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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

**THE EFFECT OF ENTOTO PARK DEVELOPMENT ON WOMEN'S
LIVELIHOOD AND FOREST CONSERVATION**

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO ADDISABABA UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR
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This is to certify that the thesis conducted by **Hawine Benti** entitled “**The Effect of Entoto Park Development on Women’s Livelihood and Forest Conservation**” Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Environment and Development complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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DECLARATION

I, Hawine Benti, declare that this thesis, "**The Effect of Entoto Park Development on Women's Livelihood and Forest Conservation,**" submitted for the partial fulfillment of my MA degree in Environment and Development, is my original work, and that it has not been submitted to any other institution for the award of any academic credentials. To the best of my ability, I have acknowledged all materials and information used in this study.

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Abstract

In developing society forest play crucial role providing economic and cultural services though all human beings are dependent on forest in one way or another. Households living adjacent to forest acquire wide range of forest product for living. To positively impact environmental preservation through forest conservation as a contribution to sustainable natural resource use ecotourism situated in natural setting of PAs and NPs. Park development is fundamental for forest conservation as its benefits range from environmental, cultural, and social to economic. Through tourism PAs and NPs can be hub of economic activities for adjacent communities through job creation. Thus, acceptance and involvement of local communities in conservation initiatives is critical to the viability and sustainability of PAs and NPs.

In the 1800s, Entoto Mountain served as a palace and royal court for Emperor Menelik. The mountain is densely forested with eucalyptus trees imported from Australia during Menelik II's reign and mostly planted during Emperor Haile Selassie's reign. The dense forest on the mountain serves as the "lung of Addis Ababa," regulating the city's climate. In the past, the city relies heavily on the forest on the mountain for firewood and building material. Later, the Ethiopian Prime Minister started Entoto Natural Park as a tourist attraction.

The study aimed to assess the effect of Entoto Park development in improving the socioeconomic condition of adjacent communities particularly of "firewood collector women's" through job creation and provision of alternative livelihood program. The study also examines the women's awareness on the benefit of park development for forest conservation and its role in changing the practice and attitude toward forest. A mixed research design is applied to the study; quantitative data were gathered through questionnaire, and qualitative data were collected through semi-structured KII and FGD. Quantitative and Qualitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. The study's findings suggest that, while Entoto Park Development provided job opportunities for 385 firewood collector women, it did not result in socioeconomic improvement. The study found that the women understood the park's critical role in conserving biodiversity and protecting the environment, limiting the extractive behavior that threatens forest biodiversity. The inclusion of stakeholders in providing and supporting the livelihood of local community 'firewood collectors' with policy developments that prioritize the integration of local community is required for better conservation and livelihood improvement.

Key Words: Park, Forest, Women’s, Livelihood, Forest conservation

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

BGI	Brasseries et Glaciers Internationals
CBT	Community Based Ecotourism
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KII	Key Informants Interview
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPs	National Parks
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PAs	Protected Areas
PETCO	Plastic Recycling Community Organization
TIES	The International Ecosystem Society
WED	Women, Environment and Development
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Park development is fundamental strategy for forest conservation as it has complex relationship with local community. The global trend of forest conservation is to manage the nature- human relationship through integrated conservation and development project that benefit the local community (Schelhas J, Sherman R., Fahey T. and Lassoie J., 2012). The benefits associated with the establishment of national parks and protected areas, range from environmental, cultural, and social to economic. Environmentally, national parks and protected areas contribute to climate regulation at both local and global levels. Through tourism, national parks and protected areas can be the hub of economic activities for the communities which lie adjacent or within through job creation (Amoah and Wiafe, 2012). It contribute to other social benefits such as access to better education and health services, also provide aesthetic beauty, and relaxation opportunities according to (Parita and Mikalitsa, 2019).

Forest plays a major role in a developing society by providing crucial economic and cultural services. According to (Ullah S., Noor R., Abid A., Mendako R., Waqas M., Shah A. and Tian G. 2021), over 90% of the 1.2 billion people living in poverty worldwide now rely on forest products extraction. Around 350 million people from the world's poorest country solely depend on the forest for livelihood (FAO, 2016). It is a fact that all human beings in one way or the other depending on the forest.

Forest resources play a key role in enhancing and maintaining the living standards of local communities adjacent to or near forest areas, by supplementing income according to (Fisher, 2004). It benefit nearby communities both economically as source of household income and environmentally by regulation of the temperature, reduction or control of erosion and beautification of the surroundings (Ullah et al., 2021).

Households living in hilly areas of the world and near forest acquire a wide range of forest products for domestic use and sale, according to (Biland M., Zeb A., Ullah A., and Kaechele H, 2021). The socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of households influence their

reliance on forest income. However, studies linking livelihood dependency and its impact on local forests found that local livelihood dependence on forest has put pressure on forests, leading to deforestation and forest degradation. To positively impact forest conservation and for environmental preservation initiatives to contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources, ecotourism industries are primarily situated in a natural setting of protected areas and national parks (Boley and Green, 2016).

Many African early conservation efforts displaced local communities or restricted their access to natural resources (Snyman 2014). Scholars have argued that community support is critical to the long-term success of eco-tourism operations in Africa as it assist communities in earning much-needed income, as well conserving their natural resources.

In Countries of southern Africa, livelihood activities with sole dependence on forest and rangeland resources have caused soil and land degradation. In response, rural communities have resorted to new livelihood ventures, such as park-based community ecotourism. However local residents' attitudes towards protected areas are negatively and positively affected based on community and personal economic benefits, largely derived from tourism. (Moswete N., Thapa B., and Darley W., 2020).

In the 1800s, Entoto Mountain served as a palace and royal court for Emperor Menelik. The mountain is densely forested with eucalyptus trees imported from Australia during Menelik II's reign and mostly planted during Emperor Haile Selassie's reign. The dense forest on the mountain serves as the "lung of Addis Abeba," regulating the city's climate. In the past, the city relies heavily on the forest on the mountain for firewood and building material. Later, the Ethiopian Prime Minister started Entoto Natural Park as a tourist attraction.

The people who live in and around Entoto Natural Forest rely on forest for both energy and livelihood. According to Domingos (2011), Women are mainly engaged in firewood collection for household use and income generation, earning low pay due to a lack of education and training. So access to alternative income-generating activities will benefit most women in the area.

1.2.Statement of the Problem

The world is experiencing various problems, including rising poverty in many countries, particularly among forest-dependent communities. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) are

mostly used for subsistence and income generation in developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. As a result, forest resources, specifically NTFPs, have become an important source of income for the majority of forest-dependent communities (Suleiman M., Wasonga V., Mbau J. Suleiman A. and Elhadi Y. 2017).

According to FAO report (2016), about 3 billion people worldwide rely primarily on wood for energy source; cooking, residential heating, heating water and income generating. In many places, particularly in Africa, it is women and girls who are the main collectors of fuel wood. They may have to walk many hours, sometimes under highly perilous conditions, to collect wood.

Entoto women have been collecting and selling fuel wood from the forest for decades, toiling under heavy burdens every day. They rely on the forest for their livelihood as they break branches from trees and gather leaf from the forest floor, which leaves the forest under tremendous pressure and contributes to soil erosion (Domingos, 2011). Their sole dependence on forest product as their primary source of income has negative consequences for the environment, as it depletes the forest and in a same way negatively affect their living standard, diminishes their health-and wellbeing. Even the cash they make from selling the fuel wood is insufficient to allow them to survive in contrast to the labor they invest in.

To ensure sustainable development in Ethiopia, balancing conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem and securing the living standard of people living adjacent to protected area is vital. The best approaches to achieve nature conservation in a specific ecosystem are effective management practices of protected areas in which the local community participates (Abebe and Bekele 2018). Local communities are one of the most affected stakeholders by the development of Parks projects. As a result, local communities must be equally involved in the development and operation of conservation strategies that influence their livelihood. The acceptance and involvement of local communities in conservation initiatives is critical to the viability and sustainability of protected areas (Gulte, Tadele, Hailelassie and Mekuria 2022).

There are studies conducted in Ethiopia on National Parks that looked into Park-local community relationship. Some of the studies focused on assessing community based ecotourism among Oromo Pastoral Community in Nechisar National park, Southern Ethiopia (Woyesa 2013), the

Guji community reside in the park and the park is their main source of livelihoods ; An Assessment of the Cost and Benefit of NechSar National Park on the Livelihood of Local People of Arba Minch Town, GamoGoffa Zone of the SNNP Region (Agumas2019),local communities are dependent on the park for their economic, social and environmental need; Ecotourism as a Sustainable Development Option: Case study from Bale Mountains National Park.(Ayele2011), park has ignored local resource users resulting in eviction which led to destruction of ecosystem hotspots. Impact and Prospect of Alatish National Park for local Livelihood Sustainability: North West, Ethiopia (Abelieneh, et al. 2017), the park establishment failed to consider local livelihood which challenged and result in conflict between local community and administrators. Details of above mentioned studies are provided in empirical reviews however, this study focus on Women's whose livelihood is solely dependent on forest product in urban neighborhood. As a result, the purpose of this study is to explore the impact of park development on the livelihoods of people living in the surrounding "fuel wood carrier women's" as well as their perceptions of how the park's development protects the environment.

Entoto Natural Park is a part of the government's greenery and beautification mega project carried out by the government, which aims to build Addis Ababa's image and boost the tourism sector. It was established with the goals of providing a recreational facility for Addis Ababa residents, educating the public and young population about the value of environmental conservation, encouraging the re-emergence of natural vegetation ensuring the health of our environment as the park plays a key role in maintaining healthy ecosystems, providing clean water and clean air, and enabling the conservation of natural resources and setting a good example for conservation management, with the creation of job opportunities for firewood collectors as part of the transformation process. Entoto Park development was believed to play a significant role in reducing women's extractive practices in the forest, contributing to resource preservation while providing alternative livelihood programs to the labor-intensive jobs they were doing and this study aims to investigate extent to which the goal have been met.

1.3.Research Question

1. How has the Entoto Park development affected the livelihood of women's "firewood collectors"?
2. What role does Entoto Park development play in forest conservation?

3. What are the challenges that women “firewood collectors” are facing with development of Entoto Park?

1.4.Objective of the Study

General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess Entoto Park Development in enhancing Women's Livelihoods and engagement in Forest Conservation.

Specific Objectives

1. To assess socioeconomic improvements of women's "firewood collectors" as a result of created job opportunities by the development of Entoto Park.
2. To assess the role of Entoto Park development in forest conservation.
3. To assess the challenges encountered by women due to Entoto Park Development

1.5.Significance of the Study

The role of Protected Areas (PAs) as socio-economic and development entities, is becoming increasingly prioritized in the face of increasing human population and diminishing natural resources. Since many local livelihoods are sourced from the natural forest, conservation policies and management strategies can more directly consider locals' livelihoods in setting up and managing PAs. In the past, Ethiopian protected areas and national parks were either over-exploited by the community or completely excluded the community from using natural resources (Ayele 2011). As a result, the people did not acquire a sense of ownership, although the government has recently launched initiatives and mega projects targeted at promoting ecotourism. One of these projects was Entoto Natural Park.

The research brings into attention the issue of forest dependent women’s livelihood in Environmental protection and tourism development program. The rationale of the study was to investigate the effect of Entoto park development on the livelihoods of people living in the surrounding area, particularly women who used to live on the forest, and to examine these

women's perceptions on how the park development contributes to environmental conservation. The study finding holds academic, policy and development significance.

1.5.1 Academic Significance

The study can be used as a reference for researchers who want to conduct research on park development for 'forest-dependent' communities. The study is descriptive; it provides information on how park development affects the livelihood of adjacent communities and its contribution to environmental conservation; and it can serve as a foundation for other researchers to conduct further academic research in the area. Furthermore, researchers can conduct extensive research on the benefits and challenges of development initiatives for local communities.

1.5.2 Policy Significance

The study's findings have policy implications as well. It aids the government or policymakers in developing policies, strategies, and guidelines related to the benefits that development initiatives can offer to local communities. Moreover, it raises awareness within and between sector government offices about the benefits of prioritizing local community participation in development initiatives, allowing them to use the research findings as a data source to review and find better ways to integrate the social, economic, and environmental benefits of Park developments for local communities and the general population.

1.5.3 Development Significance

The research findings are significant in raising awareness about the effects of park development on the livelihoods of adjacent communities as well as its role in forest conservation. The study serves as a guide for planning the inclusion of stakeholders in such development initiatives. The study's findings can be used by the government as a secondary data source to plan and direct future development projects.

1.6.Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Addis Ababa, Gulele Sub-city with a focus on Woreda 1 and 6 based on target population residence and geographic area of the park. The study's focus is to assess Entoto Park Development in improving women's livelihoods and engagement in forest conservation, as well as the challenges that women experience as a result of the Park development. The study's subject is the local communities who live adjacent to the park, 'women firewood collectors' who got jobs at the park and those who did not, with primary data collected from the women, sector government offices, from City to Woreda level based on their direct and

indirect involvement in relation to the women's livelihood, the forest, and the park management. The primary data collection was carried out in June and July 2022, while data analysis continued until November 2022.

1.7.Limitation of the Study

The study has different limitations though carried out with caution and the researcher is aware of its limitations and shortcomings. Despite the fact that the research addressed the study's objectives, there were some unavoidable limitations related to the review of published literatures, unavailability of relevant information or accurate data on the subject matter from sector government office that supports the work as a secondary source of information. Even though scholars had been conducting research in the field of study, it was challenging to find related scholarly publications on the subject matter.

Another limitation is that though there are other factors affecting the livelihood of forest dependent women's beyond the park development, the researcher focused on Park Development indicator since the project is new initiatives in urban neighborhood and such kind of projects are planned and underway at different location of the country. Even if it is not considered limitation the study didn't address the cause and effect relationship behind the women's dependence on forest resource. This could be an area to be considered for further studies in the future.

1.8.Organization of the Study

The thesis is organized into five chapters. The first chapter discusses the study's background, problem statement, the study objectives, significance of the study, scope, and limitations. The second chapter looks at the related literature review and conceptual framework. The third chapter goes over the study's methodology and the study's study area. The fourth chapter deals with data analysis, interpretation, and presentation. Finally, the fifth chapter presents the study's summary, conclusion, and recommendations. At the end of this study, references and annexes are included as well.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the works of literatures related to the study. For this, knowledge related to the study has been examined from certain literature. In order to explain the main issue of the study concepts, empirical literature and theoretical reviews issues in relation to the study are critically discussed throughout this chapter. Furthermore, the conceptual framework with the variables of the study is expressed in this chapter.

2.1. Operational Definition of Terms

2.1.1 National Park

A national park is a protected area primarily managed for ecosystem protection and recreation: it is a "natural area of land and/or sea, designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of the area's designation, and provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally friendly" (IUCN 1994).

2.1.2 Forest Conservation

Forest conservation is the practice of planning and maintaining forested areas for the benefit and sustainability of future generations. Forest conservation involves the upkeep of the natural resources within a forest that are beneficial for both humans and the ecosystem. CIFOR (2005), forest conservation can be motivated by the desire to protect, improve, or create functions and services that benefit people who live in or near forests, or it can be motivated by the right to survival of threatened life forms and habitats with no regard for human benefit.

2.1.3 Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a form of tourism based on natural resources that aims to ensure sustainable use of natural resources while simultaneously generating economic opportunities for locals. Despite the lack of a common definition for ecotourism, many well-recognized definitions have provided a comprehensive picture of its core concepts; the International Ecotourism Society (TIES) defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment, sustain the

well-being of local people, and involve interpretation and education" (TIES, 1990). Ecotourism, according to the UNWTO's definition from 2002, refers to tourism that meets the following characteristics: All forms of nature-based tourism in which the tourists' primary motivation is to observe and appreciate nature as well as the traditional cultures that exist in natural areas. It minimizes negative impacts upon the natural and socio-cultural environment; It supports the protection of natural areas which are used as eco-tourism attractions; Provides economic benefits for host communities, organizations and authorities managing natural areas with conservation purposes; Promotes awareness towards the conservation of natural assets, both among locals and tourists.

2.1.4 Forest Adjacent Community

Forest Fringe Community refers to a community that depends on forest to meet their day-to-day sustenance and biomass needs. According to World Bank (2002), not less than 1 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods at various degrees. In the developing countries most of the rural communities depend on forest resources for their livelihood (Amoah and Wiafe, 2012).

2.1.5 Livelihood

A livelihood refers to the capabilities, assets (both material and social), and activities required for means of life: a livelihood is sustainable if it can withstand stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for future generations; and it contributes net benefit to other livelihoods at the local and global level in the short and long term (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

2.2. Reviews of Literature on Park Development

2.2.1 National Parks in Global Context

Ecotourism takes place mostly in protected natural areas surrounded by vulnerable communities, such as nature reserves, national parks, wilderness areas, heritage sites, or natural monuments, and it integrates the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic, and social well-being contributing to environmental preservation as well as poverty alleviation. Sustainable ecotourism assist conservation efforts while also benefiting the local community (Shankar, 2021).

According to Alemu 2016, natural resources that are owned by the government or a community, such as parks, forests, and wetlands, are essential natural resources because they

help to maintain ecological balances and provide a source of income for many people throughout the world, particularly in developing countries. Protected areas play an important role in biodiversity conservation and role in the economies of many countries, contributing to the nation's livelihoods and well-being through the generation of income and employment.

National Parks are the most extensive type of protected areas globally and in Africa comprising the highest percentage (23%) of the total area covered by protected areas worldwide (Muhumuza and Balkwill, 2013). National parks are set to conserve ecological processes while also providing opportunities for learning, spirituality, and recreation. They play an important role in promoting economic growth through ecotourism, which benefits both the local and national economies (Suratman, 2018). Eagles 2014, National Parks have the ability to develop the economy, which in return can offer enough benefits to offset the costs of conservation and support local people's livelihoods. Thus, an integrated approach to sustainable management strategy should be devised to get the most out of National Parks. Local communities and indigenous peoples' needs should also be considered.

