



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

**PARK TOURISM IN ETHIOPIA: IMPACTS, MANAGEMENT AND SCE-
NARIO PLANNING IN MENAGESHA SUBA FOREST PARK**

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Centre for Environment and Development Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by **Amanuel Babu** entitled “**Park Tourism: Impacts, Management and Scenario planning In Menagesha Suba Forest Park**” was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Tourism Development and Management complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to quality.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviation

ETB:	Ethiopian Birr
EWCA:	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
GDP:	Gross Domestic Products
IBA	Important Bird Areas
IUCN:	International Conservation Union of Nature
Km:	Kilometer
M:	Mean
OFWI:	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise Headquarter
OFWD:	Oromia Forest Wildlife Forest Enterprises District
STD:	Standard deviation
SPSS:	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNWTO:	United Nations World Tourism Organization
A.S.L:	Above sea level
MM:	Millimeter

ABSTRACT

Park tourism is a protected area of land that is used to protect natural plants and animals as well as their habitats, natural attractions, historic heritage, and native cultural sites. As a result, this research was conducted on Suba Forest Park to assess management practices, tourism impacts on the environment and economy, and factors that affect park tourism, and to apply scenario planning. The study used a mixed research method in which quantitative and qualitative information were collected. A total of 394 questionnaires were distributed to the surrounding community, and 5 questionnaires were given to tourists. Key in-formant interviews were had to gather information from park experts, Oromia forest and wildlife enterprise experts and team leaders, local administrators, and community leaders. Exploratory and descriptive statistics were employed, and descriptive statistics for frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The results revealed that tourists' expectations were assessed from their perspective. The majority of tourists believed that the park did not have good destination management practice. Their purposes of visit were wildlife, landscape, adventure, and air quality, and the major sources of information for them were travel agencies and the internet. The park's management practices comprised the management plan, wildlife and nature management, and educating visitors at campsites. However, the park is currently being damaged by charcoal production, illegal cutting, fuel wood and over-grazing, and includes inadequate infrastructures such as road quality, transport services, hotel and restaurant, electricity, telecommunication services, pharmacy and hospital). Furthermore, the findings revealed that respondents' perceptions of economic and environmental impact were mixed, with a more negative perception of the economy than the environmental impact of tourism. Under scenario planning for 2040 years climate change and natural resource fragmentation being the most highly perceived uncertainties in scenario planning. At the last, the park's recommendation was that stakeholder, local community, and local government must be involved in the preparation and implementation of management plans, that appropriate infrastructure and an additional annual budget be provided, and that replanting (reforestation) should be undertaken to address future uncertainty.

Keywords: Park Tourism; Economic Impact; Environmental Impacts; Management Practices; Scenario Planning; Tourism; Infrastructure; Natural Resource; Promotion: Pressures.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Park tourism is a field that encompasses many kinds of tourism, particularly focused on nature-based tourism, also known as ecotourism or nature tourism, defined as travel to enable the enjoyment of undeveloped natural areas and responsible travel to natural areas, and typically travels to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions (Peter Fredman and Lusine Margaryan, 2021). This type of nature-based tourism is a large and growing global industry based on the natural attractions of an area (Ben Wielenga, 2021). Within this area, the tourist activities are bird viewing, taking pictures, stargazing, sleeping outdoors, mountain climbing, and hunting, fishing, and visiting the natural parks (THLee and FH Jan 2017).

Worldwide park tourism is established to preserve the ecosystem and to offer prospects for quality visitor experiences (Martikainen, 2016). In addition, these areas are expected to provide a source for spiritual, scientific, learning, spare time, and visitor opportunities (IUCN, 2018). At present, park tourism is increasing, and the diversity of users and interests within these places is growing (Ankre et al., 2016).

Globally, the implications of park tourism are continuing because of the increasing interest in learning about natural and cultural heritage, and the increase in outdoor recreation and tourism prospects in these tourist areas (Nepal, 2016). It increases economic profits (Atiqul Hag Shah Md, 2016), produces thousands of jobs, improves a country's infrastructure, increases knowledge about environmental conservation (Rastegar, 2017), improves a sense of cultural inter-change between strangers and residents, the balance of line of work with other countries (Zies-ler, 2018).

Many countries have recently engaged in nature-based tourism as a very important component of their overall tourism industry development. Many countries around the world, such as Australia, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Tanzania, Costa Rica, and Botswana (Ben Wielenga, 2021), have nature-based tourism as the main component of their most important export industry; thus,

this type of tourism is expected to grow in the future as the travelers who participate in nature-based tourism are mostly younger (WTTC, 2016).

In Ethiopia, most of the parks are owned and managed by either regional or federal governments. As a result, management is commonly overwhelmed by budget cuts and lack of political support, a lack of a sense of ownership by the community, the limitation of any stakeholders' coordination, and disagreement over resources. Matters of boundary, unlawful charcoal production, climate change, and poverty are the identified challenges that are affecting the management of national parks in Ethiopia (Firew Bekele and Solomon Estifanos, 2018).

The study of Park tourism in Ethiopia is highly important to work and vastly needed because long-haul travel from Europe is growing, and European travelers search for reliable and exceptional experiences. More dynamic and specialized holidays in demand is park tourism. This opens up chances for the country economically, politically, and socially, and fosters exchanges with local communities and improve monitoring, negative effects, tourism management, management capacity, future planning and to make fill the significant research gaps.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is the home of multi-park tourism, although these parks are taking many challenges of population growth, settlement expansion, and agriculture practices by the surrounding community, clearing of the forest for charcoal production, management practices, a lack of adequate infrastructure and promotion are the major problems (Firew and Solomon, 2018).

Despite the fact that many researchers recommend the solution to the Ethiopia's Park tourism concerns, and certain parks have been unable to escape the influence of the local population (Aneseyee, 2016). Importantly, an effective management practices of protected area is one of the method to achieve nature conservation (Amare, 2015), develop sense of ownership in local community awareness creation (Tilahun et al, 2017), consultation among stakeholders (Zerga, 2015), co-management and integration with federal and regional government to solve the park's border issues (Mulualem and Tesfahunegny, 2016).

Some useful studies have been conducted in Ethiopian parks, focusing on factors that affect international tourism demand (Yezihalemâ Sisayâ, 2019), Problems in National Park conservation and management (Firew and Solomon, 2018), challenges of protected area management and conservation strategies (Wondimagegn Mengistu, 2020), Destination characteristics and word of mouth effect (Zelege AF, Biwota SM, 2020), the contribution of tourism (Molla Dessie, 2016). However, these studies ignored the Park Tourism: impacts, management, and scenario planning.

Although, Menagesha Suba Forest Park was established a long time ago, and the park received little attention has been around for many years. As a result of this, the park is suffering from a lack of infrastructure, promotion, human activities, and settlement expansion into the Suba forest park. Hence, it is quite important to assess surrounding community's perception of the tourism impacts. Besides, dealing with factors influencing the park, and management practices towards further growth of the park`s tourism to come up with feasible remedies.

Additionally, the Park has a large research gap, especially on the impacts of tourism, management and scenario planning in Suba Park. However, the attempts of few individuals like Lalisa Alemayhu (2019) on community-state forest interaction and the challenges, and Mekdes Tadesse (2020) on analysis of visitors willing to pay for recreational use. Nevertheless, nothing has been done on park tourism management, impacts, and scenario planning. Therefore, this study is important to fill the research gaps of tourism impacts, management and scenario planning.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The main objective of the study is to assess the impacts and management practices of Menagesha Suba Forest Park.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assess current practices of park management of the study areas

2. To examine the perception of the surrounding community of tourism's impact on the environment and economy
3. To identify the factors that affect park tourism.
4. To identify and apply scenario planning to the uncertainty of the forest park

1.4. Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated in order to reach the objectives:

1. What are the major environmental and economic impacts of tourism in the study area?
2. What is the current practice of park tourism management of study areas?
3. What are the factors that affecting park tourism at Suba forest park?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study of park tourism has a significant role in contributing to the tourism industries of Ethiopia. Therefore, this research result is expected to have:

- It helps the management group to recognize the factors that affect park tourism to improve the situation of the park in the future.
- It will support tourism developers, park leaders, and understanding of the future uncertainty of the park.
- For policymakers, it gives details understanding the of tourism impact on the environment and economy, factors that affect the park, management practice and uncertainty of the park of future
- For Academy, it is input and will help as a point of reference for researchers on the areas of park tourism in Suba Park.
- The output of this research finding will help government bodies and local communities.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study was delimited to the Suba Park whose surrounding community, experts of Oromia Forest and Wildlife enterprise from headquarters and Finfinne district, domestic tourists and administrative were targeted population. The main of the study was mainly to investigating the environmental and economic impacts of tourism, the factors that affect the park tourism, and the management practices of the park depending on the survey questionnaire and interview.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

Overall, throughout the work of the study, the researcher faced the following challenges:

- The researcher did not get much information that would fit the purpose of the study.
- Temporary political instability in the area affected the researcher's timeline of data collection
- The study area was not suitable for vehicles and walkways. This, in turn, hindered the timeliness of the study.

The limitations listed and mentioned above were challenges for the study. Instead, the researcher has solved the problems by, for instance, obtaining written material from colleague experts, writing an additional application for political instability from Oromia forest and wildlife headquarters, and renting a private motor cycle for transport problems.

1.8. Organization of the study

The main body of the study is structured into five chapters. In the first chapter, the introductory section, it composed background of the study, the description of the problem, the research question, the objectives of the study, significance of the Study, the scope of the study, and its limitations.

In the second chapter, "Literature review". For instance, at first part, conceptual definitions about the Park, tourism, Park tourism, and scenario planning. At second part is theoretical framework, it consists Park tourism and its features. Additional literature about park management, Park tourism

impacts on environments and economy, Scenario planning, empirical review of Park tourism impacts, management, and scenario planning, and the last one is conceptual framework.

The fundamental part of the third chapter is the method of research. The works of the study in this chapter is: description of the study areas, research design, source of data, population and sampling techniques, sample size determination, data collection tools, reliability and validity of the questionnaire items, and methods of analysis.

Chapter four is study findings. It is a chapter that sees the different parts, and it is an essential part of the study, and the last chapter is chapter five with conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Conceptual definition

2.1.1. Park

Park is an area for human enjoyment and recreation or protection and conservation of flora and fauna or natural habitats and it may cover green areas, rocks, soil, and trees, but may also comprise building and other artifacts such as monuments, fountains or playground structure (Dudley, 2008).

National Park is for conservation of the natural environment, and these areas generated and set up by the Government, has more restrictions as compared to the wildlife sanctuary and they also fix their boundaries (WCED, 1987).

2.1.2. Tourism

Tourism has vary definition, and no agreement regarding the meaning of tourism, but in accordance with the world tourism organization, Tourism comprises the activities of people moving to and continue in places far from their usual places for not more one consecutive year designed for leisure, business, and other purposes (World Tourism Organization, 1993). Tourism is a public, educational and profitable occurrence that entails the travel of humans outside their common environment for business/professional purposes (UWTO, 2008).

2.1.3. Park tourism

Park tourism is a large and important activity on which a substantial body of research work is carried out, and many of park tourism is based on nature, which means responsible travel to natural areas, which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people (Paul F.J, Eagles, 2013). In the world, there are different parks but concerning this research this the literature was focused on nature park tourism include activities that bird watching, photography, stargazing, camping, hiking, hunting, sing, and visiting parks.

2.1.4. Scenario planning

Scenario planning as an instrument for dealing with uncertainty that be able to help address uncertainties in flora and fauna resource management, including those associated with climate change (Parris et al. 2012). Scenario planning is presently one technique to maintain planning and decision making, and it can be used to serve multiple purposes, including education and outreach, decision support, and research (Van der Heijden, 2005).

2.2. Theoretical frameworks

2.2.1. Park tourism

The investigation of psychology's input to tourism proceeds in view of psycho-biological and ergonomic studies, cognition, human being difference approaches, and the employment in social psychology as practical to tourism (Pearce and Stringer, 1991). Social psychology has been defined as a society that aims to examine and comprehend the influence of the actual, imagined.

The earlier studies that examine social psychology have mostly adopted-particular components from this field to give details phenomena in the hospitality and tourism disciplines, and to identify and understand various issues that-may arise in hospitality and tourism disciplines little by little social psychology theories and concepts used by academic researchers (Stringer and Pearce, 1984)

There is view literature related to the ecotourism theory and it's for natural resources conservation is compatible-goals (King, 2010). Ecotourism cornerstone on protection, education, principles, sustainability, impacts, and for local community benefits and underscored that park tourism based on ecotourism is an ice of tourism that enlarge understanding the natural environment (Weaver, 2008).

Park tourism or ecotourism as nature-based tourism, conservation supporting and sustainably managed to achieve social, environmental, cultural, and economic sustainability. Recognizes the significance of a function's financial sustainability as a key component of ecotourism (Weaver, 2008). This view can be traced to who propounded that with admiration to ecotourism development (Buckley, Pickering, and Weaver, 2003)

The theoretical framework is based on two models. One is interdependence of the local ecosystem and community viability. Second model for analyzing ecotourism potentiality. The primary section follows the theory by Michaelidou & al. (2002). It is on the interdependence, that ecosystem conservation and community survival are interdependent. When conservation and development efforts are concerned, People often emphasize either anthropocentric or biocentric dimensions. Three dimensions form the framework: ecosystem viability, community viability and external forces. The ecosystem viability dimension consists of three main categories: 1) species diversity, 2) water and 3) soil. Species diversity includes the factors concerning plant diversity and wildlife diversity. The focus is on the ecological integrity and viable populations of the ecosystem.

The importance of species diversity for local communities for medicinal, economical, aesthetic, spiritual and cultural values is emphasized. Water plays a critical role in ecological integrity and water scarcity can lead to conflicts about access to water. Water quality and quantity are the factors emphasized. Soil quality and soil fertility determine the potential land use and vice versa. Soil conservation practices enhance water conservation, vegetation, wildlife and human needs (Michaelidou & al 2002: 604-605).

The community viability dimension consists of four main categories: 1) culture, 2) wellbeing, 3) participation and 4) knowledge. There might be spiritual reasons and social aspirations for the engagement in local practices and in such cases the economic incentives might be ineffective, because they fail to satisfy these needs. External environment supports and enables local communities and natural areas thriving, an unfavorable external environment can threaten ecosystem and community viability (Barrett & Arcese 1995).

The investigation of psychology's input to tourism proceeds in view of psycho-biological and ergonomic studies, cognition, human being difference approaches, and the employment in social psychology as practical to tourism (Pearce and Stringer, 1991). Social psychology has been defined as a society that aims to examine and comprehend the influence of the actual, imagined.

