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Urban Parks by Application GIS: Status and Implication On Urban Sustainable Tourism in Addis Ababa

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT ADDIS ABABA UNIVERISTY IN PARTIAL FULFILEMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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this is to certify that the thesis prepared by Bethel Alemu, entitled "**Urban Parks by application GIS: Status and Implication on Urban Sustainable Tourism in Addis Ababa**" in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Tourism development and Management complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards concerning originality and quality.

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I declared that this thesis which entitled "**Urban Parks by application GIS: Status and Implication on Urban Sustainable Tourism in Addis Ababa"** is my work and submitted to the College of Development Studies, Department of Tourism Development and Management in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Master of Arts Degree in Tourism Development and Management. I sincerely assure you that it has not been submitted partially or fully by any other person for an award of a degree in another university/institution. All sources of materials used as references for this thesis have duly been acknowledged.

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To my beloved mother Woneshet Yazew, you were dreams to see my graduation. But you can't to see. "May God rest in peace" But I accomplished your dream. You are always in my life and a reason to live and work hard.

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List of Acronyms

AABGDAA	Addis Ababa City Beautification & Green Area Development Administration Agency
AACATB	Ababa culture art and tourism bureau
AAIDPO	Addis Ababa City Integrated Development Plan Project Office
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DBMS	Data Base Management Systems
GPS	Global positioning systems
GIS	Geographic information systems
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NPS	National park services
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
WCED	World Council for Environment and Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
UGI	Urban Green Infrastructure
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization

ABSTRACT

Urban parks play a pivotal role in enhancing the tourism sector. The study aimed to examine the status of urban parks and their implication for sustainable urban tourism in Addis Ababa using GIS and mixed approaches. GIS-based buffer analysis has been adopted to determine the status of urban parks and assess the coverage of urban parks within the city. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in the research. In the first stage, purposive sampling was applied to select three parks depending on their sizes and location. In the second stage simple random sampling was used to select the community respondents and purposive sampling was adopted to select the key informants. Data were collected using questionnaires, personal observation, and interviews. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics: frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Also, the contribution of urban parks to urban sustainability was assessed by considering the distribution of parks and the perception of the community from the stakeholder's perspective. The research finding shows urban park status in Addis Ababa city has a problem. The government only gives more attention to other land use infrastructures without considering urban parks. Because of this most of the city part didn't have enough urban parks. The GIS analysis result revealed 45 % of the city area didn't have a sufficient urban park service. Also, 55 % of those who have access to urban parks have a problem getting appropriate benefits from urban parks. The community's economic, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects that benefited from urban parks were about 55%, 82%, and 61% respectively. This percentage includes those who agreed by considering the future benefit of urban parks to the community even though they are not benefited this time. The contribution of urban parks to urban sustainability result shows it has a high relationship between the distribution of urban parks and the community's well-being from the perspective of economic, environmental and socio-cultural benefit. As the community benefits from urban parks, it can give a benchmark for sustainable urban tourism. Taking into account how parks are distributed can help the community get urban park service close to where they live and benefit from the economic, environmental, and social interaction around parks, which will lead to good urban tourism and sustainable tourism for the city. From this, City administration must consider urban park accessibility to the residents and The government should not only increase the number of parks, but it should also improve the spatial distribution to make sure sustainable urban tourism.

Key words: *community, GIS Sustainability, Tourism, Urban Park, urban tourism*

Chapter One
Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Sustainable urban tourism is a relatively new concept, especially in developing countries where there is a lack of study and information, according to (Seldjan Timur & Donald Getz, 2019). There hasn't been much research on metropolitan areas and cities in developing countries, despite the fact that most of them are expanding quickly and becoming popular tourist attractions (Ismail, H.and Baum,T., 2006). Despite the fact that industrialised nations have done a lot of study and written extensively about sustainable urban tourism, this still holds true. There are numerous advantages to urban tourism for the growth of sustainable "backroom" tourism; They are easy to get to because they have airports and regular scheduled flights, a lot of lodging, and services and facilities that cater to a wide range of tourist requirements, making them appealing to a variety of tourist markets (Noel S. and Chris C., 2010).

A city center is a place where people and groups interact on a social, cultural, political, and economic level. As a result, it's a great place to go on vacation. For leisure, business, or to see friends and family, people from different cities and regions travel to other cities. In this sense, urban tourism dates back to the beginning of urbanization. The World Tourism Organization (2012) defines city tourism as trips made by tourists to cities or other locations with a high population density. Urban tourism, according to (Deborah Edwards et al, 2008) , is a network that brings people together in urban settings. The authors added that urban tourism mixes cultures, values, expectations, and experiences and brings people and consumption to the city. Urban tourism is the practice of unwinding and visiting the city's natural and historical landmarks (King, B. E., & Jago, L. K., 2003). Examples of this include trips to football stadiums, specific communities or regions, family gatherings, and stunning architectural creations (Asadi, 2011). Although it is the oldest type of tourism it only started out as one type of tourism and has since expanded. Urban tourism was the fastest-growing segment of the tourism industry in 1970 (UNWTO, 2018).

According to (Setiyorini, 2016), the growth of urban tourism has been fueled by a number of factors, including technological advancements, increased competition among metropolitan attractions, consumer lifestyles, and disposable income. (Andari, R., & Setiyorini, H. P. D., 2016). While urban tourism increases a destination's vulnerability to congestion and uncontrolled growth, it also provides significant economic

benefits. According to several recent studies (Rogerson, 2013), sustainable urban tourism provides employment and income to cities.

An important component of urban tourism is urban parks. Since the year 2000, the impact of urban parks on parks has not received much attention in the scientific literatures. According to (Konijnendijk, 2013), there are some indications that parks benefit tourism, but the evidence is weak due to the low number of studies and poor quality of those studies. However, according to a number of authors (Majumdar S, Deng J, Zhang Y, Pierskalla C, 2011), green spaces can contribute significantly to the attraction of tourists to urban areas by enhancing the city's attractiveness and serving as a complement to other urban attractions.

Urban tourism has benefits, but it can also have disadvantages, including environmental damage, increased traffic congestion, security concerns, migration (high population rate), pollution, destruction of local culture, and crime, all of which are fueled by urbanization's rapid growth (Andari, R., & Setiyorini, H. P. D., 2016).

In 2015, cities were home to 54% of the world's population, and by 2030, that number is expected to increase to 60%, according to the United Nations (UNWTO, 2014). In many cities across the world, tourism plays a significant role in economics, social life, and geography. As such, it plays an important role in strategies for urban development with other fundamental pillars.

Every urban system must have a variety of green places, such as parks, botanical or zoological gardens, and urban forest. In addition to safeguarding and raising the environmental quality standards in cities (via leisure, cultural, business, conference and meetings, or mixed tourism forms), they act as attractions for inhabitants and visitors of all types. (Tsegaye, 2007) Ethiopians do not yet perceive urban parks utilized as tourist attractions as enhancing the city's image. after creating the foundation for urban tourism and destination marketing and incorporating green spaces into the urban fabric, the elements that add to a location's tourist attractiveness. According to (Tsegaye, 2007), Addis Ababa is one of the most populated and poorly run cities in Africa. The expanding population of Addis Ababa has resulted in the extensive and destructive exploitation of numerous natural resources over the past few decades. Natural assets are corrupted and contaminated because of this issue. Public green spaces that ought to have remained empty have also been converted as a result of the expansion of the city. The prevalence of illegal settlements, which include the illegal occupation of designated open spaces like parks and green spaces and uncontrolled urban sprawl, in which a high percentage of household waste is dumped in restricted public open spaces, has also had an impact on the situation. On the other hand, the most important characteristics to exhibit are ineffective

management of urban environmental resources, a lack of focus, commitment, and a participatory governance culture. A lack of awareness of the advantages of open urban areas contributes in part to the mismanagement of green public open spaces.

The key factor in the provision of equitable urban parks and green areas is accessibility (Lee, G.; Hong, I., 2013). A more accessible location increases the chance of retrieving activities that are dispersed spatially (Song, et al., 2019). It assesses the variety of green space services offered to people, adds more data to evaluate the improvement of the city's environmental quality, and underlines the significance of the green space distribution pattern. Accessibility can be described in many ways. Accessibility differs from other nonspatial components including regime properties in the social sciences and urban planning. In this situation, accessibility has an inherent spatial aspect that relates to the ability of individuals to reach a certain place at a particular time (La Rosa, 2014). A Geographic Information System (GIS) is an instrument used to assess park accessibility in terms of supply and demand. Many academics have utilized straightforward buffering techniques with a GIS to calculate accessibility when creating usable areas around facilities by utilizing linear distance (Gupta, Roy, Luthra, & Maithani, 2016). (Khaza, Rahman, Harun, & Roy, 2020) used 500 m and 1000 m buffer distances to determine the parks' service areas. Also performed a study to determine the accessibility of basic and secondary education facilities by using a buffer analysis. Several 500 m bands were set up to conduct buffer assessments of various points in terms of accessibility along with the major central highway.

Using the city of Addis Ababa as an example, the researcher wants to identify green areas that tourists might like, the characteristics that a urban park needs to be a tourist destination, and how the community is getting benefited from this parks. The situation of three parks that the author considers noteworthy and alluring from a tourist's perspective is the subject of the study in this paper.

As a result, the primary objectives of this study are to map and analyze the state of development of the urban park within the study area, as well as to assess and evaluate the community's perception and attitude regarding the park's contribution to the development of sustainable urban tourism. In particular, the following questions were the focus of this study: How far along is the construction of parks in Addis Ababa? What major factors influence the growth of urban tourism? And how much of an impact does the creation of urban parks have on the sustainability of Addis Ababa's urban tourism?

1.2 Statement of the problem

Urban areas can benefit greatly from urban parks. The well-being of individuals is improved, the air quality is improved, and a green environment with parks, gardens, and urban greenery offers a healthy living environment. The quality of life in the city is positively impacted by these advantages (Green cities.eu, 2021). Urban areas can benefit greatly from urban parks. The well-being of individuals is improved, the air quality is improved, and a green environment with parks, gardens, and urban woods offers a healthy living environment. The standard of living in the city is positively impacted by these advantages. As green space plays a vital role in the health and social well-being of city dwellers, an increasing number of Ethiopian municipalities are emphasizing the existence of green space in their communities. Urban green areas have a good impact on everyone who uses them, not just the locals. The existence of urban green patk could be an attraction pole for tourists, because it creates a sense of place, and develops the city's image. Both increase the city's attractiveness, which some claim to result in more tourism (CBRE, 2020).

Competition for urban green spaces in the city could arise as a result of the growing significance of urban green spaces for both city dwellers and tourists. Therefore, it is essential for policymakers to have a more in-depth understanding of how tourists value urban green spaces (Green cities.eu, 2021).

Urban parks provide natural areas for leisurely activities and relaxation for residents, making them an integral part of their daily lives. There is less evidence that specifically addresses the possibility of the presence of urban green space having an effect on the price for tourists. Instead, the focus of the literature on the price effects of urban green space is on how they affect the prices of nearby residential properties (Conway, D., Li,.C.Q., Wolch, J., Kahle, C., & Jerrett, M., 2010). According to a number of studies, residents are more willing to pay more for homes that are closer to green spaces in the city.

This indicates that properties close to urban green spaces receive a positive premium. While visitors to a city have a wide range of options for lodging, the Allocation of urban park is a common issue in urban centers: According to (Tassew, et al,, 2014), it must be accessible to all social groups without discrimination. It is demonstrated that proper green infrastructure strategies that integrate well into the city's planning and governance system are also lacking. Planning must take into account the fundamental principles of connectedness, multi-functionality, and social inclusivity in order to create green spaces with benefits for the environment, economy, and society (Girma, Y.; Terefe, H.; Pauleit, S.; Kindu, 2018).

Urban green spaces and parks are encouraged to serve a variety of purposes, including recreation, ecological services, pollution reduction, social inclusion, enhancing the value of amenities, and so on (Girma Alemayehu, Emawayish Nigussie, 2021). In a nutshell, it enhances residents' quality of life while also reducing the negative effects of urbanization on the environment. However, due to competing economic interests and the demand for property for a variety of uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional, green spaces in cities sometimes receive less attention than they deserve.

In Ethiopia, the number of dwellers in urban areas increases from time to time. Especially in Addis Ababa city, the problem is more visible. The government only gives more attention to building residential and commercial centers without considering urban parks. Because of this most of the city part didn't have enough urban parks. Also, the investigation of urban green space patterns in response to urban land-use changes has been ignored. According to the urban green infrastructure standard of Ethiopia, there are four categories of urban parks. Every inhabitant can reach from his/her home within a maximum distance of a minimum of 500m up to 6000 m.but in Addis Ababa the UGI standard is not implemented properly. Due to this most of the community didn't get access to urban parks. The presence of this problem causes a shortage of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural benefits for the community.

urban park is one of the most component which contributes to sustainable urban tourism. it provides to sustainable urban tourism by giving recreational opportunities, preserving biodiversity, showcasing cultural heritage, improving the environment, fostering community engagement, and generating economic benefits. Thus urban parks and sustainabile urban tourism are the two side of the same coin. in Addis Ababa there are a number of urban parks but their distribution is insuuficient as standard of UGI and the community were not benefited from parks that shows sustainable urban trouism at infant level in Addis Ababa.

The changes in urban parks are greatly related to urban land-use changes (e.g., from residential land to commercial land). People significantly prefer natural areas to be integrated with the urban landscape for a healthier environment. This means that people prefer trees and green spaces, parks to be integrated into the urban fabric in order to escape from confined spaces, socialize, play with their children, and get some fresh air, but this is not done in Addis Ababa city. The challenges urban green area face contains Land accessibility, quantity, quality, distribution, availability, lack of intended purpose and stakeholder involvement. Therefore, it is imperative to assess the status of parks in urban areas and examine the perception and attitude of the community on urban park for urban sustainable tourism development.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

To assess urban parks development, contribution and its impacts on the urban sustainable tourism, in Addis Ababa city.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- To map and analyze the status of the park development in Addis Ababa.
- To assess the perception and attitude of the community on the contribution of urban parks.
- To determine the contribution of urban parks on sustainable urban tourism.

1.4 Research question

1. What it looks like the status of urban park development in Addis Ababa?
2. What are the significant factors that determine urban parks contribution on tourism development?
3. How much urban parks development impact in urban tourism sustainability in Addis Ababa?

1.5 Significances of the study

The research findings help the minister and city offices, as well as the respective region Culture and Tourism Offices, to check urban park status and improve and find better ways to integrate parks practice and challenges on urban tourism development, and to create a conducive environment for tourism development. The research findings prompt relevant government organs and other institutions to implement proactive measures on protecting urban green areas. it serves as a secondary source for scholars in universities as an addition input material. The research findings prompt relevant government organs and other institutions to implement proactive measures on protecting and giving attention for urban parks. Furthermore, it raises awareness about the practices, opportunities, and challenges of urban parks tourism benefits for those who are interested in working in this field..

1.6 Limitations of the study

During the study different challenges can be expected, some are the following. Since diverse, miscellaneous and numerous stakeholders working in the urban tourism during data collection the respondents may not fill the realistic information and personal judgment of the researcher and some sort of bias on the data gathering instrument. There was no prearranged documentation available inferior information, insufficient funding, insufficient time, and other facilities.

1.7 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is thematically focused on assessing the status of urban parks and perception and attitude of the peoples on the contribution of urban parks for sustainable urban tourism in Addis Ababa, which is studied at two urban parks which are found in the study area.

The selection of three parks is for a reason the first reason is the categories status, area coverage and features of parks. all parks has their own categories. Most of the park status area coverage and categorize is existing on woreda, sub cities, and city level. Depending on that typology of the parks I select three parks from the rest of twenty five. parks are choose city level woreda level and city level .it can be show effectively how the parks are existing status thus i covered all types of parks by selecting of this three parks. From the recent and newly built city level Entoto park from the earliest sub city level Hamle 19 Park and from woreda level I selected Yeka park.

However, the scope of this study is limited to examine the status and implication of the urban park development and its contribution on the urban sustainable tourism of Addis Ababa city.

1.8 Organization of the thesis

This research paper is composed of five chapters'. Chapter one deals with an introduction to the study and includes a background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter two is about literature review gathered from various secondary sources, and relevant documents gathered from books, articles, conference proceedings, masters or doctoral theses. This chapter also presents the conceptual framework of the study developed based on prior literature and research hypotheses. Chapter three discusses the research methodology including research approach and design; data collection methods instruments; population

sample size and sampling techniques, reliability and validity of measurement scales, methods of data analysis ,and ethical considerations.