According to Odebiyi B., Ayeni S., Umunna M. and Jojnson J.2015, the conservation attitudes of local people residing around protected areas (PA) determine the fate of protected areas in the long run. It is important for protected area managers to explore what factors influence conservation attitudes. Collaboration between park staff, NGOs, local organizations, and stakeholders, as well as government intervention, is required for sustainable management of national parks. This collaboration fosters communal well-being and fosters a sense of responsibility, resulting in more benefits than conflicts (Nyirarwasa et al., 2020).

2.2.2 African National Parks

National Parks are a cornerstone for biodiversity conservation in Africa. Two approaches are commonly used to sustain biodiversity in African National Parks: one approach "protectionism approach" or "the fines and fences" approach, which aims at setting aside National Parks to exclude human activities except for tourism. Second approach called the community-based conservation approach that allows people (especially those that neighbor National Parks) to benefit socially or economically from parks.

African parks and Protected Areas (PAs) aim to create a win-win situation for local communities and PAs since both sides have responsibility to protect and benefit from biodiversity the last two

decades through initiatives such as park outreach and co-management programs. Zimbabwe's Communal Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) and Zambia's Administrative Management Design for Game Management Areas (ADMAGE) are two examples of such approaches. In general, these activities attempt to create a win-win situation for local people and PAs, as both parties share responsibility for biodiversity protection and benefit (Abukari and Mwalyosi, 2020).

According to Muhumuza and Balkwill (2013), the community-based conservation approach involves initiatives aimed at protecting biodiversity while also allowing local residents to benefit from the park. Signing resource use agreements, such as in the Rwenzori Mountains National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which allows local people who live adjacent National Parks to have access to specific park resources for subsistence use, is one of the initiatives involved in the community-based conservation approach. Local people are provided money for infrastructure development in some circumstances, such as the Integrated Conservation and Development Initiative in Cameroon's Korup National Park. Local people are also given a percentage of the revenue generated by tourism activities in other National Parks, such as Benin's Pendjari National Park.

Tourists are attracted to Kenya's national parks and reserves because of the region's unique mega fauna. According to Cheung (2012), while the establishment of conservation and management programs, as well as increased awareness brought on by tourism in Kenya's national parks, has been beneficial and has resulted in a number of economic benefits, there has still been a steady decline in biodiversity due to human-predator conflict and a lack of regulation and enforcement, which has had a significant impact on natural behavior. Thus, the socioeconomic and cultural nature of adjacent communities, the area where the park is located, the national policy administering the park, and the park's financial resource base all have an impact on biodiversity protection in African national parks.

2.2.3 National Parks in Ethiopia

Protected areas are biodiversity conservation centers and key tourism assets for a country, particularly for developing countries like Ethiopia, because they provide sustainable benefits to the local people while also supporting the protection and restoration of the protected areas (Fetene A., Bekele T., Tiwari P.K., 2012).

According to Tessema, M., Ashenafi, Z., Lilieholm, R., Williams, N, 2010, in Ethiopia, 40 protected areas account for approximately 16.4% of the country's total land area (186,000 km²). Due to growing populations, border disputes, and frequent droughts, these places face numerous challenges. Protected areas in Ethiopia have major difficulties in addressing human and wildlife demands. While most communities valued protected areas and wildlife, the lack of financial incentives limited local efforts to support with conservation work.

According to Abebe and Bekele 2018, due to severe strain on natural resources from Ethiopia's rural poor population, parks are referred to as "paper parks". Officially protected areas continue to be used for traditional livelihood support, as they have for several years. This occurs as a result of community settlement before areas are designated as protected zones, particularly in lately established parks such as NechSar, pastoral Guji community resides in the park before its establishment Woyesa (2013) and Bale Mountain national park as the local communities were evicted forcefully during military regime which led to encroachment that destroyed the parks hotspot Ayele(2011).

In an effort to attract local support for conservation, community-based conservation projects were developed in several Ethiopian national parks in 1991. Participatory management and benefit-sharing were also implemented, as well as the giving of restricted ownership rights for some resources to local communities (Tessema et al., 2010).

Efforts have been made in Ethiopia to establish national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and reserves in order to gain benefits for livelihoods at the local, regional, and national level, but the value obtained from protected areas is very low when compared to other African countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa. Illegal poaching, deforestation, farming, and conflicts over park resources threaten the majority of the country's protected areas (Fetene et al., 2012).According to Abebe and Bekele (2018), Lack of sense of ownership, limited awareness, population growth, lack of coordination, Issues of boundary/Lack of Boundary, invasive species, illegal charcoal production, climate change, and poverty are the identified challenges that are affecting the conservation and management of national parks in Ethiopia.

2.3 Empirical Review on Parks

Ethiopia's officially designated protected areas for wildlife and forest conservation cover approximately 14% of the country's total land area, on which Ethiopia relies heavily for wildlife and forest conservation. Consumption of any product from a national park, on the other hand, is prohibited and is characterized by low effectiveness and conflicts between local communities and state authorities (Kelboro 2015).

According to Teshome et al. (2022), Ecotourism and conservation are two of the most pressing issues in the study of protected areas, but the relationship between the two is still dynamic and debatable. Ecotourism development and conservation can be positively intertwined conceptually, but in practice, ecotourism-conservation conflict is precarious in protected areas due to major burdens such as low levels of education and awareness, lower community participation, unequal distribution of benefits and costs, insufficient sustainable financing, and other environmental pressures associated with population growth.

Woyesa (2013), has done research on assessing community based Ecotourism among Guji Oromo Pastoral Community in Nechsar National Park, Southern Ethiopia. The research finding shows that the pastoral Guji community resides in Nechsar National Park before the establishment of the park and they are completely dependent on the Park resources as main source of livelihoods such as pasture and water for their livestock; and have never been part of government conservation efforts.

The research of Agumas (2019) on Assessing the Cost and Benefit of Nech Sar National Park on the Livelihood of Local People of Arba Minch Town, Gamo Goffa Zone of the SNNP Region finds that the park provides local communities with economic, social, and environmental benefits such as job opportunities and a pleasant living environment, while also posing a threat to natural resource utilization and settlement areas. In addition, the status of wildlife, forest composition, and area coverage are all decreasing.

Study conducted by Ayele (2011), on Ecotourism as Sustainable development option: Case Study from Bale Mountain National Park identifies the establishment of Bale Mountain Nation Park has hardly considered the consent and knowledge of the local resource users which resulted in forceful eviction of local communities from their traditional livelihood during military regime

(1974-91). The exclusion of the local communities encroached into the park destroying the hotspots.

Biru (2014), research on assessment of Ecotourism Potentials of Kafa Zone, South Western Ethiopia: Implications for Biodiversity Conservation indicates despite the area's unique natural and cultural attractions, it lacks effective planning and management to protect biodiversity and achieve development goals. Lack of integration among stakeholders prevents the use of abundant natural and cultural resources for the benefit of the community and biodiversity. Biru (2014), research goes on to show how factors such as the environment, socio-culture, economic situation, facilities, and infrastructures affect the growth of ecotourism.

Abelieneh et al. (2017), study on Impact and Prospect of Alatish National Park for local Livelihood Sustainability: North West, Ethiopia indicates that the park's establishment alone will not protect biodiversity unless it considers the well-being of local people. The park establishment failed to consider local people's livelihoods and concerns, and therefore the park administration and other local government bodies were significantly challenged, resulting in conflict between the local community and the park administration.

2.4 Theoretical Review

The role of women in conserving and managing biodiversity in their surrounding environment has been overlooked. However, women play an important role in forest and biodiversity conservation. Forests are extremely important to women all over the world, particularly in rural areas where they are responsible for feeding their families. Women are responsible for gathering NTFPs, obtaining water and firewood for cooking; all of these tasks are directly related to the state of conservation of a specific forest, so the greater the depletion, the more difficult and burdensome the women's tasks. This study is founded on the Women, Environment, and Development theoretical framework (WED).

Women, Environment and Development (WED)

WED bases its theoretical interpretation on the fact that women are more dependent on nature due to the sexual division of labor. Women are primarily responsible of collecting wood, fodder, and wild food, as well as planting subsistence crops for survival, while men are primarily responsible of growing cash crops for income (Leach and Green 1995). Leach and Green 1995,

women's are viewed as the "most" appropriate partners in environmental conservation because they are the primary victims of environmental degradation.

The WED's assessment of the relationship between women and the environment argues that specific arrangements for women's representatives, as well as recognition of women's resource usage responsibilities and distinctive environmental awareness and values, are essential issues for community forestry (Debnarayan and Nimai 2002).

According to Domingos (2011), Poor rural and 'peri-urban' people rely heavily on natural resources for a living. The most important factors to rely heavily on natural resource for living are those such as economic status, age, and gender, which all play an important role in shaping opportunities to sustain or improve livelihoods. As the forest dependent population employs various means to meet their needs, their reliance on forest resources can be derived from their close contact with forest products and their reliance on NTFPs because it provides them with economic benefits. However to be successful in sustainable poverty reduction and forest preservation, women's and minorities need to be involved and empowered.

Household Dependence on Firewood

As a major source of energy for households, firewood is still produced, consumed, and sold in local markets in Ethiopia, as it is in many other developing countries. Those who collect and sell firewood on a regular basis are undoubtedly the poorest of the poor, as it is the main source of income for the majority of non-farm households. They are primarily women and children who depend on firewood collection and marketing for a living. This is due to economic status, low levels of education, and a lack of skills, as well as its "openness" to anyone capable of collecting and transporting, as it is for Entoto's women.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an essential component in the development of a research project. A conceptual framework includes the concepts in a study as well as their relationships. In this conceptual framework, the researcher attempts to demonstrate the effect of Entoto park development to livelihood improvement and forest conservation, as well as the challenges of park development, highlighting the inter linkage between women's participation, livelihood improvement, and forest conservation, while also addressing the source of challenging factors. The lines and rays emanating from the boxes demonstrate the interdependence of the variables.

The framework primarily reveals the social (empowerment of women), economic (improvement of livelihoods), and environmental (forest conservation) effects of park development, as well as the outcomes in terms of environmental protection and sustainable livelihood. Participation in development initiatives empowers women by creating job opportunities and income generation, diversifying their economy allowing them to learn new skills, and promoting health and well-being (socio-economic benefit); Protect environment reducing forest extraction, protecting biodiversity, promoting environmental education, and generating income to support conservation (environmental benefit), resulting in long-term environmental protection sustainable livelihood addressing some of Sustainable Development Goals such as Goal 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 13, Climate Action; Goal 15, Life on Earth.

There are challenging factors that, if not properly planned and managed, that can halt park development benefits for the community and the environment. Policy, stakeholder, and resource are among the major factors limiting the benefits that women can derive from park development.

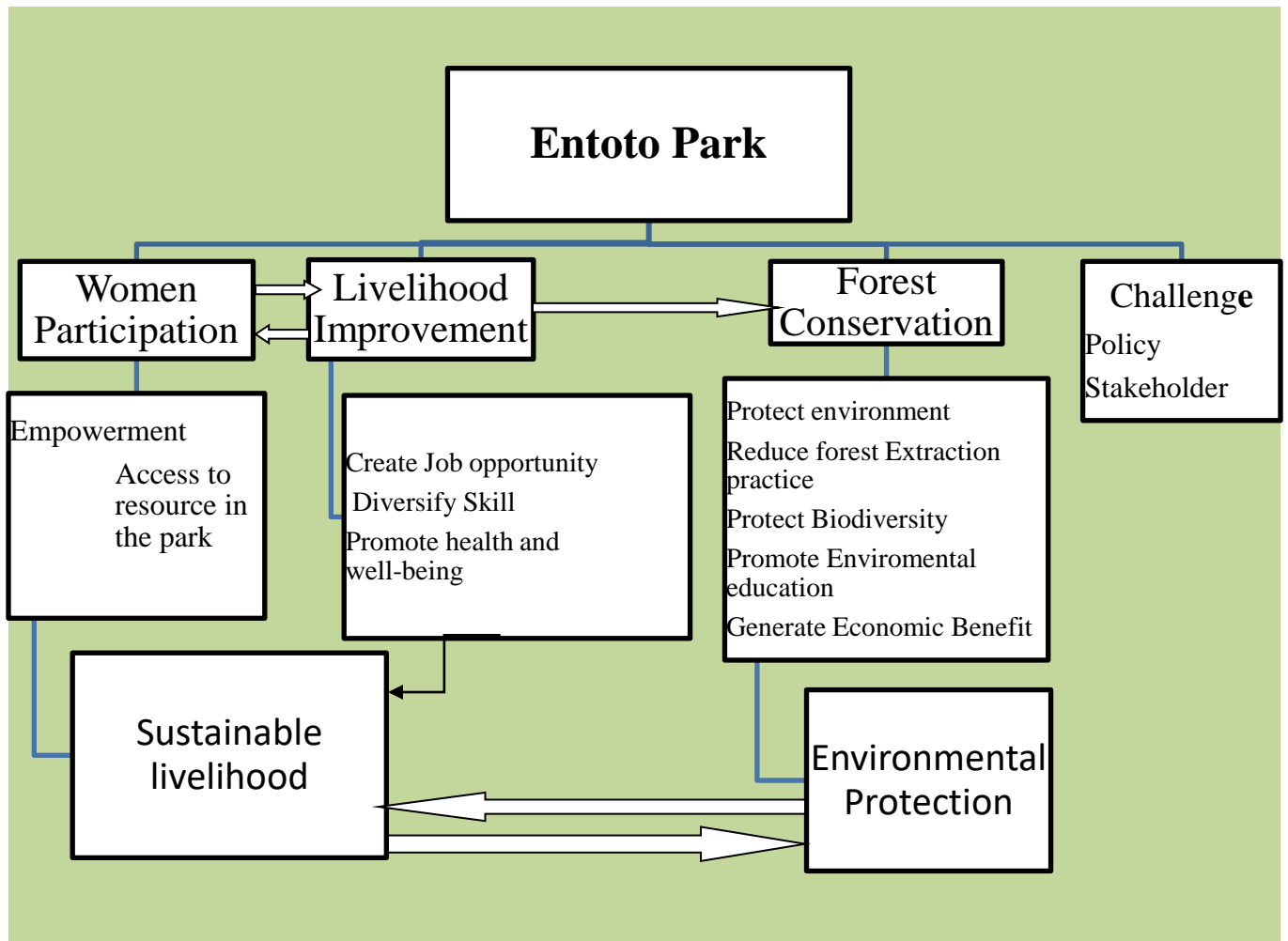


Figure 1:- Conceptual framework developed based on literature

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a description of the methodological procedures that were employed in the study. It describes the area in which the study was carried out, the approach and techniques of sampling, data collection instruments used in the data collection and justifications of the choice and data analysis techniques.

3.1. Description of the Study Area

The study area is in the Gulele sub-city, Addis Ababa. Gulele sub-city is the fourth largest sub-city in Addis with a population of 267,624 according to the CSA 2007 report. The sub-city has 10 Woredas. The study purposefully selected Woreda 1 and 6 of the Gulele Sub City, because the park exists within these woredas and the woreda's are home to fuel wood carrier women's whose livelihood are dependent on the forest.

Entoto Mountain is located at the northeastern of Addis Ababa; It's between 38°48'00" and 38°47'01" East, longitudes and 09°04'05" and 09°07'33" North latitudes; situated at an altitude of between 2,600 and 3,100 meters. It is considered to be the highest peak overlooking the city of Addis Ababa (Tesema and Berhan, 2019). The natural vegetation of the Entoto Natural Park is an Afro-montane forest type with woodland and open meadows. At present, most of the Entoto Mountain range is covered by introduced eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) plantations, which are widely used for fuel (Bekele and Tekalign, 2011). Entoto Park is one of the megaprojects aimed at revitalizing Addis Abeba. According to Ethiopian Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed (October, 2020), the Entoto Park project was launched in 2019, and it took a year to complete the main parts of the operation as only Ethiopian engineers and laborers took part in it. The park has five entry gates: the Maya gate, the Shiro Meda gate, the Addisu gebeya gate, the Sululta gate, and the VIP gate around the art gallery.

Topography

The Entoto Natural Park is located on the south-eastern slopes of Mt. Entoto, between (2300 m-3,100 m) covering covers 1300 ha. The average maximum temperature is 24.3°C in

May and 20.3°C in August, while the average minimum temperature is 11.8°C in May and 7.7°C in December. Entoto Natural Park has bimodal rainfall: The primary rainy season lasts from June to September and accounts for roughly 70% of annual rainfall, with August being the wettest month (Tesema and Berhan, 2019). Addis Ababa and its surrounding areas receive 270 mm of rainfall during the summer months (June, July, and August) and 12 to 32 mm of rainfall during the winter months (December, January, and February). The study region and the city of Addis Ababa annual average rainfall and temperature are 1200 mm and 14°C, respectively. There is a track in the Entoto Park that separates two major watersheds, the Abbay (Blue Nile) to the north and the Awash to the south, and forms the boundary between Addis Ababa and Oromiya Regions (Tesema And Berhan,2019).