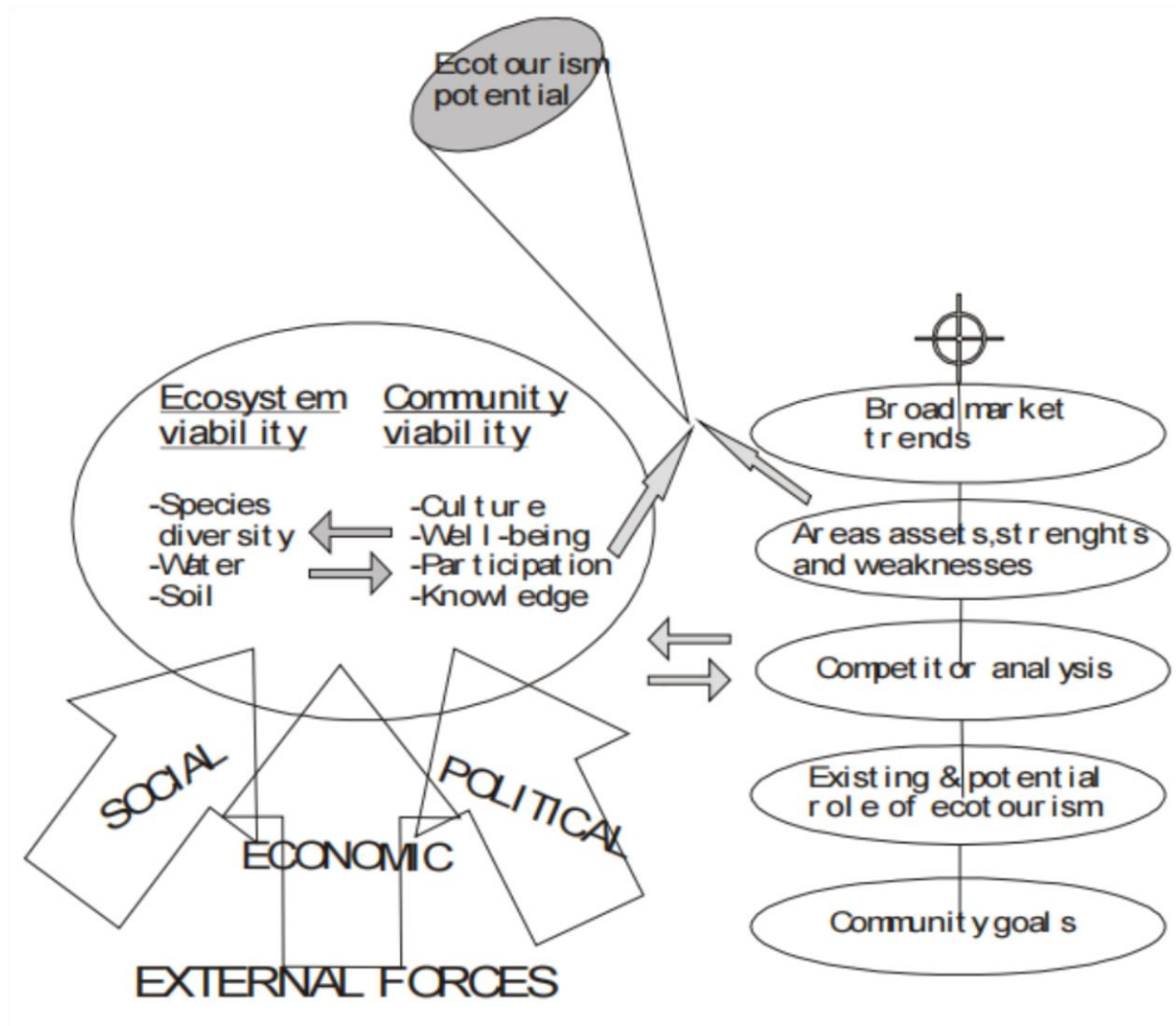


Figure 1. The theoretical framework of the study. Source: Michaelidou and al (2002: 612).

In this theoretical framework well-being consists of the factors economic well-being and physiological and psychological well-being. According to McNeely (1992: 20) it is important to address the economic well-being of local communities within or adjacent to natural areas, since those people often pay disproportionate costs for nature conservation.

According to Michaelidou & al. (2002: 608-609) the third main category, participation includes the factors community participation and community capacity. Community participation way is a role in designing, implementing and evaluating policies.

The fourth category, knowledge includes the factors environmental knowledge and cultural knowledge. Communities that have lived close to nature for centuries or millennia usually have wide environmental knowledge about the ecosystem and plant and animal species inhabiting it (McNeely 1992: 19). The local communities and their associated ecosystems are part of a larger social, economic and political context and often subject to influences that originate far from the local place. Whereas a favorable

2.2.2. Park Tourism features

Park Tourism features are diverse living and high endemic, high biodiversity of flora and fauna, peak and plateaus, water attraction, cave and slabs, canopy walkway experience, and vegetation zone (Jacobsen, 2005). These all increase nature experiences on visitation to parks and have a significant influence on the perceived attractiveness of an area; that it is a 'stamp of quality, (Alegre and Garau, 2010).

Some of the Parks were created by the government for public policy reasons and the creative results from lobbying by sectors of society that value the benefits derived from these park institutions and for the creation of public support of these sites (Sheail, 2010), for park visitation and the associated development of an appreciation of the park lead to actions such as new park creation, further visitation and for the conservation (Eagles and McCool, 2002).

Large numbers of people in a society visit Park tourism, and for these area management need for conservation (Balmford et al, 2009). When that nature-based tourism in parks has considerable potential both to generate funds to shape people's attitudes to the environment and management of parks based on that fund brought from nature-based tourism in parks (Eagles and McCool, 2002 and Balmford et al, 2009, p. 1),

We use park tourism for satisfaction with the experience in nature-based tourism based on the fundamental components with appropriate levels of environmental quality, and suitable levels of consumer service also add more satisfaction with park environments, facilities, and programs (Alegre & Garau, 2010; Neal & Gursoy, 2008).

2.3. Impacts of Park Tourism

2.3.1. Economic

Park tourism is can create jobs, provide foreign exchange, produce a return on investment for emerging economics, bring technology, and improve living standards but usually has an economic impact but underrated due to lack of adequate information and can lead within the financial sectors of government and business (Eagles, 1995). Park tourism has no comparison with other economic generators, such as manufacturing or forestry, industries where the volumes and economic value of the products are documented and reported within a continuous stream of information (Wells (1997).

Park tourism can create a Standard of living (e.g., Var & Kim, 1990), and foreign exchange (e.g., Ahmed & Krohn, 1992; Var & Kim, 1990), and generate employment (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992; Backman & Backman, 1997).

A. Employment opportunity

Tourism is an important contributor for residents and for a lot of people to employment (Ritchie, 1988). Especially, in the area, more tourism generated employment (Belisle and Hoy, 1980). The most frequently mentioned benefits of tourism are the creation of jobs (Tyrrell and Sheldon, 1984). Tosun (2002), noted that employment opportunities as a positive tourism impact. Many studies found benefits of tourism based on an increase in the number of jobs (Weaver & Lawton, 2001).

B. Standard of living

According to Peppelenbosch & Templeman, (1989), the standard of living depending upon the share of local interest in the tourist business. Local community economy improved by tourism (Allen et al., 1988; Bradley et al., 1989), and at last, this tourism activity can improve the standard of living (Belisle & Holy, 1980), increased investment (Liu et al., 1987) and business activity in the area of destination (Prentice, 1993).

Difference researchers stated in their studies like Allen et al., (1993) and Perdue et al., (1987) stated standard of living based on taxes increased, on tourist expenditures and directly benefit from the industry.

C. Cost of living

The price of goods and services increased as Negative economic impacts (Belisle & Hoy, 1980; Keogh, 1989; Weaver & Lawton, 2001). Tourism can increase prices of goods and services (Sheldon and Var, 1986), high cost of living (Husbands, 1989), price of land (Lundburg, 1990), and these all are negative effects of tourism including the cost of land and housing (Pizam, 1978).

2.3.2. Environmental

Impact tourism having either a positive or negative impact on the environment, and tourism improves the appearance of their town or surroundings (Perdue et al., 1987). Tourism affected the quality, upkeep of attractions and affected the quality of parks tourism (Ritchie 1988). Environmental pollution, the destruction of natural resources, the degradation of vegetation, and the depletion of wildlife can be caused by Park Tourism (Andereck, 1995; Koenen, Chon, & Christianson, 1995). More, Pizam, 1978 stated that water and beaches were being spoiled by tourism negatively affected noise, litter, and air and water quality.

A. Pollution

Many of the authors reviewed that the specific pollution that including negative visual effects on natural resources like air, water, geology, soil, landscapes, habitats, and wildlife. (Edington and Edington, 1986). Liddle, (1997) stated different kinds of wildlife disturbance may possibly arise, for example, changing the animals' habitat over tourism infrastructure, interrupting bustle through human doings, or through direct contact.

The result of air pollution is primarily emissions from vehicles and airplanes due to tourism is minimal, but in congested areas, emissions harm vegetation, soil, and visibility (Romeril, 1985). The prime attraction for tourism and recreational developments are Water resources for tourism and recreational developments but water is polluted by wastewater generated (Andereck, 1995). Solid waste.

B. Solid waste

Tourists throw away tons of garbage a year and large quantities of waste products are produced from the tourism industry such as hotels, attractions, and other related businesses but particularly

third World Countries have solid waste management programs and technologies (Andereck, 1995). Tourism brings more littering and waste problems (Lankford and Howard's 1994).

C. Preservation of Wild Life and Ecology

Park tourism improve management, protection of the natural resource, and recreational activities in protected natural areas (Spencely's, 2005). Tourism support creates an awareness and appreciation intended for the have to conserve the environment or wildlife to capture its natural beauty for visitor's purposes and enhance investments in the place infrastructure of the local residents' country (Var & Kim, 1990).

Tourism conserves the natural environment (Braley et al., 1989) with ecological degradation (Sheldon & Var, 1984). It looks like limited tourism effects on wildlife but its high, and wildlife-oriented tourism developed in recent years (Vickerman 1988).

2.4. Parks Tourism Management practices

Management practice of the park ultimately depends on suitable levels of finance to achieve basic conservation needs for park management as globally with proper planning or management (Merkl, 2003). Mabunda, (2007) in management practices, some park management systems take exact little or without government aid, for the administration, and account emanate from other sources frequently from tourism fees.

In the management practices of the park human resources is very important in the tourism industry (Minten, 2010). Hurd, Barcelona, and Meldrum, (2008) emphasize the importance of management practices include pricing, allocation of access, service quality, marketing, communication, and enforcement. Relevant expertise to improve park management based on efficient and effective tourism management plan (Eagles et al, 2002), and parks much of the visitor management is reactive, with "take it or leave it" levels of tourism service (Eagles, 2001)

For park tourism management, park planning and management policies are involved in the tourism component (Hyslop and Eagles, 2007). For many parks need staff trained in each of the areas related to outdoor recreation planning and management (Jenkins & Pigram, 2003). The manage-

ment structure contains different stages such as determine management objectives, develop management prescriptions and monitor and test implementation with sufficient finance to operate the parks, and coordinated tourism (Paul F. J. 2002).

The funding mechanisms for parks also the major obstacles and opportunities for each mechanism, and the potentials for improvement (Emerton, Bishop, and Thomas, 2006). Many governments see nature-based tourism as an important tool for economic development but they did not pay attention, and most have not invested sufficiently in the staff training, infrastructure, and park resources with the purpose of required to sustain nature tourism (Wells, 1997).

Budget allocation process in many governments, park managers do not keep earned fees, and little benefit in comprehensive fee collection (Thomas et al., 2000). The restriction of budget revolves support to low importance on park tourist management and such issues as come again rates, length of stay, visitor satisfaction, and service quality all are hurt while the economic coming back from the guests is not tied directly to the financial operation of a park (Van Sickle and Eagles, 1998).

The information based on the promotion of some park agencies does not control the flow of most of that provided to park visitors. Show books, films, protection groups, scientific publications, and tour companies can offer more information than accomplish the parks, and this ability to be an improvement if the information is perfect and appropriate (Paul F. J. 2002).

2.5. Factors that Affect Park Tourism.

2.5.1. Environmental Attractor

Park Tourism destination supply comprises not just overnight accommodations and entertainment, but also environmental magnetic dipoles that serve as a resource foundation for tourism growth and, in many cases, constitute the major draw for potential tourism demand. Climate, nature, culture, and traditional architecture are among the key destination environmental supply features, and this is true of much tourism that is dependent on the natural environment as well as tourism that is based on historical-cultural objects (Tisdell 1991, p. 181).

Natural resources are critical for tourism demand and supply, according to Mariotti (1938). He split tourism supply into spontaneous attractors, or natural resources that draw tourists, and derived

attractors, or attractions that a place creates to encourage visitors and economic tourism activity. To improve a knowledgeable ideal of tourist supply-demand economic interactions and to investigate the supply and competitiveness potential of tourism destinations, it is necessary to first comprehend tourism environmental resources (Tisdell, 1991).

Planina (1966) investigated the impact of natural resources on tourism and identified them as a main source of tourism. He added cultural attractions to Mariotti's idea of natural tourism attractions (Figure 1). Primary tourism attractions, according to him, are natural products (not man-made) and historical cultural assets (man-made, yet not reproducible).

According Marriotti, (1938), natural attractions, and cultural things were shortly included to illustrate the attractiveness of destinations. The term "major tourist source" was devised at the time to describe what we now know as environmental resources. Kaspar. (1991) expanded the definition of a destination's primary tourism supplier to involve its whole infrastructure. It is a reasonable argument that (existing) general infrastructure can be a possible component in tourist development and, as a result, a prospective tourism supply. Many places lack general infrastructure and must create it.

2.5.2. Infrastructure

Positive factors that affect park tourism Infrastructure as the physical elements that are for visitors designed and erected, between tourism and infrastructure has a strong relationship. Tourism infrastructure in every tourist destination includes ancillary and complementary facilities, equipment, systems, processes, and resources necessary for the functioning includes roads, railways, airports, and the like, which make a tourist destination accessible for tourists, and infrastructure includes health care systems, services, and public services (Adebayo, Iweka, 2014).

The main purpose of infrastructure is meeting the needs and desires of tourists, such as hotels, campsites, restaurants, sports facilities, and so on is the basis of tourism development, as well as a base for utilization of destination resources, and not only those on the importance of infrastructure is contributing to increasing the efficiency of production and distribution of travel facilities (Popesku, 2011).

public safety, transportation services, medical systems, financial systems, education systems, and other services are defined as the infrastructure involved in the population's, as well as in tourists' demand and also in relationships of water source, waste removal, statement, and energy supply, as the essential elements for contented functioning of travelers at the designated destination, developed transport infrastructure for tourists to reach tourism destinations, as tourists require certain services to feel better during their stay at the selected tourist destination (Ritchie, Crouch 2005).

On tourism infrastructure, Literature provides different views on the number and type of components representing by dividing infrastructures such as Transport infrastructure, Social infrastructure, and environmental infrastructure (Tourism & Transport Forum, 2012). Additionally, all infrastructures include a network of regional, state, and national tourism organizations on the market where there is a tourist destination of tourism products (Tourism & Transport Forum, 2012).

2.5.3. Promotion

One of the most significant aspects of modern marketing is promotion, which involves an action plan that aims to inform and persuade potential customers or trade intermediaries to make a specific purchase or act in a specific way. More than generating a good product, pricing it attractively and making it available to target customers is needed in modern marketing (Kotler, et al, 200).