Chapter four is about result and discussion, data presentation, analysis and interpretation. Finally, the fifth chapter consists of conclusion and recommendations based on the findings of the study finally reference of thesis papers, articles and journals are listed.

Chapter Two
Review of the Literature

2.1 Concepts and terminology

Geographic information systems (GIS)

A Geographic Information System, also known as a GIS, is a collection of computer software, hardware, and data, personnel who enable the entry, manipulation, analysis, and presentation of data, and information that is associated with a specific location on the surface of the earth. Software, hardware, data, and personnel make up this system, which enables the entry, manipulation, analysis, and presentation of location-specific data. This system consists of software, hardware, data, and human resources that enable access to, manipulation of, analysis of, and presentation of information related to any point on the surface of the earth (Ali, 2020). It is a computerized system that uses modern information technology to capture, store, retrieve, analyze, and display spatial data describing the land attributes and environmental features of a given geographic region. A GIS, according to this definition, consists of managers, users, the organization they work for, and the institutional ties that control how they manage and use information. This definition also includes computing power and data. A GIS can be defined as a computing application capable of creating, storing, manipulating, visualizing, and analysing geographic information. It discovers its strongest applications in resources management, utilities management, (Ali, 2020)

GIS and urban parks

To map and analyze geospatial-based park distribution and related park tasks, GIS is an essential tool. It was also used by scholars to demonstrate the park's spatial distribution. The urban parks' spatial accessibility in the various locations of the city. The spatial circulation of parks all through the not set in stone. According to (Shabir Hussain Khahro et al., 2023) Conducting a buffer analysis with ArcGIS-10.8 allows for the evaluation of how user-friendly analyses. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is an instrument used to assess park accessibility in terms of supply and demand. (Liu, S. and Zhu, X., 2004).

Many academics have utilized straightforward buffering techniques with a GIS to calculate accessibility when creating usable areas around facilities by utilizing linear distance (Gupta K.; Roy, A.; Luthra, K.and Maithani, S. , 2016).

The Geographic Information Systems Program assists all levels of the National Park Service in the urban park by providing the expertise needed to use GIS in support of research, planning, and operational decision-making, as well as coordinating geospatial asset use and management across the park. The program is structured around national offices, regions, and parks, which work together to provide leadership and technical assistance in order to successfully manage widely dispersed resources.

Parks

Urban parks are described as delimited open space areas that are largely dominated by vegetation and water and are generally open to the public. Urban parks are often larger, although they can sometimes take the form of smaller "pocket parks." Authorities typically describe urban parks as 'parks' on a local level. (Cecil C. Konijnendijk et al., 2013).

There are numerous definitions of the term "park". According to S. I. Ozhegov's dictionary of the Russian language, a park is a large garden or a planted grove with alleys, flower beds, water bodies. Another point of view states that a park is an open green area intended for recreation of all visitors, which is run, as a rule, at the expense of the state (L. Semenova,O. Bunakov and L. Puryzhova, 2020) the following definition is used in landscape design, a park is an widespread (usually more than 10-15 hectares) green area, landscaped and artistically designed for outdoor recreation. A forest park can be used for environmental protection purposes and its location near industrial sites or in a city contributes to air purification and has a positive impact on the environment in these areas (L. Semenova,O. Bunakov and L. Puryzhova, 2020)

Creating parks is a custom that extends back to Chinese civilisation, and it developed in Europe during the Baroque era. At the period, only a small, wealthy segment of the populace had access to the landscape parks that predominated. It was only at the beginning of the 19th century that parks became more open to the public. England and France were the pioneers. The main purpose of parks at that time was to provide a place for walks and meetings sometimes it was a place for duels. Beautification of modern megapolises with parks is not just a compliment to fashion and traditions, but a necessity (Sadeghian M., Vardanyan Z.,, 2013).

2.2 Urban parks: origin, features and benefits

The practice of building parks has roots in Chinese culture, and it emerged in Europe during the Baroque era. At the period, only a small, wealthy segment of the populace had access to the landscape parks that predominated. The public began to have broader access to parks only around the start of the 19th century.

The innovators were France and England. At that time, parks served primarily as locations for strolls, gatherings, and even duels. The need to beautify modern megacities with parks goes beyond paying homage to style and history (Sadeghian M., Vardanyan Z.,, 2013).

Urban parks provide green spaces for recreation and social interactions, playing a crucial role in citizens' lives by improving health and well-being, arousing good feelings, and increasing happiness (Wang, et.el , 2021) Different urban parks generate visitors to be in different moods (Pratiwi, et.el 2019 , 2019)

Urban parks have gnerally been considered as places of welfare and public good that offer a variety of benefit to citizen, includingg benefitsh and happiness. Visitors' feeling, activities and effect they have on urban parks will influence the planning and management of the parks. (Bigne et. al., 2005)`

In the words frequently attributed to Frederick Law Olmstead, parks can serve as a restful and reflective location for people to get away from the hustle and bustle. They act as "the lungs of the city." In neighborhoods without backyards or schoolyards, parks can offer a location for physical recreation, giving city people the possibility to set up basketball, softball, or tennis courts. Generations of urban dwellers and young parents alike rely on parks to provide safe play areas for their young children. Due to all these advantages, public parks have long been a vital and essential component of the urban governance system. Historically, parks have been offered to the general public for free, though recreation programs have frequently charged a small fee, on the theory that in crowded cities, parks improve public health, quality of life, and even safety by giving at-risk youth activities and places to go when they might otherwise engage in criminal activity. (Fulton, 2016).

Here's where it becomes clear that urban parks are what can help cities adapt to climate change (unusual heat, air pollution, rainfall drainage, etc.). In addition to serving as a hub for culture and leisure, parks are increasingly being used to address the environmental issues facing contemporary megacities. Mexico City is one of the instances that are good. Here, increasing the quantity of urban parks has made it feasible to improve the air quality.

For instance, the decline of nature during the 20th century increased public awareness of the necessity of introducing natural assets and components in urban contexts with the aim of increasing life quality in modern cities, parallel to the introduction of modernity and expansion of urbanization. Urban parks are significant green spaces in cities that, in addition to the various economic, ecological, and environmental services they provide, also significantly benefit human civilizations by enhancing the meaning and emotions of everyday

life. Public parks that are open to all people encourage social justice, foster social relationships, and create social cohesion in society. By lowering hostility, the natural settings of urban parks enhance people's sense of relaxation and contentment. They are therefore important settings for enhancing both physical and mental wellness. They are settings for engaging activities that offer a sense of challenge, privacy, and intimacy, as well as continuity in terms of both aesthetics and history. Additionally, towns and the general public could benefit financially from public parks. Their capacity to heighten urban residents' sense of security is one of their other good attributes. (Taghizadehvehed, 2019)

As per studies, openness to the climate dials back the pulse and diminishes tension in individuals. Furthermore, metropolitan parks permit exchange (cooperation) among people, which straightforwardly upgrades social capital. Talking about the plan of parks, it ought to be referenced that their region and utilitarian angles can vary considerably. The park could be built even in the currently crowded urban area if desired. Accessibility is one of the requirements for the park's popularity; subsequently, while creating, you ought to focus on the courses of public travel, the area of expressways, and the presence of parking spots. The simpler it is to head out to the recreation area, the greater its participation. Any park will benefit from being close to well-known tourist attractions. The park's inclusion in the city's tourist offerings is enhanced by its central location, such as Central Park in New York. The recreation area turns into an objective for guests and where individuals invest their relaxation energy. Likewise, city parks draw in individual travelers as an area to loosen up before a few new conveniences.

Table 1: Tewenty (20) largest parks in the world 2018

Rank	Name	Location	Size in acres
1	Chugach State Park	Anchorage, United States	495,199.20
2	Table Mountain National Park	Cape Town, South Africa	54,610.30
3	Pedra Branca State Park	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	30,626.20
4	McDowell Sonoran Preserve	Scottsdale, United States	30,394.00
5	Losiny Ostrov National Park	Moscow, Russia	28,664.20
6	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Mumbai, India	25,659.40
7	Franklin Mountains State Park	El Paso, United States	24,246.00
8	Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge	New Orleans, United States	22,758.40
9	Bukhansan National Park	Seoul, South Korea	19,748.70
10	Margalla Hills National Park	Islamabad, Pakistan	17,386.00
11	South Mountain Park	Phoenix, United States	16,281.80
12	Changa Manga	Lahore, Pakistan	12,423.00
13	Rouge National Urban Park	Toronto, Canada	12,356.00
14	Government Canyon State Natural Area	San Antonio, United States	12,244.00
15	Lee Valley Park	London, United Kingdom	10,000.00
16	Cullen Park	Houston, United States	9,270.00
17	Ulsan Grand Park	Ulsan, South Korea	8,995.00
18	Topanga State Park	Los Angeles, United States	8,960.00
19	Namhansanseong Provincial Park	Seongnam, South Korea	8,512.80
20	Timucuan Preserve	Jacksonville, United states	7,870.00

Source: Wolf, K.L., Housley, TKF Foundation (2013)

2.3 Green space

Green spaces comprises parks, nature reserves, wildlife areas, and recreational spaces within cities (Lucy Taylor & Dieter F. Hochuli, 2017).

These areas are significant elements of urban ecosystems and have crucial implications for regulating urban expansion and promoting urban ecology and quality of life (Jacquelin Burgess, et. al., 1988). Urban green spaces also have the purpose of maintaining and enhancing urban ecosystems and are the major venue for people' daily recreational events (Jennifer Wolch et. al., 2014). Cities in developed nations and regions, including London, Tokyo, and Singapore, follow to the principle of "development first, governance later," place significance on the function of urban green space in urban development, create urban green space plans, and generate excellent outcomes, expanding awareness of this concept (Kuang, W. et. al., 2014).

Modern cities provide urban green spaces such as public parks, trees and landscapes (C.Chan & L. Marafa, 2018). These urban green spaces can benefit citizens as well as visitors to the city and provide social and environmental services that positively affect the quality of life in the city (E. Gregory Mcpherson et. al., 1997). Previous academic literature on the price effects of urban.

The categorization of parks into English (landscape parks), French (regular parks), natural, botanical, arboretum, zoological, forest, national, and cultural and recreation parks is suggested by another classification. Each category has unique characteristics and goals. The necessity to mix several purposes and create parks that are frequently enormous and multipurpose complexes is dictated by current reality, nevertheless. Here, it is important to note that city parks are virtually always owned by the government and are totally funded by local tax revenue.

Multifunctional city parks for mass recreation of all age bunches are planned fundamentally for walkers. The standards stipulate that the city park and the district recreational park should be within 2.0–3.0 kilometers of city dwellings, places of study, and places of employment; normal public vehicle (cable car, transport) ought to be open inside 3-4 km from the recreation area, while high velocity (metro) transport ought to be inside 6-7 km. The visitor's time at the park should not exceed twenty to thirty minutes. Some specific parks (interest clubs, botanical and zoological parks, ethnographic parks, etc.) that are used for particular kinds of recreation, education, or entertainment should be reachable by means of public transportation that runs every 15-20 minutes or more than an hour. Students' leisure and sports parks are located as close as possible, taking into account travel time and mobility 0.5–0.7 km (L. Semenova,O. Bunakov and L. Puryzhova, 2020)

In the modern world, one of the fundamental principles of long-term strategic planning is the sustainable development of the territory, which mean development that meets the needs of residents without compromising their capabilities.

In urban agglomerations, green spaces have an impact not only on the development of the land itself but also on the people who live there. As a result, some authors point to the positive effects of nature on humans, particularly in terms of reducing stress and attention deficit disorder, as urban green spaces help people recover from difficult situations daily. Researchers developed a model of how human environmental health and nature interact in their work.

2.4 Urban parks and urban sustainable tourism for city's sustainability

For incoming the object of discussion, it is substantial to survey the issue of sustainable cities. There are many clarifications about the features of a city to be considered sustainable. The definition of a sustainable city not only relates to the environmental criteria but also it includes the quality of life parameters. There are several aspects in cities that advance the level of liveability, pleasantness and attraction for the citizens which are "amount of public green spaces per residents", "public parks" and "recreational areas". Nady asserts that a sustainable human settlement based on ecological balance, local self-sufficiency, and participatory democracy is better ruled by nature than by the law. Sustainable parks are accelerating urban area transformation. He mentioned that the relationship between urban parks and city's sustainability involves the environmental, social and economic aspects. Also some parks allow such tourists to put up tents and even spend the night. The navigation elements must be in sufficient quantities in the parks and must to quickly reach areas of interest. This will evenly distribute the load on the object and will increase visitor traffic (Nady, 2016).

Every country's capital city becomes a popular tourist attraction. The capital city is rapidly expanding and has become a hub for all activities such as business, leisure, and consumerism. M P Adiati, **(**2018**)** A sustainable city is not just about supplying the physical aspects of urban life like benefits for water and air purification and lowering energy consumption, but it is also about improving the social aspects of it, relates to people's satisfaction, experiences and perception of the quality of their everyday environment. A park experience may reduce stress, enhance contemplativeness, rejuvenate the city dweller, and provide a sense of peacefulness and tranquillity. According to (Barrett, 2017), there is a significant relationship between use of a park and perceived state of health.The presence of nature and green areas increase social integration and interaction among neighbours' induces relaxed and less stressful states. Public parks in urban context can also be as a domain of active experience providing a sense of challenge, privacy and intimacy, aesthetic and historical continuity. (Chiesura A. , 2004)

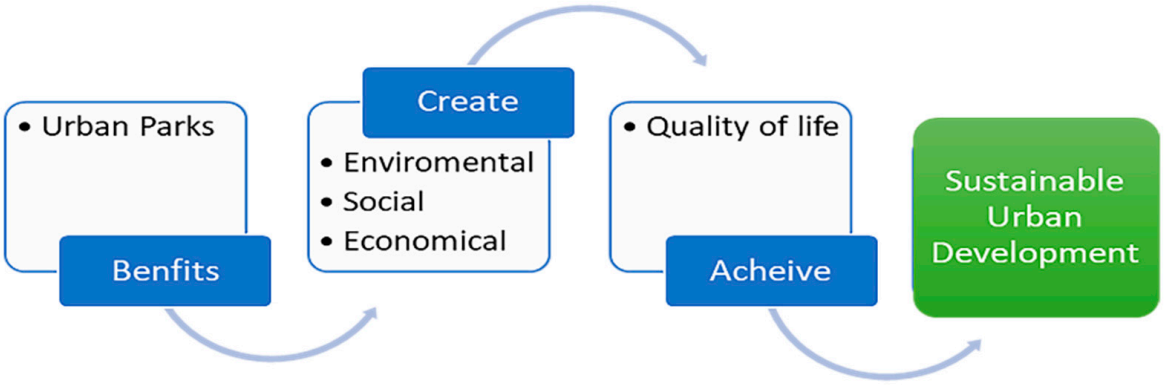


Figure 1: The relationship between urban parks and city's sustainability.

Source: Nady, R.(2016)

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, urban tourism is defined as a tourism activity that takes place in a city. (Zou et al.2002). Urban tourism, according to (Colantonio, 2006) is tourism that takes place in urban areas. City tours combine a variety of activities. People wish to visit the city's tourist attractions, landscape, art galleries, special events, culture, heritage, and entertainment for a number of reasons. A wide range of events are also provided by the city to promote and draw tourists. City residents as well as domestic and international tourists participate in activities that are supported by built and unbuilt environments, amenities, and infrastructure. Towns and cities, which are urban areas, serve as gateways to other locations, tourist attractions, and sources of travelers.

2.5 The benefits and Determinants of urban parks

2.5.1 Environmental benefits

The urban parks have an effective role in protecting natural resources such as water and air purification, wind filtration and microclimate stabilization. (Nady, 2016) They are influential components in the cities to detaining the carbon dioxide emissions and reducing the noise, and protecting soil and water and maintaining biodiversity. Urban parks can improve the conditions of fragmented roads and areas from natural areas. Integrating the parks with riparian corridors wet lands and other open spaces will increase the ecological protection value of them. They can be spots in the cities that moderate the heat and make the environment mild and cool. This great density of trees, grasses, bushes, and shrubs in the park reduces the amount of Co2 emission, and noise in the area. The combinations of the green infrastructure with water in areas such as pools, foundations and artificial lakes supply a cool weather and stylized space for the park and its surroundings.