Figure 2: A photo of Entoto Natural Park



Source: (Photo taken by Researcher, June 2022)

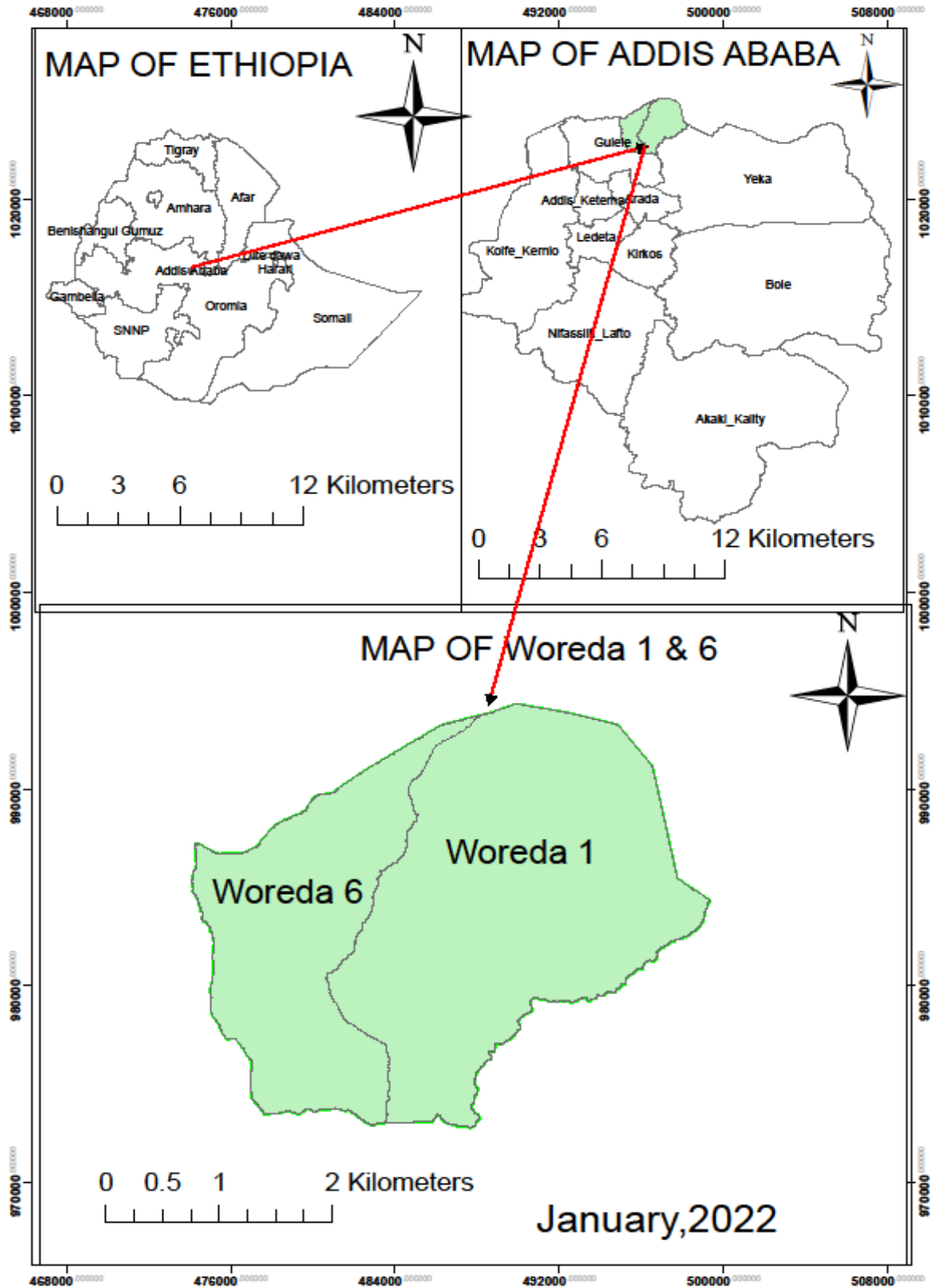


Figure 3:-Entoto Natural Park and Surrounding areas

3.2. Research Design

Research approaches are plans and the procedures for research that cover the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation (Creswell 2014). The research design provides an overall framework for data collection and analysis, as well as indicating which research methods are appropriate.

The researcher used a descriptive design in the study based on these assumptions. This method was used in the study to investigate and describe the characteristics of variables of interest. So this design is found to be essential for this study because it helps to clarify points that presented in the study. According to Creswell (2014), there are three research design methods: (a) qualitative, (b) quantitative, and (c) mixed. The researcher used the mix of quantitative and qualitative research approaches.

3.2.1 Mixed Method Design

Mixed methods research is an approach to inquiry involving collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, integrating the two forms of data, and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks. The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either approach alone (Creswell, 2014).

Although many designs exist in the mixed methods field, explanatory sequential mixed methods is used for this study. According to Creswell (2014), Convergent parallel mixed methods is a form of mixed methods design in which the researcher converges or merges quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem. In this design, the investigator typically collects both forms of data at roughly the same time and then integrates the information in the interpretation of the overall results. Contradictions or incongruent findings are explained or further probed in this design.

For this study the researcher prefers to use convergent parallel mixed methods. Taking the advantage of this design the researcher roughly collected and analyzed both quantitative and qualitative data parallel at the same time utilizing developed survey questionnaire for quantitative data collection and qualitative data collection was conducted by interview and discussion guideline developed to triangulate the quantitative data.

3.3. Data source, Tools and Collection Method

3.3.1 Data Source

In this research, in order to obtain information on the Effect of Entoto Park Development on Women's Livelihood and Forest Conservation both primary and secondary data were used.

Primary Data

The Primary data were collected through survey questionnaire, key informant interview from purposely selected sector offices and Park Management, Focus group discussion from target population and through field observation.

Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected and used from existing literature on Park Development and local community livelihood with particular reference to impact. Thus relevant documents, and different materials like books, journals, research reports (published and unpublished) and work papers and other internet accessible documents were reviewed.

3.3.2 Instruments of Data Collection

Survey Questionnaires

The questionnaire was first prepared in English and then translated to Amharic by the researcher. A survey questionnaire was administered for sample respondents by the researcher and enumerators directly during a field survey conducted in June 2022. For timely data collection process, the researcher used three enumerators depending on the availability of the resource and time. For quantitative part both close-ended and open-ended structured questionnaire were developed to draw clear understanding that meet the objective of the research. The questionnaire was listed under three different sections to generate data on: (1) Park development for livelihood improvement, (2) Park development for Forest Conservation; and (3) the challenges of park development.

The demographic characteristics of the women's are factual information asked the respondents to make category they belong to by generating data on their socioeconomic status. The close and open-ended survey questionnaire focused on the benefits and challenge of the park development whereas 5-point Likert scale was used to assess the perception of respondents on park

development for forest conservation. The Likert scale help the respondents to rate their responses from “Strongly disagree” to “Strongly Agree”. The survey question interview took 40 minutes to an hour each.

Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant involves interviewing of identified individual who are likely to provide the required information and concepts on particular subjects based on their knowledge, expertise, responsibility. Six key informants were identified and interviewed: one from the Addis Ababa Women, Children and Youth office two from the Gulele Sub City; one from Women, Children and Youth office and one from the Environmental Protection Office; and two from the Gulele Woreda 1 and Woreda 6 Women, Children and Youth office. The sixth key informant interviewed is the administrator of Entoto Park.

The researcher developed semi-structures key informants’ interview guide to gather data for qualitative part. The interview guide was developed to compare or relate to data analysis of quantitative part. The interview questions cover all research objectives: The park development effect on women’s livelihood; Park role in forest conservation; and Challenge women face as a result of park development.

Participants in key informant interviews were approached directly, and one-on-one interviews were conducted at their convenience based on their consent and interests. The key informant interview was conducted in June of 2022.

Field Observation

Observation provides and reconfirms important information that supports the interview results. Observation helps to understand the attitude and behavior of respondents in their natural settings and provides a good understanding of the respondents. So as to capture a great variety of interactions, this method helped the researcher to gather information on the ground; regarding their work environment, the existing socioeconomic effect of the park on the community.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Two Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted to get very rich first hand data about the respondents' attitude, and perspectives on the development of the park in July, 2022, to supplement the data collected through the survey questionnaire for this study. The first FGD was held with women's who got job opportunity in the park and the second FGD was held with women's did not get job opportunity and still living on sell of firewood. The discussions were between 7 and 8 members; chaired and guided by the researcher. The FGD took around two hours for each group.

Figure 4. Focus Group Discussion



Source: (Photo taken by researcher July, 2022)

3.3.3. Data Collection Procedure

The data collection process was divided into three phases: survey questionnaire, key informant interview, and focus group discussion. Based on the information and estimated data obtained from the Gulele Sub-city Women, Youth, and Children office, the target population was identified, the Entoto Park Administrator was contacted, and the target population was requested to participate in the research. With their permission and consent, and a brief explanation, the researcher began collecting data through use of survey questionnaire. Due to the nature of respondent work hours and their educational status, data collection took over a month to complete. This data was collected between June and July of 2022.

3.4. Target Population

Researcher target population was only firewood carrier women, who lives adjacent to the forest those who got jobs at the park and those who did not, 193 sample respondents were drawn from 385 women secured job in the park using simple random sampling technique and 50 sample were drawn with purposive sampling technique from those still lead their lives selling firewood out of the park

3.5. Sampling techniques and Sample Size Determination

Prior to looking deeper into the various types of sampling methods, it is important to define sampling and the reasons why researchers are likely to select a sample. Sampling is the process of selecting a subset from a chosen sampling frame or the entire population. Sampling can be used to draw conclusions about a population or to make generalizations about existing theory. In essence, this is determined by the sampling technique used (Taherdoost, 2016).

In survey research, the goal of sampling strategies is to obtain a sufficient sample that is representative of the population of interest. It is frequently impractical to collect data from an entire population. As a result, the population responses are estimated using a subset of the population or sample (Julie Ponto, 2015).

3.5.1. Sampling Techniques

The method used to select a sample of individuals to be research participants is critical. There is no single best sampling strategy because it is determined by the objectives of the research as well as the context in which the research is conducted. In social research, two sampling designs are commonly used. These are probability and non-probability sampling designs. The researcher used probability and non-probability sampling in the study to properly address the target population; for the group have secured job in the park simple random sampling technique was applied to give equal chance, whereas for those women's didn't get job opportunity in the park purposive sampling was applied. A simple random sample means that every case in the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. According to Taherdoost, 2016 if the population is homogeneous, this technique provides unbiased and better parameter estimates.

Purposive sampling, also known as judgment sampling, is a strategy in which specific settings, people, or events are purposefully selected to provide important information (Taherdoost, 2016).

It occurs when a researcher includes cases or participants in the sample because he or she believes they are significant enough to include. Purposive sampling, according to Research Methodology (2017), is a sampling technique in which the researcher relies on his or her own judgment when selecting members of the population to participate in the study. Researchers often believe that they can obtain a representative sample by using a sound judgment, which results in saved time and money. In this study, the researcher purposefully chose women who continue to make a living by selling firewood after Park development.

3.5.2. Sample Size Determination

A random sample must be of adequate magnitude in order to generalize from it and avoid sampling errors or biases. This is because what matters here is not the proportion of the research population sampled, but the absolute size of the sample chosen in relation to the population's complexity, the researcher's goals, and the types of statistical manipulation that will be used in data analysis (Taherdoost, 2016). While it is true that the larger the sample, the less likely the findings will be biased, diminishing returns can quickly set in when samples exceed a certain size, which must be balanced against the researcher's resources (Gill et al., 2010).

In the Simple random sampling method, each unit included in the sample has equal chance of inclusion in the sample. This technique provides the unbiased and better estimate of the parameters if the population is homogeneous (Singh, 2014). The data to draw a sample of the target group was obtained from Entoto Administrator office. The sample size was determined using Taro Yemanis's (1964) statistical formula due to its simplicity of application and having a 95% confidence level. The sample size is 193 for 385 target populations' secured job in the park with confidence level of 95%, and error margin 5%. As a result, the researcher utilized the following statistical formula to establish the sample size from all of the household heads.

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+Ne^2)}$$

Where n= sample size, N = population size, and e = the level of precision and 1 is the constant value.

The researcher purposively selected 50 respondents who lead their live collecting and selling firewood and didn't get job opportunity in the park from the targeted woredato investigate the effect of Entoto Park development on women's' livelihood.

3.6 Data Analysis Method

To achieve the objective of the study, the collected data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative approach.

The quantitative data gathered by questionnaire were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) of 23.0 versions analysis. The result of analysis interpreted and discussed using descriptive statistical analysis to present data in tables, percent, frequency and mean.

For analysis first, the data collected were prepared for analysis organizing into categories bases on objectives. Then variables within each category were coded accordingly to avoid any confusion during analysis and to make any correction if required. After coding, the data was checked to, prepare for analysis and to avoid any inconsistencies before moving on to the analysis stage. Finally, data analyzed in descriptive statistics that included summarizing and describing the data in subsequent tables or figures. The result of the analysis was interpreted and discussed using frequency, percentages, and mean.

The qualitative data obtained through key informant interviews, FGD, and observations were interpreted and analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a method used for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within the data. Thematic analysis has six stages: familiarization with the data through repeat reading of transcribed interview data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes and producing a report. The researchers choose this approach to produce an insightful analysis that supplement and triangulate the data analyzed quantitatively.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The researcher received a letter of support from the College of Development Studies in May 2022 before starting data collection. The letter was written for research participants and includes a statement of the researcher's request for cooperation as well as proof that the researcher is legally allowed to conduct research as a graduate student. In addition, the questionnaire and interview guide include a cover letter that explains the purpose of the study and provides guidance on how to answer the questions. This cover letter briefly explained that research participation is entirely voluntary, so that when the participants received this research participation invitation, they were aware of all the information and the purpose of the research.

Since the majority of the research participants could not read, the researcher and enumerators approached them in person during data collection, read out the purpose of the research, and asked their willingness to participate. The researcher and enumerators adhered to the site's norms, the morale of the participants, and avoided gathering unnecessary information. The data was collected in June, 2022 and analyzed in July while keeping participants' privacy in mind. Finally, data interpretation and reporting was done from August to October, entirely based on the facts gathered.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the study deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaires distributed to 243 respondents, key informants interviews, group discussion and secondary data sources to examine the Effect of Entoto Park Development on women's Livelihood and Forest Conservation. The data was presented and analyzed under separate topics based on research objectives. The chapter is divided into four sections; the first section describes demographic characteristics of respondents. The second section presents socioeconomic improvements of the women's'. The third section deals with forest conservation. Finally, last section presents the challenges that the women's' face.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Demographic characteristics, refers to characteristics of a population such as age, race, ethnicity, gender sexual orientation, income, education, and marital status. According to Susan (2022), it is critical to consider whom to survey and how to divide overall survey response data into meaningful groups of respondents when designing a survey. Thus, Understanding the demographic characteristics of the study areas would have paramount importance in drawing inference and seeing the causal relationships.

The following subsection deals with demographic characteristics of respondents'; household type, age, marital status, level of education, source of income, average monthly income and size of household are analyzed in this section.

4.1.1 Household Type

There are different types of household but the study only refer to male and female headed household to characterize and analyze sample respondents in this research. The table 4.1 below presents the statistics of analyses.

Table 4.1 Respondents Household Type

Type of household

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Household Type	Male-headed	159	65.4	65.4
	Female-headed	84	34.6	34.6
	Total	243	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, (June, 2022)

As presented Table 4.1, 159 (65.4%) of respondents' households are male headed, while 84 (34.6%) of respondents' households are female headed. This indicates that majority of respondents have a partner, but it doesn't necessarily mean the male are breadwinner of the household and share more family responsibility than female-headed households.

4.1.2 Age of Respondents

Age is one of the important demographic characteristic in research thus age distribution of respondent is summarized into five groups based on Ethiopian Age structure 0-14 years (children) 15-24 years (early working age), 25-54 years (prime working age), 55-64 years (mature working age), 65 years and over (elderly) and presented in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4. 2Age of Respondents

Age Distribution			
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Age Distribution	18-25	26	10.7
	26-35	106	43.8
	36-45	84	34.7
	46-60	19	7.9
	above 60	7	2.9
Total		242	100.0

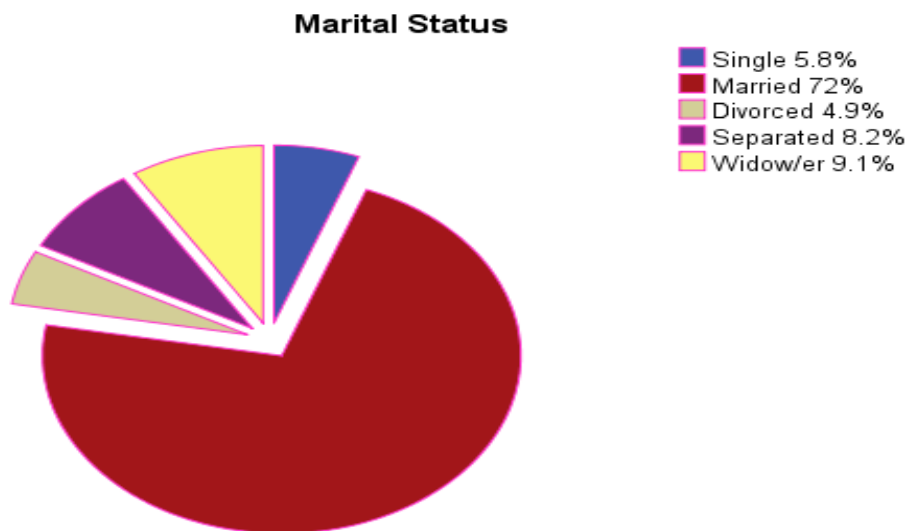
Source: Survey data, (June, 2022)

As has been seen from Table 4.2, (10.7%) of the respondent age is found between 18-25 years, (43.6%) of the respondents age is found between 26-35 years, (34.6%) of the respondents age is found between 36-45 years, (7.8%) of the respondent age is found between 46-60 years and (2.9%) of the respondent age is above 60 years. From this, it is possible to understand that majority of the respondents' age categories are between 26-35 years, followed by the respondents found between 36-45 years old. This implicates that there are high number women; in age category of young adult those followed footsteps of their mothers in collection and sell of firewood. In general the age distribution shows that the firewood collection is not only limited to the young but also those in their elderly age take part in it.

4.1.3. Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status is one of the demographic characteristic used to in this study to analyze the possibility of support from their life partner, husband or wife in generating additional income for the household. Thus the figure 5 below illustrates marital status of respondents.