Setting realistic promotional targets is critical for any corporation to compete successfully in the changing business climate, especially in the face of strong competition. Setting promotional objectives is vital for three reasons, according to Fill (1999). It provides a way of communication and coordination between organizations (e.g., client and agency) working on different activities, according to the author. Advertising is a type of mass communication and gives a great degree of management for those accountable for intend and deliverance of the advertising message (Fill, 1999).

Personal selling is traditionally thought of as a communication tool that involves individuals, often representing an organization, engaging in face-to-face activities to inform, persuade, or remind an individual or group to take appropriate action as directed by the sponsor's representative (Fill, 1999).

Analyzing trends, forecasting their effects, counseling organization leadership, and implementing planned programs of action that serve both the organizations and the public interest are all part of public relations (The Mexican Statement, 1978). Direct Marketing is defined as any activity which creates and profitably exploits a direct relationship between the company and its prospect (Bird, 1982, as stated in Norgan, 1994). The range of marketing communication methods is known as the promotion mix and includes advertising, sales promotion, personal selling, and publicity (Norgan, 1994).

Tourism promotion engages people in using social media to help deliver the most up-to-date promotional offers and is an essential source for potential tourists. For example, a limited-time deal can be announced on social media when it is not possible to do so in print owing to time constraints. (Bennett, et al., 2012). Because of the large number of members and followers who are aware that the business exists, Facebook is an effective marketing medium. (Source: Maggs, 2015). Google+ is a powerful tool for business communication.

2.5.4. Human activities pressure

Protected places are under a lot of stress from the environment. Some are the result of issues inside the administration system, while others are the result of people living on the PA's borders. According to a poll conducted by the National Environment Management Authority, deforestation is the most pressing environmental issue facing the public across the country (NEMA, 1997),

Deforestation can result in natural disasters such as droughts and floods, as well as soil erosion into streams, causing aquaculture damages. Furthermore, many animal species no longer have access to forest habitat, affecting not only natural biodiversity but also ecotourism, which provides an economically viable alternative to farming (NEMA, 1997).

Even if every land in the country were turned to cropland, the demand for new farmland would eventually outpace the area available if the population continues to expand and innovative alternatives to the old agricultural economy or traditional farming practices are not established and Even sites that have been legally protected are vulnerable due to a lack of government resources to protect parks and preserves. (Weber and Vedder, 2001).

Deforestation also causes fuel shortages, which mostly affect women because they are the primary gatherers. They are away from their families and fields for longer lengths of time since they must go further to obtain wood, and they also work late into the night to do their housework. Fuel-wood harvesting is the leading driver of deforestation in places with high population density, according to the National Biomass Study of 1993. (NEMA, 2000, p. 42)

2.6. Scenarios planning

The major uncertainties are transformed into several feasible scenarios that describe many possible future states of the world in this step (Schwartz, 1991). The scenario-axes technique can be accomplished in a variety of ways and is one of the most prominent scenarios planning approaches, as mentioned above (van der Heijden, 2003). The x and y axes of a 2x2 matrix are used to display the probable future developments of these uncertainties, which range from a highly good (favorable) outlook to an extremely negative outlook and defining each uncertainty in terms of its two possible future outcomes results in four different scenarios (van der Heijden, 2005).

The components of scenario planning are defining the objectives and scope, the scope has been broad and time horizons have been in the five to the twenty-year range, many organizations are also using scenario planning to test specific plans and decisions over much shorter time horizons to support prioritizing investments or making a tactical market or product decisions (David A.J. Axson, 2018).

2.7. Empirical literature

2.7.1. Tourism Impacts, Management, and Scenario Planning in Ethiopia's Context.

There is a high shortage of the previous studies regarding park tourism impacts, management, and particularly on scenario planning in the Ethiopian context. However, the research took place in 2013 on the perception of the residents of Konso-Karat, Southern Ethiopia by Abdibeshir. His study mainly focused on the impact of tourism in the area and the researcher visited every house in Konso to gather all necessary information for his study. The results of that study was in the town of Konso-Karat where the preponderance of the population has very little income, much of the

benefit from tourism goes to a few individuals only. A very small numbers of residents mainly those who have direct tie with tourists are more beneficiaries.

Deressa Shime (2014) conducted a study on the practices and challenge to participatory forest management in Ethiopia. The results of his study show that the unprecedented encroachment of the forest for agricultural expansion (due to increased human and livestock population) and the resultant land degradation from the exploitative resource (forest) use. In the end, the results showed the residents understood that there were pressure of local community.

Another survey about host perceptions of tourism was conducted in Bale Mountain National Park by Demeke and Ashok, (2013). The results of his study show that tourism influences on the loca-tion are advanced protection and public life, and the other one the results that people local com-munity participation in protection through fire, wildlife and forest protection. In addition to the participation in natural protection, teaching them about illegal activities within the park, about boundary isolation, and wildlife damage causes.

In 2018, Firew Bekele and Solomon conducted a study about challenge to national park conserva-tion and management in Ethiopia. Results of the study have shown challenges which are affecting conservation and management of National Parks are lack of sense of ownership, limited awareness, and population growth, lack of coordination among various stakeholders, illegal charcoal produc-tion and poverty

Another study conducted by Maru Emagnu Biarge, (2019) on destination management practices in Awash and Simien Mountains National Parks in Ethiopia. The study results showed that in destinations where faced number of environmental challenges and without support of locals in planning and management, stakeholders' collaboration and partnership was difficult to be achieved environmental destination management.

When the research conducted in suba park is compared with the case studies described above (Maru Emagnu Biarge, 2019; Abdibeshir Said, 2013; Deressa Shime, 2014); Demeke and Ashok, 2013; Firew Bekele and Solomon. 2018) there are not only various differences visible but also similarities. The some listed specific objectives of the research are the same. The main aim is to understand the impacts, management of the park, specifically if the local residents are satisfied

with tourism in the destination where they live, they would protect the forest. One of the main differences is the timing of the research and results somewhat has similarity but not all in all.

2.7.2. Tourism Impacts, Management, and Scenario Planning in an international Context

The main purpose of reviewing and mentioning these previous empirical studies here is to confirm that tourism impact, management and scenario planning is very crucial for park tourism success, survival and the mentioned majority studies have proved it. The review of previous researches and the finding of researchers are presented below.

Fernando Almeida García o (2017) conducted the study on residents' attitudes towards the impacts of tourism in USA and reported that residents tend to have a positive perception of the economic impacts of tourism a negative view of some aspects of the environmental impacts, and residents were generally worried about the negative aspects of tourism.

The study of Potts Var (1984) which was conducted in North Wales revealed that live in denser tourist areas have a positive perception of tourism due to the fact that they appreciate the greater employment opportunities and perceive their public facilities to be in better conditions. Likewise, in the study by Haley et al. (2005) residents living closer to the tourist area perceived the impacts of tourism more positively. On the other hand, some researchers indicated that residents living closer to tourist attractions have a more negative perception of the impacts and, as a result, have less favourable attitudes, that is to say, that the negative impact of tourism increases as the distance between the local resident's home and the tourist area decreases.

In the study by Hou, J (2019) study on the planning and management the results revealed that national parks offer everyone the chance to experience the unique grandeur, beauty and wonder of natural features and to connect with shared human experience in cultural landscapes and for the park public participation in decision making process, regular, natural and sustained interaction between national park planners and public.

By Giuseppe Daconto. Study (2015) conducted in Sagarmatha National Park, Khumbu, Nepal, in the study Scenario planning, adapted to park and focusing on long-term management problems as

entry points, holds strong potential for effectively complementing planning processes with inclusive strategic conversations between stakeholders in mountain protected areas with a resident population. We used participatory scenario planning to support strategic-level analysis by stakeholders in tourism and park management issues in Sagarmatha National Park, they developed scenarios together with representatives of the tourism industry, park management institutions, and communities.

Yukon-Charley, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Denali (2014), their studies on Alaska, is such a geographically large and diverse state, spanning many cultures and many ecosystems, project outputs from climate change scenario planning workshops vary by region, although some recommended management actions may be applicable in all park networks. Holding these workshops on a regional basis proved an effective means of providing regional focus within a statewide framework and Climate change impacts of particular concern in Central Alaska, as identified via this process, include fire and permafrost thaw and their effects on cultural and historical resources, natural resources, communities, subsistence, and even Park mandates. This potential change is primarily driven by loss of frozen ground, shortened fire cycles, and accompanying changes in vegetation and wildlife.

2.8. Conceptual Framework

In this section, the researcher developed a conceptual framework that shows the park tourism impacts, management, and scenario planning. The basic concept of this study based on economic and environmental impacts, management practices of the park, factors that affect park tourism negatively and positively, and scenario planning for future uncertainty (see Fig. 2).

Management practice of the park is the method that to achieve basic conservation with proper planning, and important management practices include boundary protection, protection of the natural resource, fire management, increasing potentiality of the tourism with creating awareness and provide training for employees of the park, allocation of access, service quality, marketing, communication, and enforcement (Merkl, 2003).

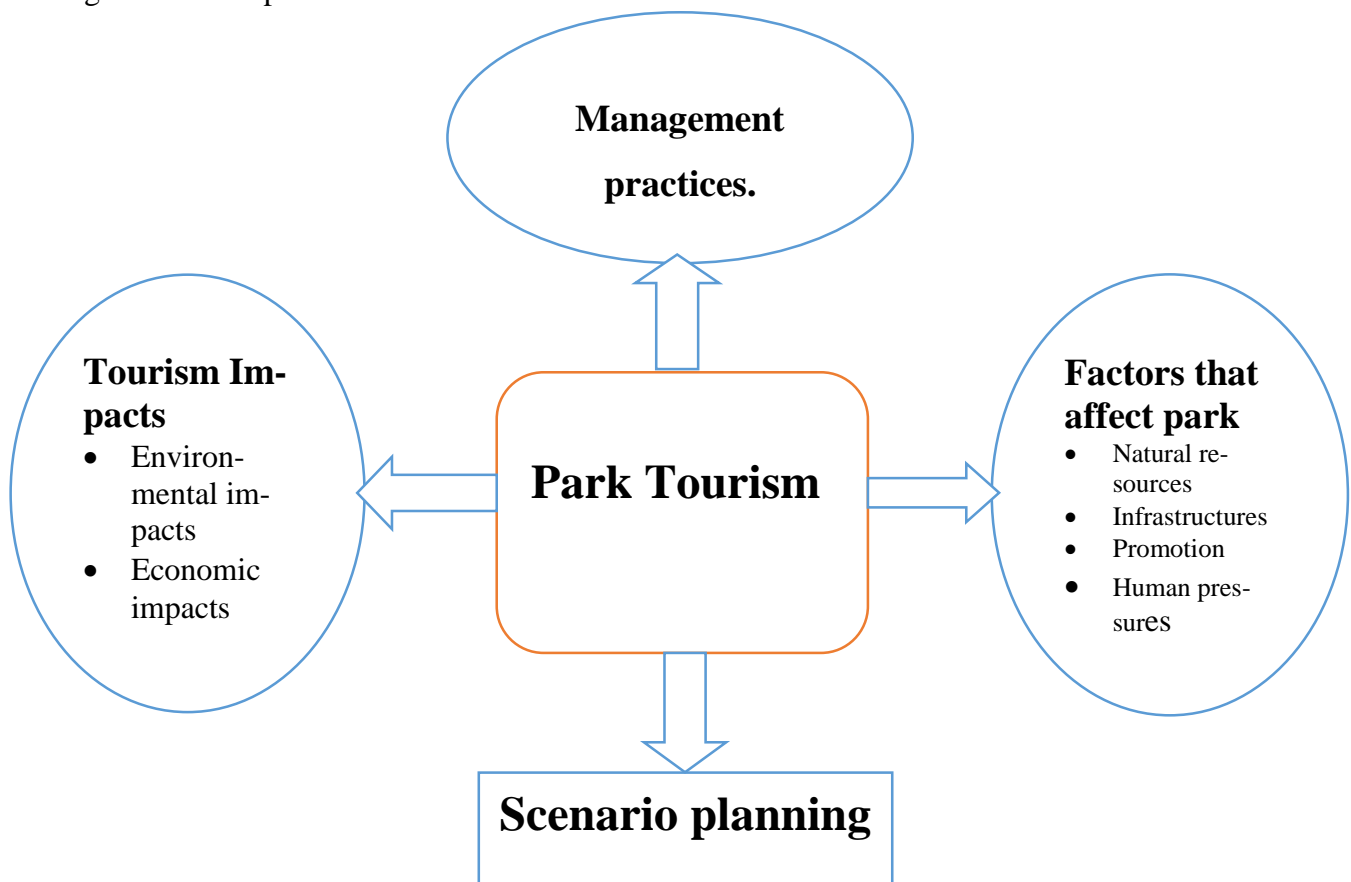
The factors that affect the park negatively are charcoal production, wood collection for sell, illegal cutting of tree for construction, and, human encroachment, and it lead wildlife disturbance, soil

erosion, and water pollution, and the positive factors are natural resource potential for tourism, infrastructure at the tourism destination and promotion activities(Firew Bekele & Solomon Estifanos, 2018)

Park tourism has either a positive or negative impact on the environment and economy. On the side of economic impact is employment opportunity, improving standard living, cost of living and the impacts on the environment can preserve the natural environment, create pollution, and garbage of solid wastes by thrown from tourists(Kyungmi Kim, 2002,).

Finally, Scenario planning for park tourism is the critical element important for controlling risks, avoiding disruption, preserving standing against uncertainty on management needs to become forward-looking, park's manager needs to increase their grasp of potential long-term changes and it makes us only to think about the future for our park success(Börjeson et al., 2006).

Figure 2: Conceptual framework.



Source: the researcher's own framework 2021

CHAPTER THREE

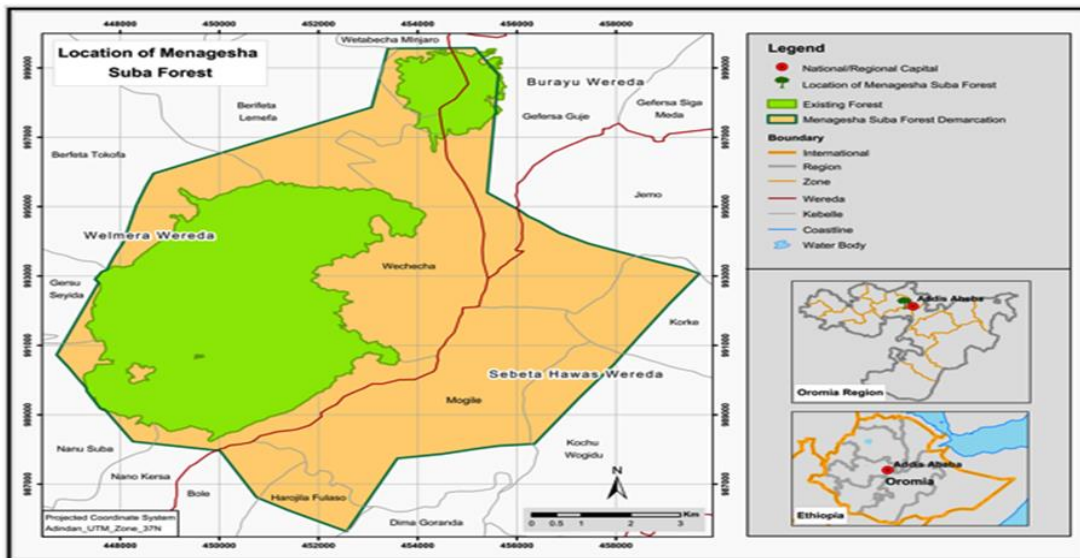
3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of Study Area

3.1.1. Location and Altitude

Menagesha Suba Park is found at the peripheral of Menagesha town. Menagesha is located 30 km northwest of Addis Ababa and 7 km from Holeta town between 38°33'59 E latitude and 9°03'00 N longitude (Fig 3). In four directions, Mount Wechecha is at the south and Mount Medehanialem border the forest, Wellmera and Sademo are at the west, Gefersa is at the East and Kolobo village is at the north and the nearest town to Menagesha Suba Park in Holeta.