2.5.2 Economic benefits

The economic benefits of urban parks include air purification by trees that costs of pollution prevention, promotion of city as a city tourist destination and commercial events, as well as increasing property values and tax revenues. (Nady, 2016) Urban parks by creating potential of new business for their surrounded attract investments to the area. So, they can provide employment opportunities for people who develop, manage and maintain the site. Several social and cultural establishments have been added to the park's location (such as contemporary art museum, carpet museum, Hotel, and modern sculpture garden, library, gallery, children's intellectual development center, handicraft bazaar, and etc.). The presence of these establishments develops the social and cultural functions of the park. The aesthetic, historical and recreational values of the park increase the attractiveness of that spat of the capital city. So, by elevating its tourism potential, the amount of the generated employment and revenues increase.

2.5.3 Socio-cultural benefit

The socio-cultural importance of urban parks has rarely been researched, which may explain why they are devalued and receive little consideration in city planning. (Dalton Erick Baltazar ,ORCID,Jillian Labadz ,Roy Smith ,Andrew Telford , and Marcello Di Bonito, 2022) Urban parks are semi-natural or man-made ecosystems formed of a network of public open and green places in cities. They are recognised to give a variety of environmental, social, and economic benefits. Socio-cultural considers how Ecosystem service values are culturally constructed (Ana Ruiz-Frau,Katja Schmidt,Ariane Walz,Kimberly A. Nicholas, 2019) it measures the assigned value expressed in non-monetary terms while in-cooperating a person’s perception of the Ecosystem service, their held values, and associated preferences. urban resources has not been articulated adequately, and thus they suffer from the pressure of being converted into other more economically productive land uses They are also not given priority in city-planning.

Urban parks have been suggested to facilitate social cohesion by creating space for social interactions (Cecil C. Konijnendijk et al., 2013). The degree to which a location develops a sense of "community" in terms of shared ideals, collaboration, and interaction is known as social cohesiveness (Beckley, 1994). Public spaces such as urban parks are potentially of importance because they cater the opportunities for high levels of interaction between persons of different social and ethnic background (Fainstein, 2005). For the development of local communities and social ties people have to be able to meet to establish relationship (Beate Völker et al., 2007). In addition, interacting with others helps people to participate in society and to create feelings of acceptance (Putnam, 2000).

2.6 Sustainable Urban tourism

Sustainable urban tourism is a subset of sustainable tourism (ST) that emerged from sustainable development (Butler R. W., 2007). It is therefore important to first define sustainable development and sustainable tourism before dealing with sustainable urban tourism. The World Council for Environment and Development, in a report of the Brundtland Commission, defined sustainable development as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (United Nations Brundtland Commission , 1987). This definition is founded on three fundamental ideas: engagement in the community, justice, and a focus on the future. The examination of all pertinent sectors and stakeholders is necessary for sustainable development. The benefits of this type of development ought to be equitable for all parties concerned, both now and in the future. Additionally, Brundtland listed her three objectives for sustainable development: community economics, environmental preservation, and social welfare. Based on these sustainable development principles and goals, UNWTO (2005, p. 21) defines sustainable tourism as “meeting the needs of today's tourists and host communities while protecting and enhancing future opportunities defined as "fulfil". According to (Butler R. , 1999), to be sustainable, tourism must align with the principles and goals of sustainable development. However, (Hunter, 1997) argued that it is impossible and impractical to consider all aspects of sustainable development simultaneously. From extremely weak to very strong levels of sustainability, Hunter offered his four strategies for adopting sustainable tourism. When sustainability is very weak, developers can concentrate on boosting the tourist industry in order to make sustainable travel an integral part of the travel industry. To suit market demands, sustainable tourism can be created at a more basic level as "product-oriented tourism." Sustainable tourism can be developed as "green tourism," which takes environmental protection into account, at the levels of Strong and Very Strong Sustainability.

For instance, in the field of sustainable tourism, the idea of sustainable urban tourism is relatively recent. Prior to the World Tourism Organization's introduction of the indicator of sustainable development for tourism destinations, urban tourism did not take sustainability into account. Since then, rural tourism and community-based tourism have been the main topics of study on sustainable tourism. However, for long-term sustainability, it is crucial to introduce the idea of sustainable tourism to metropolitan areas (C.Chan & L. Marafa, 2018)..

Sustainable tourism is a type of tourism that adheres to environmental standards. Sustainable tourism is a type of tourism that aims to have a low impact regarding the environment and local culture, and providing

income and employment opportunities for local residents. The debate on sustainable tourism began in 1993, when the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) offered its viewpoints on the topic of incorporating sustainable development into tourism policy. It was a reaction to previous advances in the industry, such as the rise of mass tourism and commercial expansion, which has resulted in social, economic, and environmental issues. As a18 result, in the 1990s, the notion of sustainable tourism arose from a growing concern about tourism's influence on destinations and their populations, which became a common issue in tourism research. Sustainable tourism, according to the UNWTO, should take into account all of the industry's current and future economic, social, and environmental implications, as well as the requirements of tourists, the environment, and host communities. They go on to say that the three pillars are as follows: (Carlo Aall and Ko Koens,, 2019).

Sustainable economic development - to promote the prosperity of all levels of society and ensure the profitability of all economic activity.

Sustainable social development -protect human rights and give equal opportunity to everyone in society. This necessitates focusing on poverty reduction and fair distribution of resources. Special attention is made to the local communities that preserve and strengthen their lifestyles support the system, recognize and respect other cultures, and avoid all sorts of exploitation.

Sustainable environmental development- protection and management of resources, especially non-renewable or vital resources. This requires steps to minimize air, soil, and water pollution, and to safeguard biodiversity and natural heritage. Both the tourism business, tourism policy actors, and most tourism scholars have adopted the idea of triple sustainable development. That is the idea of striking a balance between environmental, social, and economic growth and seeing them as concepts equal in importance, despite the fact that people's views on the three pillars' specific contents regularly diverge.

Additionally, the UNWTO definition has come under fire from certain academics who study tourism for being overly inclusive, which has led to the somewhat controversial statement: If sustainable tourism is everything, maybe it is nothing. This idea has drawn criticism since it prioritizes economic factors over environmental factors rather than striking a balance between the three. Others raise the issue of a lack of emphasis on socially sustainable development, stating that historically, sustainable tourism has placed more emphasis on both economic and environmentally sustainable growth. Others are less optimistic about the possibility of reaching equilibrium or a state of equilibrium, as the development of sustainable tourism involves trade off decisions that will skew the development in favour of certain aspects (Carlo Aall and Ko Koens,, 2019)

2.7 Theory related to urban park

A theory of urban park values is obtained using the model of island biogeography as an analogue. The theory forecasts that two elements the size of park and distance from concentrated human habitation impact the diversity of park values. The theory recommends the diversity of human values for parks will increase with park size while the diversity of park values will reduce further from concentrated areas of human habitation.

Spatial data from a study of area residents shows a relatively strong relationship between park size and the diversity of park values and a weak, inverse relationship between distance from dwelling and diversity of park values. (Brown, 2008)

2.8 Empirical frameworks

Many studies of empirical literature have been conducted in relation to urban park development were discussed as follow:

(L. Semenova,O. Bunakov and L. Puryzhova, 2020) Argued that urban parks and their impact on the sustainable development of the tourist area Green spaces of parks and well-groomed water bodies allow to improve considerably the environmental situation in megacities and thereby increase the attractiveness of the territory both for local residents and visitors. The inclusion of the environmental component, business issues and the local community shows that modern urban parks can and should become the drivers of sustainable development in modern cities.

(M P Adiati, N S Lestari and R D Wiastuti, 2018) Studied Public parks as urban tourism mentioned Public Park attributes and analyse its compliance refer to Public Park that eventually supports sustainable urban tourism. Public Park so that it complies with good public park design- attributes and with the obligations of sustainable urban tourism (Konijnendijk, 2013) studied Benefits of Urban Parks green space sector, that urban parks are essential for liveable and sustainable cities and towns and the different factors of benefits of parks here is sufficient evidence for parks as promoting health indirectly, particularly through increased physical activity. Another result of the review is that obesity, a main global problem, can probably also be reduced by access to parks.

(S. Khahroa ,A. Matori , I. Chandiob & Hussain Talpur, 2014) evaluate GIS-Based Sustainable Accessibility Mapping of Urban Parks Evidence from the Second Largest Settlement evaluate the spatial accessibility of

the urban parks situated in the city's distinct locations. The spatial distribution of parks throughout the city .evaluated how accessible urban parks are to users by conducting a buffer analysis with ArcGIS-10.8.

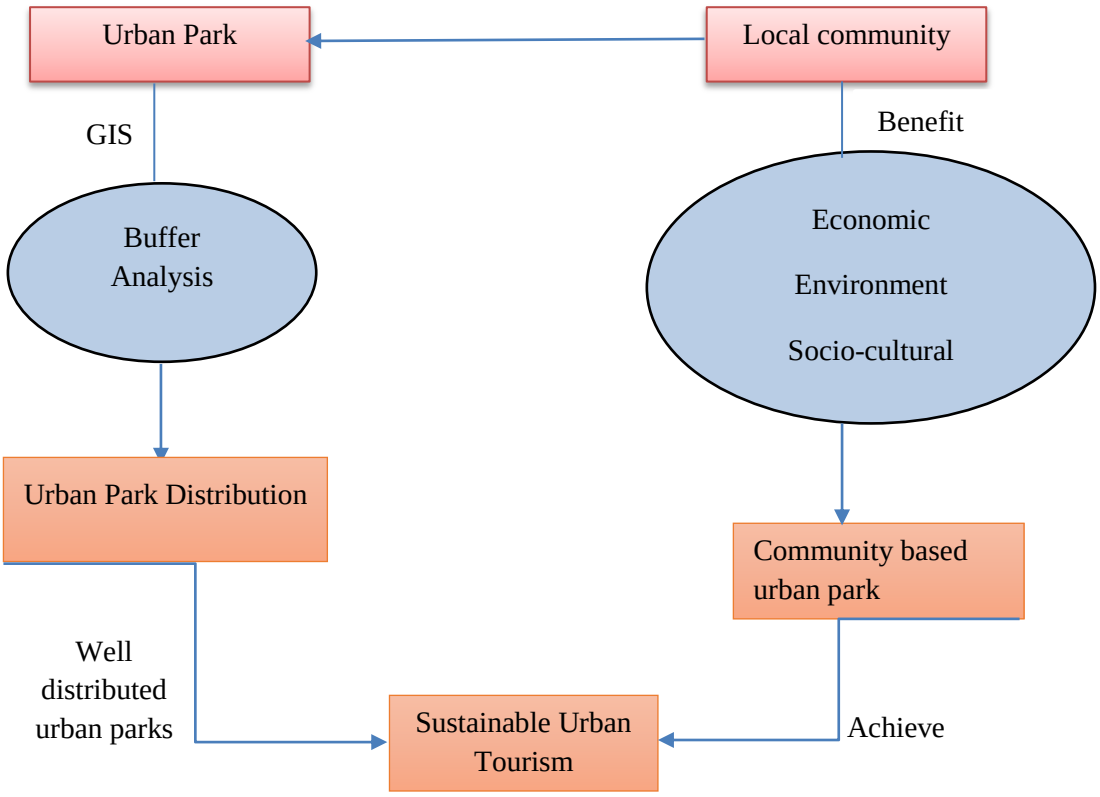
(Gelan, 2021) argue GIS-based multi-criteria analysis for sustainable urban green spaces GIS-based Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) has been adopted to select suitable sites for urban green spaces in different ways to the quality of human well-being. In the planning and management of urban centres, attention to the appropriate site selection of urban green spaces with regard to the importance.

(Sisay Seifu and Till Stellmacher, 2021) Studied Accessibility of public recreational parks in Addis Ababa. GIS based analysis at sub-city level public recreational parks classification and hierarchy in City, Sub-city and Woreda Parks) by using a GIS based network analysis method at the sub-city level.

2.9 Conceptual framework

As mentioned in the empirical literature there are several variables or factors to assess urban parks developm ent, contribution and its impacts on the urban sustainable tourism. Such as local community's local government, urban parks, park manager's perceptions governmental stakeholder offices that support the touri sm industry in the author research, these elements are also used to construct economic, social and environme ntal solutions. Therefore urban parks are a dependent variable for sustainable urban tourism that pertains to th e contribution of economic, socio-cultural, and environmental of the contribution of (Abebayhu A. 2021 ; Lon g, P. 2007, 2021). Therefore, the below figure portrays urban park contribution for sustainable urban tourism.

According to (John Jenkins & John Pigram, 2005), the relationship between the use and environmental impacts of green areas depends on three factors: (1) the attributes and characteristics of the environment, (2) recreational use, and (3) management strategies. These factors also control the relationship between the resources at a particular recreation facility and the users' experiences. When establishing relevant indicators for urban parks, it is necessary to address these three aspects of the way a park functions, which will in turn lead to the construction of resources and environment indicators, social indicators, and managerial and institutional indicators. As management is one critical determinant of the use and impact relationship (in terms of regulating and balancing it), it is essential to study and implement effective, multi-disciplinary and responsive management strategies that will be relevant in complex urban settings. It may thus be wise for park management authorities to monitor their activities through a set of yardsticks that separately measure and reflect conditions related to the aforementioned factors.



Source: Developed by Researcher

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework of sustainable urban tourism Development

A Geographic Information System is an integration of computer hardware and software which can create manipulates, and analyse a geographically referenced data base to produce new maps and tabular data GIS includes the capabilities of Computer Aided Design (CAD) and Data Base Management Systems (DBMS), but is more than just a combination of those systems. In a GIS, a relationship between the graphic map data and the tabular data base is maintained so that changes to the map are reflected in the data base GIS allows automatic determination of the relationships between maps, and can create new maps of those relationships.

GIS provide powerful tools for addressing geographical and environmental issues. Consider the schematic diagram below. Imagine that the GIS allows us to arrange information about a given region or city as a set of maps with each map displaying information about one characteristic of the region. In the case below, a set of maps that will be helpful for urban transportation planning have been gathered. Each of these separate thematic maps is referred to as a layer, coverage, or level. And each layer has been carefully overlaid on the others so that every location is precisely matched to its corresponding locations on all the other maps. The

bottom layer of this diagram is the most important, for it represents the grid of a locational reference system (such as latitude and longitude) to which all the maps have been precisely registered.

Many researchers suggested that geographic information systems (GIS) analysis could help in assessing the diverse needs of potential park users by evaluating the socio-demographic composition of park catchments. This technological implementation may help in examining whether or not residents within a particular locality have equal access to parks and open spaces (Salem A. & Thawaba 2014; Gobster, P. 1995, 2014). GIS is considered as an efficient tool to compare spatial relationships between resource distribution (parks) and resident use. (Nicholls S., 2001) Used GIS to examine the distribution of public parks in Bryan, Texas. She employed needs-based assessment of green spaces to identify groups most in need of access to parks and open space and found that park distribution in the study area was equitable, but access to parks was not.

Chapter Three
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The methodological techniques that will be used in the study are described in this chapter. It provides information about the study area, the research design, data sources, population and sample selection, data collection methods, data quality control, how the data will be processed and analysed, and as well as data analysis procedures. The chapter also gives the type and sources of data performed under this study.

3.1 Description of the study areas

Addis Ababa lies at an altitude of 2,355 metres (7,726 ft) and is a grassland biome, located at 9°1′48″N 38°44′24″E (fig 3). The city lies at the foot of Entoto mountain and forms part of the watershed for the Awash. From its lowest point, around Bole International Airport, at 2,326 metres (7,631 ft) above sea level in the southern periphery, Addis Ababa rises to over 3,000 metres (9,800 ft) in the Entoto Mountains to the north.

The city of Addis Ababa is Located on a well-watered plateau surrounded by hills and mountains, in the geographic centre of the country, Addis Ababa is one of the booming and fast-growing capital cities in Africa. Addis Ababa The city which nestled under the Entoto Mountains is the world's third-highest capital city and has both an African and international feel. Called to be the diplomatic capital of Africa, Addis Ababa has served as the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (now African Union) since its inception in 1963.

Source: https://visitethiopia.travel/destination/addis-ababa-and-its-surrounding/.