Figure 5: Marital Statuses of Respondents



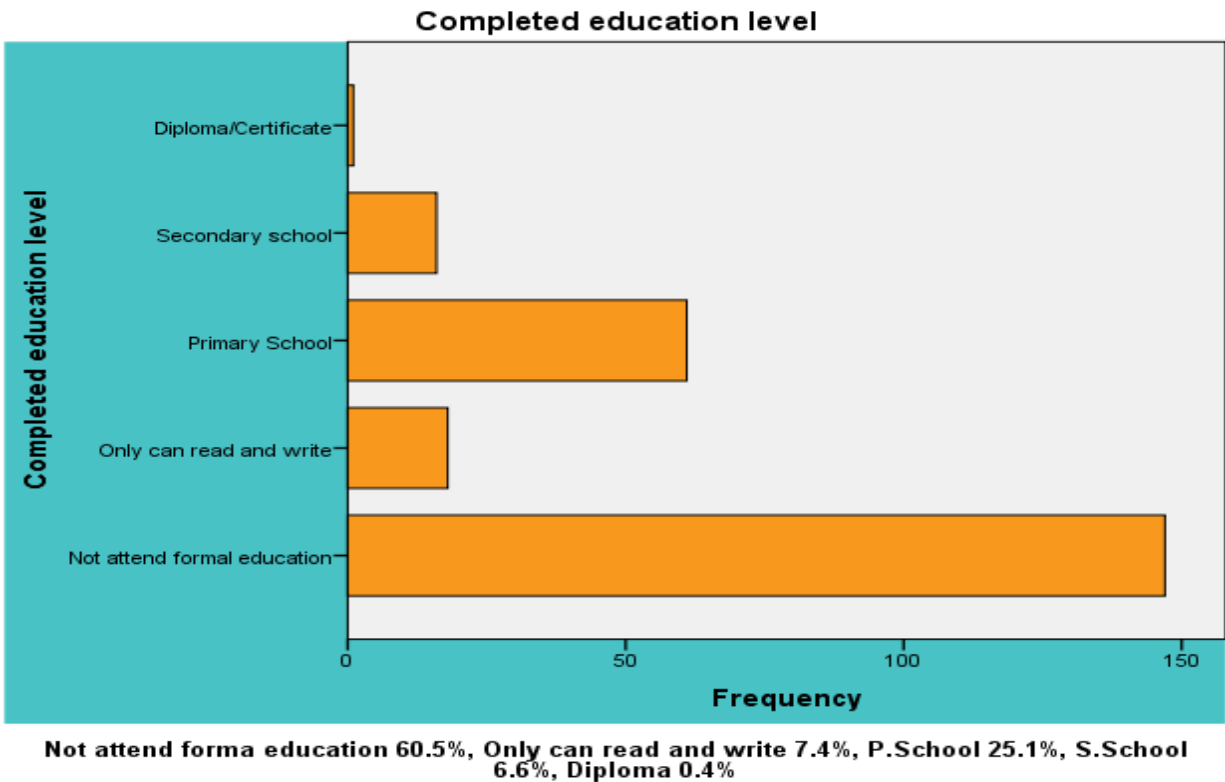
Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

As portrayed in figure5; 175 (72%) of the respondents were married, whereas 14(5.8%) were single, 12(4.9%) divorced, 20(8.2%) separated and 22(9.1%) were widow. This implies that the majority of the respondents have a tendency towards generating additional income to their households than the single ones but that's not necessarily the case, as generating additional support also depends on the behavior and job type.

4.1.4. Educational Background of Respondents

Level of education is another key demographic indicator used in this study to analyze the relationship between age and level education. The figure 6 below present's respondents completed level of education.

Figure 6 Respondent Level of Education



Source: Survey data, (June 2022).

As illustrated in figure 6 in reference to completed level of education, 144 (60.5%) respondents didn't attend formal education, 18 (7.4%) of respondents only can read and write, 61(25.1%) respondents are in level of primary education, 16 (6.6%) of respondents attend secondary school where as only 1 (0.4%) of respondent is holder of college Diploma. This indicates majority of respondents have no formal education which limits their ability to diversify their livelihood that forces them to depend on labor work.

4.1.5. Household Size and Monthly Income of Respondent

Income and household size is also another demographic characteristic which is important in this research. Thus, respondents' average monthly income and household size is presented in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 Household size and Average monthly Income

Household Size and average monthly Income			
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Household size	1	12	5
	2	12	5
	3	37	15.3
	4	44	18.2
	5	48	19.8
	6	42	17.4
	7	26	10.7
	8	16	6.6
	9	3	1.2
	10	1	0.4
	13	1	0.4
	Total	242	100
Average Monthly Income			
Park employee	500-1000	77	31.8
	1001-1500	2	0.8
	1501-2000	109	45
	2100-2400	4	1.7
From Sell of firewood	500-1000	0	0
	1001-1500	1	0.4
	1501-2000	30	12.4
	2100-2400	19	7.9
Total	242	100	

Source: Survey data, (June, 2022).

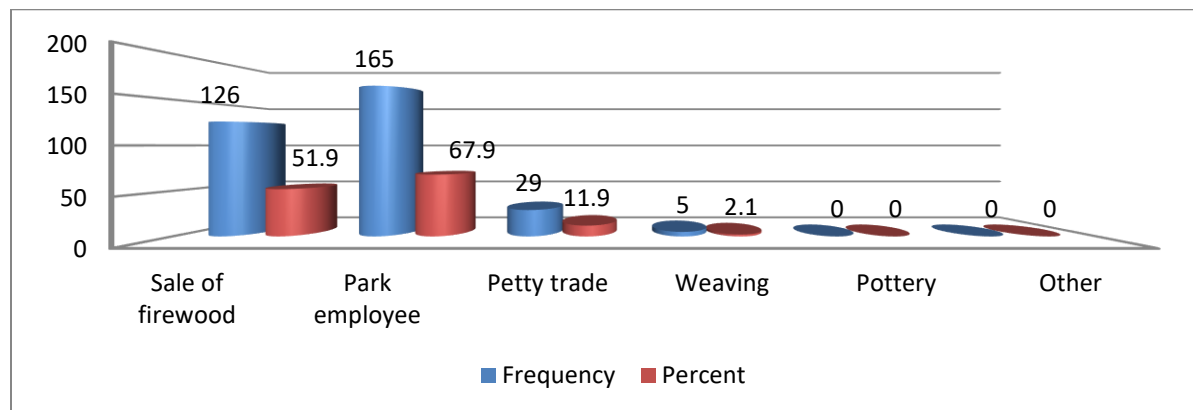
As shown in Table 4.3, Even though household sizes range from 1 to 13, majority respondents' family size is between 4 to 6 where the average household size is 5persons. When it comes to average monthly income, 77 (31.8%) respondents reported that their monthly income is between 500-1000 Birr, 3 (1.2%) respondents reported that their monthly income is between 1001-1500 Birr, 139 (57.2%) respondents reported that their monthly income is between 1,501 to 2, 000 Birr, and 23 (9.4%) respondents reported that their monthly income is between 2100-2400 Birr. This demonstrates that the majority of respondents earn less than or equal to 2,000 Birr per month, which means 66.66 Birr per day when converted to USD its equivalent to 1.27 USD which falls below the new global poverty line (2.15 USD), World Bank 2022. This indicates that their earning is not adequate to provide basic needs to support their family, it is clear that these women continue to live in extreme poverty.

The maximum reported average monthly income of respondents is 2400 ETB, which is 80 birr per day, or 1.53 USD/day, but this income is for women who are unable to find job opportunities in the park. The monthly earnings of women who have a secure job in the park are lower than those who do not have the opportunity. This implies that getting a job in the park did not assist them improve their financial situation.

4.1.6. Major Source of Livelihood/Income

Income source is something that provides a regular supply of money, such as employment, investments, a pension etc. that a person depends on for living. Thus Figure7 presents major source of respondents' income.

Figure 7 Respondents Source of Income/Livelihood



Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

Figure 7 depicts major source of respondents income: 126 (51.9%) respondents reported that their main source of income is firewood sales, 165 (67.9%) of respondents earn their income from jobs created in the park, 29 (11.9%) from petty trade, and 5 (2.1%) from weaving. The response clearly demonstrates that even those women who have secured jobs in the park are still selling firewood to supplement household income, despite the fact that the initial hope of Entoto Park development is that the park will provide an alternative source of income and improve the lives of Entoto's women.

Financial Assistance from other Source

Figure 5 presents; 72% of respondents are married which implies that there is a tendency towards generating additional income to their households and table 4.1 indicates all respondents earning fall below new global poverty line. The table 4.4 below show financial assistance status of respondents and its sources.

Table 4.4 Financial Assistance to Support Livelihood from Other Source

Question	Response		
	Response Types	Frequency	Percent
Is your income sufficient to support your family?	Yes	3	1.2
	Not at all	233	95.9
	Missing	7	2.9
Do you receive any financial assistance from other sources?	Yes	112	46.1
	No	129	53.1
Additional source of finance	UPSNP	5	4
	Spouse	103	83.1
	Other family members	13	10.5
	Other	3	2.4

Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

As illustrated in Table 4.4, 233 (95.9%) of respondents said their monthly earnings are insufficient to support their family, while only 3(1.2%) said it is sufficient. Thus, 112 (46.1%) respondents reported receiving financial assistance from various sources, while the majority 129 (53.1%) reported receiving no financial assistance from any source. From those reported to receiving financial assistance from other source; spouse role accounts 83.1%, whereas UPSNP role is 4%, other family members 10.5%, and support from the organization accounts for only 2.4%. This implies that the spouses' financial support of the household is significant.

4.2. Entoto Park Development for Livelihood Improvement

This section discusses how the Entoto Park development empowers women by creating jobs, diversifying their income sources, and providing opportunities for new skill learning, which together contribute to livelihood improvement besides promoting health and wellbeing. The following indicators, divided into different categories, were used to analyze the socioeconomic improvements of women. Thus, this study is based on the primary data collected from 243 sample respondents. 193 (79.4%) of respondents are those secure job in the park where as 50(20.6%) respondents are those didn't get employment opportunity in the park.

4.2.1. Job Created for Firewood Collector Women's

Community-Based Ecotourism (CBT) has become a "win-win" component in developing conservation strategies and improving poor communities' livelihoods (Kiper 2013).According to Hong and Saize(2019), the socioeconomic benefits of CBT, such as job creation and income generation for local communities, as well as contributions to natural resource conservation, have been studied in Nepal, Tanzania, Botswana, Uganda, Cambodia, and Malaysia. As a result, CBT appears to be a viable option for reducing local communities' reliance on forest ecosystem services in mountainous areas. In this regard, households that rely primarily on forest ecosystem services should be the main stakeholders in developing new and alternative livelihood options.

Entoto Natural Park has prioritized and created job opportunity for over 400 low-income mothers living in the neighboring areas. These women who secured a job in the park used to live their daily lives carrying bundles of backbreaking wood on their backs, which they sold as fuel wood to make a living. When fully operational, it is hoped that the park will provide employment for thousands of locals.

A Key informant from Gulele Sub City-Women, Children and Youth office explains that:

As you heard on the inaugural day, the park aimed at creating job opportunities for firewood collectors, but as a sector office, we really don't know the level of participation of women because we don't have any data at the sub-city level. The registration and selection were done at the city level without our participation. AAWCY office was delegated by Mayor Office to register firewood collectors been on the ground (at the forest) so they are the one who register the women's walking in the forest. According to information I have, the total number of firewood collectors who rely solely on the collection and sale of firewood is around 700 to 800. I'm not sure how many women were recruited, but two types of jobs were created for the women: cleaning and recycling. I have heard around 200 women's were recruited for recycling activity.

Second Key Informant, Entoto Park Administrator explains that:

The park initially provided job opportunities for 452 women. To clean the park's walkways, 181 women were selected and grouped into ten groups. These women's works in two shifts during the week, morning and afternoon; on weekends, depending on the number of visitors, they work the whole day. BGI pays their monthly salary in accordance with the company's two-year cooperative agreement with the government; 271 women have been recruited to work on plastic bottle recycling, and this group also owns shops in the park built by East African Bottling (Coca-Cola) company, where visitors can buy soft drinks and bottled water. PETCO Ethiopia, built a recycling station inside the park for women organized to work on recycling; provide them with a machine that squashes the bottles, and outsourced them establishing market chain to work with Coda Impact Recycling Company. In Addition Coca-Cola Company construct 5 shops in the park provide them companies' soft drink as startup capital. However, after a year of working on recycling of 271 women, 75 were deducted and given job opportunities out of the park by city beautification and greenery because the group couldn't make enough money and challenged to make monthly payments on time.

Entoto Park has initially created two types of jobs; cleaning the walk ways and recycling for 452 women who used to live on sell of firewood with hope with the hope of creating jobs for thousand in the future but due to less flow of visitors from time to time the park has forced to deduct the number of women have secured job in the park.

Park Recruitment Procedure

The table 4.5 below presents employment selection and recruitment procedure for the job created in the Park.

Table 4.5. Park Recruitment Procedure

Question	Response		
	Response Types	Frequency	Percent
How did you get/ who chosen you for the job?	Woreda Administration	132	54.3
	Upon self-request	18	7.4
	Application & Competition	0	0
	Years of experience in the park	1	0.4
	Other	62	25.5

Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

Table 4.5 displays the respondents' responses on how they got opportunities in parks and recruitment procedure. 132 (54.3%) claim they were chosen by the Woreda Administration; 18 respondents (7.3%) claim they upon self-request, 62 (25.5%) reported under "other"; (registered on the way while getting back from firewood collection, and in the forest). 20 (10.4%) respondents select multiple responses since they come across different mode of registration and don't exactly know how which one worked out.

4.2.2. Diversify Skill to Improve Livelihood

The Ultimate goal of livelihood diversification is bringing sustainable livelihood outcomes like securing economic, social and environmental improvement for urban households (Tambe, 2022). Livelihood diversification is believed to be a solution, and an effective strategy for the reduction of poverty and food insecurity in Ethiopia (Yizengaw et al., 2015).

The more choice and flexibility people had in their livelihood the more they bear stress and have alternatives in their life. Thus learning new skill is crucial to diversify the livelihood of forest

dependent women to improve their livelihood and protect the natural environment they depend on. Table 4.6 below presents the skill training the women's have got and its benefit in job market.

Table 4.6. Percentage of Respondents Received Training to Diversify Income

Question	Response		
	Response Types	Frequency	Percent
Did you get training to diversify your source of income after park development?	Yes	195	80.2
	Not at all	41	16.9
	Missing	7	2.9
What type of training did you get?	Communication	46	18.9
	Creative thinking	2	0.8
	Problem solving	9	3.7
	Financial management	92	37.9
	Sales and Marketing	66	27.2
	Business Orientation	4	1.6
	Technology Transfer	28	11.5
	Other	28	11.5
Was the training you received beneficial in your job search?	Yes	177	90.8
	Not at all	18	9.2

Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

Table 4.7 illustrate, 195 (80.2%) of respondents have received training to diversify their income after park development. 41 (16.9%) replied they received no training at all, while 7 (2.9%) respondents status is unknown. Among those who reported receiving training, 46 (18.9%)

reported training in communication skills, 2 (0.8%) in creative thinking, 9 (3.7%) in problem solving, 92 (37.9%) in financial management, 66 (27.2%) in sales and marketing, 4 (1.6%) in business orientation, and 28 (11.5%) in technology transfer.

The findings indicate that the majority of respondents 177 (90.2%) of those who reported receiving different types of training to diversify their income found the training useful for their current job and to develop their skill, but 18 (9.2%) reported it did not help them in their search for a better job. Thus, though majority of the respondents have received skill training to change their way of life, the training didn't help them except for those secured job in the park.

4.2.3 Entoto Park Development's Effect on Women's' Way of Living

Conservation justice concept suggests that local communities are entitled to receive fair treatment and meaningful involvement in the development and implementation of conservation policy (Ferketic, J.S., Latimer, A.M., Silander Jr., J.A. 2010). Thus Conservation projects must work in a way that are not only acceptable to stakeholders, but inspire local community involvement in achieving conservation goals.

The women of Entoto have been recruited to work in the Park a month prior to the park inauguration. Since that time, these women have engaged in cleaning the walkway and collecting plastic and solid waste for recycling even though the project didn't brought significant change in their earnings compared to their pervious income and living condition. Table 4.7 below depicts duration of their employment in the park.

Table 4.7. Employment Time-Span in the Park

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Employment time-span	Less than a year	5	2.6
	A year	21	10.9
	Two Years	167	86.5
	Total	193	100.0

Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

According to table 4.7, 5 (2.6%) of respondents have worked in the park for less than a year, 21 (10.9%) of respondents have worked in the park for a year, and the majority of respondents 167

(86.5%) of respondents reported that it has been two years since they secured a job in the park and earned money from the job opportunity created in the park for them, despite the fact that their employment has resulted in no financial change as presented in table 4.8 below. This shows that getting a job in the park does not guarantee a higher salary.

Respondents’ reflection on income increment after recruitment in the park

Table 4.8 presents respondents' judgment on whether their earning has been increased after their recruitment in the park.

Table 4.8. Respondents’ Reflection on Income Increment after Recruitment in Park

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Income raised after recruitment	Yes	58	30.1
	Not at all	135	69.9
Total		193	100.0

Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

Though these women have secured jobs in the park, the majority of them 135 (69.9%) have responded that nothing has changed on their earning except for the amount of labor they put into the job when compared to their previous income, while 58 (30.1%) have reported that their current payment is better than what they used to earning in the past.

Table 4.9. Cross Tabulation of Job opportunity and Income of Respondents

Respondent		Monthly Income				Total
		500-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	2100-2400	
Secured Job in the Park	Qu.	77	2	109	4	192
	%	40.1%	1. %	56.8%	2.1%	100
Didn't get Job Opportunity	Qu.		1	30	19	50
	%		2%	60%	38%	100

Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

Table 4.9 shows the correlation between job opportunity and monthly earnings. , 40% of respondents secured a job in the park have a lower monthly earning than those did not, whereas 38% of respondents who did not get a job in the park have a higher monthly earning than those secure job in the park. This implies that securing job in the park won't make better off financially than those did not.

FGD1 (Group that secured job at the Park)

During the discussion the women's have reported despite the fact that their primary source of income is from the park, they have continued to collect and sell firewood on their days off because the money they earn is insufficient to cover basic household needs and monthly payments are frequently delayed.