Figure 3: Map of Menagesha Suba Forest Park



3.1.2. Climate and Topography

The mean annual minimum and maximum temperatures are 9.5°C and 22.5°C, respectively. The annual rainfall is 1,100 mm, the period June to September being the main rainy season (Ethiopian Meteorology Agency unpublished data).

The mean annual rainfall from the same data source is 1056 mm. mainly with rains falling from June to September, and the highest concentration for the rain is in July and August. The topography of Suba- Menagesha forest and the surrounding environs contains an impressive range of landscapes, hills, and escarpments separated by deep river valleys. Altitude ranges at the edge of the forest to about 2500 and 3020 m.a.s.l (Lalisa Alemayehu, Herbert Hager and Michael Gruber, 2009):

3.1.3. Soil and Geology

A considerable body of information demonstrates that the landscape of Suba-Menagesha is formed by ancient volcanic rocks consisting of rhyolites and trachyte interspersed with pyroclastic rock such as tuft and agglomerates. According to OWWDSE (2009) the trachyte is deeply weathered causing difficulty in distinguishing whether the original materials were the trachyte's lava flow or pyroclastic tuft. The same source reported that the rocks grade from more trachytic to rhyolites as one moves from the foot of the mountain towards the top part where several volcanic plugs occur at the vents. According to Mohr (1971), the basalts are the main rock types from which the soil parent material of this area was derived.

3.1.4. Biodiversity

The characteristic tree species include Gatira (*Juniperus procera*) followed by Ejersa (*Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidate*), Birbirsa (*Podocarpus falcatus*) is also found in sheltered valleys. *Prunusa fricanus*, *Hagenia abyssinica*, and *Alophylus abyssinicus*, *Scolopia theifolia*, *Myrsinea fricana*, *Sideroxy lonoxyantha*, *Oliniarochetiana*, *Carisa edulis*, *Dovallys Spp*, and *Maytenus arbutifolia* are well-known plant species in the Suba forest.

The forest is a refuge for the small population of historically known wild animals. It is home to endemic, rare, endangered, and threatened species. Mammals so far noted in the forest include Anubis Baboon, Abyssinian Black, and White Colobus, Bushbucks, Bushpig, Caracal, Serval cat, Aardvark, Spotted hyena, African leopard, Abyssinian Hare, Grimm's duiker, White-tailed Mongoose, and klipspringer (Hans Larson, 2007)..

The forest is also famous for an interesting range of highland biome bird species. According to the survey, a total of 186 species of birds are documented and other bird species found here in Suba Forest: - Abyssinian Ground Thrush, Mountain Thrush, White-cheeked Turaco, Crested Eagle, Narina's Trogon, Abyssinian White-eye, and Sharpe's Starling(IBA, 2006).

3.2. Research Design

Zikmund (2000 59) states "Research Design is taken as a master plan to collect and analyze important information." To come up with complete results, the researcher used a mixed research approach that is quantitative and qualitative approaches as recommended by Gatewood (2009)" include the exploratory and descriptive approach used.

3.3. Sources of Data

The data for this research was collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary information was collected through interviews and survey questionnaires from the park's expert, Oromia Forest and Wildlife headquarter Enterprise, Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise Finfinne branch, local community, local community leader, domestic tourists, and local government

Secondary information was collected from various Journals, and different Articles and thesis

3.4. Population and Sampling Technique

The whole population of the study area, 27,000 people live in and around the forests of Menagesha Suba (Ministry of Agriculture, 1998).

The sampling techniques that the researcher was used random, non-random and purposive sampling techniques. The random sampling technique is to determine the general population number was known, non-random is to determine the number of tourists whose general population number was unknown to make an accurate sample size determination before the data collection period and the purposive sampling technique is for qualitative data.

3.5. Sample Size Determination

The subject of the study was expert from Oromia Forest and Wildlife headquarter and Finfinne districts, local community and community leader, local administrative and domestic tourists.

The formula of sample size for the target population cited in Kothari, C. R, (2004).

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

Where: n=number of sample size

N=number of total targeted population

e= Margin error at 5 % (0.05) and at 95% confidence level

These 394 sample sizes were the subset total population of 27, 000 of the local community (Ministry of Agriculture, 1998). The 34 the total experts and 114 security guards of Suba forest park are encompassed in this 394 sample size.

With regard to tourist, the total population is not available, and difficult to know the exact number of tourist in the Suba forest Park, non-random sampling data collection technique was employed to select samples from tourists. The non-random sampling technique is the ideal sampling technique to determine the number of tourists whose general population number was unknown. A total of 117 domestic tourists were approached in Suba forest park, but only 59 tourists were willing to participate in the study by filling the questionnaires properly.

Qualitative data was collected through key informant interviews to get proper data. Quantitative data on 394 surrounding community of the park gathered from March 14 to April 18, and from 59 tourists from September 2 to 29, 2021. Qualitative data from 18 key informants were collected from March 16 to April 8 and September 2 to 19, 2021.

Table 1: characteristics of key informants

Places	Subject	key informants	Number of key informant
Suba Forest Park	Interview	Park's tour guide	4
		Park's warden	4
Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise Headquarter	Interview	Forest and wildlife Conservation Experts	2
Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise Districts from Finfinne branch.	Interview	Ecotourism experts	3
		Team leader	1
In areas community	Interview	Local community leader	2
Local administrative	Interview	Members	2
Total			18

Source: researcher's own survey 2021

3.6. Data Collection Tools

A. Survey Questionnaire

The nature of the survey questionnaires was semi-structured questionnaires were open and close-ended questions. The developed questionnaire was seventeen questions were open-ended, nine questions alternative choices, two questions were yes/no questions, and 14 questions was a Likert Scale in which respondents were requested to rank a sequence of questions commencing 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'

The purpose of the household survey was to collect information about the overall demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents (age, gender, level of education, occupation, income, and marital status) and the perception of the surrounding community on the economic and environmental impacts of Park tourism measured through five-scale Likert's method (i.e.:- strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree).

Draft questionnaires were arranged in the English language based on research questions. On the other hand, for the reason that the majority of the respondents may well not understand the English language and it was translated into Afan Oromo to collect information from respondents, and before the distribution of the second questionnaire were pilot tested and revised before the initial distribution, and then revised again significantly

B. Key Informant Interview

The nature of the interview question also was semi-structured (open and close interview question) to gather information from the park's expert, Oromia Forest and Wildlife headquarter Enterprise, Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise Finfinne branch, local community, local community leader, domestic tourist, and local government. The developed interview question for the factors that affect park tourism was open and close interview question, and developed interview question for park management practices and scenarios planning was face to face interview only.

For the above question the key informants selected depending on the range of expertise and the time they spent at the site, more before the interview, key informants or individuals were selected by criteria listed below:

1. Park workers who have worked in the park for a long time;
2. Relative experts in the management of parks.
3. Elders who live long years around the study area.

C. Observation

It was conducted by the researcher to refine and enhance the data. This method was used to look at the management of the park, its impacts, and the factors influencing the park. Therefore, the information obtained pictures included in the research findings, and taken during the observation are included in the paper. This was to show the exact conditions of the park.

3.7. Reliability and Validity of the Questionnaire Items

3.6.1. Validity of the Questionnaire Items

There are several different types of validity, and the selected is content validity. The validity of this study was checked by a pilot test carried out on 120 local community respondents. The purpose of the pilot test was to verify the content and clarity of selected variables, examine them, and feedback for revision. Before distributing the questionnaires, the local community was informed about the purpose of the study.

3.6.2. Reliability of the Questionnaire Items

In this study, internal consistency was measured for the reliability of the items included in the questionnaire. According to Field (2019), more than 0.70 Cronbach's alphas are recommended as a reliable indicator for the constructions under study. Therefore, in this study, SPSS version 21 was used to measure 14 independent variables of tourism impact, and the Cronbach's Alpha was 0.86, and the degree of reliability was high reliability.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative (mixed) approach was employed in conducting the research. The questions were closed and opened questions, alternative choices, and the interview information. The data gathered based on qualitative methods were collected through key informant interviews based on personal observation, note-taking, and recording.

For qualitative data thematic analysis is defined as the “method of identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns of meaning (‘themes’) (Clarke & Braun, 2017). Therefore, the data if this study was then analyzed using a quantitative thematic analysis approach. The data collected read the transcription, translated from Afan Oromo to English, the transcribed interviews were formatted in Microsoft Word, coded (Initial codes were generated by picking out significant pieces of information from each expert's answer), conceptualized, and segmented. These segmented data verified, analyzed, all checked, and coded data were entered into excel. Similar responses were then categorized into these themes, and frequencies were recorded.

For the quantitative one, the software of Statistical Package for the social sciences (SPSS) version 21, helped the researcher in working with descriptive statistics like finding frequencies and percentages of each responses, mean and standard deviation. Demographic profiles, the perception of the local community and alternative responses were put in use.

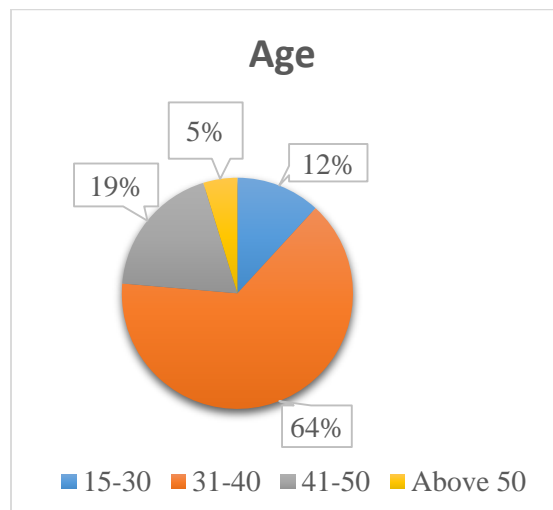
CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. General characteristics of respondents

Information about relevant characteristics of sample informants was collected. Under this, there are six independent variables: age, gender, educational level, employment status, incomes and marital status presented in difference figure and tables.

Figure 4. Age:



Source: own survey (2021)

In terms of age, respondents whose ages are above 15 years were taken for the investigation, and their ages were categorized into four age groups (15-30, 31-40, 41-50, and above 50 years). The dominant age group of the respondent's (64%) was in the age group between 31 and 40. Secondly, 19% of respondents are between 41 and 50 years old. Third, 12% of respondents are between 15 and 30 years old. In addition, there is a very small percentage (5%) the above 50 years old. This means, the majority of people who answered the question are between 41 and 50.

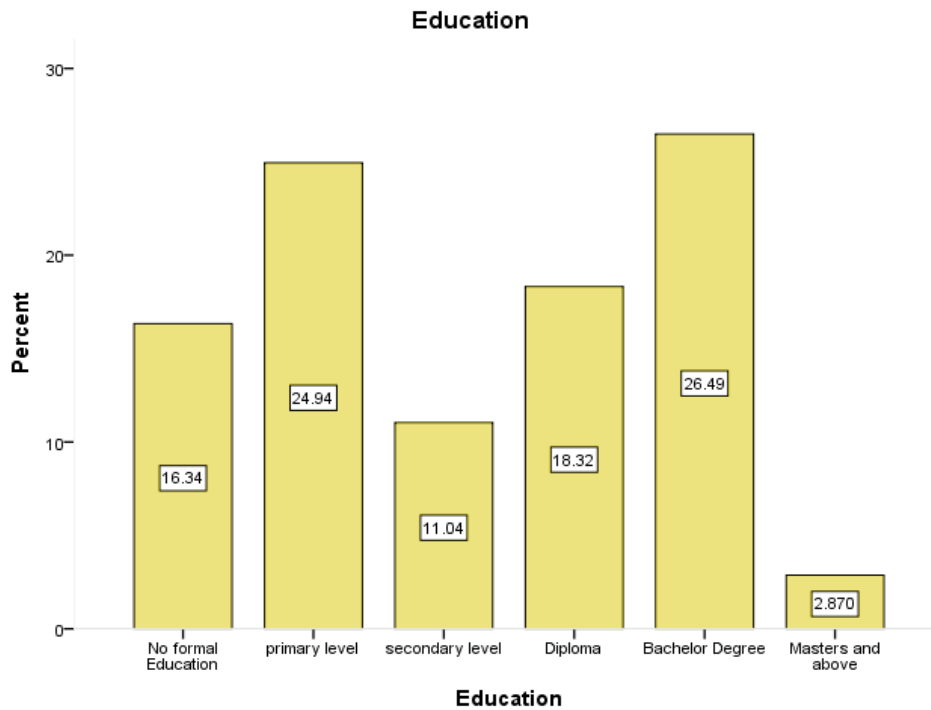
Table 2: Gender:

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	267	58.8 %
Female	186	41.2 %
Total	453	100.0

Source: researcher’s own survey 2021

Gender responses from samples were divided into male and female categories (Table 2). According with the information available in the above table, Participant’s female numbers were 41.2 % (186), and the number male were 58.8% (267). The number of female respondents in the survey has small and men have a strong presence in participation.

Figure 5: Level of Education



Source: own survey (2021)

The given graphical illustration gives data on level of education. From the biggest to the lowest percentage: As a result, 26.5 % (120) of the respondents have Bachelor’s Degree, following by 24.9 % (113) who has a primary education. Then, 18.3 % (83) are diploma holders, 16.3 % (74) who have not joined the school at all and 11 % (50) said they have a secondary level education. Even so, 2.9 % (13) of respondents have a masters and above. Therefore, the majority of participants in the study those who has a bachelor degree (26.5%), and primary level educated (24.9 %) participant were the second.