The main rainy season lasts from June to mid-September, and both day and night are cool due in part its presence significant cloud cover. The average annual rainfall is 1,160 mm, of which about 80% falls between June and September, with July and August being the wettest. The hottest and driest months are usually April and May, with comfortable warm or hot days and cool nights. From March to mid-April, the rainfall period is relatively short, which is characterized by relatively cool nights and warm days during the day. Moreover, Addis Ababa is found within a temperature zone known as "Weina Dega. (World Metrological Organization, 2019).

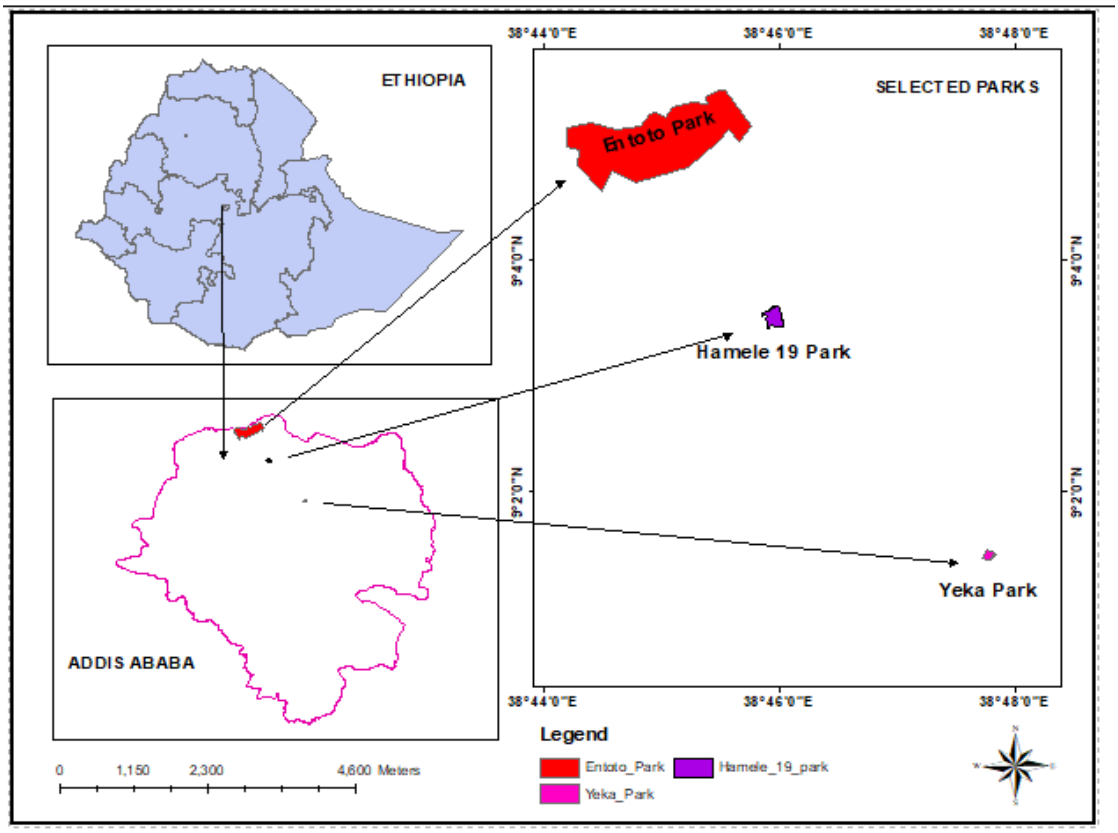


Figure 3: Map of the study area

3.2 Status of Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa which is the capital city of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa is a chartered city having three layers of government one municipality, ten sub-cities and 116 districts Woredas the total area of the city is 526.99 km square. The city serves as a social, economic and political centre for the country. Its total population as of August 2019 estimated to be 4,592,000 with an annual growth rate of 4.4 percent (CSA, 2019). This constitutes approximately 20 percent of Ethiopia's urban population. The population growth in the city is far out pacing economic growth, resulting in a large slum and squatter settlements. Until recently, slum houses occupied more than 75% of the city (CSA, 2017). Addis Ababa city is endowed with different components of UGI. In the city's context, UGI is classified into four major categories including urban forest, river and riverside green, urban agriculture and recreational parks. However, the increasing density of built spaces in the inner part, the expansion of housing construction and restructuring of industrial areas in the peripheral part of the city is affecting these green components of the city (Climate change and Urban Vulnerability in Africa 2013). Hence, more detail investigation is needed to know their current status, accessibility and constraints.

3.2.1 Urban green infrastructure in Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa city is experiencing a rapid population growth. With this rapid population growth, there is an increase in density of built spaces, expansion of housing, infrastructure development, and restructuring of industrial areas in the peripheral part of the city (S. Azagew and H. Worku, 2020). It is also indicated that, the urban forest and other green components of Addis Ababa city are distracting (A. Fetenea and H. Workub, 2013). Even though, the city proposed different components of UGI during the last two structural plan revision periods (in 2003 and 2016), the existing situation of the city shows that there is no sufficient amount of accessible UGI for the city residents (W, 2019). As aforementioned, there are a number of factors that may contribute to the depletion and the insufficient accessibility of UGI in the city. The expansion and density of the built environment are the major factor that may affect UGI (Pincetl S, Gearin E, 2005). In addition to this, it is important to intensively explore all other possible challenges of UGI in order to evolve plausible policy direction and strategies that helps to improve and maintain UGI. Moreover, there is limited data on the current status and accessibility of UGI in the city, and the available information is scant, fragmented and needs to be improved.

To know the size of UGI within a certain boundary which can be analysed by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is one indicator (Taylor B, Fernando P, Bauman AE, Williamson A, Craig JC, Redman S, 2011). The other indicators used to assess the spatial accessibility of UGI such as recreational parks are per capita green index and proximity indicator. Recreational parks are defined as components of UGI that provide recreational service for the city residents. Per capita green index is the most widely used indicator to assess green space access and described as the total area of UPs averaged by the total population within the geographic area (Kabisch N, Haase D, 2013). This indicator vary globally and among cities. For instance, World Health Organization (WHO) suggested 9 M2 Park per capita for the world and 7 m2 for cities of African countries (WHO, 2016). Most developed countries adopt a 20 m2 park area per capita (Wang 2009), and Urban Green Infrastructure Standard (UGIS) of Ethiopia also suggested 15 m2 park per capita (MoUD, 2015). Though the per capita ratio standard is widely accepted owing to simplicity in application, it is not considered effective as it does not consider the spatial distribution or accessibility of green spaces to users (Yao L, Liu J, Wang R, Yin K, Han B, 2014). Thus, for an integrated assessment of cities UGI access, in addition to per capita green index, “accessibility/proximity indicator is suggested to be studied together (Yao L, Liu J, Wang R, Yin K, Han B, 2014). Proximity indicator is often denoted in terms of the level of services area of UPs at a given distance and the number of the population within the service area (Wright HE, Downs JA, Mihelcic JR, 2011). These two indicators were also used to carry out the comparison of available UPs

with the benchmarks provided by Ethiopian UGIS and WHO standard so as to indicate the service area gap or deficit of UPs at city and sub-city scale

3.2.2 Assessment of the status of green infrastructure

Addis Ababa city status of land use condition of UGI for the last 13 years from 2003 to 2016. The years were selected because they coincide with the revision period of structural plan of the city. The commonly used technique for assessing the status of green space is the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) using satellite imagery data (Lahotia S, Lahotib A, Saitoa O, 2019). However, such methodology fails to consider different components of green spaces available in the city. Hence, this research used the land use map that was extracted from the structural plan of the city for quantifying different components of UGI in Arc GIS tool. Moreover, the structural plans data is more reliable and accurate than satellite images because it was collected directly through a field survey by using GPS and other tools. The structural plan shape file data of the year 2003 and 2016 was collected from Addis Ababa City Integrated Development Plan Project Office (AAIDPO).

3.3 Study Design and Approach

Basically, research can be structured by three types of research design. According to (Tesfaye Boru 2018; Saunders et al., 2003, 2018) there are three different types of research design, namely, Exploratory, Descriptive and Explanatory. Descriptive research design was used by the researcher; which addresses the specific situation, location, or event. It is essential to have a solid understanding of the particular phenomena that were the focus of this study design. According to (Mugenda, O.M. and Mugenda, A.G., 1999), this method also required the collection of data that allowed for the description of subjects or a situation. It involved collecting qualitative and quantitative data of the community around park'" and parks" characteristics that influence the utilization of the parks.

The research also used a quantitative approach to assess the perception and attitude of the community on the contribution of urban parks and used close-ended questionnaires. In addition, open-ended questionnaires were used to ascertain whether urban parks in Addis Ababa contributed to sustainable urban tourism. One can gain a deeper comprehension of a problem using the mixed method. Further explained that using mixed methods allows for pragmatic knowledge to be built and that the research is based on the methods that work best for the problems and questionnaires at hand.

To illustrate the objectives of the research and gather pertinent data, qualitative and quantitative research methods are utilized. The research design, according to (Sileyew, 2019), enables a comprehensive description

of the target audience, and inspection variables can also be analyzed to produce novel findings regarding phenomena. The qualitative method emphasizes distinction or characteristics rather than quantity.

3.4 Sampling procedures

According to (Zikmund, 1997), sampling is a method that bases conclusions about the entire population on a small number of units from a particular population. It is an important method for ensuring that the sample is representative of the population and increasing the validity of the collected data. Due to time constraints and a limited financial budget, the study was conducted in a manageable size.

It is very difficult to comprise all stakeholders working in the urban tourism industry. As a result, for this paper the researcher selected purposive sampling techniques also known as judgement sampling, involves the researcher using their expertise to select a sample that is most useful to the purposes of the research. It is often used in qualitative research, where the researcher wants to gain detailed knowledge about a specific phenomenon rather than make statistical inferences, or where the population is very small and specific. Considering this sampling technique the researcher selected 415 respondents. From this population 405 respondents were community who were randomly selected from each three parks surrounding and the rest of respondents were experts and officials of each parks. An effective purposive sample must have clear criteria and rationale for inclusion. Use quantitative and qualitative research methods to distribute and analyse close and open ended questionnaires.

3.5 Data source and collection method

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources. The primary data source was included field data that was collected with the use of Handheld Global Positioning Systems (HGPS) and field observation also secondary data of the spatial location of urban parks with in the city were extracted from Google earth and exported to shape file for analysis in the ArcGIS software. The secondary data source involves list of names and location of parks which is found within the city boundary collected from Addis Ababa culture and tourism office.

Using Urban parks list the researcher tries to pin point each park location from Google earth and extracted each coordinateas in .kml data format. The coordinates were transformed into ArcGIS software and its converted from .kml to .shp format for mapping of the location of parks. After the coordinates extracted from google earth the researcher uses Mobile GPS to validate the location of three parks.

Buffering is a GIS analysis technique that involves creating one or more zones within a predetermined range of chosen features. The resultant buffer is an item with a defined area or a collection of objects with defined areas (usually polygons), which may be automatically combined (dissolved) where they overlap. The buffer zones are frequently formed by a collection of lines and circles centered on the vertices of the convex hull.

A GIS is an essential spatial tool for determining accessibility. To determine the distance to the closest park and the scope of its service area, this study used a GIS buffer analysis. Utilizing buffer analysis, 1500, 4000, and 6000 m buffer zones were used to assess park accessibility.

Ethiopian central statistics agencies population data of study area, temperature and rainfall data were collected from Ethiopian meteorological agencies, from Addis Ababa city plan office and Addis Ababa landholding and registration information agency written document and shape file of the town.

3.6 Data collection for attitude and perception

The primary and secondary sources of information for the study were the primary sources of information. The primary sources of information (both open-ended and closed-ended) were gathered through a survey questionnaire. The study used the Internet as a primary source of information on urban parks and sustainable urban tourism, as well as policy documents, studies, plans, and initiatives, as a secondary source. Documents produced by various authorized offices, leaders, experts, researchers, and literature reviews were also evaluated to support the framework study.

The majority of the survey's questions were written as closed-ended questions in order to save respondents time and make things easier for them. A few open-ended questions were also used to learn about the perspectives of the stakeholders. Additionally, questionnaires in English and Amharic were created and distributed. The questionnaires are divided into two sections: The first section of the survey asks general questions about the people who answered it and asks about the level of awareness, and the second section tries to find out how the community feels about the role that urban parks play in the economy, environment, and culture. Additionally, stakeholders (key informants)' perceptive contribution to the growth of sustainable urban tourism in urban parks.

Data analysis is the process of examining data utilizing analysis and logical reasoning to analyze each component of the data gathered. Data will been obtained from various sources and examined to draw conclusions. The qualitative data which was acquired through open-ended questionnaires and secondary data assessment was recounted. The quantitative data will be evaluated with the use of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

3.7 Target Population of the Study

The target of the study was the perception and attitude of the community on the contribution of urban parks in Addis Ababa city. The target group included 415 communities from three selected parks that exist in the city. And from governmental stakeholder organizations selected the Culture, Art, and Tourism Bureau, Park Corporation, and urban beautification and greenery development agency. The specific number of those respondents respective to their organization is discussed in the table 2 and 3 below.

Table 2. Respndants of Park manager and community

No	Name of the parks	Park managers	Number of community	Sampling technique	Research tools	Data analysis method
1	Entoto park	1	415	Purposive (parks) and Simple random sampling (community)	Open and close-ended questionnaire	Descriptive and inferential analysis by Frequency, percentage, average mean standard deviation
2	Hamle 19 park	1				
3	Yeka park	1				

Table 3. Respondants of key informant

No	Name of the organization	Number of key informants	Sampling technique	Research tools	Data analysis method
1	Addis Ababa city administration urban beautification and greenery agency	2	Purposive	An open and close-ended questionnaire	Narrative analysis for the text that people telling information
2	AA park corporation	2			
3	Culture, Art, and tourism bureau	1			

Source: Respondants collected by researcher

3.8 Sampling Procedure

For this research, a Multi-stage sampling approach was adopted. Multi-stage sampling is the process of picking a sample in two or more sequential phases. The units selected in the first step are termed primary sampling units (PSUs‟s), and units selected in the second stage are called second sampling units (SSUs‟s) (Mugenda, O.M. and Mugenda, A.G., 1999).

Urban Parks were the primary sampling units and were selected purposively depending on their sizes and locations. There are a total of twenty-four parks in Addis Ababa City but three parks were selected for the study. They include; Entoto Park, Hamle 19 Park, and Yeka Park selected based on the urban Green infrastructure standard of Ethiopia. According to UGI, there are four categories of urban parks based on the area of coverage and the radius of urban park service accessibility to the community. These are neighborhood, Woreda, Sub-city, and City parks. From these park categories, the researcher selected Woreda, Sub-city, and City parks, and Yeka, Hamele 19, and Entoto parks were selected respectively from each category.

In the second stage, the selection of the community was done using simple random sampling where each individual was chosen randomly and entirely by chance such that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process. Research assistants were instructed to carry out questioner filling continuously in a period of Three weeks both on weekdays and weekends and throughout the day. This was to ensure that a more representative sample was reached at. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the key informants including governmental stakeholder organizations officials, and Managers of each selected park in Addis Ababa city.

3.9 Sample Size

The determination of the sample size was adopted from Daniel and Cochran formula.and it is calculated using Cochran's Formula (Cochran, 1977). Cochran's Formula uses the following formula in the calculation of a sample size.The formula used was for unknown population size Eq. (1) and is given as

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2} \qquad \text{……Eq.(1)}$$

Where:

- e is the desired level of precision
- p is the (estimated) proportion of the population which has the attribute in question,
- q is 1 – p.

If p = 0.5. Now let's say we want 95% confidence, and at least 5 percent—plus or minus—precision. A 95 % confidence level gives us Z values of 1.96, per the normal tables, so we get

((1.96)2 (0.5) (0.5)) / (0.05)2 = 385.

So a random sample of 385 households in our target population should be enough to give us the confidence levels we need.

3.10 Data Collection Tools

3.10.1 The questionnaire

The questionnaire was the main instrument for collecting primary data from the urban community. It was divided into the following themes socio-demographic; community perception of the economy, environment, and socio-cultural ". Undertaken in the urban parks, the contribution of the community in the utilization of the parks.

3.10.2 The Interview Schedule

To complement the information gathered using the questionnaires, structured interviews were used to collect data from key informants who included the city government officials (governmental stakeholder organizations selected the Culture, Art, and Tourism Bureau, Park Corporation, and urban beautification and greenery development agency officials) and the managers of each park.