Those women working on recycling, in particular, are not paid on time, and their monthly payment varies depending on the amount of plastic bottles and solid waste they have collected in that month.

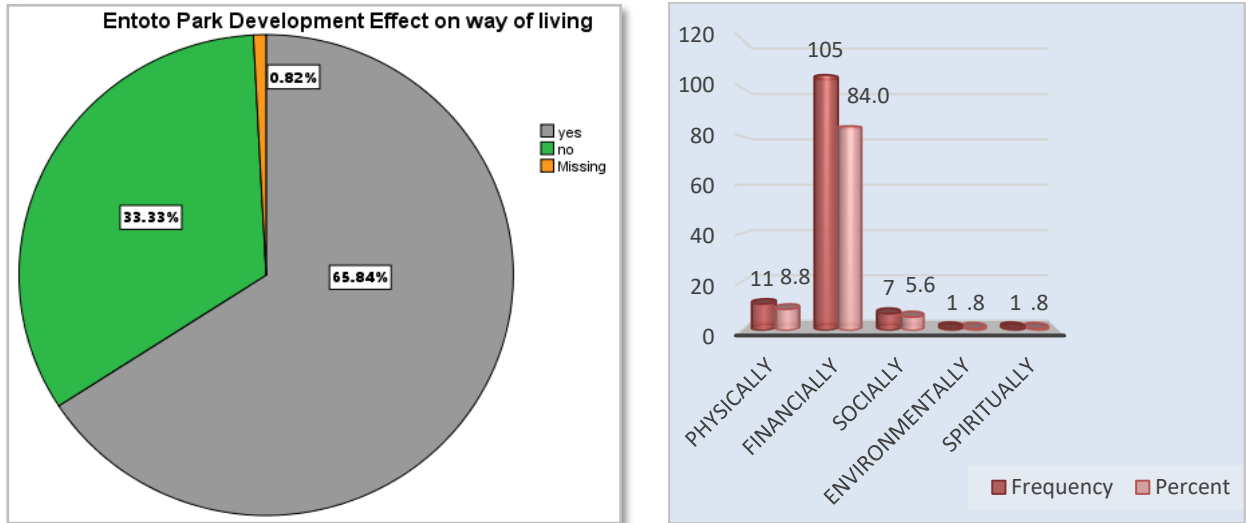
Effect of the Park on the life of surrounding community

Decisions to support livelihoods of park adjacent communities often come as afterthought in response to anthropogenic pressures on protected areas (Roe et al., 2009). Impacts of protected areas on local livelihoods can be major determinants of attitudes of local communities towards conservation (Bennett and Dearden, 2014). Oldekop et al. (2016) reported that PAs that empower local communities and/or accrue socioeconomic benefits for local communities are more likely to achieve positive conservation outcomes such as biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

Ecotourism is described as "a promising route for generating benefits for those living close to tropical biodiversity without undermining its existence. Studies have described the connection between ecotourism, livelihoods, and conservation through an "alternative income hypothesis". The logic goes on to say that more jobs and income from ecotourism can encourage more conservation, and that loss of benefits may indicate degradation, but this is not always proven true. In Nepal, for example, ecotourism benefits were insufficient to provide incentives for local residents to conserve wildlife; in Mexico, ecotourism employment opportunities from the Monarch Butterfly Reserve were insufficient to reduce forest logging; and in Belize, tourism activities failed to generate financial support for protected area management (Stronza et al.

2019). Thus, the figure 8 below illustrates how Entoto Park development has affected the women’s livelihood.

Figure 8 Parks Effect on Way of Living



Source: Survey data, (June 2022)

According to Figure 8, the majority of respondents 160 (66%) reported that the Entoto Park development had an impact on their way of life, while 81 (33%) said the park development had no impact on their way of life. As shown in the figure above, the majority of respondents reported that the park had a financial impact on their way of life, while others reported physical and social impacts. This demonstrates that, while the park development provided job opportunities for some of these women, it did not result in a significant change in their living conditions as they monthly earning is still equal or less than what they used to make from their previous job.

During FGD both groups those secured job in the park and those didn’t claim that the park have affected their way of living in one way or another.

FGD1 (Group that secured job at the Park)

During FGD the women’s have secured job in the park have expressed their frustration as they are not happy with the income they are earning, and their monthly earning is not sufficient to take care f their families. Some of them reported that they are risking their marriage as they get paid less than what they used to earn from selling of firewood before recruitment in the park. Specifically,

the women's engaged on recycling work have reported that their earning is decreasing from time to time as number of visitors decline compared to previous days though they hope for better future.

FGD2 (Group didn't secured job at the Park)

During FGD Women's who did not get jobs in the park have have expressed that the park's development has negatively impacted them physically and financially. During our discussion, some of them reported being beaten by police and other forest patrols as they entered the park to collect leaves and firewood on which they rely for living. They also stated that because the park is now fenced and guarded, they must walk a long distance to collect firewood. As a result, they put in a lot of toil to carry large bundles of wood, which is harmful to their well-being. Those in their elderly years have stated that they do not go for firewood collection on a daily basis because they are unable to carry it.

Even though they appreciated the fact that there is a park in their neighborhood, they expressed concern that the park is not financially beneficial to them. They believe they are completely ignored by government officials, claiming that the woreda has failed them.

4.3. Entoto Park Development and Forest Conservation

This section deals with response of women's on how park development contributes to forest conservation. In order to analyses environmental observation, the researcher used various indicators which include forest benefit for environmental protection, recreational value, educational research, community development and for economic making.

The women's were asked to indicate their perception on Entoto Park development for forest conservation on a choice provided for them with five point's Likert data. This five-point Likert data has the lowest value from 'strongly disagree' to highest value 'strongly agree'. In addition to the survey questionnaire gathered from the respondents, qualitative data was also gathered from environmental protection office with a semi-structured interview. Therefore, the quantitative data was presented, described and analyzed accordingly assorted with qualitative data.

4.3.1 Park Development for Forest Conservation and Environmental Protection

Forests provide ecological services including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, watershed protection, and local community livelihoods. Ethiopia's diverse forest resources, including high forests, woodlands, and farm trees, provide goods and services of significant value to Ethiopia's people, environment, and economy, according to the

Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MEFCCC) 2017. As Ethiopia continues to experience rapid economic growth, the role of the forest sector becomes increasingly important in achieving the government’s ambitious Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) growth goals, which aim for Ethiopia to become a middle-income country by 2025, resilient to climate change impacts and with a zero net increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over 2010 levels. Thus, Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services is one of the four main CRGE pillars.

This sub-section presented and analyzed women’s awareness of forest benefit toward environmental protection. Four leading indicators grouped under one category were used to assess their perception.

Table 4.10 Forest Conservation for Environmental Protection

Indicators		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Moderately Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Forests play an important role in environmental health preservation	Freq.	5	7	37	115	29	3.81
	Percent	2.6	3.6	19.2	59.6	15	
Forest resource extraction result in soil erosion and habitat loss	Freq.	4	10	28	117	33	3.85
	Percent	2.1	5.2	14.6	60.9	17.2	
The cutting of trees contributes to climate change	Freq.	17	35	39	75	27	3.31
	Percent	8.8	18.1	20.2	38.9	14	
Park protect forest biodiversity	Freq.	1	10	49	94	39	3.83
	Percent	0.5	5.2	25.4	48.7	20.2	

Source: Own Survey data (June, 2022)

Note: The mean and standard deviation were computed based on numerical values assigned to the responses as: *Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=2; moderately Agree=3; Agree=4; and strongly Agree=5*

As shown on table 4.10, among the indicators used to measure the women’s perception on forest conservation for environmental protection, forest resource extraction result in soil erosion and habitat loss awareness has highest mean score of 3.85. Accordingly, 17.2% of the respondents

strongly agrees with the idea of forest resource extraction will result in soil erosion and habitat loss, in a same way 60.9% of the respondents agrees with the concept forest protects soil erosion and habitat loss. About 14.6% of the respondents moderately agree that forest resource extraction will lead to soil erosion and habitat loss where as 7.3 % of respondents don't agree with the idea. This implies that the majority of the respondents (78%) are well aware of forest resource extraction impact on soil and forest habitat. According to the survey, over 50 % of the women didn't secure job in the park also agrees that forest resource extraction will lead to soil erosion and habitat loss this implies that the women's have good understanding on the role forest play in environmental protection.

Next to forest resource extraction impact, the women's awareness on Park protection of forest biodiversity has higher mean score of 3.83. About 20% of the respondents strongly agree and 49% agrees with the idea of park development better protects forest biodiversity. About twenty five percent of the respondents (25.4%) rarely agree with park protection of forest biodiversity whereas 5.7 % of the women's disagree with park protection of biodiversity perception. This also implies that the women's have good understanding of forest benefits. In a same way the survey shows the respondents didn't secure job also have good awareness on role of park in protecting forest biodiversity; 56 % of the respondents agrees, about 28% rarely agree with park protection of forest biodiversity whereas 16 % of the women's disagree with park protection of biodiversity perception.

The perception of women's on the role forest play in preserving environmental health Mean score is 3.81; 15% of the respondents strongly agrees with the idea of forest play an important role in preserving environmental health, 59.6% of the respondents agrees with the notion, about 19.2% of the respondents moderately agrees with environmental safeguarding role of forest but 6.2 % of the respondents don't agree with the idea at all. The study shows 54% of respondents live on sell of firewood well understand the role forest play on protecting environmental health where as 14% of them don't agree to the notion forest play important role in preserving environmental health. When it comes to the contribution of cutting trees to climate change 53% of the women's agree that cutting trees has its own contribution to climate change, 20% of the women's moderately agree with the concept but 26.9% of the respondents don't agree with the idea of cutting trees will have result in climate change with Mean score of 3.31 which mean that the respondents moderately agrees to the concept. The survey shows 44% of respondents didn't secure job opportunity disagree to the concept of cutting trees contributes to climate change

whereas 28% moderately agrees and 28% agrees that cutting trees will impact climate change. This implies that there is a gap on understanding on how deforestation will cause climate change as the respondents moderately agrees to the concept.

In general the respondents have good understanding of forest contribution for environmental health and what it's adverse effect can cause except the have gap to easily understanding of how the cutting of trees contributes to climate change.

4.3.2 Park Development in Changing Women's Practice and Attitude toward Forest

Parks are the primary means of protecting tropical forest biodiversity, particularly in areas with high human densities. A major concern in tropical forest parks is that their sustainability is being threatened by anthropogenic pressures, which has resulted in significant biodiversity declines (Laurance et al. 2012). People who live near Protected Areas rely significantly more on environmental resources and are more affected by living near the protected areas. According to Karki, S. (2013); the foundation for protected areas and conservation incentives has been effective biodiversity protection and improved human welfare as a win-win situation. However, conservation at the expense of people's living conditions can become development issues, limiting the value of tourism activities for community development.

Park establishment in East Africa has frequently been a controversial subject, often disenfranchising local people. The success of parks is strongly linked to the livelihoods of those who live nearby, particularly in areas with high human population density, where park-neighbor interactions occur more frequently and with greater potential for negative outcomes. Understanding how locals perceive a park and its benefits is therefore critical in managing the park-people interface (Hartter & Goldman 2011).

This section examines the respondents' perception on whether Entoto Park development has influenced the women's practice and attitude toward forest protection. Table 4.11 presents the perception of the women's on their practice and attitude toward Entoto Forest after Park development.

Table 4.11 Practice and Attitude of Women’s Toward Forest after Entoto Park Development

Indicators		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Moderately Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Entoto Park minimizes women’s extractive use of forest resource	Freq.	2	73	39	57	22	3.12
	Percent	1	37.8	20.2	29.5	11.4	
Entoto Park Development ignores the interests of local communities	Freq.	18	56	78	35	6	2.76
	Percent	9.3	29	40.	18.1	3.1	
Entoto Park Development has diversified livelihood for the women’s	Freq.	1	33	81	53	25	3.35
	Percent	0.5	7.1	42	27.5	13	
Entoto park development has changed the habits of women’s and reduce threat to the forest	Freq.	5	23	40	104	21	3.58
	Percent	2.6	11.9	20.7	53.9	10.9	
Entoto park has created job opportunity for local communities	Freq.	2	3	52	96	40	3.87
	Percent	1	1.6	26.9	49.7	20.7	
Entoto park Development raise your awareness about forest conservation	Freq.	1	9	47	118	18	3.74
	Percent	0.5	4.7	24.4	61.1	9.3	
Women’s engagement in forest conservation and restoration is important	Freq.	2	1	17	106	67	4.12
	Percent	1	.05	8.8	54.9	34.7	

Source: Own Survey data (June, 2022)

Note: The mean and standard deviation were computed based on numerical values assigned to the responses as: *Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=2; moderately Agree=3; Agree=4; and strongly Agree=5*

Entoto Park minimizes women's extractive use of forest resource

According to Coulibaly- Lingani, et al. (2011) women constitute about 75% forest users globally because of their roles as careers and those who feed the family; they are always in the forest at one point or the other, harvesting one forest specie or the other, hence they have the knowledge about the relative abundance of forest species, their location, state and rates of depreciation and also bear the brunt of most negative forest management policies.

According to the survey, 11.4% of the respondents strongly agree that Entoto Park has minimized women's extractive use of forest resource, 29.5% of the respondents agrees with the ideas, while 20.2 % of the respondents moderately agrees with Entoto park role in minimization of extractive forest resource use of women but 38.8% of the respondents disagree with the notion that Entoto Park has minimized extractive forest resource use practice of Women's. The mean score of Entoto Park minimizes women's extractive use of forest resource is 3.12; this indicates the respondents somewhat agree to the concept that Park development has minimized women's extractive use of forest resource.

Entoto Park development ignores the interests of local communities

Many protected areas, particularly in developing countries, have limited future prospects without the cooperation and support of local people, conservationists recognize. Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs) have attempted, with limited success, to reconcile park management with local needs and aspirations since the 1980s. Obtaining local community cooperation and support, while maintaining conservation objectives continues to be a top priority for parks (Wells &McShane, 2004).

According to the study, thirty eight percent (38.3%) of the respondents don't agree with the idea that Entoto Park development ignores the interests of local communities whereas 40.4% of respondents more or less agree with the idea and 21.2% of the respondents believe that the park didn't take into consideration the interest of the local communities. The mean score is 2.76; which means the respondents more or less disagree with the concept. But survey shows that respondents didn't secure job in the park have different view; 60% of them agree that the park didn't take into consideration the interest of the local communities,18% more or less agree to the

notion. This implies majority of respondents didn't get job opportunity in the park believe Entoto Park has ignored the interest of community that lives adjacent to the forest.

The focus group discussion supports this analysis of Entoto park development has ignored the local community even though the level of expression between the two group is somehow different. Group that secured job at the Park(FGD1)have expressed it as follows;

The park has prioritized the women's and surrounding communities, but at this time the park cannot provide jobs for all, and other alternative livelihood programs have not been arranged for the local community who rely primarily on the forest for their daily living.

The Group didn't secured job at the Park(FGD2) explained it as follows:

From park's conception to the creation of employment opportunities, the park did not prioritize the surrounding community and especially women who had been collecting firewood for years.

The women's' didn't secure job in the park consider the Woreda's and those involved in recruitment processes have neglected them though they lived on sell of firewood for years.

Entoto Park development has diversified livelihood for the women's

A documented contribution of ecotourism is diversifying the livelihoods of people who live in and near protected areas. By combining conservation and development, ecotourism is a classic approach to sustainable development just as it is to other paradigms of sustainable use, integrated conservation development, or community-based natural resource management (Stronza, Hunt and Fitzgerald 2019).

According to the study, 13% of respondents strongly agree, 27.5% agree, 42% moderately agree, 17.6% disagree with the idea that Entoto Park has diversified livelihood for women. The mean score is 3.35, indicating that the women generally agree that Entoto Park has helped them diversify their livelihood though there are challenging factors to improve quality of life. In contrary to this the survey shows about 20% of respondents didn't secure job in the Park agree to the notion whereas 66 % disagree that Entoto Park has helped them diversify their livelihood.

Entoto Park development impact on habits of women's and forest threat reduction

The study shows that, 64.8% of respondents agrees with the idea that Entoto Park development has changed the habits of women's and reduced threat to the forest, 20.7% of respondents moderately agrees while 11.9% of respondents disagree and 2.6% of respondents strongly disagree with idea. The mean score is 3.58; this implies that the women's moderately agree to the concept that Entoto Park has impacted the women's practice and threat to the forest. In a similar way 41% of respondents didn't secure job in the park agrees that the Entoto Park has impacted the habit of women on forest resource extraction whereas 34% don't agree with the idea. This is due to the fact that even the one secure job in the park collect firewood mainly for household energy and sometimes for income generating as their earning from the park is not sufficient for living.

EntotoPark has created job opportunity for local communities

The study illustrate that 20.7% of the respondents strongly agree that the Park has created job opportunity for the local community, 49.7% agree with the concept while 26.9% of the respondents moderately agree and 2.6% of the respondents secure job at the park disagree to the concept that Entoto Park has created job opportunity of local community. The mean score is 3.87, meaning, the majority of the respondents agrees with the idea that the park has created job for local community. In contrary only 26% of respondents didn't secure job agree the park has created job for local community whereas 24% do not agree to the notion.

Entoto Park development raises your awareness about forest conservation

According to the study, 9.3% of the Women' strongly agree, 61% of respondents agree and 24.4% of respondents moderately agree with the concept whereas 4.7% of the respondent disagree with the idea that Entoto park development has raised women's awareness about forest conservation with mean score of 3.74. This implies that majority of the respond have better understanding about forest and importance of forest conservation.

Importance of women's engagement in forest conservation and restoration

The study shows that 34.7% of the Women' strongly agree, 54.9% of respondents agree and 8.8% of respondents moderately agree with the concept whereas only 1% of the respondent strongly disagree with the importance of women's engagement in forest conservation and

restoration. The mean score is 4.21; this implies that the respondents have better understating on importance of women’s engagement in forest conservation and restoration.