Table 3: Employment of the Respondents

Employment	Frequency	Percent
Student	65	16.5%
Self-employed	49	12.4%
Government employed	154	34%
Employed in private institution	23	5.1%
Farmer	153	33.8%
Total	453	100.0

Source: own survey (2021)

The table represents the current employment of the respondents. As is given in the illustration, the employment of the respondents is divided into five main categories: Student, self-employed, Government employed, employed in private institution and farmer (table 3). 154(34%) of the respondents were government-employed, 153 (33.8%) were farmer, 65(16.5%) were Students, 49(12.4%) were Self-employed, and 23(5.1%) were employed in private institution. Most of participants were Governments employees (34%) and farmers (33.8%).

Table 4: Monthly incomes

Income	Frequency	Percent
>1000	75	16.6%
1000 -3000	180	39.7%
3000-5000	134	29.6%
Above 5000	64	14.1%
Total	453	100.0

Source: researcher’s own survey 2021

As is presented in the table, the average monthly income of the respondents was included in the research, and four income categories with the total number of respondents in table 4. The result shows, 39.7% (180) respondents earned a monthly income between 1000 -3000 ETB, 29.6% (134) who earned between 3000-5000 ETB, 16.6 % (75) respondents their income below 1000 ETB, and above 5000 ETB were 14.1%(64). Most participants, their salary ranged from 3000-5000 and 1000 -3000.

Table 5: Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Unmarried	125	27.6%
Married	228	50.3%
Separated	34	7.5%
Divorced	66	14.6%
Total	453	100.0

Source: researcher’s own survey 2021

Marital status of respondents included as one of the main features. Table 5 shows that 50.3 % (228) of the respondents are married, next to who married respondents (27.6 % (125) are unmarried, some of 66 (14.6%) divorced, and 34(7.5%) were separated. This result revealed that the majority 228(50.3%) respondents who married were participated in this study.

4.2. Tourists' Expectation of Suba Park's Destinations

The tourist level of view and their reflection to the area's management practice was assessed from the tourist's perspective. Concerning the why tourists visit the Suba Park, and the pull factors identified and the collected data is presented below in table 6.

Table 6: The purpose of tourist's visit

Purpose of visit the Suba forest park		N	%
1	Landscape	15	25.4
2	Wild Life	33	55.9
3	adventure	2	5.1
4	Air quality	9	13.6
Total		59	100.0

Source: own survey (2021)

The above table shows that the great majority of 55.9%(33) tourists to visit Suba forest park for the purpose of wildlife, 25.4%(15) tourists for landscape, 5.1%(2) tourists for adventure, and 13.6%(9) tourists for air quality of the park. In an all more than other variables, majority of tourists (55.9%) is preferred wildlife. According to the researcher observation, addition to wild life, adventure and air quality, Suba forest park landscape is very attractive by its natural topography and in addition, four mount that make the park very interesting are Medehanialem mount, Wellmera mount and Sademo mount, Gefersa and Wechecha mount.

Information is an essential source for potential tourists (Bennett, et al., 2012). That's why, the source of information for tourists that has been the reason to visit the park, and they were asked to indicate their major source of information. The attained result presented in the Table 7 below

Table 7: Source of Information

Source of Information	N	%
Internet	13	22.0
Word of mouth	9	15.3
Travel agency	26	44.1
Government incentives	11	18.6
International exhibition	-----	-----
Total	59	100.0

Source: own survey (2021)

The result shown in the above table was at variance divided; the majority of tourist 26(44.1%) got information from travel agency, 13 (22%) tourist from internet, 9(15.3%) tourists from word of mouth, and 11(18.6%) tourists by government incentives. Regarding the source of information internet and travel agency played major role than other in providing information about the park, but as a source of information government incentives and word of mouth were insignificant.

One attraction area is should have to good international exhibition focuses to inform another tourists about the physical destination of the park (Edmund, 2007). Therefore, the above result showed that this forest park is not received promotion activities in the international exhibition as one of the best tourist destinations area of Ethiopia.

Additionally, tourists were asked to rate their assessment of destination management practices, data was collected on tourists view point of destination management practice of the study areas.

Table 8: Tourists’ assessment about the Suba Park’s management.

Destination management practice	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	strongly agree	Total
N	13	17	7	12	10	59
%	22.0	28.8	11.9	20.3	16.9	100.0

Source: own survey (2021)

According to the data, the large group of tourists 30(50.8%) were disagreed on that the park's destination management practice, that means that the park's management is not strong or well. A low of respondent 22(37.2%) were agreed and 7(11.9%) respondents unsure to decide the Park's management condition. The result revealed that the results were down below of the expected finding to take as good management level, and more than half percent of respondents were disagreed with good the park management.

World Tourism Organization stated that management is backbone of destination for tourism industry including park's management team, and business partner or stakeholders (WTO, 2007). Therefore, park's destination management must be participated particularly local community and local government for effectiveness of management.

4.3. Park tourism management practices

4.3.1. Park Management

The objectives of management with the forest park areas is to protect beautiful nature and biodiversity species (Mose 2007), also to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism (Eagles & McCool 2002). However, to assess the management practices of Suba Park, informants were interviewed about the Suba forest park management practices. Out of 18, only 16 key informants were used for the interview. To the same degree as 16 key informants, their responses more or less similar on the plan of Suba forest park under the management practices. The park has a park management plan for 5 years and it's prepared by Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise to protect the forest and wildlife of park tourism of Suba.

Multiple experts expressed that park management plans need collaboration into account as a key aspect of effective management and require consultation with stakeholders. However, during plan preparation for Suba park management, stakeholders is not involved, and this is taken as the big problem because Management plan preparation needs several different stakeholders like officials of various government organizations, non-government organizations, conservationists, experts, academia, and local communities (Gashaw, 2015 and Zerga, 2015).

All Experts agree that stakeholder consultation is important to foster engagement and commitment in the implementation of the park plan. Expressly including consultation processes in park management plans are key, however building these relationships takes time. Public engagement is essential for support and ensuring the longevity of park success. In the management plan, clear and distinct boundaries are important to facilitate management with adjacent territories. Also indigenous relations are priority areas for all park systems.

In a discussion interviewees mentioned the reason why the stakeholders not involved in plan preparation, the problem is directly related to funding issues, inadequate incentives, and misconceptions of experts about the purpose of Park's plan. One expert from the park observed that funding is “a cornerstone issue, where you wonder and financial resources provided to make natural management possible”. Truly, some countries park fees are a source of income for park budgets (Paul F.J., 2002). The gathered fees from Suba Park is transferred to the Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise, and the small fund for the park from Forest and Wildlife Enterprise Headquarter.

However, as an interviewees explain the current park management system is forest monitoring with management teams to protect agriculture, park's boundary and ranger patrols also fulfill for the boundaries between surrounding community and park land. Occasionally, by management team evaluation mechanism for conservation and management, monitoring and mitigation actions and ecological restoration was one of the top themes that emerged from this section of the interview, as well as educating the community occasionally.

Currently, Park is affected by surrounding community at different scales, and to protect illegal interventions protection mainly focused on 114 hired forest guard. People who live around forests have an intimate relationship with the forest (Alemayehu, 2005). As a result, illegal interventions like cutting of trees, grazing of any animal, the benefit from forest product, and farming in the forest area are expanded. This is leading soil erosion, wildlife disturbance, destruction of forest resources, and loss of biodiversity potentials.

From this section of the interviews all experts mentioned that one of the biggest problem to park management was the lack of participate with park's neighbors and the park has no clearly defined buffer zones. One expert commented, to manage park's boundaries requires communication with

surrounding community of the park, but the park has the lack of compassion or cooperation from neighbors who share different views, it leads management weakness.

Throughout the interview discussion with the two community's leader mentioned that the reason why the community not give care for the park, because, they are not receiving benefits from this forest park. Poverty and unemployment as two of the main reasons for the expanding forest destruction (Lalisa A Duguma, 2014). This lack of benefits poses a great challenges, dependency on forest's resources. Increasing the benefits of surrounding community, biodiversity of the park should have to be on the absence of human interference (Eagles & McCool 2002, p. 22)

The time of the coming to power of the socialist government in 1974, the community possessed a large forest area of ca. 700 ha in Suba area, after the 1975 land reform, the forest was transferred to state ownership (Melaku, 2003 and Lalisa A Duguma, 2014). In line with idea, Park's warden from Suba forest Park is explained that during the Derg regime Suba forest park was open access to forest resources. Surrounding community can entering the park for a different purpose like for building, agricultural purposes, and for selling. After the overthrow of the Derg regime there was also forest planting and protection by an Oromia Government supporting.

4.3.2. Visitors Management

Visitor management is intrinsically linked to both asset management and visitor risk management (Marion, J.L, 2002). Visitor management requires a range of strategies to be implemented to control and manage ecological impacts from visitors and also requires the effective management of assets in order to avoid both the risk to sites and visitors. In Suba Park, camping is one of the tourist activities usually practiced using outdoor accommodation especially self-tents.

Visitor management techniques include; zoning, restricted access, restricted development, campsite planning and restriction, the banning of certain activities and spatial dispersion of visitors. (Eagles & McCool 2002). Thus, the visitor management practice of the Suba forest park mainly for visitor recreation restricted areas by zoning for protection/conservation, educating visitors before start visiting, educating them at campsites and size restrictions during tourism season.

Experts commented that zoning decisions were most commonly for purpose of use. For instance, specific areas are restricted to vehicles and only accessible on foot. An Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise expert also pointed out that zoning was “kind of a blueprint for wildlife conservation”. Management of visitors as a priority followed by park's management team support. Some experts were mentioned that there is integration inform of cooperation in management team.

Visitor management trends for sensitive tourism development to observe how people and park interact (Eagles and McCool, 2002). The visitor’s impacts emphasized by the discussion and the finding from 14 informant discussion revealed that by tourist activity negative impacts caused are disturbance of animal species, breakage and bruising of stems and clearing of land. This influences is leading erosion, and changes in species composition. The reflection opinion in an interview discussion that camping has adverse effects on the wildlife and natural environment.

Figure 6: Tourist's camping in the Suba forest park.



Source: from the park 2021

Visitor management plays an important role in the ecological sustainability of park systems (Newsome, D, 2002). However, the decline of animal and plant species discussed with the interviewees, and for the decline the camping sites, high numbers and group size of visitors mentioned under visitor management. Visitor negative impacts increased in the Park if no group size restrictions numbers of visitors and camping sites (Marion, 2002). Particularly, interviewees argue that when visitor numbers increase in the destination tourists using the same car/cycles repeatedly, and trampling the flora and topsoil, ultimately causing to loss of biodiversity. This effects accelerated erosion, reduced regeneration, and changes in species composition within the part of the park.

4.4. General factors that affect park tourism

4.4.1. Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a great cornerstone for park tourism (Tanja Mihalic, 2013) and it's considered the basis of tourism development, as well as a base for the utilization of destination resources (Cholik, 2017). To assess the general infrastructure of Suba Park focusing on tourism development and competitiveness of the destinations, and it is necessary to explore the infrastructure of the study area whether the area has adequate infrastructure or not. Likewise, the responses of informants are below in figure 9.

Table 9: Informant's responses on park's infrastructure

Adequate infrastructure	N	%
Yes	17	95%
No	1	5%
Total	18	100.0

Source: researchers own survey 2021.

Out of eighteen informants, seventeen informants agreed to that the shortage of infrastructure and only one informants did not believe that on the infrastructure limitation of the park. The results reveal that majority of informants accepted that Suba Park does not have enough infrastructure for tourism activity and the researcher observed that the not exist appropriate infrastructure in the area.

Infrastructure capacity of an areas is a determinant of the attractiveness of a travel destination (Vengesayi et al., 2009). However, in terms of infrastructure, one park destination should have at least road, transportation, water, telecommunication, health care facilities, and electric power, hotel and restaurants, and computer services (AJHTL, 2020). But now as all informants mentioned that the infrastructure found in the area like only café, bedrooms, and private motor cycles for the sake tourism development. This is an important finding in the understanding of the destination's infrastructure problem, and that means the Suba Park is suffering from a severe shortage of infrastructure, and those infrastructure are not count as attractiveness of tourism destination

According to Pizam, A. (1994), infrastructure sector is an important and key element of the tourist destination. However, one tourist guide from Suba Park approved that the current park's infrastructure are not referred to as tourism infrastructure because its quality is low, and it is not suitable for tourist and it is not possible to say good infrastructure for visitors and tourism development. Destination attributes for tourists such as hotels catering transport activities and entertainment (Laws, 1995). In line with idea of Laws, the Suba Park has lost the destination competitiveness and attractiveness.

All in all, when compared Suba park with other destination area, for instance Awash and Simien Mountains National Parks somewhat has adequate infrastructure (Maru Emagnu, 2019). The Suba Park does not have adequate infrastructure, visitors are with the destination has lower visitation frequency. One destination should be connected with service and products (Edmund, 2007). In the absence of destination attractiveness, tourism would not exist (Kim, Lee, 2002), therefore infrastructure improvement is need for tourist facilities and services. Researcher is tried to show the infrastructure existed in the area by figure listed below

Figure 7: Tourist's path in Suba Park



(Source: own photo 202)

Figure 8: Visitor's cafe in Suba Park



(Source: own photo 2021)

Figure 9: From Holeta highway to Asgory



(Source: own photo 2021)

The above picture reveals that the observation of the researcher in the study area. Transport is fundamental infrastructure for visitors (Vengesai et al., 2009). In this regard if some visitors need to visit the Suba forest park in the winter season, the land is muddy, additional no available transport for all travelers, and as alternative transport are carts (animal transport), or private transport. For instance, Cholik (2017) stated that tourism infrastructure is considered the basis of tourism development, as well as a base for the utilization of destination resources. Furthermore, transport infrastructure mostly which make a tourist destination accessible for tourists (Rodrigue et al., 2016). However, the study found that transport, roads quality, and accommodation infrastructure highly affected the tourism development of the area.

Accordingly, the Gearing et al (1974) noticed that infrastructure comprising roads, water, electricity, safety services, health services, communications, and public transport is a major determinant for park tourism. However, as all respondents listed the type's infrastructure shortage found at the Suba park destination area is hotels, restaurants, pharmacies, hospitals, banking Services, transportation, and road quality, network connection and electric power. In order to promote tourism destination, attractiveness and accessibility the huge of the park problem is shortage of the infrastructure.

Overall, the key purpose of infrastructure is meeting the needs and desires of the tourist (Popesku, 2011) and in tourism infrastructure the physical element like pharmacy crucial element (Jovanović and Ilić, 2016). The findings revealed that concern to infrastructure, in case, even if a visitor has an accident problem within the Park, the only option for visitors is to run to nearby towns Holeta or Sebeta, and the other option is run to Addis Ababa for medical treatment.

4.4.2. Environmental Attractors

Natural resources are critical factors that affect park tourism demand and attractors, or natural resources that draw tourists to destination (Mariotti (1938). It is necessary to first comprehend tourism environmental resources to investigate the supply and competitiveness potential of park tourism destinations that affect park tourism. The majority of 15(70%) of respondents listed the natural factors that affect park tourism and 3(30%) respondents were not answered the question. However, based on informant's responses the researcher was tried to show the natural resource potential of Suba Park by some pictures and by their names. These are listed below.