3.10.3 Observation

The "observation" on the other hand I used to collect data on various facilities in the parks by using personal observation. This included checking on their status, features, and conditions.

3.11 Validity and reliability

Validity is the extent to which the instrument measures what it is designed to measure. The research instruments were validated through the application of content validity procedures. This is a judgment made better by a team of professionals (Mugenda, O.M. and Mugenda, A.G., 1999). The degree of accuracy,

consistency, or stability of test results can be used to determine reliability in quantitative investigations (F. W. Struwig, G. B. Stead, 2001).

(Abera, 2021) conducted study on the state of sustainable urban tourism in Addis Abeba and its challenges. Additionally, (Mong'ina, 2018) investigated the characteristics of park visitors. According to a study on stakeholders' opinions and attitudes about tourism growth in an established destination, the internal consistency of each component was assessed using the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient. A reliable coefficient that is adequate is more than 0.7.

Therefore researcher has selected a reliable and valid measuring scale in order to assess urban parks on sustainable urban tourism dimension the scale comprises 20 items separated into three dimensions namely economic, environmental, and socio-cultural. The Cronbach alpha coefficient for each of these dimensions exceeds 0.7.

3.12 Method of Analysis

The data analysis approaches for quantitative data were : In analysing quantitative data, both descriptive and inferential statistics would be applied. Frequency, percentage, and average mean are drawn from descriptive statistics, and data is presented, arranged, and evaluated by employing frequency. The quantitative data would be evaluated with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The gathered data were coded in MS Excel and analyzed using SPSS 22. First, descriptive statistical methods of means and percentages were employed to describe the results on respondents' perceptions of the community. (Fig 4)

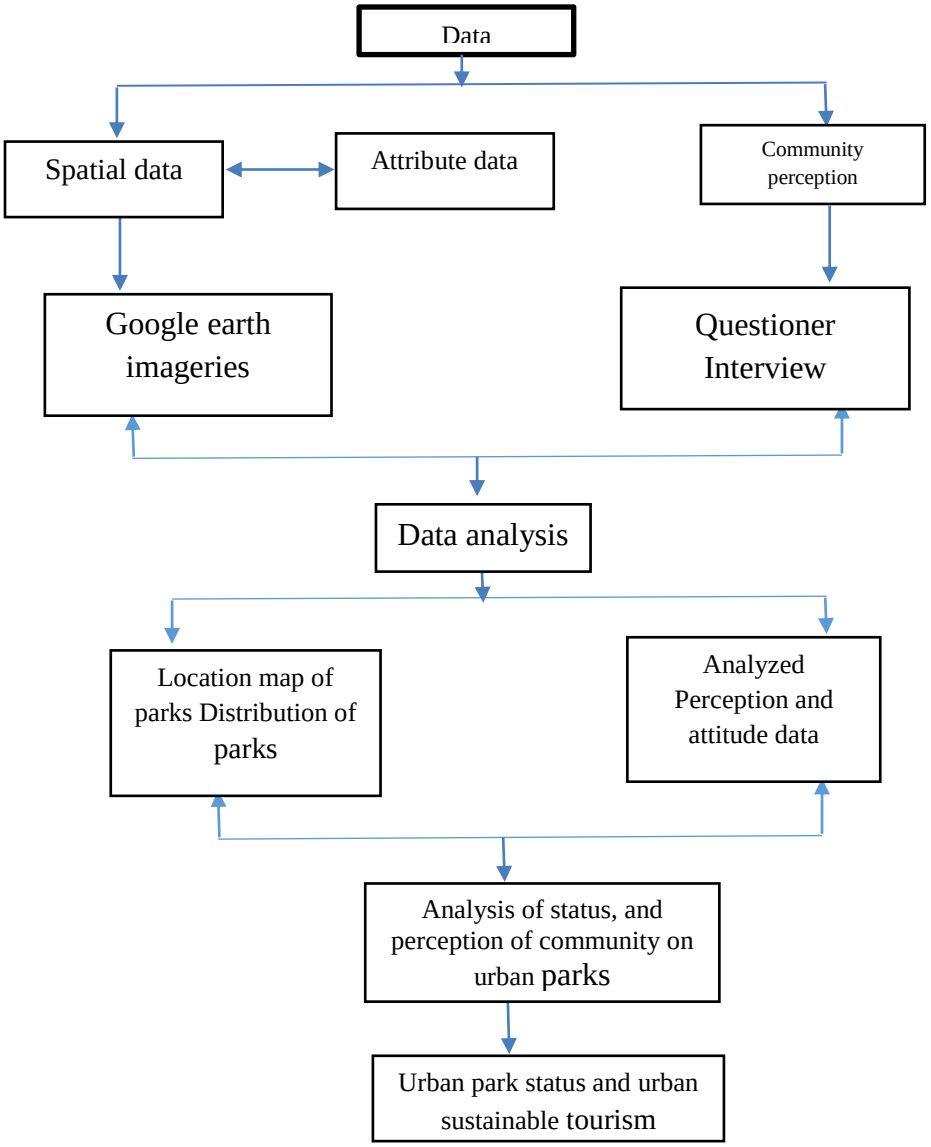


Figure 4: Methodological work Flow

3.13 Ethical considerations

Ethics of a research was the consideration of ethical principles that included different codes of conduct would be addressed by researchers.The researcher adhere to all principles like honesty, objectivity, integrity, carefulness, openness, respect for intellectual property, confidentiality, responsible publication, responsible mentoring, respect for colleagues, social responsibility, non-discrimination, competence, legality, animal care, human subjects protection (Resnik, 2007). Don't use unethical statistical procedures, submit someone else's work as your own, give credit to a coworker for this research without their participation, or do anything else that would be considered unethical. Participants would be informed of the study's objective and given the option to participate or not after taking into consideration the nature of the study. More specifically, the researcher promised participants a succinct explanation of the nature of the study, a description of the activities and duration of participation, a promise that all responses would remain private and anonymous, and an offer to provide comprehensive information about the study in order to obtain ethical clearance.

Chapter Four
Result and Discussion

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research. The findings on the distribution of urban parks within Addis Ababa city and their status, Also demographic, economic, environmental and socio-cultural perception of the community to wards urban park are first presented followed by how these factors influence the urban sustainable tourism. Various activities undertaken in different parks are then presented and finally the findings on challenges encountered in the utilization of the parks are noted.

4.1 Status and Distribution of urban parks

Park distribution may be more limited, mainly in densely populated areas or areas with limited land resources. Evaluating the distribution status of urban parks wants access to specific data and information about a particular city or region. Some of the components to determine the status of the urban park were (Shujin Zhang et al, 2022)

Accessibility: Evaluating how easily accessible parks are to various populations within a city is one part of examining the distribution of urban parks. This involves taking into account the distance between parks and residential areas.

Equity: When evaluating park distribution, one must also consider whether parks are dispersed fairly across various towns and neighborhoods. Guarantee that every citizen has equitable access to green areas, this entails taking into account variables like income levels and socioeconomic position.

Size and Quantity: When analysing distribution, urban park density, and size are crucial considerations. Cities with more parks, distributed across a wider area, tend to give their citizens better access to parks and other green spaces.

Park Quality: A distribution study may also take into account the facilities and quality of urban parks. A pleasant park experience may be facilitated by elements including well-kept amenities, amenity options, and diversified plants.

According to different scholars internationally different countries use various criteria for determining the size of each park and their coverage with the population which is found in the surrounding of the parks. As described in Table 4. The size of each park in different counties varies with the type of park. Also, the number of people who can be served varies as the type of park changes.

According to different scholars internationally different countries use various criteria for determining the size of each parks and their coverage with the population which is found in surrounding of the parks. As described in Table 4. The size of each park in different counties varies with the type of the park. Also the number of peoples can be served varies as the type of park changed.

Table 4: Classification of urban green space in different countries

Country	Source	Type	Size Criteria
United States	National Recreation and Park Association (Mertes and Hall, 1995)	Mini park	0.4–2 ha (1–5 acres)
		Neighborhood park	2–4 ha (5–10 acres)
		Community park	8–20 ha (20–50 acres)
		National resource area, etc.	variable
United Kingdom	Greater London Authority (2016)	Pocket parks	under 0.4 ha (1 acre)
		Small open spaces	under 2 ha (1–5 acres)
		Local parks and open spaces	2 ha (5 acres)
		District parks	20 ha (50 acres)
		Metropolitan Parks	60 ha (150 acres)
		Regional parks	400 ha (1000 acres)
Canada	City of Toronto (2013)	Parkettes	under 0.5 ha (1.2 acres)
		Neighbourhood Parks	over 0.5 ha (1.2 acres)
		Community parks	over 3 ha (7.4 acres)
		District parks	over 5 ha (12.4 acres)
		City parks	over 15 ha (37.1 acres)

Country	Source	Type	Size criteria
Ethiopia	MoUD	Neighborhood Park	0.5 ha (500 m)
		Woreda Park	3 ha (1500 m)
		Sub city Park	8 ha (4000 m)
		City Park	15 ha (6000 m)

Source: Ethiopiam UGI standard

In Ethiopia according to Ethiopia national urban green infrastructure standard Parks should be located within the city so that every inhabitant can reach from his/her home within a maximum distance of: 500 m a neighbourhood park (or a bigger park, or a comparable green open space) of a size of at least 0.3 ha; 1,000 m to 1,500 m a Woreda park (or a bigger park); 4,000 m a Sub-city park (or a bigger park); 6,000 m a City park. According to the standard The parks should have following approximate minimum sizes, carrying capacities and locations:

- A neighborhood park should be around 0.5 ha, can serve up to 5,000 people in a radius of 500 m, with a carrying capacity of 0.1 ha/1,000 pop., and shall be located on local or collector streets, not arterial streets.

- A Woreda Park should be around 3 ha, can serve up to 40,000 people in a radius of 1,000 to 1,500 m, with a carrying capacity of 0.075 ha/1,000 pop., shall be located on local or collector streets, not arterial streets, and should be well accessible by public transport.
- A Sub-city Park should be around 8 ha (sub-city), can serve up to 160,000 people in a radius of 4,000 m, with a carrying capacity of 0.05 ha/1,000 pop., may be located on arterial streets ensuring safe and practical street crossings, and shall be well accessible by public transport.
- A City Park should be more than 15 ha (city), can serve up to 300,000 people in a radius of 6,000 m, with a carrying capacity of 0.05 ha/1,000 pop., may be located on arterial streets ensuring safe and practical street crossings, and shall be well accessible by public transport.

City Park (Enoto Park)

Woreda park (Yeka Park)

Sub City Park (Hamele 19)

Source: field survey photo

4.1.1 Distribution of urban park

The map of the spatial distribution of the green spaces in Addis Ababa for the year 2016 is presented in Figure 6. About 58 % (29,897.7 ha) of the city's land area is built up, 35.6% green space and 6.9% bare land. Of the total area of green space, field crop constitutes 63.9%, plantation forest.4%, institutional forest 4.2%,

riparian vegetation 2.3%, botanic garden 3.8%, vegetable farm 2.3%, scrubland 1.9%, Public Park 0.4% and grassland 0.5%.

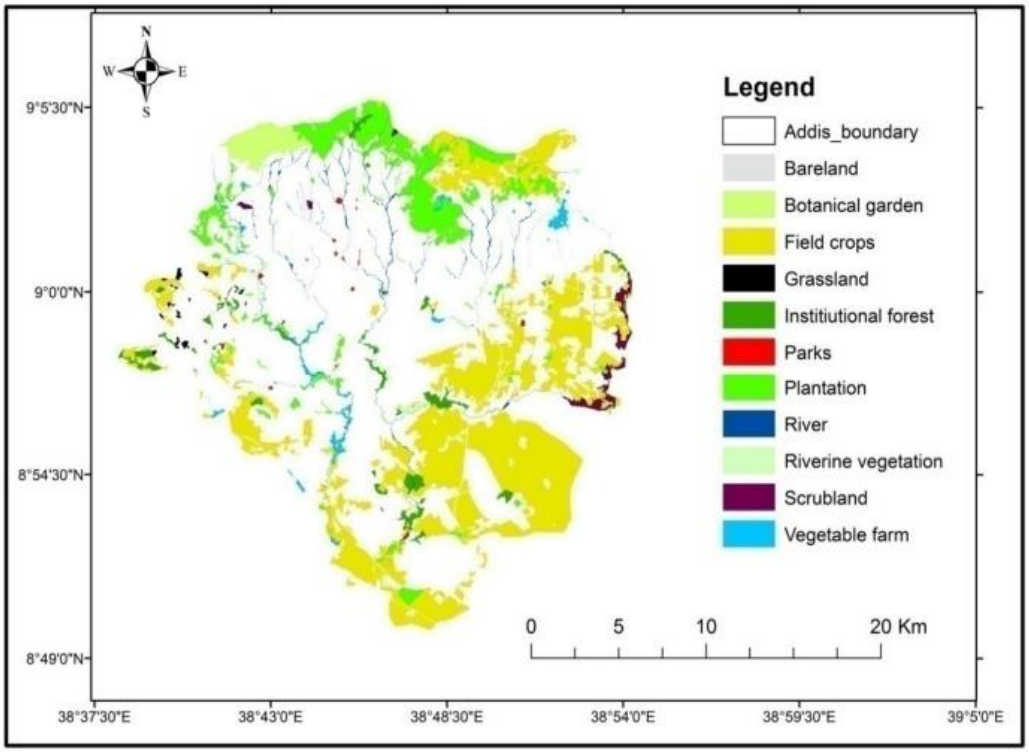


Figure 5: Map of green space distribution in Addis Ababa

Source: Kumelachew Y , 2019

The city administration did not update the spatial data of existing urban parks. Thus, Google earth imagery was used to extract major urban parks location. After generating each park location in Google earth the data imported into GIS environment (ArcGIS 10.8) and the distribution of major parks map which is found within the city boundary was presented as plotted as showed in fig 6.

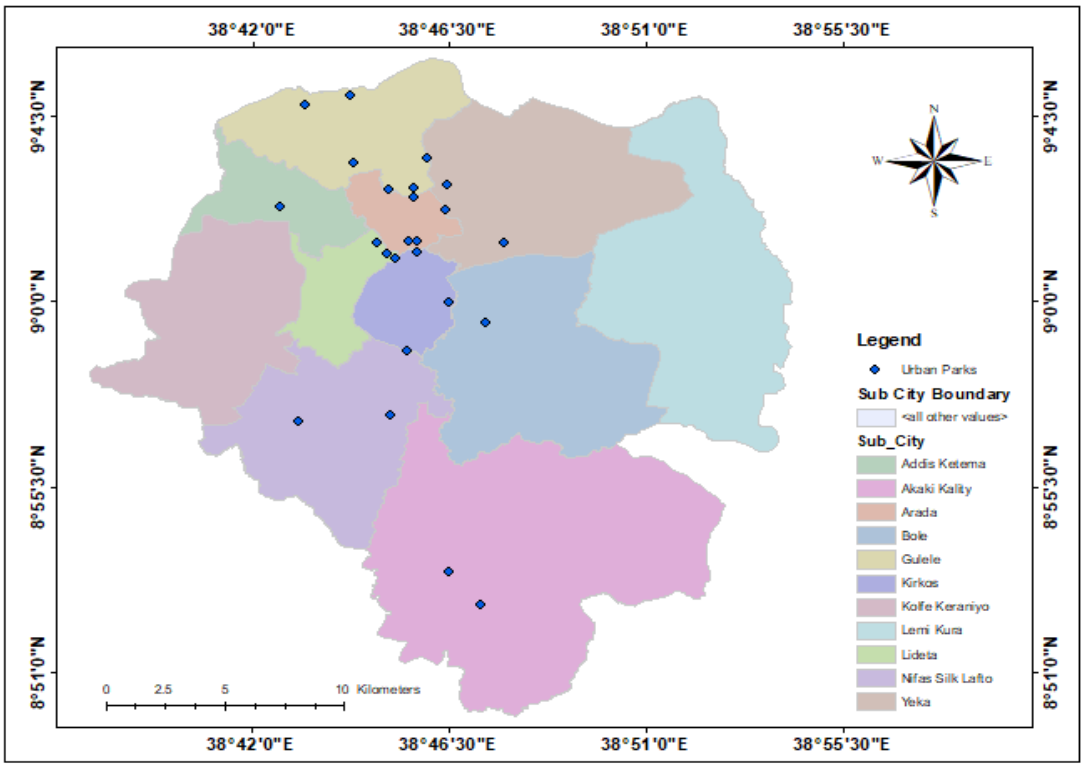


Figure 6: Major urban park distribution of Addis Ababa city

The map which is prepared shows that most of the major parks which are found in the city were concentrated around the central part of Addis Ababa.