A Key informant from Gulele Sub-city Environmental Protection office explains that:

Engaging women’s to take part in conservation activities is vital and as a sector office we’re doing that. We don’t hire women’s to patrol the forest as the work nature is difficult for the women’s (working hour, different wild animals live in the forest) but they do participate in terracing work, planting trees and gardening. In addition with the support from European Union we’ve also created alternative livelihood activities for some of the women’s.

Engaging womens’ in conservation management programs and decision making is fundamental as forest depletion disproportionately affects the life of the women due to their traditional roles and responsibilities even if forest loss is a global phenomenon.

4.3.3 Park Development for Education and Research

An educational tourism trip has been developed to improve students' learning experiences. As Learning can occur outside of the classroom, and school trips are frequently used to supplement formal classroom learning (DABAMANA and OGUZ (2002). According to Neiman (2014), providing direct contact of students with nature through field trips stimulates their curiosity, sense of empathy, responsibility, and unity with nature, maximizing the acquisition of information about nature and ultimately changing their understanding about the importance of environmental conservation. Table 4.12 shows respondents' attitudes toward park development in support of educational research.

Table 4. 12Park Development for Education and Research

Indicators		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Moderately Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
Park development support educational research	Freq.	-	12	55	81	45	3.82
	Percent	-	6.2	28.5	42	23.3	

Source: Survey data (June, 2022)

Note: The mean and standard deviation were computed based on numerical values assigned to the responses as: *Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=2; moderately Agree=3; Agree=4; and strongly Agree=5*

Table 4.12 reveals the respondent response on the idea that Entoto Park development support educational researches. According to this table, among the respondents 23.3% of the respondents strongly agree with the idea of Entoto Park development supports education, 42% of the respondents agrees and about 28.5% of respondents moderately agrees while only 6.2 % of the respondents disagree with the notion. The mean score is 3.82 this indicates that the respondents believe that the Park has educational benefit as they observe many students from different school visit the park .The researcher observed students visiting the park as part of educational trip while conducting the survey. The figure 9 below shows educational trip to Entoto Park.

Figure 9 School Trip in Entoto Park



Source: (Photo Taken by researcher in June, 2022)

4.3.4 Recreational Value and Economic Benefit of Park

Urban green spaces have played an important role in balancing the needs for city conservation with the degradation of the urban environment while maintaining the rapid pace of urban growth. In recent years, the urbanization of many cities has increased the need for green space in the community to serve people in the goals of environmental protection and recreation; however, maintaining and preserving the quality of public park service is a difficult issue that many governments and communities face (IAMTRAKUL,TEKNOMO, HOKAO, 2005).

Urban parks serve more than just as a recreational space for city dwellers. Visitors from outside the city will also use these green spaces. Urban forests can help cities attract tourists by improving their attractiveness and serving as a complement to other urban attractions (Konijnendijk C. et al. 2013). Entoto Park's development also aims to attract tourists to Addis, particularly transit travelers, with the dual goal of providing them with a quality stay while also generating revenue from their visit. Table 4.13 below presents respondents' response on park recreational value and its benefit on generating economic benefit for a country.

Table 4.13 Park for Recreation, Economic Benefit for a Country and Local Community

Indicators		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Moderately Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
The park promotes the forest's recreational value	Freq.	3	8	37	106	39	3.88
	Percent	1.6	4.1	19.2	54.9	20.2	
Entoto park is generating economic benefit for the country	Freq.	3	22	28	112	28	3.72
	Percent	1.6	11.4	14.5	58	14.5	

Source: Own Survey data (June, 2022)

Note: The mean and standard deviation were computed based on numerical values assigned to the responses as: *Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=2; moderately Agree=3; Agree=4; and strongly Agree=5*

Table 4.13 shows, majority of the women's 20.2 % strongly agrees that Park promotes recreational values of forest, 54.9 % agrees and about 19.2% more or less agree with the idea but about 5.7% don't feel park has role in promoting recreational value of the forest. The survey shows the parks plays significant role in promoting recreational value of Entoto forest. In previous year the residents of Addis and other visitors don't pay visit the forest except for runners due to security, absence of roads or walkways and recreational activities. Thus the Park development has attracted a lot of visitors.

The mean score of Entoto Park generating economic benefit for the country is of 3.72 which implies majority of respondents agrees to the concept; 14.5% of the respondent' strongly agrees, 58% of the women's agrees with the notion, about 14.5% of the respondent' moderately agrees

with the idea park generate economic benefit the country, while 13 % of the respondent's don't think the park is generating economic benefit for the country as expected.

4.4. The Challenges of Entoto Firewood Collector Women's

According to Suleiman et.al (2017); Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) play a significant role in supporting livelihoods and provide an important safety net for households of forest-dependent people's around the world. These forest-dependent communities utilize forest resources mainly for domestic energy supply, household income, and house construction as a result income from NTFPs makes a significant contribution to family income.

In Africa, many people rely on their surroundings for a living, as forests provide important cultural and economic resources for the rural and urban poor (Nana & Tchamadeu, 2014). Locals who live near protected areas can be both a threat and an ally to conservation. Whether they take conservation-friendly or conservation-unfriendly actions is determined in part by the costs and benefits of each action.

For years women of Entoto generate their household income from forest resource 'firewood' which they collect on daily basis to sell and earn money, and use as household energy supply. Thus, this section deals with challenges that these women's came across after the development of Entoto Park. The following indicators, Policy and Stakeholders challenges were used to analyze the problem of the women.

4.4.1 Policy Challenge

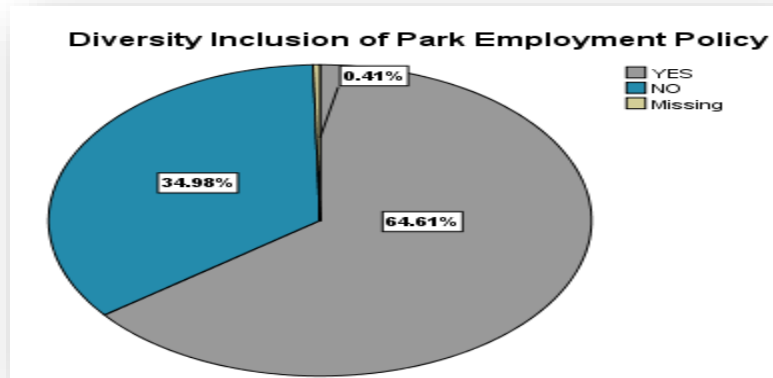
Tourism has the potential to advance biodiversity conservation by building societal constituencies and providing alternative livelihoods to resource-dependent communities as institutional arrangements are critical in ensuring equitable benefit distribution of tourism gains among various stakeholders (Badola R. et al., 2018). Thus, involving local communities and civil society organizations, backed up by enabling government policies, is the most effective way of mainstreaming socioeconomic development of local communities and environmental concerns into tourism management framework. The policy related challenges were categorized into five sections and discussed below.

4.4.1.1. Diversity Inclusion of Employment Policy

According to Ethiopia's National Employment Policy (2019); Employment Policy and Strategy focuses on three key areas: improving social welfare, accelerating economic growth, and achieving political stability. The social welfare refers to the quantity and quality of employment opportunities created determining the ultimate impact of growth on poverty making growth pro-poor. The economic growth goal focus on accelerating and sustaining growth and development through the productive use of the country's labor force as the most important resource.

In a nutshell Diversity & Inclusion is about empowering people by respecting and appreciating what makes them different, in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, education, and national origin. The below figure 10; display the percentage distribution of respondents' response on diversity inclusiveness of Entoto Park employment opportunity.

Figure 10 Diversity Inclusion of Park Employment Policy



Source: Survey Data (June, 2022)

According to the survey data presented on figure 10, majority of the respondents 157 (64.61%) believe that the park employment policy is inclusive of diversity in terms of age, ethnicity, religion, and education whereas 85 (34.98%) don't feel it includes diversity specifically in terms of age.

During **FGD2** (Group that didn't secured job at the Park) Participants have expressed their feeling explaining that:

During the registration the woreda has register almost all firewood collectors but their selection wasn't based on the registration. Some of us have been informed lately the selection was based on age but we can't affirm this.

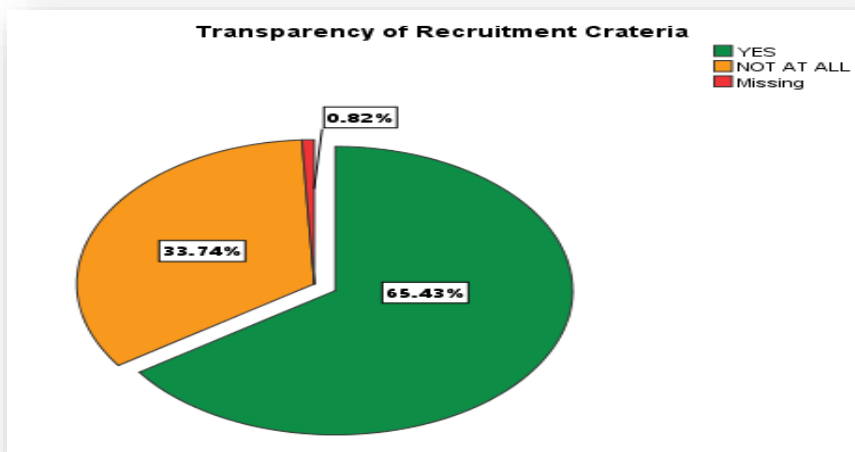
A Key informant from Woreda Women, Children and Youth office explains that:

We registered over a thousand firewood collectors for the job based on the direction given to us by the Addis Ababa Woreda Women, Children, and Youth office; however, they did not adhere to our registration list for selection, and they even did not communicate with us about how they made the recruitment selection.

4.4.1.2. Transparency of Recruitment

Transparency with criteria of recruitment at woreda level sector government office is one of the challenges reported by respondents with the Park job creation for the local communities mainly for the women's. The figure 11 displays the percentage distribution of respondents 'confidence on transparency of recruitment criteria in the park.

Figure 11 Transparency of Recruitment Criteria



Source: Survey Data (June, 2022)

The figure 11 shows that the majority of respondents (65.43% (159) believe that the park recruitment criteria were transparent as the registration for the positions was done by officials from city and woreda sector offices in the forest as it targets firewood collectors, whereas 33.74% (82) do not believe it was transparent.

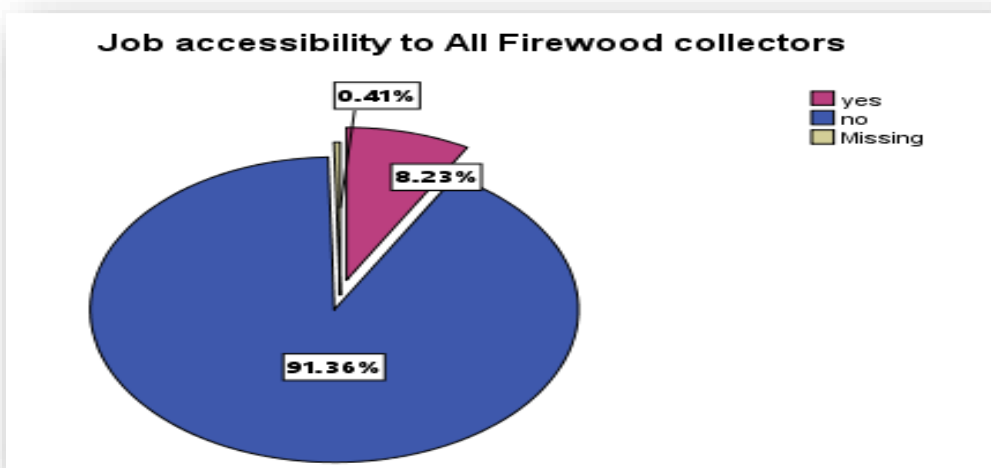
During FGD2 (Group that didn't secured job at the Park)

Participants said that the requirements for the position were unknown (not posted), the process was not open, and we were not clearly communicated how we failed to meet recruitment criteria even if we registered for the job.

4.4.1.3. Recruitment Accessibility to All firewood Collectors

Figure 12 display the percentage distribution of respondents' belief on accessibility of the job to all firewood collectors.

Figure 12 Recruitment Accessibility to all firewood collectors



Source: Survey Data (June, 2022)

Figure 12 depict that, 91.4% (222) of the respondents believe job created by the Park is not accessible to all firewood collectors whereas only 8.2% (20) of respondents have said it is accessible. During the FGD, participants shared their perspectives on the issues impeding the Park's ability to create jobs as below:

FGD1 (Group that secured job at the Park)

The park is not at its full capacity to create jobs for all at this time, and we hope that in the near future, more women will secure jobs. In addition to this the number of firewood collectors is enormous, and the park cannot create jobs for all. It is true that the recruitment criteria lack transparency, and some of the women who secured jobs were not those who had been living off of selling firewood for years.

4.4.1.4. Prioritized Job creation for Women

According to research, protected areas can contribute to improved well-being and poverty reduction. If there is supportive policies in place, livelihoods will be improved while protecting and managing biodiversity in sustainable ways. Protected area policies are increasingly requiring such approaches, but there is frequently a significant gap between policies and practices.

According to Nana and Tchamadeu (2014), protected areas, which have a high cost for local people, necessitate significant efforts on the ground to bring practice in line with policy in terms of local community treatment. Involving villagers in decision-making as Cluster Facilitators is a step in the right direction. It is quite clear that biodiversity conservation and economic development can have compatible goals, provided efforts are made to take into account the needs of the local people. Thus, integrating local people in the process of decision making is important if conservation is to be successful. Table 4.14 below illustrates the respondents' perspective on how Entoto Park development has prioritized local community in its job creation.

Table 4.14 Park Prioritized Job creation for Women

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Job creation prioritized Women	Yes	235	99.2
	No	2	.8
	Total	237	100.0
	Missing System	6	
	Total	243	

Source: Own Survey Data (June, 2022)

Table 4.14 shows that almost all of the respondents, 96.7% (235), agree that the park has prioritized women's in its job creation, while only 0.8% (2) disagrees. But this doesn't implicate of private business owners as they have not prioritized job creation for firewood collector women's.

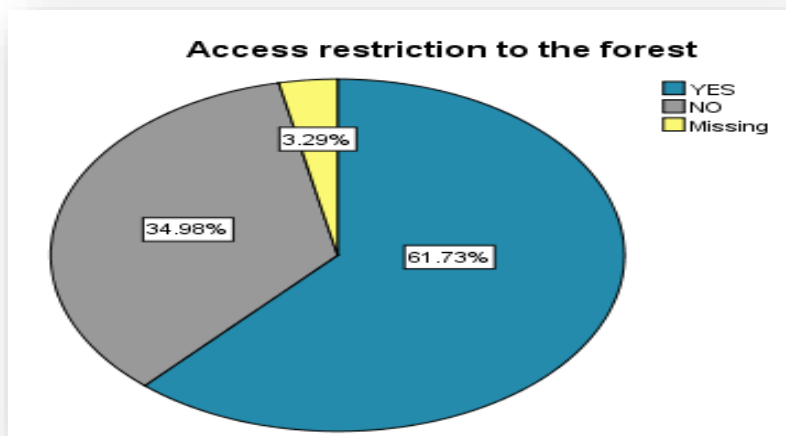
4.4.1.5. Access Restriction to the Forest

In most cases, the establishment of protected areas (PAs) is accompanied by an increase in conservation costs for the communities that live adjacent to these PAs. PAs have an impact on both men and women, but women bear the brunt of the burden due to inequity in the gendered

division of labor and resources at the household level. They suffer more than others from strong restrictions on access to PA-based resources because they have few alternatives and are forced to collect resources from PAs illegally to meet their livelihood needs, despite resource access restrictions (Mariki S. B., 2016).

The below figure 13: show respondents' point of view on the presence of rules and regulation that restrict access to the forest.

Figure 13: Access Restrictions to the Forest



Source: Own Survey Data (June, 2022)

Figure 13 shows that 150 (61.7%) of respondents reported that there is an access restriction to the forest, while 85(35%) reported that there is no restriction to the forest. Access to the forest is not a problem for women (193) who have secured jobs in the park, despite the fact that they are not permitted to collect firewood from the park area in theory, but in practice they are still accessing the forest to collect firewood for household energy use or for sale. During the survey, the researcher observed women collecting firewood inside the park but the women's claimed it's for household energy consumption. Figure 14 depicts an example of women carrying firewood in a park.

Figure 14 Firewood Collectors in the Park



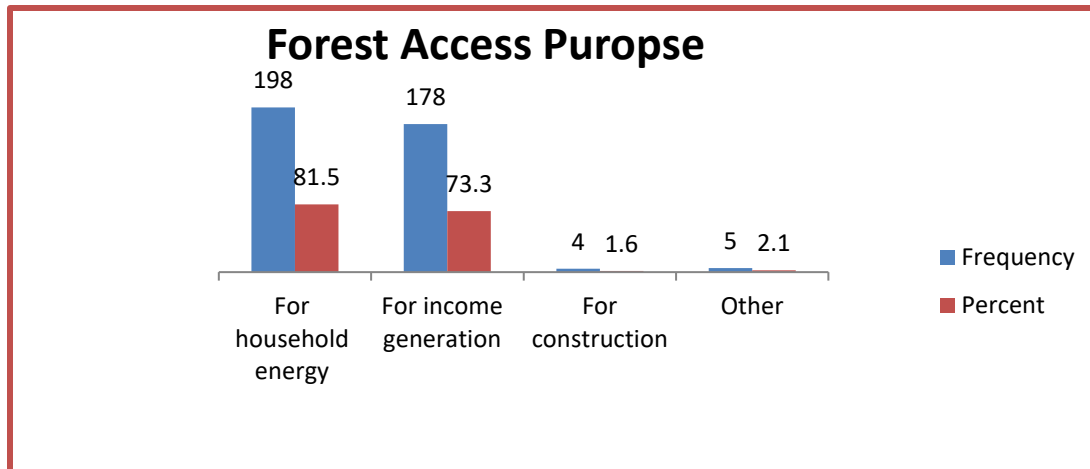
Source: (Researcher Documentation, June 2022)

Respondents did not secure a job in the park and reported on presence of access restrictions; have said due to the restriction they were forced to enter the park area illegally for firewood collection to meet their socioeconomic needs, which resulted in some of them being beaten by forest patrols and others being arrested at the beginning. The restriction have made their daily life difficult as they are to travel further to collect firewood from areas that were not fenced as part of the Park. Their long distance walk requires them to exert considerable effort in carrying a bundle of wood, which is exhausting for them and prevents them from going on a daily basis. But the access limitation to the forest didn't constrained these women's to change their livelihood source since the majority of them don't have formal education that support them to shift their source of livelihood.