The big tree Trail that attract visitors is Jiant African Pencil cedars (*Juniperus procera*). Regarding to this the shortest trail in Suba Forest is only 2 km. at the end of the trail, we will see a huge Junipers tree which is 8.5 m in circumference in the park. Indigenous plant Like Red Stink Wood, Podo, African Olive, and Mushroom.

Figure 10: Bushbuck



(Source: from park 2021)

Figure 11: Baboon



(Source: from park)

Figure 12: Caracal



(Source: from park 2021)

Totally, 186 Species of birds recorded, 4 species are endemic and 9 are near-endemic and tourist activities within the Suba forest park camping, Hiking, and Trekking, jogging, Birds and other Wildlife watching

4.4.3. Promotion

Bennett, et al, (2012), stated that “promotion is an important basis of information for the potential tourists, environment, and it is positive factors that affect tourism activities”. As we have seen in chapter two, to draw domestic and international tourists and to make familiar from the unfamiliar destinations, and aims are critical for several parks to participate successfully in the changing business climate, particularly in the face of tough competition, and is vital for during and before tourism season.

As tourism services are intangible, images become more important than reality special during tourism season (Gallarza et al. 2002: p. 57), and every tourism activity has a season and a time, this means that in any area of the year whether the number of visitors will increase or will be lower. Therefore, Tourism destinations use promotion strategy to influence destination image (Beerli & Martín 2004: p. 667). More or less the peak season of tourist flow to the Suba Park during the dry season since November. It ends in February or mid-March, and this time the Suba Park is visited.

Promotion influence on tourism destination has wider effects (Govers & Go 2004). However, the promotion of the park has been explored by 14 out of 18 informants. The tourism season of the park is started from November to March. Generally, on Suba park promotion all respondents provide their responses to the time when the promotion take place, and majority of respondent (12) promotion undertaken occasional in a year, while 2 informants believe that promotion take places once a year.

From this result, it illustrates that exception of 2, out of 14 informants mentioned that the promotion of the park was an occasion in a year. This finding revealed that the promotion program of the Suba forest park carried out occasional in a year. However, the activities of the promotion is the not based on schedule, it is prepared infrequently which means it is done as a possibility. In addition, 2 ecotourism expert stated that "budget is major problem to running the promotion activities

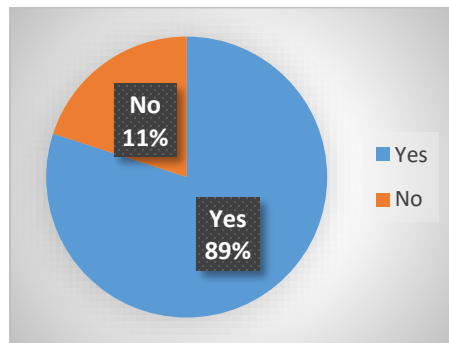
on time and frequently ". Occasional advertising services was done by Oromia broadcasting service, and the other one was used to post on Facebook, internet website and using a banner.

Additionally, promotion is information, communication and source of income (Magala 2001). in terms of promotion, Suba forest park has weak promotion activities, and its effects were discussed by 14 respondents, and their responses revealed that, due to the promotion problem, the Suba park not well known as much as possible, not got enough income, and not directly, but the locals have been deprived of the benefits.

4.4.4. Pressures of the park

Several earlier researchers have revealed that much nature-based tourism in our country is below threat and loss, because of various reasons such as poverty is one of the full pictures to leading the cutting, over-exploitation, charcoal production and the other reason of human activities pressure is high levels of joblessness (Moges, 2013). That's why, the Suba park burden is important to explore, and the result found from informants are shown below in figure 13.

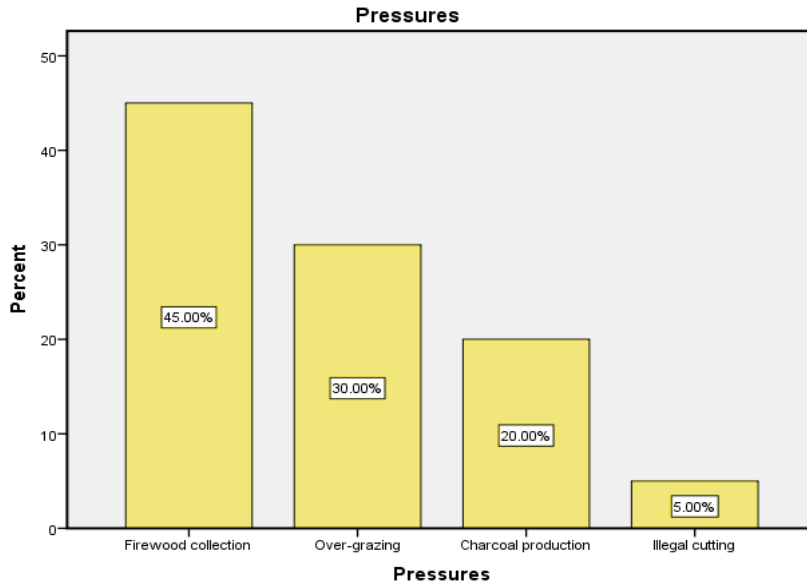
Figure 13: Responses of informants' on the pressure of the park.



Source: own survey (2021)

Poverty is the causes of pressures and its affecting the conservation and management (Firew and Solomon, 2018). In assessed the pressure of the park, 16(89%) out of 18 informants believe that the Suba forest park has the pressures and 2 (11%) out of eighteen their responses the park has not the pressures. The results shows a high number of 89% respondents are believed the existence of the pressure of Suba Park.

Figure 14: The pressures of Suba forest park.



Out of eighteen informants, 8(45%) firewood collection, 5 (30%) over-grazing, 4(20%) charcoal production and the left respondents 1(5%) illegal cutting. As a result, it reveals more 45% respondents focused on the wood collection. As a researcher observed, community is living adjacent and inside to the park, and due to this four types pressures increased.

Even if the way of 18 informant's responses is not the same, they have touched all pressures of the park. These are firewood collection, charcoal production, illegal cutting, and over-grazing. Protected areas were created to conserve the biodiversity (Gashaw, 2015). However, now day Suba Park under threat from population growth and the increasing of human need, due to this wildlife habitat, biodiversity and ecotourism potential influenced.

This result ties well with previous studies reported by Firew and Solomon (2018). They have demonstrated that the types of park's pressures, cutting trees, charcoal production and agriculture practices, firewood collection, and population growth. Likewise, in line with their idea, it can be concluded that also the main pressures found in Suba Park is firewood collection, charcoal production, illegal cutting, and over-grazing.

Dependency on the forest product caused the high pressures on forest conservation and management (Petros et al, 2007). The causes of this pressure, for instance, the firewood collection and

charcoal production are for two reasons for household consumption and to sale. Charcoal production is the main economic activity and an important source of energy in developing countries (Guta, 2012). In the same way, charcoal production in Suba forest area is one of the selling activities to the town, and also its traditional fuels in the area.

The main features of the surrounding community of the Park has low income, weak capital accumulation and high levels of unemployment (Moges, 2013). In sub area joblessness is caused illegal cutting for charcoal production and selling, and particularly to sell to nearby towns like Holeta and Sebbeta, and over-grazing is especially during rainy seasons when the farmlands are covered with crops huge number of livestock inter to the forest. As a result of pressures, currently, the park's biodiversity is under threat and loss.

When number of people increased around the protected area, pressures increased on forests will increase the frequency and magnitude of biodiversity loss (Kansky and Knight, 2014). Another problem respondents mentioned was rapid population growth in the area. As a result of this, the destructions of forest, wild-life habitat was increased and the effects of the destruction are causing serious damage to forests and animals, and soil erosion.

4.5. Economic and Environment Impacts of Tourism-Views of Surrounding Community

The aim of this study of tourism impact is to investigate surrounding community's perceptions on the environment and economic impacts of tourism. The surrounding community's perceptions and attitude towards tourism impacts measured by five-point Likert scale (i.e. strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree) used in the data collection and analysis are reduced in to three (as disagree, neutral and agree) in the discussion and descriptive statistical analysis was used based on a five-point Likert scale. Further, the findings are divided in to two major categories as positive impacts and negative impacts of tourism on environment and economy.

4.5.1. Environmental

In the endeavor to investigate the surrounding communities' perception on the positive and negative impacts of tourism, the analysis part has included descriptive statistical findings from question. The impacts are categorized in the question as negative and positive impacts.

❖ Pollution

- Tourism brings environmental pollution.
- Tourism produces noise, littering, and congestion.
- Tourist activities produce water pollution in river.

❖ Solid waste

- Tourism produces large quantities of waste products.
- Tourists' littering can destroys the beauty of the landscape.

❖ Preservation of wild life and ecology

- Tourism improve the ecological environment
- Tourism contribute to preservation of the natural environment and protection of the wildlife.
- Tourism contribute the protection through income.

Studies of the impact of tourism on the environment imply that surrounding community respondents may perceive tourism as having either a positive or negative impact on their environment. As is seen in Table. 10, the respondent's agreement and disagreements showed below.

Table 10: Perception of the surrounding communities on negative and positive tourism impacts of environment.

Statement		Strongly disagree	Dis-agreed	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Tourism brings environmental pollution	N	18	38	19	139	180	394
	%	4.6	9.6	4.8	35.3	45.7	100.0
Tourism produces noise, littering, and congestion	N	60	80	40	100	114	394
	%	15.2	20.3	10.2	25.4	28.9	100.0
Tourist activities produce water pollution in river	N	60	37	58	39	200	394
	%	15.2	9.4	14.7	9.9	50.8	100.0
Tourism produces large quantities of waste products	N	57	18	19	140	160	394
	%	14.5	4.6	4.8	35.5	40.	100.0
Littering from tourist can destroys the beauty of the landscape	N	57	18	19	100	200	394
	%	14.5	4.6	4.8	25.4	50.8	100.0
Tourism preserve of the natural environment and the protection of the wildlife	N	20	60	40	80	194	394
	%	5.1	15.2	10.2	20.3	49.2	100.0
Tourism improve the ecological environment	N	5	65	20	174	130	394
	%	1.2	16.4	5	44.5	32.9	100.0
Tourism contribute the protection through income.	N	19	18	57	200	100	394
	%	4.8	4.6	14.5	50.8	25.4	100.0

Source: researchers own survey 2021

A. Pollution

Surrounding communities put forward their perception through likert scale question on negative impacts of tourism. 319(81%) of the respondents agree that tourism brings environmental pollution, while 56 (14.2%) of respondents disagree to the notion. In fact few of them (4.8 %) were neutral to the notion and the mean (4.08) and std. deviation (1.140). Though the majority of 81% of respondents perceive environment pollution comes by tourism. Observation shows that some

activities are polluting the environment of the study area in various ways like by plastic, paper, and garbage.

Data also shows 300(75.5%) respondents agree that tourism brings noise, littering, and congestion on environment, 75(20.1%) of respondents disagree with the idea, and only 19(4.5%) of respondents were neutral to the notion. The mean (3.32) and std. deviation (1.457). Majority of respondents (75.5%) agreed on that tourism brings disturb sound, littering and crowding.

Respondent's perception on water pollution from tourism activities, 339(60.7) respondents agreed, 97(24.6%) disagreed, only 58(14.7%) respondents were neutral to the notion in relation to tourism activities causing adverse effects to water quality in the study area. The mean (3.72) and std. deviation (1.525), and the majority of respondents agreed on the water pollution caused by tourism.

B. Solid waste

In order to assess respondent's perceptions towards large quantities of waste products. 75(19.1%) respondents disagreed, 300 (75.5%) respondent agreed and 19(4.8%) respondent's neutral and the mean (2.12) and standard deviation (1.176). This implies that 75.5% of respondents perceive the study area with large quantities of waste products when compared as a clean environment.

As a result of tourism activities the tourists' littering destroys the beauty of the landscape, and 75(19.1%) respondents disagreed, 300(76.2%) respondents agreed, and 19(4.8%) respondents were neutral to the notion. The perception of 76.2% revealed that tourism activities have adverse effects on the natural environment in the study area and effects of tourism brings more littering.

C. Preservation wild life and ecology

The positive way of tourism on ecological environment perception, 274 (69.5%) respondents agreed that tourism improve the preservation of wildlife and ecology, 80(20.3%) respondents disagreed, 40(10.2%) respondents were neutral, and Mean (3.70) and standard deviation (1.154). this result show the majority of respondents 69.5% agreed on the tourism role in preserving wildlife and ecology.

Tourism contribute to preservation of the natural environment and protection of the wildlife. A minority of the respondents felt that contributes tourism for the natural environment, 70(17.6%) respondents disagreed, where 304(77.4%) respondents agreed, the rest 20(5 %) neutral and mean (3.70) and standard deviation (1.154). Tourism contribute the protection through income. The perception of respondents on tourism contribution in the protection, 76.2% of respondents agreed with the question, and a small number of respondent dis-greed (9.4%), and neutral was 14.5%. The study showed that the majority of respondents felt to agree that tourism contribute to the protection of vegetation and green space. Mean (1.87) and standard deviation (1.115).

4.5.2. Economic

Results indicated that all three sub-dimensions for the economic impacts are employment opportunity, standard of living and cost of living. In the study, three sub-dimensions for the economic impacts indicated that when community living around the park were asked to reveal economic impacts of tourism in both negative and positive ways. However, the level of respondents' agreement and disagreement with economic impacts at the aggregate level is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Perception of the surrounding communities on tourism impacts of economy.

Statement		Strongly disagree	Dis-agreed	neutral	agree	Strongly agree	Total
Tourism creates variety of jobs in the area	N	100	118	51	84	41	394
	%	25.4	29.9	12.9	21.3	10.4	100.0
Tourism creates employment opportunity	N	60	80	20	159	75	394
	%	15.2	20.3	5.1	40.4	19.0	100.0
Tourism is source of income from tourists for local business	N	140	100	20	97	37	394
	%	35.5	25.4	5.1	24.6	9.4	100.0
Tourism improved roads, highways, and public services for	N	76	159	34	92	33	394
	%	19.3	40.4	8.6	23.4	8.4	100.0
Tourism increase in the price of goods and services	N	38	56	15	125	160	394
	%	9.6	14.2	3.8	31.7	40.6	100.0
Tourism increases the price of land	N	38	116	20	100	120	394
	%	9.6	29.4	5.1	25.4	30.5	100.0

Source: researchers own survey 2021

A. Employment opportunity

Tyrrell and Sheldon, (1984) stated that "One of the tourism profits are employment opportunities". Therefore, the one economic impact items measure is a variety of jobs effects. As Table 11 shows, above half of the respondents disagreed with 218 (55.8%) than respondents agreed with 125 (31.4%), and only 51 (12.8%) respondents were neutral. As a response, 55.8% think that tourism not provided a variety of jobs in the area, while only 31.4% think that about the variety of jobs of tourism. The mean and standard deviation of the variety of jobs are 2.61 and 1.342 respectively.

As seen in Table 11, the responses to the job opportunities few respondents 140 (35.5%) disagreed, a majority 234 (59.4%) agreed, only 20 (5.1%) was neutral. The mean 3.28 and standard deviation 1.38 of jobs opportunity. Agreement responses are greater than that the disagreement responses on a job opportunity, it reflects favorable responses towards tourism job opportunity and 59.4% show that the tourism role on an offer job opportunity in the study area and 35.5% not perceived that tourism role on offer jobs.