Table 5: Major urban parks in Addis Ababa

ID	Name	Sub City	Area m2	Area (ha)	Park category
1	Lion Park	Arada	12985	1.30	Woreda
2	Africa Park	Kirkos	45707	4.57	Sub city
3	Peacock park	Kirkos	51573	5.16	Sub city
4	Bole park	Bole	22100	2.21	Woreda
5	Bihere Tsige park	N/silk	142796	14.28	City
6	Afincho Ber (Ethio korea) park	Guleli	30209	3.02	Woreda
7	Hamele 19 park	Guleli	67968	6.80	Sub city
8	Yeka Park	Yeka	22081	2.21	Woreda
9	Nation Nationality square	N/silk	30545	3.05	Woreda
10	Gola Park	Lideta	9625	0.96	Woreda
11	Ethio Cuba park	Lideta	29803	2.98	Woreda
12	Ambasader Park	Arada	9393	0.94	Woreda
13	Sheger park	Guleli	70000	7.00	Su city

14	Kolfe Park	Kolfe Keranio	20000	2.00	Woreda
15	Debab park	Guleli	8619	0.86	Woreda
16	Gulele Botanical garden	Guleli	7000000	700.00	City
17	Ferensay Park	Yeka	54201	5.42	Sub city
18	Kentiba W/Tsadik Public Park	N/silk	82000	8.20	Sub city
19	Kaleb recreational park	Yeka	5000	0.50	Neighbourhood
20	Entoto Park	Guleli	13000000	1300.00	City
21	Friendship Park	Arada	315000	31.50	City
22	Unity Park	Arada	200000	20.00	City
23	Akaki park	Akaki kality	62518	6.25	Sub city
24	Millinium park	Akaki Kality	4284	0.43	Neighbourhood

Source: Addis Ababa butification and greenery Agency

4.1.2 Status of urban parks using buffer analysis

The use of GIS tools to study the spatial distribution of specific types of urban park tourist attractions has a large number of outcomes, and the research objects are rich. Buffering is one of GIS analysis it is the process of producing one or more zones around selected features, within a pre-specified distance (almost always Euclidean distance) from these features. The resulting buffer is an area thing or series of area objects (typically polygons) that may be automatically merged (dissolved) where they overlap. In many cases the buffer regions are created from a grouping of straight lines and circular arcs centred on the vertices of the convex hull.

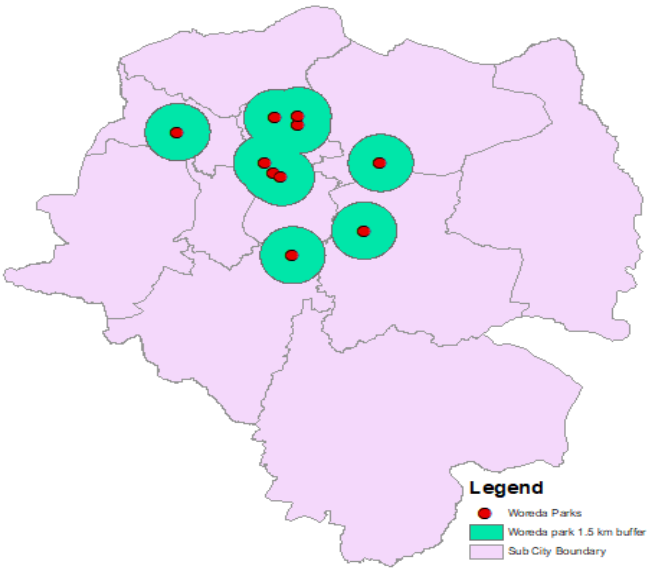
To assess accessibility, a GIS is a vital spatial tool. This research employed a GIS buffer analysis to analyse the distance to the nearest park and the size of its service area. To determine park accessibility using buffer analysis, 1500, 4000, and 6000 m buffer zones were employed.

For this study the analysis uses different park categories which are found in the city. Because each park categories (Table 6) had their own areas which determines the radius for buffer analysis.

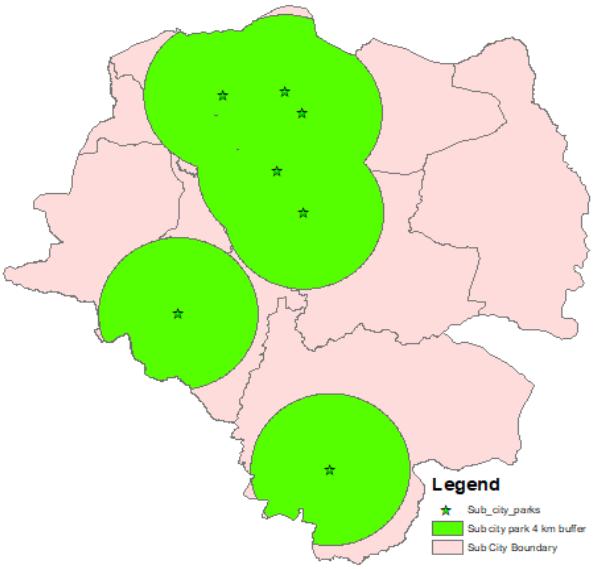
Table 6: Urban Green Infrastructure standard of parks category (UGI standard)

No	Park category	Area coverage(ha)	Expected coverage in radius
1	Neighbourhood	< 0.5	500 m
2	Woreda (10)	0.5 - 3	1.5 km
3	Sub city (7)	3 - 8	4 km
4	City (5)	8	6 km

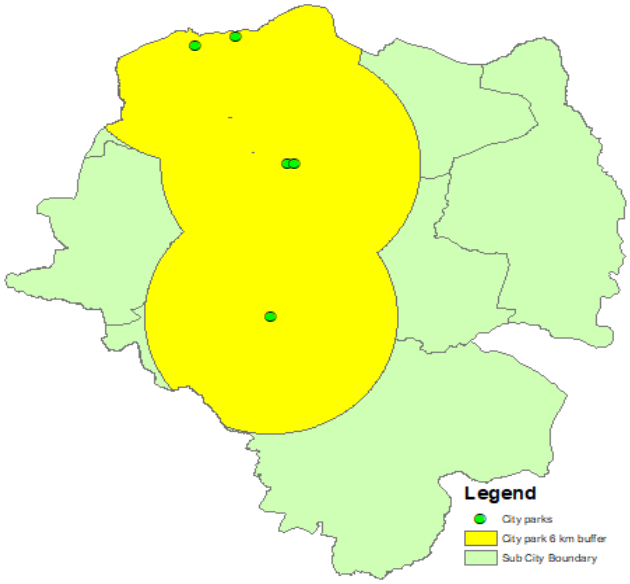
Neighbourhood parks were not considered for this study because their role in sustainable tourism is not significant. Rather as it shown in fig 8 (a, b, c) woreda parks ten (10), Sub city (7) and city level parks were (5) in number respectively were used.



(a). Woreda level parks with 1.5 km buffer



(b). Sub city parks level parks 4 km buffer



(c). City level parks 6km buffer

Figure 7: Buffer analysis of woreda(a), sub city(b) and city level parks(c)

The results of this method indicated that despite the lack of access to different parks in the most city districts of the Addis Ababa, five sub cities are the most deprived partiall and fully in terms of access to the parks.

This sub cities are Yeka, Bole, Kolefe Keranio, Akaki Kality and Lemi Kura.The regions which are found in the central part of the city had the best access situation.This are Arada, Kirkos, Lideta, Addis Ketema and Gulele. Based on the total surface of buffer around the parks, woreda parks covers 4,860 ha (9.3 %), sub city parks covers 21,934 ha (42.18%), city parks 23,113 ha (44.4 %) of the total area of the city which is around 52,000 ha. From this result urban parks which are found in the study area only covers 55 % of the city because the three categories of parks are concentrate in the central part of the city and there is an overlap in buffer coverage also 45% of the total area of the city is suffered from insufficient access to the parks.

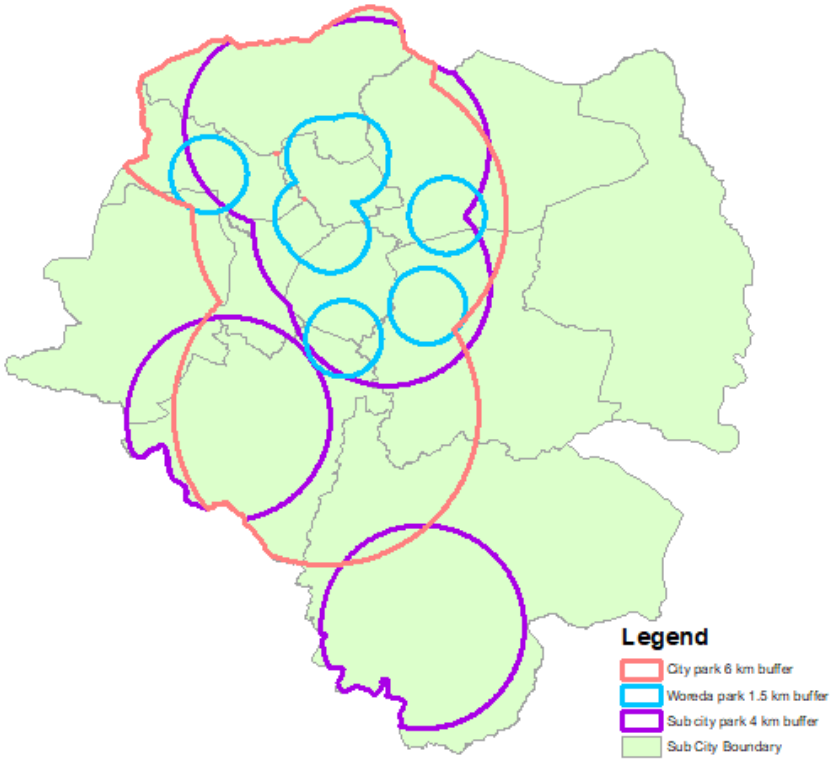


Figure.8 Overlay of parks Buffer analysis

According to (S. Azagew and H. Worku, 2020) the status, accessibility and different determining factors that affect urban greenery infrastructure, which has seldom been assessed before in Addis Ababa city, Ethiopia. Our study yielded four important findings. First, the study examined that components of UGI in the city are destroying at an alarming rate and their distribution is also unequal within the city. Second, the accessibility indicators also revealed that the city residents have no sufficient UGI access such as recreational parks and the large portion of the city population has no access to UPs within the minimum walking distance thresholds. Thus, the cityneeds more additional park acreage to fulfil the current demand.

4.2 Demographic and Socio-economic characterstices of the Participants

Age, geneder, educational level, occupation, number of families, and length of stay in the study area were some of the social demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the participants studied. The economic, environmental, and sociocultural effects of urban parks on the community were also examined about the community. It was important to look into these individual park user factors because they can help park managers plan better and more effectively to increase park use. (Ghandehari, E., Ghafouri F., Ganjooe A. and Zarei A., 2012)

4.2.1 Age of the Participants

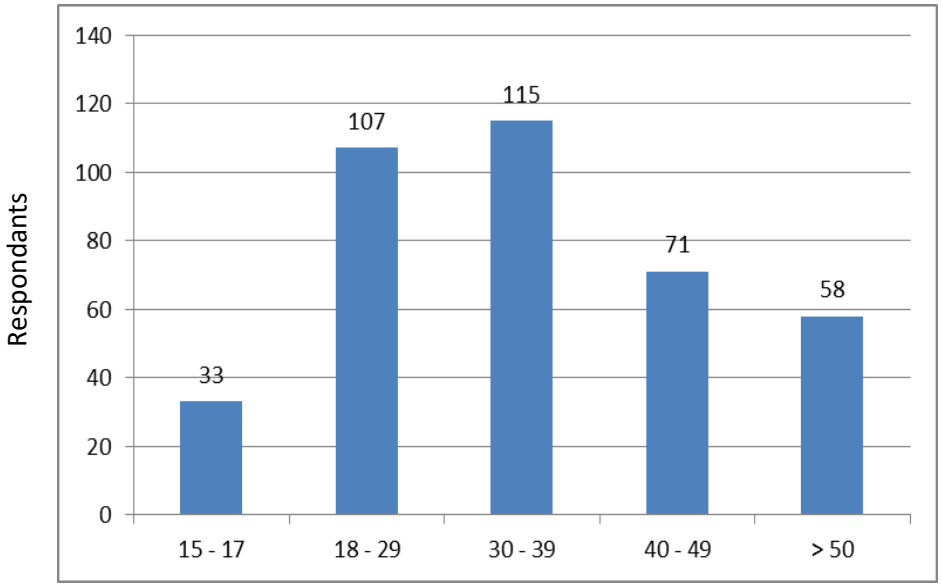
A total of 415 survey questionnaires were distributed to community's who are found around selected three parks in Addis Ababa City. From a total of 415 distributed questionnaires, 384 were analysed in this study. Participants were asked to indicate their ages in years. The participant's ages were then divided into age groups from 15-17 years, 18-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years and over 50 years. The largest age category was 30-39 years account for 29.9%, the next largest age category was 18-29 years that accounted for 27.9%. The third category age groups 40-49 years that accounted for 18.5% the fourth category which accounted 15.1% was the age category of over 50 years and final age group was 15-17 which accounted 8.6%. (Table 7)

Table 7: Age of the participants in Addis Ababa city

Age (years)	**Frequencies**	**Percentage**
15-17	33	8.6
18-29	107	27.9
30-39	115	29.9
40-49	71	18.5
Over 50	58	15.1
Total	384	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

When the three parks were compared in terms of the age of the community participated in the questioner, they were most likely to be visited by participants of age group 18-39 years (Figure 9).



Source: Fieldwork, 2023

Figure 9: Age of the respondents in different parks in Addis Ababa city

4.2.2 Gender of the Participants

Data on the gender of the participants indicated that Females were more likely participated in the study than males. Females accounted for 57.3 % of the participant while males accounted for 42.7 % (Table 8). These findings show females are more associated with urban parks but their role is minimal us compared males.

Table 8: Gender of the participants in Addis Ababa City

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	164	42.7	42.7	42.7
	Female	220	57.3	57.3	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

4.2.3 Educational background of participant

The education levels of the community participated was divided according to the years of schooling. They included; read and write primary school, secondary school, Level I-V, diploma level, first degree level and the post-graduate level.

Table 7 shows the education of the respondents. Accordingly, most of the respondents were diploma and university graduates. A large percentage of respondents (21.4%) have a BA/BSC degree also diploma and level I-V together (25%) have while approximately (7.6%) have above MBA/MSC degree.

Table 9: Educational level of the participants in Addis Ababa City

Educational Level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Read and Write	51	13.3	13.3	13.3
Elementary	48	12.5	12.5	25.8
Hign school	78	20.3	20.3	46.1
Level I - V	49	12.8	12.8	58.9
BA/BSC	82	21.4	21.4	80.2
Diploma	47	12.2	12.2	92.4
MBA/MSC Above	29	7.6	7.6	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

4.2.4 Occupation of the Participants

Occupation was taken to be the main source of livelihood for the community. In this study, the community were grouped into five occupational groups. They included; private, public servant, non-governmental organization(NGO), unemployed and other. Private were those involved in personal businesses, for example, broker, shoe shine, coffee maker and other activities lead by the person itself. Public servant was those are hired at governmental office from lower unto top managerial level. Participants who were hired in local and international organizations were grouped in Non-governmental organization (NGO). Respondents who were grouped under other were they had a job but it is difficult to grouped in neither of above groups while the unemployed were those that were unwaged and were not involved in any of the above income generating activities.

Table 10: Occupation of the participants

Occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Private	121	31.5	31.5	31.5
	Public servant	104	27.1	27.1	58.6
	NGO	29	7.6	7.6	66.1
	Other	86	22.4	22.4	88.5
	Unemployed	44	11.5	11.5	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

From the analyses, the private accounted for 31.5%, public servants 27.1%, those who were working in non-governmental organization accounted for 7.6 %, the unemployed persons represented 11.5% of the community while the other jobs accounted for 22.4% as shown in table 10 and figure10).