Forest resource use Purpose

Women use the forest resource for a number of reasons; for some, it is the primary source of household income; for others, it is a source of household energy consumption. Those women who continue to collect and sell bundles of firewood do so for both income generation and household consumption. Similarly, the survey data reveal that a significant number of women continue to collect and sell firewood because the monthly income they earn from the park is insufficient to support their families. The table below summarizes the primary reasons of women's forest use.

Figure 15 Forest Access Purpose



Source: survey, (June, 2022)

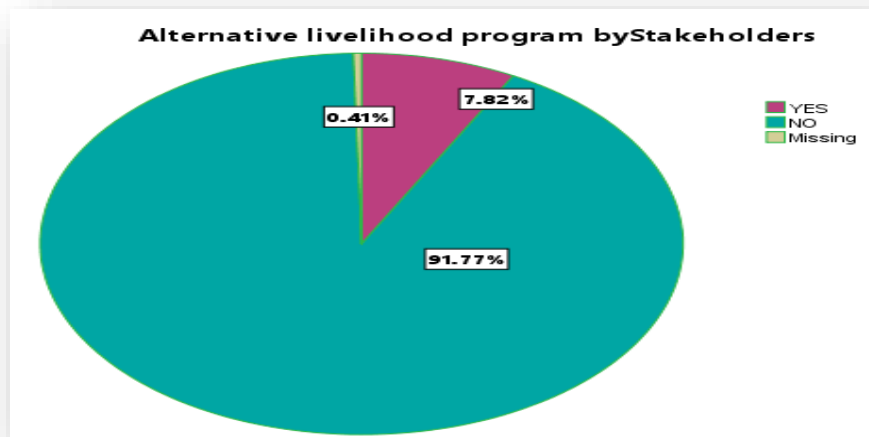
Figure 15 depicts the respondents' forest access reasons; they access the forest for various reasons such as using forest products for household cooking, generating income for construction purposes, and so on. As per the study 198 (81.5%) of respondents, primary reason they access the forest is to collect firewood for household energy; the secondary reason is for income generation, according to 178 (73.3%) of respondents. According to this figure, a great number of women with stable jobs in the park continue to collect firewood for income and household energy consumption.

The respondents did not find work in the park and continued to live on the income they earned from selling firewood, believing that even though they are aware of the rules prohibiting illegal entry into the Park Forest, they do so to meet their socioeconomic needs. According to them, when access to forest resources is restricted and no alternative sources of income are provided, illegal entry becomes the norm. They do not consider the park to be "beneficial," so they will use the forest resource in any way that meets their needs.

4.4.2. Stakeholders' Coordination in Supporting Livelihood Programs

According to Meilani M.M. *et al* 2019, establishment of park changes the livelihood strategies of local communities; people shift their livelihood sources from forest resource extraction to other means of living with community empowerment programs that provide alternative source of income by increasing local community skills based on the communities' desire and need. Thus the figure 16 below presents respondents report on the presence of stakeholders with provision of alternative livelihood program in their community.

Figure 16: Alternative livelihood programs by Stakeholders



Source: Own survey, (June, 2022).

As shown in Figure 16, only 19 (7.8%) of respondents said that there are stakeholders (Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations) who provide alternative livelihood supports for firewood collectors, whereas the majority of 223 (91.8%) respondents said there is no organization with alternative livelihood program which implies the respondents are still dependent on the forest resource in one way or another.

A Key informant from Gulele Sub-city Women, Children and Youth office explains that:

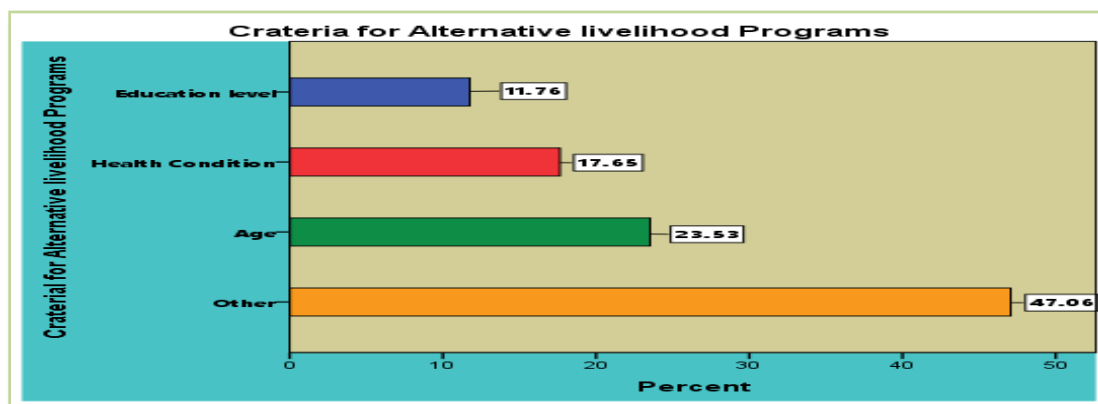
There are multiple NGO's; in number about 60-70 who offer different kind of support and these women's are benefited of these organization in the past. But the issues with these Organizations are that their supports focus on provision of immediate need rather than provision of alternative livelihood program rather addressing. There is also a coordination gap among stakeholders that's why it didn't brought noticeable change on the women's life. And the women's have developed dependency syndrome which happened due to different reason. There are different challenges to address the women's issue with alternative livelihood program. Some of the main challenges are:-

- ◆ *At sub city level there is a data management issue. It's really difficult to get exact number of the women's and area of intervention that have been worked on so far*
- ◆ *The women's are not ready for new skill*
- ◆ *There is a gap at office level in coordinating NGO's area of intervention so that it will have significant result*

Underlying condition for inclusion in alternative livelihood program

Respondents who have reported that there are organizations (government and NGO) which offer alternative livelihood programs have indicated that there are underlying conditions such as Education, Age and Health condition to take part in the programs as per the survey. The figure 17 below illustrates the underlying criteria for alternative livelihood program.

Figure 17: Criteria for Alternative livelihood program



Source: Own survey, (June, 2022).

As illustrated in figure 17; 2(11.8%) of respondents have said education is the criteria for selection, 4(23.5%) have said Age, 3 (17.6%) have said health condition, the remaining 8 respondents (47.1%) have reported there are different eligibility criteria's. This indicates that alternative livelihood programs, diversifying skill for another job, have criteria that these respondents won't qualify.

A Key informant from Gulele Sub-city Women, Children and Youth office explains that:

The women's have got different trainings, even credit opportunities were arranged for them but they are not willing. Their age, education and level of awareness is a core issue as the women's are not ready to learn new skill. In addition alternative opportunities are not satisfying their need.

Despite the fact that there were alternative livelihood programs and various stakeholders participated in supporting these women's and other needy population in the area in the past, it looks the nature of the programs was not designed to bring sustainable change on the lives of this community. Furthermore, since the majority of firewood collectors did not get formal education, it will be difficult to teach them new life skills.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Introduction

This chapter will conclude the study by summarizing the key research finding in relation to the research aim and research question, as well as the value and contribution of thereof. It will also review the limitation of the study and propose opportunity for further research.

5.1. Summary

Park development is fundamental for forest conservation as it benefits range from environmental, cultural, and social to economic. Through tourism NPs and PAs can be hub of economic activities for local communities live adjacent through creation of job opportunities as acceptance and involvement of local communities in conservation initiatives are critical to the viability and sustainability of PAs or NPs.

Entoto Natural Park, which aims to build Addis Ababa's image and boost the tourism sector was established with the goals of providing a recreational facility for Addis residents, educating the public and young population about the value of environmental conservation, encouraging the re-emergence of natural vegetation ensuring the health of our environment as the park plays a key role in maintaining healthy ecosystems, and enabling the conservation of natural resources and setting a good example for conservation management, with the creation of job opportunities for female firewood collectors providing alternative livelihood programs to the labor-intensive jobs they were doing.

For decades Entoto Women's rely on forest for their livelihood and their sole dependence on the forest product has impacted the forest and their living, diminishing their health and wellbeing as they toiling under heavy burdens every day. Thus, with its development of Entoto Park was believed to bring ends to the labor intensive work they engaged in for years providing jobs in the park. The Park has created two type of job for 452 women's initially but currently their number declines to 385; as 75 women's deducted from recycling work due to the financial struggle they are were in. Their monthly earning is less or equal to 2000 ETB per month which fall below global poverty line and it's not adequate to take care of their families' basic needs.

A documented contribution of ecotourism is diversifying the livelihoods of people who live in and near protected areas. Livelihood diversification is believed to be a solution, and an effective strategy for the reduction of poverty and food insecurity in Ethiopia. Thus learning new skill is crucial to diversify the livelihood of forest dependent women to improve their livelihood and protect the natural environment they depend on.

To diversify their livelihood all respondents secure job in the park had training that they received to support their current job, 90% of them reported to be beneficial for their current job, despite the fact that the skill they obtain didn't brought significant change in diversifying their beside that majority of the women's (65%) of the women's have not attend formal education the job search completion won't be easy for them. Income wise 70% of the women's have said there is no difference on their earnings except for the amount of labor they exert to the job. Thus there are number of defaulters who kept on collecting and selling of firewood to support their families. About 60% of the respondents believe that the Entoto Park development has affected their living in one way or another.

Entoto Park is Development is playing fundamental role in forest conservation as the area is now fenced, and protected compared to the previous years. Over 70% of the respondents have better understanding about forest and importance of conservation indicating the women's have good understanding on the role forest play in environmental protection, the impact the forest resource extraction have on the environment though they have knowledge gap on understanding the impact cutting trees will have on climate change. The study finding shows that 60% of respondents agrees with the idea that Entoto Park development has changed the habits of women's and reduced threat to the forest due to the fact the park mainly fenced and there are forest patrols at the present time.

Locals who live near protected areas can be both a threat and an ally to conservation. Whether they take conservation-friendly or conservation-unfriendly actions is determined in part by the costs and benefits of each action. For years women of Entoto generate their household income from forest resource 'firewood' which they collect on daily basis to sell and earn money, and use as household energy supply. With the development of the park it was believed the women of Entoto 'firewood collectors' won't keep on living carrying bundle of woods as the park provide them job opportunity but that wasn't the case, these women's are still waking long distance to collect fire wood for household consumption and for income generating.

These are challenges that have been identified hampering these women's livelihood diversification through job creation or alternative support program. These challenges include recruitment selection policy for employment opportunity in the park as it lacks transparency. Additionally there is gap stakeholder coordination and intervention on planning together on part of stakeholders even if the subsidy has over 70 institutions that work on eradication of poverty.

5.2. Conclusion

Conclusion grasps empirical knowledge generated on the three and inter-related key components of the study: assess the improvement in socioeconomic conditions of women's "firewood collectors" as a result of job opportunities created by the development of Entoto Park, assess Entoto Park development the role in forest conservation, and assess the challenges women face as a result of Entoto Park Development.

i. Socio-economic improvement of firewood collectors due to Entoto Park Development

The study result indicates that the park didn't improve the livelihood of the women's, it deteriorate their livelihood financially and physically .Although job opportunities were created for some of them as alternative livelihood opportunities, it did not improvement in their socioeconomic condition as expected, as their earnings still remain below the new global poverty line and the money they make from job in the park is not better off what they used to make previously from firewood collection. To diversify their income and improve their livelihood, trainings were given to them, but didn't bring any change to their lifestyle. They still exert a lot of labor, there are significant numbers of defaulters who still collect and sell firewood to support and cover basic need of their household.

ii. Entoto Park development the role in forest conservation

The study found that women's somehow understand the benefits of forests, impact forest resource extraction have on environmental health. They in general agree that the development of Entoto Park has influenced women's practices and attitudes toward extractive forest resource use. There are two opposing viewpoints shaped by employment opportunities but when it comes to whether the park development has ignored the interests of the local community, but they all more or less agree that the Park has created job opportunities for the local community. The importance of parks in promoting education research, recreational value, and economic benefit to a country is well understood.

iii. Challenge women's face due to Entoto Park Development

Despite the fact that the park has prioritized women in job creation, reduced women's extractive use of forest resources, and created a good understanding among women about the benefits of forest and park development, there are challenges that limit the provision of alternative livelihood program for women. These challenges are mainly related to policy or regulation and stockholders coordination. The policy related challenges are linked to inclusion; recruitment transparency at sector government offices, job accessibility to all firewood collectors and access restriction with our providing alternative option for their living. Though there are many stakeholders (NGO's) that work on the exact sub city and areas its lacks coordination in provision of sustainable livelihood programs.

5.3. Recommendation

Ecotourism must be a win-win situation for both conservation and livelihood. Entoto Park, as a ecotourism destination, is thought to benefit local communities by creating jobs and generating income. It is also thought to reduce local communities' reliance on the forest ecosystem for survival. As a result, households that rely primarily on the forest ecosystem, known as "firewood collectors," must be key stakeholders in the development of alternative livelihood programs.

The ultimate goal of livelihood diversification is to ensure sustainability; to secure economic, social, and environmental livelihood outcomes as an effective solution to poverty reduction by providing more choice and flexibility. Thus, the women of Entoto and the surrounding communities are entitled to receive fair and meaningful treatment from conservation policy .To be successful and achieve its best tourism and conservation goal it had to motivate local communities.

Protected areas either positively or negatively influence local communities' attitudes toward conservation; if it includes local communities as stakeholders, it empowers them and accrues their socioeconomic benefits, and it is more likely to achieve positive conservation outcomes. As a result, the Entoto Park governing body and other sector offices must review their policies and incorporate local communities as stakeholders.

Finally, any development initiative that exists in a natural setting must take into account the following key points: increasing community stakeholder participation, ensuring financial sustainability, enforcing rules, ensuring the ecological sustainability of PAs, reducing local communities' reliance on natural resources through transformative livelihood change, and developing long-term visions to reconcile the diverging objectives of conservation with sustainable livelihood.

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APPENDEXIS

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

INTRODUCTION

My name is Hawine Benti, a graduate student at Center for Environment and Development Studies, Addis Ababa University. I am working on my MA thesis entitled 'The Effect of Entoto Park Development on Women's Livelihood and Forest Conservation'. Thus, I kindly request your cooperation to fill out the questionnaire accurately considering the importance of the study. The questionnaire will take about 30 minutes and I can assure you that this research will be used only for academic purpose. Therefore, your genuine response has a great value and role in my thesis and to the study area. I appreciate your honest response to the questions listed below.

Are you willing to participate in the interview? Yes (proceed) ____ No ____ (thank and stop)

Instruction

- Make a circle or tick mark while responding to the questions
- Please clearly justify to the questions that need explanation

Women's Identification and Interview Summary

Sub-city : Gulele Woreda: _____ Questionnaire no [__I__ I__I__] Date of interview [____] [____] [____] <p style="text-align: center;">DD MM YY</p>	
To be completed after interview has been done Is questionnaire completed? Yes [__] No [__]	Date checked: [____] [____] [____] Date of data entry [____] [____] [____]

Part I: Socioeconomic and Demographic characteristics of the Women's

Questions	Choice Category
Q1. Type of household	Male-headed 1 Female-headed 2
Q2. Respondent's age	Specify the year only _____
Q3. Marital Status	Single 1 Married 2 Divorced 3 Separated 4 Widow/er 5

Q4. Completed education level	<p>Not attend formal education 1</p> <p>Only can read and write 2</p> <p>Primary School 3</p> <p>Secondary school 4</p> <p>Diploma/Certificate 5</p> <p>Vocational6</p> <p>University Degree 7</p>
Q5. What is the size of your household, including yourself, by age and sex?	<p>Total _____</p> <p>Age group Male Female</p> <p>less than 15years ____ [][]</p> <p>between 15-65 years ____ [][]</p> <p>above 65 years _____ [][]</p>
Q6. Do you have any chronic disease/health problem?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>
Q.7 Are there any family members with chronic health defects?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No2</p>
Q8. What is your major source of Livelihood?	<p>Sale of firewood 1</p> <p>Park employee 2</p> <p>Petty trade 3</p> <p>Weaving 4</p> <p>Pottery 5</p>

	Other _____ 6
Q9. What is your daily income in ETB?	_____ Birr
Q10. Is your income sufficient to support your family?	Yes 1 Not at all 2
Q11. Do you receive any financial assistance from other sources?	Yes1 No 2
Q12. If yes for Q11, please indicate the additional source of finance? (multiple response is allowable)	UPSNP1 Spouse2 Other family members3 Pension4 Remittance 5 Other_____ 6
Q13. Did you get job opportunity in the Park?	Yes 1 No 2
Q14. If yes for Q13, how did you get/ who chosen you for the job? (multiple response is allowable)	Woreda administration 1 Upon self-request 2 Application and Competition 3 Years of experience in the park 4 Other_____ 5

<p>Q 15. Did you get training to diversify your source of income after park development?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>
<p>Q16. If your answer to Q15 is yes, what type of training did you get? (multiple response is allowable)</p>	<p>Communication 1</p> <p>Creative thinking 2</p> <p>Problem solving 3</p> <p>Financial management 4</p> <p>Sales and Marketing 5</p> <p>Business Orientation 6</p> <p>Technology Transfer 7</p> <p>Other _____ 8</p>
<p>Q17. Was the training you received beneficial in your job search?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>
<p>Q 18. How long have you been working in the park?</p>	<p>Less than a year 1</p> <p>A year 2</p> <p>Two Years 3</p> <p>More than three Years 4</p>
<p>Q19. Is there a difference on your income after recruitment in the park?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>Not at all 2</p>
<p>Q20. Did the park development affect your way</p>	<p>Yes 1</p>

of living?	No 2
Q21. If your answer to Q19 is yes, how did it affect you?	Physically1 Financially 2 Socially 3 Environmentally4 Spiritually5
Q22. Did you have better access to medical care after employment in the park?	Yes1 No2

Part III. Park Development and Forest Conservation

The statements below are all related to perception on how park development will contribute to forest conservation. You are expected to rate from scale one to five on each statement. Score of five (5) indicates you strongly agree with the statement whereas score of one (1) indicates you strongly disagree.