B. Standard of living

Cummins (1996), "standard of living comes from one's economic situation, income, living situation, socio-economic status, financial situation, and personal possessions". The income sources from tourists for local business, most respondents 240 (60.9%) disagreed, lower than half of the respondents 134 (34%) agreed, 20 (5.1%) neutral. The mean 2.47 and standard deviation 1.42. This view posits that income sources from tourists for local business are partly determined on the negative response that means 60.9% respondent shows that no income sources from tourists. This is will not only negatively affect the economy but also interfere in the existing ways of life and local residents suffering from income sources from tourists in the area.

Regarding the tourism positive impacts on roads, highways, and public services improvement in the area, 134 (34%) respondents agreed, 240 (60.9%) disagreed, 20 (5.1%) neutral and, the mean and standard deviation are (M: 2.67 and (SD: 1.29). This result shows that based on 60.9% disagreements, tourism has not had a positive impact on roads, highways, and public services improvement in the area. Due to this, most respondents do not care much about the public services, the standard of living, and investment.

C. Cost of living

Tosun, (2002), indicated "Negative economic impacts caused by an increase in the price of goods and services". Tourism can cause negative economic impacts on life in the area of tourism destination in the price of goods and services, and the increase of the price of goods and services have been perceived by respondents. 285 (72.3%) respondents agreed, 94 (33.5%) respondents disagreed, 15(3.8%) neutral, and the mean and the standard deviation (M: 3.78 and SD: 1.360). The result found 72.3% good moderate agreement with a statement that on tourism increases the prices of goods and services in the study area.

Regarding the price of land, 220 (55.9%) respondents agreed, 154 (39%) disagreed, 20(5.1%) neutral, and the mean and standard deviation (M: 3.38 and SD: 1.420). the study found that respondents viewed the cost of land and housing as a negative effect of tourism because more than 55% of the respondents in a study area respondents agreed that tourism rises material goods value and living housing prices.

Generally, the results of this assessment of perception on economic impact indicated that when respondents in the study area were asked to reveal tourism impacts, they assessed the perception of tourism impact in both negative and positive ways, but when their tourism impacts were perceived in relation to their employment opportunity, their positive perceptions were strong, but negative perceptions were strong regarding the cost of living and standard of living.

4.6. Scenario planning for Suba Forest Management

As we saw in chapter Two, Scenario planning focuses on anticipating and planning for the future, is an essential element in the development of strategies. Scenario planning is a key technique used by futurists to develop future models to develop strategic action plans and to create a vision for the future (Martelli, 2014). For the Suba Forest Scenario planning Works, aimed to identify possible futures that the forest might face and to start developing a building Management plan for the year 2040.

The Scenario planning works in form of interviews had an interactive methodology which enabled a productive environment for brainstorming, exchanging ideas and stimulating discussion. The

group of key informants recognized on guiding question particularly on “Will be possible scenario planning to have sustainable Suba forest in 2040?” The year 2040 was selected by asking participants to recall key events and trends in the past as well as considering the population growth, climate change, and other variables.

The overall this Scenario planning goals is to look at the future impact of Suba Park and to identify uncertainty to develop long-term strategies. The process involved a series of steps: (1) assisting the familiarity of scenario planning (2) identifying drivers of change, (3) ranking drivers of change for uncertainty, (4) identifying two axes of uncertainty and four scenario quadrants, (5) to develop storylines for each of the four scenarios, and (6) implications for managing park's nature that support it.

4.6.1. The Familiarity about the Scenario Planning

Since being requested whether they are well-known with scenario planning as a planning implementation or not. Informants who were willing for interview questioning scenario planning, their responses were both 'Yes' and 'No'. Out of 18 interview respondents, 12 informants answered ‘yes, and almost 6 interviewee’s responses ‘No’ to this subject interview discussion. The results demonstrated that than exception of few informants, the greater number of informants have an understanding of scenario planning. However, overall, the problem they were not using scenario planning for park management, and all informants who has an understanding about scenario planning only by reading written materials.

In addition to the above responses, some informants provided other insight into the concept of scenario planning, one interviewee who is an acting ecotourism expert from Oromia Forest and Wildlife enterprise consider that scenarios is first idea and the second idea describes the event. Another interviewee who is a team leader from the Finfinne branch of Forest and Wildlife Enterprises justifies that developed countries are using scenario planning for their parks, and in our country scenario planning is only academic term. However, the left interviewees, their responses were scenario planning is an attainable future, coordinated for the future, and aims to think management actions to those of uncertainty.

4.6.2. Possible uncertainty to forest and nature management

The interviewees were asked about the possible uncertainty to forest and nature management. They were asked about are; (1) dealing with uncertainty, (2) setting goals and action (3) setting up a management plan. In response to this interview question, 18 participants have made good and strong contributions in their participation in that they answered the question correctly and carefully. All informants have identified the uncertainty that the park. These are climatic change, soil erosion, wildlife habitat fragmentation, wildlife migration, population growth, exploitation, rising costs of fuel, agricultural practices, and resource demand.

Climate change and natural resource fragmentation related environmental change was the most frequently mentioned. Population growth, agricultural practices, over-exploitation, wildlife migration, rising costs of fuel and resource demand was slightly mentioned. Particularly, over-exploitation mentioned frequently by forest guards and community leaders, and their idea was that "the local community who live in the area are not receiving enough benefits, because of that the frequencies of cutting trees for selling and charcoal production will be increased in future.

Although one ecotourism expert mentioned three things with explanation were uncertainty, forest, and management. The first explanation is that uncertainty and forest are interconnected because of the long terms forest and management weakness. The second is cutting forests for selling and charcoal production in the area, because of this, different uncertainty could happen. The third one is that uncertainty is high because there are factors with an uncertain attribute impacting forest and nature management.

Informants felt that it was necessary to distinguish between positive and negative drivers. These are presented below in Table 12 .

Table 12: Positive and Negative Driver

Positive driver	Negative driver.
- Education	- Climate change
- Technology	- Over-exploitation
- Management system	- Population growth
- Economy	- Agricultural expansion

Negative driver of change for Suba Forest Park, from most to least frequently mentioned by informants were future human population, are unpredictable but can strongly affect how societies operate and use of natural resources, climate change may produce big effects on natural resource could increase rainfall patterns and increase the frequency of extreme events will double, behind of over-exploitation and agricultural expansion there are cutting forests , and this is could lead wildlife migration, habitat fragmentation and severe erosion

Positive drivers were education, technology, management system and economy. Education and technology applies to the community, park and its ability to thrive in complex and constantly changing conditions through the local community's awareness programs and stability of an ecosystem and its ability to prevent, manage, recover and absorb shocks (fire, pollution), especially considering the possibility of maintaining the ecosystem and the preservation of its resources in case of unexpected events. Economy aims was for the material welfare of host communities; the maintenance and optimal use of park management.

From these uncertainties, informants' select climate change and education as the two drivers that they felt would have the highest impact and were most uncertain. Education was more frequently mentioned than either of these as a positive driver, but there was thought to be less uncertainty associated with the future direction of education. In addition, over-exploitation, while mentioned as frequently as climate change, was thought to have less uncertainty associated with its impacts.

Climate change and natural resource fragmentation became the focal axes of the scenarios. The group identified unpredictable elements of climate change as changes in changes in temperature and their impacts on natural assets. Uncertain elements of education were identified to improve

rural communications, impact on the forest product market, and the spread of environmental information. To stimulate the development of the scenarios, the scenario interviewees suggested four possible ways and two key uncertainties, climate change, and natural resource fragmentation.

4.6.3. Scenarios for Year 2040

During the interviews, four scenarios were developed for the four quadrants of on these axes. It was aimed to have four challenging, suggestive, consistent, imaginative and plausible scenarios for the year 2040. Although the two axes were used to frame the scenarios, Summaries of the four scenario narratives are presented below.

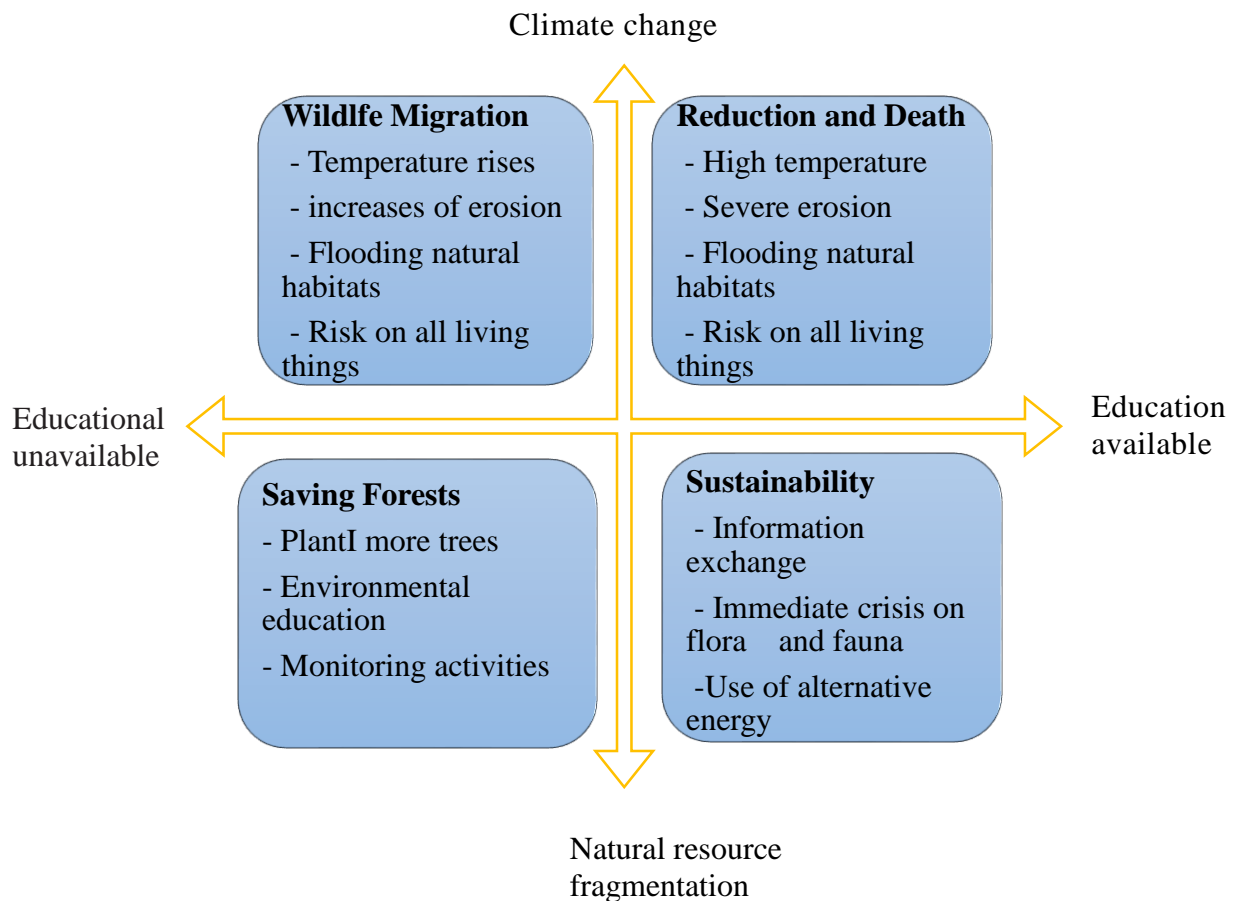


Figure. 15: Four future scenarios for 2040

Scenario One- Wildlife Migration

This scenario shows a possible future when there is a climatic change and education unavailable. Part of the vision seen in this scenario is a merger between the integrated rising temperature and the education unavailable. This merge inspired the title of “Wildlife Migration”.

In terms of the timeline, this is considered as a crucial point in time which starts the whole process and in the very near future, the education unavailable will entirely collapse creating a major shock and wildlife migration. Following this, changes will be carried out in the growth of deforestation. These changes will lead to tension in wildlife. The picture seen in 2040 is a high charcoal production, illegal cutting the forests and over grazing operating in a park extreme temperature, which has developed related interoperable processes. The picture seen in 2040 is a wood selling activity operating in a local carbon economy.

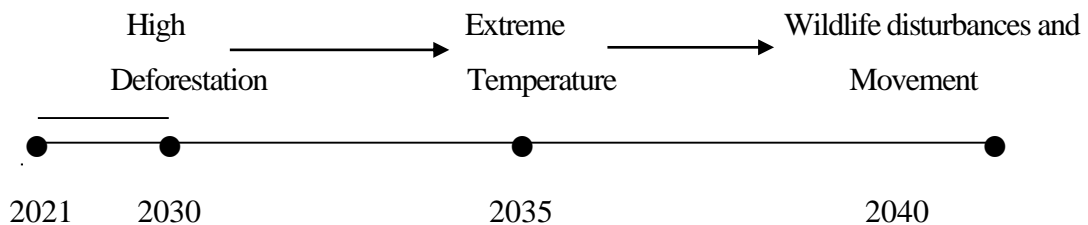


Figure 16: Scenario 1

The entire collapse of the unavailable education and other major change driving forces like over-exploitation, population growth and agricultural expansion will lead to the development extreme temperature to 2035 and wildlife disturbance and movement at 2040. Additionally, this works is considered as a crucial point in time which starts the temperature rises at the current rate, erosion will increase it dangers wildlife they migrate from one place to another, creating tension between those displaced and jeopardizing cutting trees by local community. It will start with selling woods, cutting trees for agriculture practices and more every coming day tension between all wildlife, and movement to safety areas.

There will be an increased community participation of the protection and management. This participation refers to the forests management. The collaboration in a participation teams involved in the management implementation. Free access to information will start to emanate from community

and from the enterprises of Suba forest. Collaborative workspaces will enable sharing knowledge between people with the knowledge throughout the region and local.

Scenario Two- Save forest

This scenario show a possible future when there is a natural resource fragmented and educational unavailable.

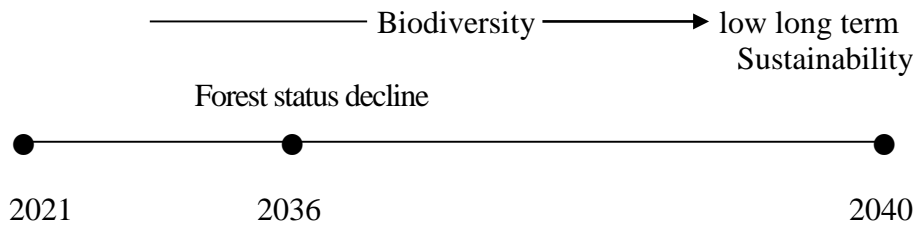


Figure 17: Scenario 2

The current forest status decline period is expected to continue till 2036. However there might be other boom periods till 2040. During this period, the park will be more focused on the survival. The forest status decline will affect most of the micro and macro biodiversity. Since the focus will be more on the survival, the environmental issues will get worse each year.