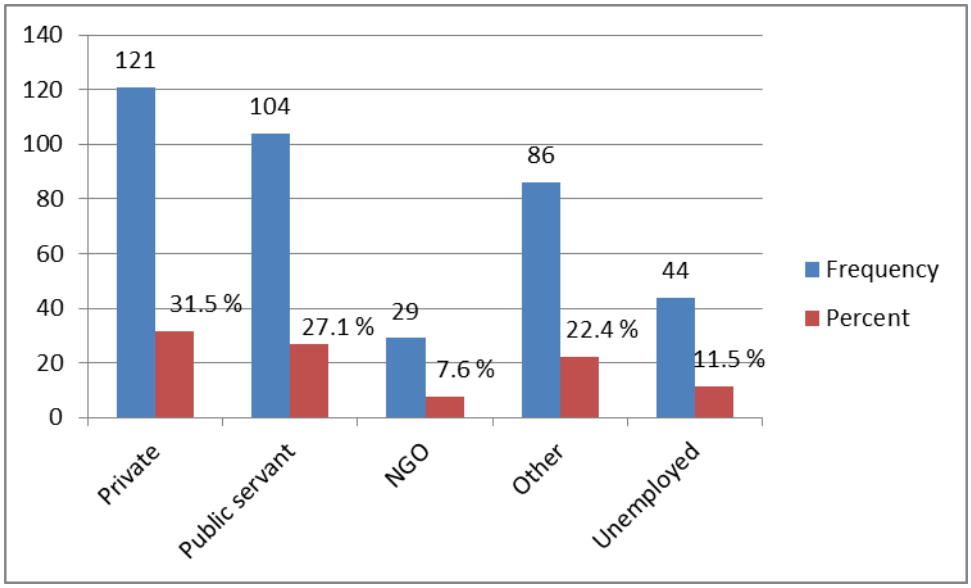


Figure 10: occupation of the respondents

4.3 Reliability analysis of urban park

The dependability of the data collecting tools utilized to obtain data was evaluated using the Cronbach Alpha test. Table 11 shows, In three dimensions, the Cronbach Alpha values for the characteristics of economic, environmental and socio cultural contribution to urban park were 0.829, 0.726, and 0.734, respectively. The

appendices section contains information about the test value in detail. As a result, each variable was taken into consideration for further research, and the scale's outcome was determined to be internally trustworthy because the values were higher than the required minimum of 0.70.

Table 11: Number of determinants, attributes and Cronbach's Alpha value

Urban park determination variables	**Number of attributes**	**Cronbach's Alpha value**	**Name of the scholar/s who developed the scale, year)**
Economic	**8**	**0.829**	Abebayhu abera (2021)
Environmental	**6**	**0.726**	Abebayhu abera (2021)
Socio-Cultural	**6**	**0.734**	Abebayhu abera (2021)
Total	**20**		Judith Mong'ina Ochengo (B.Ed) (JULY, 2018)
Overall reliability analysis	**0.879**		Name of the scholar/s who developed the scale, year)

4.4 The perception of Community on urban park

The perception of the community on urban parks can vary depending on a range of circumstances, such as the park's location, amenities, and maintenance. Generally, urban parks are viewed as valuable community assets that provide a range of benefits, including chances for recreation, relaxation, and sociability. However, some community members may have worries about safety and security in urban parks, particularly in regions with high crime rates. Others may believe that the park is not well-maintained or that it does not offer enough amenities to fulfill their demands.

To address these concerns, it is necessary for park administrators and community leaders to connect with local citizens and solicit their feedback on park design, programming, and maintenance. This can assist guarantee that the park fits the needs and expectations of the community and develops a sense of ownership and pride among local inhabitants. Overall, urban parks may play an important role in improving community health and well-being, but it is crucial to address any concerns or issues that may develop to ensure that the park is a safe, inviting, and pleasurable area for all.

4.4.1 Community perception on Economic impacts of urban park

The perception of urban park contribution scale within this section, specific consideration is to investigative

the perception of the respondents about the potential economic environmental, and socio-cultural contribution of urban park. In this research, as shown in table 12 the summative mean score for perceived economic contribution is 3.39. The economic contribution of urban park as perceived by respondents.

Table 12: Community Perceptions of Urban Tourism Economic Impacts.

Community perception on Economic impacts of urban parks	**Community response**								
	Frequency and percent	**Strongly Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Strongly Agree**	**total**	**The overall Mean**	**Standard deviation**
An urban park has a positive impact on income generation.	Frequency	13	41	34	188	108	384	3.88	1.044
	Percent	3.4	10.7	8.9	49.0	28.1	100.0		
urban parks attracts more investment to the local community	Frequency	30	83	66	148	57	384	3.31	1.19
	Percent	7.8	21.6	17.2	38.5	14.8	100.0		
Park attracts more creating potential of new business for their surrounded area	Frequency	25	84	58	141	76	384	3.14	1.213
	Percent	6.5	21.9	15.1	36.7	19.8	100.0		
The living standards of community increase more rapidly because of the parks revenues	Frequency	74	141	47	95	27	384	2.64	1.24
	Percent	19.3	36.7	12.2	24.7	7.0	100.0		
Parks creates new markets for local products	Frequency	55	112	80	99	38	384	2.88	1.228
	percent	14.3	29.2	20.8	25.8	9.9	y		
Parks has created jobs for community	Frequency	48	101	59	130	46	384	3.07	1.257
	percent	12.5	26.3	15.4	33.9	12.0	100.0		
The parks entrance fee is fair for community's	Frequency	12	23	41	95	213	384	4.023	1.063
	percent	3.1	6.0	10.7	24.7	55.5	100.0		
Urban park is good for community economic development	Frequency	15	36	65	201	67	384	3.7	0.992
	percent	3.9	9.4	16.9	52.3	17.4	100		

Source: Researcher finding

According to table 12, 28.1% of community respondent strongly agreed and 49% of the respondent agreed that the urban park has a positive impact on income generation, while 10.7 % of respondents disagree and 3.4% of the community strongly disagree on a positive impact of urban park on income generation, and 8.9% were neutral. Moreover, respondents perceived urban park to have a positive impact on income generation, according to the mean result (M=3.88).

According to table 12, 53.4% of the community respondents has information with the fact that park attracts investment in the city, whereas 29.4% of the respondents disagreed and 17.2% number of respondents were neutral in their response. Next to the mean mean result of (M=3.31) disclosed that the respondents agreed with urban parks to the city due to tourism development.

According to table 12, 56.5% of the community respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban park attracts people to the city. However 28.4% of the respondents disagree with the statement. 15.1% of respondents were neutral in their responses. Moreover the average result (M=3.14) disclosed that the overview was agreed upon by the majority of respondents.
According to table 12, 31.8% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that living standards are increasing because of urban park. However 56% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagree and 12.2% responded neutrally. Furthermore, the average result is (M=2.64).

According to table 12, 35.7% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that tourism causes an increase in urban parks creates new market for local products. 43.5% of the respondents disagreed and 20.8% were neutral in their response. Furthermore, the mean result is (M=2.88) revealed that urban tourism creates market for local products.

According to table 12, 45.8% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks had created job for community, 38.8% of the respondents disagreed and 15.4% were neutral in their response. Moreover the mean result (M=3.07) Shows that park has created a new jobs for the community.

According to table12, 80.2% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed parks entrance fee is fair for community. 9.1% of the respondents disagreed and 10.7% were neutral in their response. Furthermore, the mean result M=4.023 Shows that park conducive to the economic development of the city.

According to table 12, 69.7% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the urban parks good for community economic development, 13.3% of the respondents disagreed and 16% were neutral in their response. Furthermore, the aggregate mean result for perceived economic impact is (M=3.70).

4.4.2 Community perception on Environmental impacts of urban park

The environment is an important domain for societal well-being and mind-refreshment. Parks are also the city's lungs. The good impact of the environment was acknowledged by scholars.

Human health, psychology, and the environment are all interconnected in a circle, and individuals interact with nature as both agents and patients. And the involvement of human psychology and society in environmental concerns based on degraded nature–human connections in metropolitan areas. (L. Semenova,O. Bunakov and L. Puryzhova, 2020) Ecosystem services given by urban green spaces range from the maintenance of biodiversity to the regulation of urban climate. Urban settings frequently differ from rural ones in terms of solar intake, rainfall patterns, and temperature. Solar radiation, air temperature, wind speed and relative humidity fluctuate greatly due to the constructed environment in cities (Heidt and Neef, 2008).

Green spaces that feature good connectivity and act as “wildlife corridors” or function as “urban forests”, can maintain viable populations of species that would otherwise disappear from built environments (Haq, S. M. A., , 2011). Regional green space is based on the preservation and optimization of natural biological systems and refers to large-scale continuous suburban green space..

Table 13: Community Perceptions of urban park in Environment Impacts

Community perception on Environmental impacts of urban park	**Community response**								
	Frequency and percent	**Strongly Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Strongly Agree**	**total**	**The overall Mean**	**Standard deviation**
An urban park has more positive environmental effects to moderate the heat.	Frequency	2	1	19	217	145	384	4.31	.625
	Percent	.5	.3	4.9	56.5	37.8	100.0		
Urban parks decrease the urban pollution	Frequency	2	8	35	221	118	384	4.16	.710
	Percent	.5	2.1	9.1	57.6	30.7	100.0		
Urban parks decrease the urban noise	Frequency	5	10	63	192	114	384	4.04	.826
	Percent	1.3	2.6	16.4	50.0	29.7	100.0		
Urban parks provides	Frequency	1	13	45	217	108	384	4.09	.742

an incentive for the conservation of natural resource	Percent	.3	3.4	11.7	56.5	28.1	100.0		
Urban parks decreases the traffic congestion in the city	Frequency	20	34	101	139	90	384	3.64	1.092
	percent	5.2	8.9	26.3	36.2	23.4	100.0		
Urban parks increases natural lands ecological protection value	Frequency	4	11	45	183	141	384	4.16	.818
	percent	1.0	2.9	11.7	47.7	36.7	100.0		

Source: Researcher finding

According to table 13 most of the community 56.5% respondent strongly agreed and 37.8% of the respondent agreed that the urban park has a positive impact on environmental effects, while insignificant number of respondents 0.5% and 0.3% of the community disagree and strongly disagree respectively on a positive impact of urban park on environmental effect, and 4.9% were neutral. Moreover, respondents perceived urban park to have a positive impact on environmental support, according to the mean result (M=4.31).

According to table 13, 88.3% of the community respondents agreed urban parks decrease the urban pollution in the city, whereas 2.6% of the respondents disagreed and 9.1% number of respondents were neutral in their response. The mean result of (M=4.31) disclosed that the respondents agreed with urban parks contribution pollution reduction.

According to table 13, 79.7% of the community respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban park decreases urban noise to the city. However 3.9% of the respondents disagree with the statement. 16.4% of respondents were neutral in their responses. Additionally the average result (M=4.04) disclosed that the overview was agreed upon by the majority of respondents.

According to table 13, 84.6% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks are an incentive for conservation of natural resources. However 3.6% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagree and 11.7% responded neutrally. Furthermore, the average result is (M=4.09).

According to table 13, 59.6% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks the traffic congestion in the city. 14.1% of the respondents disagreed and 26.3% were neutral in their response. Furthermore, the mean result is (M=3.64) revealed that urban parks creates better environment by decreasing traffic congestion in the city.

According to table 13, 84.4% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks had increase

natural lands ecological protection, 3.9% of the respondents disagreed and 11.7% were neutral in their response. Moreover the mean result (M=4.16) Shows that urban park has better advantage in protection of natural land ecological value.

4.4.3 Community perception on Socio cultural impacts of urban park

Urban parks can have a significant socio-cultural contribution to the communities they serve. Here are some ways in which urban parks can contribute to the socio-cultural fabric of a community: Social interaction: Urban parks provide a space for people to interact and socialize with each other, fostering a sense of community and belonging. Cultural events: Urban parks can host cultural events such as music festivals, art exhibitions, and food fairs, providing opportunities for people to celebrate and share their cultural heritage. Health and well-being: Urban parks provide a space for people to engage in physical activity, promoting health and well-being. Education and learning: Urban parks can provide educational opportunities for people of all ages, such as nature walks, bird watching, and historical tours. Environmental awareness: Urban parks can raise awareness about environmental issues and promote sustainable practices, encouraging people to become more environmentally conscious.

The perception of the socio-cultural contribution of urban parks can vary depending on the community. Some communities may view urban parks as a vital part of their social and cultural identity, while others may not place as much value on them. It is important for park managers to engage with the community and understand their needs and perceptions to ensure that urban parks are meeting the needs of the community they serve.

Table 14: Community Perceptions of urban park in socio cultural Impacts

Community perception on Socio cultural impacts of urban park	**Community response**								
	Frequency and percent	**Strongly Disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neutral**	**Agree**	**Strongly Agree**	**total**	**The overall Mean**	**Standard deviation**
Urban parks has positive social contribution's	Frequency	7	11	34	235	97	384	4.05	.787
	Percent	1.8	2.9	8.9	61.2	25.3	100.0		
Urban park promotes socio cultural exchange	Frequency	10	37	79	190	68	384	3.70	.957
	Percent	2.6	9.6	20.6	49.5	17.7	100.0		

Park development helps people to understand different civilization	Frequency	15	89	111	117	52	384	3.27	1.080
	Percent	3.9	23.2	28.9	30.5	13.5	100.0		
Parks have a role in social and cultural experience as well as the development of local art	Frequency	15	97	98	125	49	384	3.25	1.089
	Percent	3.9	25.3	25.5	32.6	12.8	100.0		
Parks create opportunity to commercializes the local tradition between community's	Frequency	29	102	89	116	48	384	3.14	1.164
	percent	7.6	26.6	23.2	30.2	12.5	100.0		
Urban Parks promotes better understanding between people create a better chance for peoples understanding	Frequency	7	62	73	175	67	384	3.61	1.011
	percent	1.8	16.1	19.0	45.6	17.4	100.0		

Source: Researcher finding

According to table 14, 61.2% respondent strongly agreed and 25.3% of the respondent agreed that the urban park has a positive impact on social contribution, while 4.7% respondents of the community disagree on a positive impact of urban park on socio cultural contribution, and 8.9% were neutral. Also, respondents perceived urban park to have a positive impact socio cultural interaction, according to the mean result (M=4.05).

According to table 14, 67.2% of the community respondents agreed urban parks encourages socio cultural exchange in the city, whereas 12.2% of the respondents disagreed and 20.6% number of respondents were neutral in their response. The mean result of (M=3.70) disclosed that the respondents agreed with urban parks contribution in socio cultural exchange.

According to table 14, 44% of the community respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban park helps people to understand different civilization. However 27.1% of the respondents disagree with the statement.

28.9% of respondents were neutral in their responses. Moreover the average result (M=3.27) disclosed that the overview was agreed upon by the majority of respondents.

According to table 14, 45.3% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks have a role in social cultural experience as well as the development of local art. However 29.2% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagree and 25.5% responded neutrally. Also, the average result is (M=3.25).

According to table 14, 42.7% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks create opportunity to commercialization the local tradition between communities. 34.1% of the respondents disagreed and 23.2% were neutral in their response. Furthermore, the mean result is (M=3.14) revealed that urban parks creates opportunity to commercialization the local tradition between societies.

According to table 14, 63% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that urban parks promotes better understanding between people create a better chance for peoples understanding, 18% of the respondents disagreed and 19% were neutral in their response.
Furthermore the mean result (M=3.61) Shows that urban park has promotes better understanding between people create a better chance for peoples understanding.

4.5 Contribution of urban park to sustainable urban tourism

It could be said that parks are currently well utilized in the system of urban planning and land use within the city. The infrastructure of parks enables many visitor types, including tourists, to discover something they enjoy and spend a lot of time in the park. Parks with green spaces and water features that are kept up well help megacities significantly improve their environmental conditions, which make the area more appealing to both locals and tourists. The fact that the environmental element, commercial concerns, and the local community are all included proves that contemporary urban parks can and ought to act as the main engines of sustainable development in contemporary cities. One of the key draws for visitors, along with other city attractions, is the established park network.

4.5.1 Determining the Contribution of urban parks to sustainable urban tourism

Urban parks don't just offer locals a place for recreation these green areas will be used by locals as well as out-of-town guests. In other situations, particularly prominent parks like Entoto Park in Addis Ababa are even significant tourist destinations. It’s the pillar and pioneer of park projects. The contributions of urban parks are to maintain and improve urban sustainable tourism. As park managers and government stakeholders perceive urban park is obvious it is the backbone of the city’s sustainability and sustainable urban tourism.