Issues	1= Strongly disagree 2= Disagree 3= Moderately agree 4= Agree 5=Strongly Agree				
	1	2	3	4	5
Forests play an important role in environmental health preservation.					
Forest resource extraction result in soil erosion and habitat loss					
The cutting of trees contributes to climate change					
Entoto Park development minimizes women’s extractive use of forest resources					

Entoto Park Development ignores the interests of local communities					
Park protect forest biodiversity					
The park promotes the forest's recreational value					
Park development support educational research					
ENP development has diversified livelihood for the women's					
Entoto park development has changed the habits of women's and reduce threat to the forest					
Entoto park is generating economic benefit for the country					
Entoto park has created job opportunity for local communities					
Entoto park Development raise your awareness about forest conservation					
Women's engagement in forest conservation and restoration is important					

Part IV. Challenges

Questions	Choice Category
Q1. Is the park's employment policy inclusive of diversity?	Yes 1 No 2
Q2. Do you believe the park's recruitment criteria were transparent?	Yes 1 Not at all 2
Q3. If the answer to Q2 is yes, was it accessible to all firewood collectors?	Yes 1

	No 2
Q4. If the answer to Q2 and 3 is no, what are the issues	Explain: _____ _____
Q5. Do you believe the park prioritized job creation for women's?	Yes 1 No 2
Q6. If the answer for Q5 is no, what are the gaps	Explain: _____ _____
Q7. Are there rules and regulation that restrict your access to the forest?	Yes 1 No 2
Q8. If the answer for Q7 is yes, what challenges did the access restriction to the park brought to your life?	Explain: _____ _____
Q9. For what purpose do you access the forest? (multiple response is allowable)	For household energy 1 For income generating 2 For construction 3 Other _____ 4
Q10. Are there Governmental and NGO who support with alternative livelihood programs?	Yes 1 No 2
Q11. If answer for Q10 is yes, What is the underlying criteria?	Education level 1 Age 2 Health Condition 3 Other _____ 4

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የሃገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ
የአካባቢ እና ልማት ጥናት ማዕከል

መግቢያ

ሀዲኔ በንቲ እባላለሁ፣ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የአካባቢ እና ልማት ጥናት ማዕከል የድህረ-ምረቃ ተማሪ ነኝ። በአሁኑ ሰዓት 'የእንጦጦ ፓርክ መገንባት በሴቶች ኑ እና ደን ጥበቃ ላይ ያለው ተጽእኖ' በሚል ርዕስ የማጠናቀቅያ ጥናቴን እየሰራሁ ነው። ስለሆነም የጥናቴን አስፈላጊነት ግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት መጠይቁን በትክክል ለመሙላት ትብብርዎን በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ። መጠይቁ 30 ደቂቃ ያህል ይወስዳል እና ይህ ጥናት ለትምህርት ዓላማ ብቻ እንደሚውል ልላረጋግጥላችሁ እወዳለሁ። ስለዚህ፣ የእርስዎ እውነተኛ ምላሽ በእኔ መመረቅያ ፅሁፍ እና በጥናት መስክ ትልቅ ዋጋ እና ሚና እንዳለው አወቀው ከዚህ በታች ለተዘረዘሩት ጥያቄዎች እውነተኛ ምላሽ እንደሚሰጡ አምናለሁ።

በቃለመጠይቁ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛዎት? አዎ (ቀጥል) _____ አይ _____ (አመስግንህ አቁም)

መመሪያ

- ለጥያቄዎቹ ምላሽ በሚሰጡበት ጊዜ ክብወይም ምልክት ያድርጉ
- ማብራሪያ ለሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች እባክዎን በግልፅ አስረዱ

የሴቶች መለያ እና የቃለመጠይቅ ማጠቃለያ	
<p>ክፍለ ክፍለ ትምህርት: _____</p> <p>ወረዳ: _____</p> <p>መጠይቅ ቁጥር [___ I ___ I ___ I ___]</p> <p>የቃለመጠይቁ ቀን [___] [___] [___]</p> <p>ቀን ወር ዓ.ም</p>	
<p>ቃለመጠይቅ ከተደረገ በኋላ የሚሞላ</p> <p>መጠይቁ ተጠናቅቋል? አዎ [___] አልተጠናቀቀም [___]</p>	<p>የተረጋገጠበት ቀን: [___] [___] [___]</p> <p>መረጃ የገባበት ቀን [___] [___] [___]</p>

ክፍል አንድ: የሴቶች ማህበራዊ-ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና ስነ-ህዝብ ባህሪ

ጥያቄዎች	የመልስ ምርጫ
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1. የቤተሰብባዓይነት	<p>በወንድ የሚመራ 1</p> <p>በሴት የሚመራ 2</p>
2. የመላሽ እድሜ	ዓ.ም ብቻ ይግለጹ: _____
3. የጋብቻሁኔታ	<p>ያላገባ1</p> <p>ባለትዳር 2</p> <p>የተፋታ 3</p> <p>ተለያይቷል 4</p> <p>እመባለት 5</p>
4. የትምህርት ደረጃ	<p>መደበኛትምህርት ያልተከታተለች1</p> <p>ማንበብ እና መጻፍ ብቻ2</p> <p>የመጀመሪያ ደረጃትምህርት 3</p> <p>ሁለተኛ ደረጃትምህርት4</p> <p>ዲፕሎማ/ሰርተፍኬት 5</p> <p>ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ6</p> <p>ዩኒቨርሲቲ ዲግሪ7</p> <p>ጠቅላላ _____</p>
5. የቤተሰብ ብዛት እራስዎን ጨምሮ በእድሜ እና በጾታ	<p><u>እድሜ ክልል ወንድሴት</u></p> <p>ከ15 ዓመት በታች _____ [] []</p> <p>ከ15-65 ዓመት መካከል _____ [] []</p> <p>ከ65 ዓመት በላይ _____ [] []</p>

6. ሥር የሰደደ በሽታ/የጤና እክል አለባት?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>የለብኝም 2</p>
7. ሥር የሰደደ የጤና እክል ያለባቸው የቤተሰብ አባላት አሉ?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>የሉም 2</p>
8. የእርሶ ዋና መተዳደሪያ ምንጭ ምንድን ነው?	<p>የማገዶ እንጨት ሽያጭ 1</p> <p>የፓርክ ሰራተኛ 2</p> <p>ጥቃቅን ንግድ 3</p> <p>ሽመና 4</p> <p>የሸክላ ስራ 5</p> <p>ሌላ _____ 6</p>
Q9. የቀን ገቢዎች በብር ስንት ነው?	<p>_____ ብር</p>
Q10. ገቢዎቤተሰብዎን ለመደገፍ በቂ ነው?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>በፍፁም 2</p>
11. ከሌላ ምንጭ የገንዘብ ድጋፍ የገኛሉ?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>አላገኝም 2</p>
12. ለጥያቄ 11 የሰጡት መልስ አዎ ከሆነ እባክዎን ተጨማሪ የገንዘብ ምንጮችን ያመልክቱ?	<p>ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮገራም 1</p> <p>የትዳር አጋር 2</p>

	<p>ሌሎች የቤተሰብ አባላት 3</p> <p>ጡረታ 4</p> <p>ከወጭ የሚላክ ድጋፍ 5</p> <p>ሌላ _____ 6</p>
13. በፓረኩ ውስጥ የስራ እድል አገኙ?	<p>አዎ1</p> <p>አላገኘሁም2</p>
14. ለጥያቄ 13 የሰጡት መልስ አዎከሆነ ሥራውን እንዴት አገኙ/ለሥራው እንዴት ተመረጡ? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይፈቀዳል)	<p>በወረዳ አስተዳደር 1</p> <p>በራስ ጥያቄ 2</p> <p>በማመልከቻ እና ውድድር 3</p> <p>በፓረኩ ውስጥ የዓመታት ልምድ ስላለኝ 4</p> <p>ሌላ _____ 5</p>
15. ፓረኩ ከተገነባ በኋላ የገቢ ምንጭ ለማብዛት ስልጠና ወስደዋል?	<p>አዎ1</p> <p>አልወሰድኩም2</p>
16. ለጥያቄ 15 የሰጡት መልስ አዎ ከሆነ፣ ምን ዓይነት ስልጠና አገኙ?	<p>የተግባቦት ክህሎት 1</p> <p>የፈጠራ አስተሳሰብ 2</p> <p>ችግር መፍቻት 3</p> <p>የገንዘብ አያያዝና አስተዳደር 4</p> <p>ሽያጭ እና የገበያ ትስስር 5</p>

	<p>መሰረታዊ የንግድ ክህሎት 6</p> <p>የቴክኖሎጂ ሽግግር 7</p> <p>ሌላ _____ 8</p>
17. የወሰዱት ስልጠና ለስራ ፍላጎት ለምን ይረዱ?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>አይ 2</p>
18. በፖርቲው ስጦታ ለምን ይረዱ?	<p>ከአንድ ዓመት በታች 1</p> <p>ዓመት 2</p> <p>ሁለት ዓመት 3</p> <p>ከሶስት ዓመት በላይ 4</p>
19. በፖርቲው ስጦታ ተቀጣጥሮ በኋላ በገቢዎ ላይ ልዩነት (ለውጥ) አለ?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>በፍጹም 2</p>
20. የፖርቲው ማንኛውንም አኗኗር ላይ ተጽዕኖ አሳድሯል?	<p>አዎ 1</p> <p>አላሳደረም 2</p>
21. ለጥያቄ 20 የሰጡት መልስ አዎ ከሆነ፣ ምን ዓይነት ተጽዕኖ አሳደረብዎት?	<p>አካላዊ 1</p> <p>የገንዘብ 2</p> <p>ማህበራዊ 3</p> <p>የአካባቢ 4</p>

	መንፈሳዊ	5
22. በፖርቱጋል-ስፕላይት-ጠፋ-በኋላ የተሻለ የሕክምና አገልግሎት አግኝተዋል?	አዎ	1
	አላገኘሁም	2

ክፍል ሁለት. የፖርቱጋል ባህሪ እና የደንገጥ ባህሪ

ይህ ክፍል የእንጥጥ

ፖርቱጋል ለደንገጥ ባህሪ እንዴት አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚያበረክት ካለው ግንዛቤ ጋር የተያያዙ ናቸው። ስለዚህ (✓)

ምልክት በመጠቀም የስምምነት ዎን ደረጃ ለእያንዳንዱ በሀሳቡ ከአንድ እስከ አምስት (1-5)

ነጥብ እንዲሰጡ ይጠበቅብዎታል። አምስት (5)

ነጥብ የሚያመለክተው በሀሳቡ ላይ በጣም መስማማት ዎን ነው። አንድ (1)

ነጥብ ግን በጣም እንደማይስማሙ ያሳያል።

ግንዛቤን በተመለከተ	1= በጣም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= በመጠኑ እስማማለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ				
	1	2	3	4	5
ደኖች በአካባቢ ጥበቃው ስፍራ ላይ ይጫወታሉ					
የደን ሀብትን ያለ አግባብ መጠቀም የአፈር መሸርሸር እና የደን ሀብት መጥፋትን ያስከትላል					
ዘፈኝን መቆረጥ ለአየር ንብረት ለውጥ አስተዋጽኦ ያደርጋል					

የእንጦጦ ፓርክ ግንባታ የሴቶችን አላግባብ የደንብ ትክክለኛ ተጠቃሚዎችን ይቀንሳል					
የእንጦጦ ፓርክ ግንባታ የአካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ ፍላጎት አላገናዘበም					
ፓርክ የደንብ ዝሃህ ይወትይ ጠብቃል					
ፓርኩ የደንብ መዝናኛ ዋጋ እንዲጨምር ያበረታታል					
ፓርክ ትምህርታዊ ምርጫ ይደግፋል					
እንጦጦ ፓርክ የሴቶች የኑሮ ሁኔታ የተለያየ / አማራጭ እንዲኖረው አድርጓል					
የእንጦጦ ፓርክ የሴቶችን የአፈጃጃር ልምድ በመቀየር የደንጩ ፍጭፍ ስጋትን ቀንሷል					
እንጦጦ ፓርክ ለአገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥቅም እያስገኘው					
እንጦጦ ፓርክ ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ የስራ እድል ፈጥሯል					
እንጦጦ ፓርክ ስለደንጥ በቃያ ለኝን ግንዛቤ ከፍ አድርጎ ሰጠኛል					
በደንጥ በቃያ እና መልሶ ማቋቋም ላይ የሴቶች ተሳትፎ አስፈላጊነት ይጠቅም					

ክፍል ስንት: ተግዳሮቶች

ጥያቄዎች	የመልስ ምርጫ
1. የፓርኩ የስራ ጥራት ለሲብ ዝሃነትን ያካተተ ነው?	አዎ 1 አይደለም 2
2. የፓርኩ የቅጥር መስፈርት ግልጽ ነበር ብለው ያምናሉ?	አዎ 1 በፍፁም 2
3. ለጥያቄ 2 መልሱ አዎ ከሆነ፣ ሁሉንም የማገዶ እንጨት ሰብሳቢዎች ተደራሽ ያደረገ ነበር?	አዎ 1 አይደለም 2

4. ለጥያቄ 2 እና 3 መልሱ አይደለም ከሆነ፣ ችግሮቹምን ድንገተኛው	ይግለጹ:: _____ _____
5. ፓርኩ ቅድሚያ ለሴቶች የስራ እድል ፈጠራ ሰጥቷል ብለው ያምናሉ?	አዎ 1 አይ 2
6. ለጥያቄ 5 መልሱ አልሰጠም ከሆነ ክፍተቶቹምን ድንገተኛው?	ይግለጹ:: _____ _____
7. ወደ ደኑ መግባትን የሚገድቡ ህጎች እና ደንቦች አሉ?	አዎ 1 የሉም 2
8. ለጥያቄ 7 መልሱ አዎ ከሆነ፣ በፓርኩ ላይ ያለው ገደብ ምን ተግዳሮቶች አመጣጠዎ?	ይግለጹ:: _____ _____
9. ለምን ዓላማ ወደ ደንደገባሉ? (ከአንድ በላይ ምላሽ ይፈቀዳል)	ለቤት ፍጆታ (ለማገዳ) 1 ለገቢ ማስገኛ 2 ለግንባታ 3 ሌላ _____ 4
Q10. አማራጭ የኑሮ መተዳደሪያ የሚደግፉ መንግሥታዊ እና መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች አሉ?	አሉ 1 የሉም 2

<p>Q11. ለጥያቄ10 መልሱ አዎክሆነ? መመልመያው መስፈርት ምን ድንገት ነው?</p>	<p>የትምህርት ደረጃ 1</p> <p>እድሜ 2</p> <p>የጤና ሁኔታ 3</p> <p>ሌላ _____ 4</p>
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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Key informants Interview Guide

Dear interviewee,

My name is Hawine Benti, and I am a graduate student at the Center for Environmental and Development Studies at Addis Ababa University. I am currently working on my MA thesis entitled 'Impact of Entoto Park on Women's Livelihoods and Forest Conservation'.

This interview is designed to assess the impact of 'Entoto Park' on the impact on women's livelihood and forest protection. The interview is for educational purposes only. I would like to thank you in advance for your good cooperation and time.

If you have any questions, please contact me at the address below.

Hawine Benti Firisa

Phone: 09 12 053 586

Email: hawwex@gmail.com

Part I: Interviewee Background information

Name of Interviewee: _____

Sector Office: _____

Position: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Part II: Semi-Structured Interview Guide

The following questions are designed to assess the effect of Entoto Park Development for women's livelihood Improvement and Forest Conservation. Please provide detail information orally as much as you can.

1. How do you see the participation of women's "firewood collectors" in Entoto Park and how many of them have got job opportunity in the park?
2. Do you believe the firewood collectors are benefiting from Entoto Park? How?
3. Is there a policy that encourages local communities to participate in development activities? Did Entoto park applied this policy?
4. Do you believe the Park has prioritized local communities in job creation?
5. How do you assess the effect of Entoto Park's development on livelihoods of women who carry firewood?
6. What other alternative income-generating activities have been developed for women's who didn't get job in the park?
7. Are there stakeholders in the area who offer alternative livelihood programs?
8. What are the challenges are encountered on diversifying the livelihood of Women's?
9. How park development has contributes to forest conservation?
10. What adverse effect does the park have on the forest biodiversity?
11. Do you believe that women's participation has vital role in forest conservation activities?
How are they participating?

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Guide question for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Dear participants,

My name is Hawine Benti, a graduate student at Center for Environment and Development Studies, Addis Ababa University. I am working on my MA thesis entitled 'The Effect of Entoto Park Development on Women's Livelihood and Forest Conservation'. Thus, I kindly request your active participation considering the importance of the study. The discussion will take us between 1:30hr to 2:00hrs I can assure you that this research will be used only for academic purpose. Therefore, your vibrant participation has a great value and role in my thesis and to the study area. I appreciate your honest response to the questions listed below.

. I would like to thank you in advance for your good cooperation and time.

Focus Group Discussion guide Question

1. What is your perspective of the Entoto Park Development?
2. Were there criteria for recruitment in the park? Do you think the selection criteria were fair and transparent?
3. Did you get any training on alternative income-generating activities?
4. How has the park affected your living?
5. What benefits and drawbacks has the park's development brought to your livelihood?
6. What challenges did you face from Woreda office/ park management office?

