafilee	1	2	3	4	5
1.	...eeggumsaQabeenyootaumamaagargaaruunidanda`a.					
2.	...Hubannoo fi kunuunsaqabeenyaumamaahawaasanaannooguddiseejira.					

3.	 eenyummaaadaanaannoeeeguudhaafgumaachaanigodha.					
4.	 haambaaleehawaasanaannoeeeguudhaafnifayyadaa					
5.	Yeroobaay`eehaalliturizimiiittiadeemsifamuuakkahawaasattiaariinnattidhagahaam a.					
6.	 Naannoowwanii fi aadaawwanwaliinwalsimateeguddisuunnibarbaachisa.					
7.	...Naannooumamaairrattidhibbaa /miidhaageesiseera					
8.	...Naannooumamaairrattidhibbaagaarii/bu`aageesiseera					

Kutaa III. C. GaafileegaheeTurizimiibaadiyyaadinagdeenaannooirrattiqabuulaalata

Gaaffiiwwankutaa kana keessajiranbu`aaturizimiinDinaagdeeirrattiqabuuirraattixiyyeefatan. Maalloohimatokkontokkongabateearmaangadiinjiruusafartuukanaanafayyadamuunqabxiikennaa.

Safartuu 1= gonkumaa wal hin galu, 2= wal hin galuu, 3= hin deeggaruus hin komadhuus, 4 waliigalaa, 5= sirritti waliigalaa.

Hubachiisa: - himnii tokkon tokkon gabatee kessa jiruu gaalee ***Turizimiin baaddiyaa*** Jedhuun eegala.

Lakk.	Gosootagaafilee	1	2	3	4	5
1.	HawwasichaafCarraaHojiiUmuunidanda'eera.					
2.	...DameeQonnaairraaturizimiinfilatamata'aajira.					
3.	...NannichaafInvastimantiiharkisaa/ hawaachajira.					
4.	NaannookanattiTurizimiinmaayikiroo IntarpiraayiziixxiqaaUmuufgumaachaagodheejira. fi					
5.	... LakkoofsahojjeettotaHojiidhunfaahojjetandabaleejira.					
6.	...diinagdeenaannichaaguddisaajira.					
7.	...Bu'uraaleemisoomaakaniinakkadaandii,Teelekomii akkaneenibsaa/eleektirikaakanjiranakkafoyya'antaasiseera. fi					
8.	...GuddinaDinagdeenaannichaaffulduraafabdii/mul`atagaariiqaba.					

Kutaa VI: - GaaffiiBanaa

1. AkkawaliigalattihaalliguddinnaturizimiiBaadiyaanaannichaairratimaaltuuisinittidhagaahama
?

HIRMAANNAAKESSAANIIF

BAYYEEGALAATOOMA?!