Urban parks are intended to be places of solace, recreation, and community fun on the other hand it has an economic contribution to the country and communities.

1. According to the Entoto manager's response the status of urban parks are recently "Good" in *the* case of Addis Ababa. Significantly the status of urban parks is supported by *"Government attention and intervention to in different aspects by building, budgeting, infrastructure, and community-based activities by creating a new job design and opportunity. On the other hand, the status of the park is good in terms of area coverage design, beauty, landscape interior, and exterior. As a new park, a lot of things prioritize for Entoto Park fortunately it can be a model for other city parks in the city. In general, a country-level urban park doesn't mean a good status and not yet achieved sustainable urban tourism. So it needs much work in the future to attain the goal of sustainable urban tourism of the city".*

   Another response is about the awareness of sustainable urban tourism, replayed "Yes"
   "And stated the relationship between urban parks and sustainable urban tourism is two sides of the same coin. They go simultaneously in urban sustainability and well-being liveability. One of the important ingredients for sustainable urban tourism is urban parks".

   Next, *"the key solution to make parks more attractive and visited by outbound and inbound tourist's parks interior and exterior infrastructure is matter as a recreational center. It should be fascinated by different indigenous artifacts, handmade cultural ornaments, fair entrance fees near the city as much as possible, and so on".*

   "To enhance parks services for sustainable urban tourism government intervention matters more and it needs to work hard according to international park standards, urban green infrastructure rules and regulations and special budgeting, frequent customer handling training for employees, and promoting city parks.
   Generally, as I mentioned above parks and sustainable urban tourism is two sides of the same coin. Parks contribute economic, environmental, and sociocultural benefits at the city level that helps peoples more beneficiaries. In this case, it helps well-being and enhances liveability that creates outstanding city parks and directly boosts human being-based sustainable urban tourism in a development scenario.
   On the other hand park development and human development should be implemented simultaneously. A standard city project includes community benefits in different aspects. Urban city objective is beyond

recreation in this case Enoto Park created job opportunities for more than 3500 community employees. If the community believes in that park as a stakeholder it comes easily maintain sustainable urban tourism."

2. According to the Hamle 19 manager *"The status of* ***the*** *urban park* ***was*** *recently "Good". Fortunately, the park was the recreational center of Empress Menen, wife of Haile Selassie, in previous times and it became a national park in 1975. The park's status is nice a flora and grassland-looking Weddings are quite popular inside the compound. As I mentioned the park is providing different services but the park exists as per the previous stats and there is no new modernized touch. So it needs more attention on the greenery".*

   Another response is about the awareness of sustainable urban tourism, replayed *"Yes "*
   "And claimed park is the most important potential input so that I definitely agree and believe for sustainable urban tourism generally parks have a vital role. And there is a liaison with the Addis Ababa Culture and art tourism bureau inscribed in the tourist attraction area and they promote it by using different artistic activities".

   Next *"The key solution to make parks more attractive is the intervention of the government have a vital role in terms of renewal and maintenance of park materials. Accordingly by enhancing park service for sustainable urban tourism urban parks services have taken a lion's share. While the parks service improves over time it's directly connected to sustainable urban tourism*
   Lastly, urban parks and sustainable urban tourism are very important to city development both are interconnecting each other's to improve the community's lifestyle both should be insuring at the city level".

3. According to the yeka park manager's response, *"The status of the park is ''poor'' especially, it's located in the hub of the city and has many accesses to arrive into the park. But the park's interior infrastructure and many things need to should be improved very well. There are a lot of tasks would implement in terms of developing the current park status".*

   "Urban Park has an input for urban tourism and has a major significance for community and government benefits. Thus it has a linkage with each other to improve country-wide tourism activities, especially at the city level.

   Next, the key solutions to make parks more attractive are the intervention of government is a vital role in terms of restoration and maintenance of park materials. The parks should need special attention to attract as

a recreational center and well designed. So the overall design, the cleanliness, the way of service providing and service facility should be pleasant to visit.

Generally, the relationship between urban parks and urban tourism is very high and it is difficult to see separately. Both are the pillars of the tourism sector".

4.5.2 The contribution of governmental Organizations on urban parks for sustainable urban tourism

Standardized urban life is a problem for Addis Ababa dwellers, largely the result of unwise urban development policies and programs (UN-Habitat, 2007). Slum and squatter settlements become more dominant than the planned ones. Paradoxically, the city has practiced very small designed advancement to date, Gebeyehu Ayenew (June 2014)

Nowadays a number of urban parks arise from government initiatives and interventions to make urban parks one of the pillars of sustainable urban tourism inputs by using that were previously owned by, royalty or the gifts given by people, available to the public. This is the case of the famous activities whose name literally means animal garden, parks memorial gardens recreational child playground since my own observation and the manager's perception is partially similar.

In every country, Capital City becomes one of the tourist destinations. The capital city is mostly growing fast and becoming a centre of every activity such as business, pleasure, and consumption. Urban Tourism is a trip to cities or places with high population density. WTO (2012) Park and green areas are part of the recreation and relaxation element.

In Addis Ababa, Local Government starts to build public parks to support urban tourism considering even so but it is not yet built new city parks or existing parks undertaking to standardize and sufficient urban parks. However, nowadays tourists have become watchful and look for unique experiences. Building a public park is considered a public space that has to be open and accessible to everyone. Public Park gives many benefits to urban residents, such as physical activities, and psychological and social Cloutier et al (2016). Besides of that Public Park also has an advantage such as an urban environment, space for recreation, and a place for.

In this research, the government intervention relate to urban park development by the Addis Ababa City Administration River Basis and green area development and administration agency (ACARGADA)

As the statement of the Agency's communication and information personnel representative the status of an urban park in Addis Ababa is *"Good" "A lot of tasks are implemented at the city level in the park development greenery, restoration of the Park especially on park beautification and greenery is totally the responsibility of the agency. As a capital city and African Union City there is not yet implements a mega city beautification project sufficiently. Entoto, friendship, Africa, is a good exemplification and symbol but it needs continuous commitment"*

"The liaisons of urban park development undertaken by Addis Ababa City Beautification & Green Area Development Administration Agency (AABGDAA) and Addis Ababa culture art and tourism bureau (AACATB) urban greenery and park development in terms of beautification and related issues are monitored by agencies (AABGDAA). Also, a tourism bureau (AACATB) is following up and monitoring memorial parks. It directly supports sustainable urban tourism. Also, it creates job opportunities for the community, especially the agency side. Also, the tourism bureau communication personnel definitely agree the nexus is high and we sign a memorandum of understanding on urban park development to share the responsibilities of each major two task for greenery development and related tasks preserving and monitoring city parks."

Lastly, according to Addis Ababa city administration Public Park and management corporation's "*main role is in terms of urban park development the corporation has made the city's public entertainment places and parks to be best in terms of service standards and quality. It's essentially supported for sustainable urban tourism. Previously the corporation is one part of (AABGDAA) recently it received ten income-generated parks from the previous one the parks revenue and overall administrative issues managed by the corporation." The rest parks still now exist and are managed under the Addis Ababa City Beautification & Green Area Development Administration Agency (AABGDAA)*

4.6 Discussion

This research aims to map and analyse the status of the park development in Addis Ababa. Different country uses various ways of classifying urban park category depending on the width of country. This category has its own dimension of coverage on the given land. According to literatures that I assessed there is no international standard width for urban parks. The size and shape of urban parks can vary widely depending on local regulations, available space, and the needs of the community. However, there are some general guidelines that can be used to determine appropriate park size and lax yout. And GIS can help in analysing the spatial distribution of parks and their proximity to residential areas, and other amenities. For example, according to Pakistan parks standard the community, city and Metropolitan parks covers an area of 1.2 km, 3.2 km and 8 km radius respectively of coverage of the city (Shabir Hussain Khahro**,** et.al 2023). So when we come to our study in Addis Ababa woreda, sub city and city parks cover an area of 1.5 km, 4 km and 6 km radius respectively of the city. The research tries to examine urban park category coverage of study area and 55% of the city has an access for one of the category of urban parks. The rest 45% of the city part didn't have an access of urban parks near to their residence.

Also this research aimed to assess the perception and attitude of the community on the contribution of urban parks. Urban parks are one of the most important components of cities and they have had an evolving role in the life of city residence Mohammad et al (2013). This refers urban parks have economic, sociocultural, and environmental benefit for communities. Based on the study the perception and attitude of the community on the economic contribution of urban park is good. This indicates the community is somewhat economically beneficial from urban parks and they believe for future to get an opportunity of work and benefit from urban parks. The same as economic benefits the respondents also has believe that socio cultural interaction around sparks are good and needs to be encouraged. Based on the perception of the community socio cultural contribution of urban parks were not as it expected and it needs to be considering in the future. The respondents also have a positive opinion of urban park contribution on environment. An urban park decreases the temperature, decrease pollution and noise of urban centres. This can give as city centres to be confortable for the residents.

Lastly, the research tries to determine the contribution of urban parks to sustainable urban tourism. Starting from above discussions one of the criteria of sustainable urban tourism is accessibility and Equitable distribution of urban parks within the city is mandatory (Shabir Hussain Khahro, 2023). The research result shows there is shortage of urban parks in the city. This can result difficulty in attaining sustainable urban

tourism. Also the perception and attitude of the community shows there is a huge contribution of urban parks in economic, environmental and socio cultural interaction of the community. This can gives base for sustainable urban tourism. Urban parks are the crucial components, to contribute in different ways to the quality of human welfare, sustainable green city and sustainable urban tourism. The presence of urban parks is improving city tourism and enhancing sustainable urban tourism as well as. As described (Mohammad Mehdi Sadeghian, 2013) Urban parks are one of the most important components of cities and they have had an evolving role in the life of city residence. This role has ranged from relief the city to the mediator between humans and nature. On the other hand at the side of governmental stakeholders most of the key informants described when the status of urban parks improved and if the government gives special attention the contribution of urban park to sustainable urban tourism will increase.

Chapter Five
Conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Urban park allocation is a common problem across urban centres: it must be accessible by all social groups without segregation. It is shown that there is also a lack of appropriate urban green infrastructure approaches. Spatial distribution and access to urban parks have great importance in sustainable urban tourism development. The government should not only increase the number of parks, but they should also improve the spatial distribution pattern. According to this study around 55% of the community has an access to urban parks and 45% of the city dwellers are far from parks. Also those who have accesses of urban parks also a problem getting benefit from urban parks. The access and the spatial distribution of urban parks have a mutual impact on each other to enhance and ensuring sustainable urban tourism..

Urban parks play an important role in sustainable urban development. They provide a range of environmental, social, and economic benefits that contribute to the overall sustainability of cities. From an environmental perspective, urban parks can help to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing the urban heat island effect, improving air quality, and reducing storm water runoff. They also provide habitat for wildlife and help to preserve biodiversity in urban areas. The study shows above 80% percent of the respondents agreed on the contribution of urban park to sustainable tourism and From a social perspective, urban parks provide opportunities for recreation, exercise, and social interaction, which can improve physical and mental health. They also provide a sense of community and can help to promote social cohesion and reduce crime and also the study shows around 60 % of the respondents agreed on the contribution of urban park in socio cultural interaction. The last one economic perspective, urban park can increase property values and attract businesses and tourists to the area. And the study shows around 55% of the community supports economic contribution of urban parks but this percent includes those who agreed by considering future benefit of urban parks to the community even though they are not benefited this time.

In summary, urban parks are an important component of sustainable urban tourism. They provide a range of benefits that contribute to the environmental, social, and economic sustainability of cities. So considering the distribution of parks can help the community to get urban park service near to the residence and it gives the community to get benefited from the economic, environmental and socio cultural interaction around parks that will create good urban tourism this will led a sustainable tourism for the city.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations are made.

- Use of other methods to measure the access and spatial distribution, pattern of urban parks are essential to achieve spatial and social justice.

- change the criteria and standards for site selection study of urban parks is necessary

- The research takes only three categories of the park types and three park from each category so I recommend to other researchers to consider other park categories and assess by increasing the number of parks

- Urban tourism offices should maintain inside and outside urban parks infrastructure

- City administration must consider urban park accessibility to the residents

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Annex

Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Centre for Environment & Development Studies
Questionnaire for the Local Community

Dear Respondent,

The researcher Bethel Alemu is a post-graduate student undertaking a Master of Arts in Tourism Management and Development at Addis Ababa University and is researching ***urban parks by application of GIS: status and implication for sustainable urban tourism in Addis Ababa***. Information gathered will be treated with the utmost confidence. Your participation and contribution will be highly appreciated. Please answer all questions in parts I and II by ticking (√) in the space provided.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

Bethel Alemu

Phone Number - 0913836664

Email Address Bethelyeab@gmail.com

College of Development Studies Centre for Tourism and Development

Part I: Background Information

General information of the respondent

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. Please mark your appropriate age group in the appropriate box

15-17 ☐ **1**8-29 ☐ 30-39 ☐ 40-49 ☐ 50-59 ☐

3. Educational level

Read and write ☐ Elementary school ☐ High school ☐ Diploma ☐ BA/BSc ☐

MBA/MSc ☐ MBA/MSc Above ☐

4. Occupation

Private Retired ☐ Public Servant ☐ NGO ☐ Other specify ☐

5. Monthly income in Birr

<1100 ☐ 1101-5000 ☐ 5001-10000 ☐ > 10000 ☐

Part II: Community perception on the contribution of urban parks assessment Questionnaire, Please answers the following questions according to how you feel and choose one option to represent what you think.

Thanks a lot!

1- Strongly disagree

2- Disagree

3- Neutral

4- Agree

5- Strongly agree

No	**Economic contribution of urban parks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1.	An urban park has a positive impact on income generation.					
2.	urban parks attracts more investment to the local community					
3.	Park attracts more creating potential of new business for their surrounded area					
4.	The living standards of community increase more rapidly because of the parks revenues.					
5.	Parks creates new markets for local products					
6.	Parks has created jobs for community					
7.	The parks entrance fee is fair for community's					
8.	Urban park is good for community economic development					
No	**Environmental impacts of urban tourism**	1	2	3	4	5
1.	An urban park has more positive environmental effects to moderate the heat.					
2.	Urban parks decrease the urban pollution					
3.	Urban parks decrease the urban noise					
4.	Urban parks provides an incentive for the conservation of natural resource					
5.	Urban parks decreases the traffic congestion in the city					
6.	Urban parks increases natural lands ecological protection value					

No	Socio-cultural contribution of urban parks	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Urban parks has positive social contribution					
2.	Urban parks help the inheritance of culture.					
3.	Urban park promotes socio cultural exchange					
4.	Park development helps people to understand different civilization					
5.	parks bring more positive social effects					
6.	Parks influences the evolution of local arts					
7.	Parks create opportunity to commercializes the local tradition between community's					
8.	Urban Parks promotes better understanding between people create a better chance for peoples understanding					

Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Centre for Environment & Development Studies

Part I: Background Information (Interview)

General information of the respondent

1. Gender

Male ☐
Female ☐

2. Please mark your appropriate age group in the appropriate box

15-17 ☐ **1**8-29 ☐ 30-39 ☐ 40-49 ☐ 50-59 ☐

3. Educational level

Read and write ☐ Elementary school ☐ High school ☐ Diploma ☐ BA/BSc ☐

MBA/MSc ☐ MBA/MSc Above ☐

4. Occupation

Private Retired ☐ Public Servant ☐ NGO ☐ Other specify ☐

5. Monthly income in Birr

<1100 ☐ 1101-5000 ☐ 5001-10000 ☐ > 10000 ☐

Part II .Questioners regarding the attitude of park managers towards sustainable urban parks for the sustainable urban tourism

Part two interview

1. How do you evaluate the status of urban park in Addis Ababa?
   Excellent **very good** **Good fair**

   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……

2. Do you know about sustainable urban tourism
   Yes No

   If your response is "yes" to question number 2 please write the linkage of the sustainable urban tourism and urban park

   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……

3. What are key solutions to make parks more attractive and visited by tourists?
   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……

4. What are the factors to enhance parks services for sustainable urban tourism?.....
   .....
   .....

5. How to make the community beneficiaries from parks?
   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……..

6. Any suggestion about parks and sustainable urban tourism
   ……
   ……
   ……
   ……