The future will be driven by money; therefore the only value considered by management system will be the value. Likewise, partnership of the park will be considered as wealthy the park resource and the enterprises of the park will be leading the future with stakeholders. Wise use of farming rather than clearing the forest, planting more trees to help protect forests and teaching environmental issues.

Everything will be at the power of Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise, mainly strong specialized experts. This interpreted as an opportunity as well as a threat. On one hand, it will be clear which experts are experienced in which area and the quality of the work in protection the forest will be better since they are expertized in the area. The park will be having really difficult times till 2040. There will be fragmented ways of looking at sustainability since the environment and resource management is also fragmented. The Forest and Wildlife Enterprise of the park will have their own methods to define and measure sustainability. If compared to the extent of sustainability approaches in forest today and their efficiency and effectiveness, it is very unlikely that forest will

move forward with these issues in 2040. Lots of problems will be compounded in the years to come.

Scenario three- Reduction and Death:

This scenario shows a possible future when there is a climate change and an educational available. Since this situation is very dissimilar to the climate change and educational available, the group called this scenario as “Reduction and Death”.

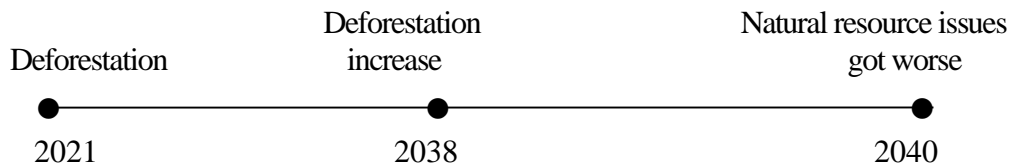


Figure 18: Scenario 3

The deforestation will continue till 2038. All biodiversity, regardless of whether they are in the all direction, will be affected during the deforestation implementation. It is expected that the strong education will be recover from the deforestation, it will manage to take advantage of the situation as well. When the deforestation is increase, high temperature, wildlife habitat flooded and severe erosion will occur everywhere resulting in some new educational partnerships formed in the middle term. These partnerships will shape a local education framework. With the intervention and regional government cooperation, some robustness will return to the education and a long term sustainable natural resource will start.

Due to the climatic change, enterprise will be developing their own tools and technologies for their own interests, which create a power play across the education process. The increase in the public sector funding will result in the development of new methods and education based on technologies around the public sector contracts. The strong education recovering from the deforestation will put more thinking and scrubbing CO2 use in energy.

The local will have their own energy sources and will develop their management to enable a self-sustainable forest park. The need to keep up with the skills and skilled personnel who are able to deliver the awareness buildings. Training needs to be considered more thoroughly in this sense.

Scenario four: Sustainability

This scenario show a possible future when there is a natural resource fragmented and an educational available.

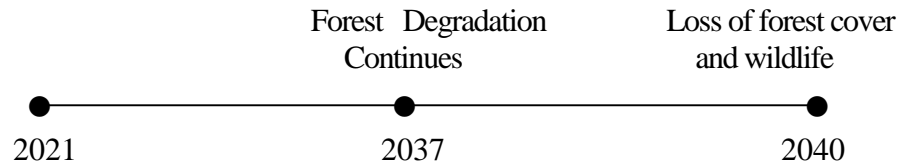


Figure 19: Scenario 4

The current forest degradation is expected to continue till 2037. Other loss of forest cover and wildlife periods till 2040. During this period, the park will be more focused on the survival. The forest degradation will affect most of the wildlife. Since the focus will be more on the survival, the environmental issues will get worse each year.

The future will be driven by educational available. Likewise, participation of local community involved in sustainable forest and educational program will be considered as management instruments and the enterprises of the Suba Forest will be leading the future. Management of forest will be at the power of big cooperation with local community, regional and local government mainly strong trained experts.

There will be fragmented ways of looking at sustainability since the environment and resource is also fragmented. Park's enterprise will have their own methods to define and measure sustainability. If compared to the extent of sustainability approaches in degradation today, it is very questionable that Suba Forest will move forward with these issues in 2040. Lots of problems will be compounded in the years to come. Protection of biodiversity will be more focused on recognizing the dangers of climate change in education, understand the effects of climate change and take action. It will be possible to include the local community in the protection process through awareness approach.

4.6.4. Management plan

The possible challenges for the park in the process of setting up a management plan, and interviewees called different things. The opinions of the interview in setting up a management plan: 15 informants think it is a challenge, about 2 informants do not think it is a challenge and the rest 1 informant is neutral in an interview. One interviewee who is a forest ecotourism expert at enterprise quotes: “management plan is a portion of the work mandate and one will see the plan as a challenge and another will see as a burden”.

One interviewee who is an expert at a forest and wildlife enterprise argues that since the set goals are clear but during the founded the management plan need more enough expertise and funds, and more interviewees have similar ideas about what a management plan should include to answer the uncertainty of the park. Dependent on the management of an enterprise, interviewees who are an expert at a wildlife and forest enterprise argue that it is essential that who implement in the management plan should have also participated in founding the management plan and they agreed, this is a good opportunity for the management plan.

The interviewee who is a tour guide at a Suba park, to protect uncertainty of futurity, the all experts have to focus on management plan says. Because the management plan of scenario is part of the management cycle, in case of this, the management plan should be a dynamic document. Therefore, 1 informant argue that the scenario plan of management should have five phases: plan, implementation, monitoring, action, and evaluation.

Based on how a scenario management plan should be utilized, between interviewees, there were different views. The First argued that a scenario plan is linked to the set goals to protect the contest of futurity. Also according to interviewees who are community leaders at a Suba argues that when a management plan is set up, the park manager does not see it frequently. However, all in all the management plan is set to reverse the problems recognized during the interview is increasing awareness and know-how, and develop appropriate statements and collaborations.

A. Awareness and know-how

The interview results revealed that forest and nature management largely focused on awareness to

create knowledge is important because forest and nature have many functions. Management should take into account the needs and expectations of surrounding community.

Scenarios help forest and nature managers to provide a better understanding of the future when the expertise of the park and awareness is will be functioned. This will improve a manager's knowledge of what will in future and opportunities and threats. Additionally, for all 18 respondents of the interview, the awareness function ascribed to scenario planning, also be useful to improve the knowledge. Sharing of existing knowledge about the impact of the park, but also generate new knowledge which can become part of a forest and nature manager's expertise:

B. Communication and collaboration

In management, communication and collaboration are considered essential for the success of forest and nature management. Forest and wildlife management enterprises of Oromia and Finfinne branch district should communicate and cooperate jointly as well as with organizations from other sectors. Furthermore, communication and collaboration with local government and society are well-supposed essential in support of future. In relation, it is recognized with the aim of statement and collaboration in natural resource

To successfully manage forest and nature in the area, increased collaboration between both forest and nature management of the park mutually. The results of the statement and collaboration revealed that cooperation between both enterprises is important to oversee the future to deal with expectations related to challenges. In literature, Rametsteiner, and Simula, (2003), a statement in forest and nature management is measured as key to buoy up management and raise understanding.

In the interview, forest and nature managers experience an absence of funding because nature managers perceive expectations from society and politics as great, Furthermore, local government and local community are not all the time aware of managed forest and nature to fulfill. Van Notten et al, (2003), stated that raising awareness by collaboration is one of the main purposes of scenario planning.

Combination for this scenario plan management function and to implement the management action must be a need of different organizations such as regional and local government bodies, tourism

associations, and tour operators. Suba forest park should be organized in a way to implement this plan. At the regional level, there are different organizations from high institutions to kebele that support the park. These organizations should be pillars to achieve the objective.

4.6.5. Operational Goals and Management Actions

The operational and management actions are offered below within the background of the management objectives. The management objectives and operational goals is provided in table 13.

Table 13: A Table of the Management Plan’s objective and operational goals

Management Objective 1: Increasing awareness & know-how ensure the effective management					
Action	Responsible (Who is accountable?)	Supporting (Who is helping?)	Time Required (To complete the task)	Resources Required (Time, Money, Support)	Outcome / Result (Of completing the task)
Provide awareness to protect nature and forests park	Oromia forest and wild life enterprises Suba Forest Park experts	Regional government Oromia television media	Twenty times in a five year.	Transport Government officials Local Policy Professionals	certificates for the completion
Discussion Program with regional government body from woreda to kebele frequently		Regional government Local government	Fifteen times within the five year	Transport Government officials Local Policy Professionals	Letters of completion on personal files
Participate local community and government body in management implementation		Tour operators enterprises Travel agents Regional government Local government	On going	Transport Government officials Local Policy Professional	certificates of participation
Total Cost (ETB)	3900,000				

Management Objective 1: Develop appropriate Statement & collaboration to ensure the management of the Park					
Action	Responsible (Who is accountable?)	Supporting (Who is helping?)	Time Required (To complete the task)	Resources Required (Time, Money, Support)	Outcome / Result (Of completing the task)
Annually assess, identify and research priorities relate to the management of the Park's	Oromia forest and wild life enterprises Suba Forest Park experts	Regional government Oromia television media	One times in year	-Transport -Government officials -Local Policy -Professionals	Teaching certificates for the completion
Building and maintain existing internal collaboration structures and mechanisms between staffs		Regional government Local government	On going	-Transport -Government officials -Local Policy -Professionals	Teaching certificates for the completion
Improve financial management related to protection of the deforestation, hunting and boundary		Tour operators enterprises Travel agents Regional government Local government	On going	-Transport -Government officials -Local Policy -Professional	certificates of participation
Total Cost (ETB)	3,500,000				
Total cost of both	7,400,000				

4.6.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation requirements in this management plan are to provide the information needed to measure and measures the Implementation of the management plan, and capacity and resources for performance goals have taken include monitoring measures. While the management actions listed under the operational goals will be subject to annual revision and updating, the trends that motivate the park's management recognizing what they are doing to determine whether they are achieving the desired results and adjusting management measures.

Annual Modification Program.

Oromia forest and wildlife enterprise develop Monitoring and evaluation programs along with budgets for management action. Conducts a monthly review meeting on financial progress along with physical progress and critical implementation issues of the operation. The review meetings take place every month and are usually chaired by the park's manager with all committees.

Annual management Program Review.

Management instrument designed to monitor progress in the implementation of the management and to verify that management and policy responsibilities are met in the management plan

Operational-level indicators as a

- Provided in the Six-monthly Progress Report by committees selected;
- Assess progress during the financial year for accelerated achievement of management results;
- Review the financing arrangements and assess
- Undertake analysis in selected thematic areas to identify issues to recommend ways to improve implementation.

End-line Evaluation (by Oromia forest and wild life enterprises).

The objectives of end-line evaluations were to identify the successes and failures of objectives operation and provide recommendations for future programs.

Implementation Completion Report (by Suba forest park manager).

The Suba forest park manager prepares an Implementation Completion Report for each lending operation. Completion and assessment is prepared at the time of a task. The degree to which the objectives achieved and outputs as set out in the document, its significant outcomes and impacts and Prospects for the park's sustainability.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary and Conclusion

The main objective of this thesis was to assess management practices of Suba forest park, to examine the perception of the respondents of tourism's impact on the environment and economy, to identify the factors that affect park tourism and particularly, on this occasion to identify and apply scenario planning to park and tourism management.

This study upon the descriptive and exploratory research systematic way. Data were gathered from three hundred and ninth four (394), fifty nine (59) tourists and eighteen (18) interviewees. The researcher also accustomed personal observations, and in this regard, the data gathering and organization is accomplished by SPSS software version 21.0 is used to bring 394 samples of a population.

Tourists' expectation to the area's management practice was assessed from the tourist's perspective and 30(50.8%) tourists not agreed on Good Park's destination management practice. the purpose tourist visit the Suba Park is 55.9%(33) tourists for the purpose of wildlife, 25.4%(15) for landscape, 5.1%(3) for adventure and 13.6%(9) for air quality. The sources of information for majority tourists was 26(44.1%) from travel agency, 13 (22%) internet, 9(15.3%) word of mouth and 11(18.6%) from government incentives

According to the data, the large group of tourists 30(50.8%) were disagreed that the park's destination management practice is not in fine condition. A low of respondent 22(37.2%) were agreed and 7(11.9%) respondents unsure to decide in Suba Park's management. The result revealed that the results were down below of the expected finding to take as good management level, more than half percent of respondents were disagreed with good the park management.

In assessment of the management practices of the Suba forest park, the finding revealed that the park has more the management plan and this plan prepared for the five years interval by Oromia

Forest and Wildlife enterprise Headquarter. The park management practices more focused 126 hired forest guard to protect the forest from illegal cutters, grazing of any animal in the forest and the benefit from forest product but in management the participation of local community in protection is very weak, and visitor management practices by educating visitors at campsites to manage decline of animal and plant species, clearing of plant and animal species.

Benefit from the tourism, more than any other factors, has shaped the perception of Suba residents on the impacts of tourism. The assessed the perception of the respondents of tourism's impact on the environment and economy. Tourism impacts on the economy were perceived in relation to employment opportunity, standard of living, and rate of living, and the residents have shown great difference in their perceptions on the negative impacts than the positive ones. On employment opportunity 59.4% respondents agreed but 55.8% respondents disagreed on varieties of jobs, and under standard of living many of respondent 60.9% not happy. Also, the 72.3% and 55.9% respondent's negative perceptions on price of goods and services and price of land.

Tourism impacts on the environment, majority respondents in relation to air pollution (81%), noise pollution (75.5%) and water pollution (60.7%) respectively were agreed. The tourism impact by solid waste 75.5% respondents agreed on that large quantities of waste products come by tourism, majority of 76.2% respondents agreed that destroys of the beauty of the landscape by tourism activities, and the last tourism impacts variables is preservation of wildlife, and ecology, 69.5% agreed that tourism increase preservation wild life and ecology, but 76.2% respondents disagreed to that tourism does not contribute to the negative effects.

Regarding the factors that affecting the Suba forest park positively and negatively: these are infrastructure, natural resources, promotion and human activities pressures. The finding of the study on infrastructure in the study there are infrastructure shortages such as electricity, hotel, and restaurant, hospital and pharmacy, quality of road with transportation. Also, the Park has a lack of promotion and marketing strategies, and the park is influenced by over-grazing, charcoal production, and illegal cutting.

At the last, the reason of scenario planning is look at the future uncertain of Suba forest Park, long-term management plan was developed and uncertainty of the forest anticipated based on past trends

by formulating future management plan. Positive driver like education, technology, management system, economy and negative driver like climate change, over-exploitation, Population growth and agricultural expansion were identified. Based on these, four scenarios developed and management plan for next 20 years created by comprising creation of awareness and collaboration, operational goals, management actions and with the monitoring and evaluation.

5.2. Recommendations

As a result of this study revealed that Suba forest park has not strong integration and collaboration with other stakeholders. Because of this, the park's management plan should be produced in the form of local community, regional and local government, tour-operators, and tour-agents participation. On the way to work out the park's most frequent problems, collaboration is more important.

Park management team of Suba should have thought the appropriate infrastructure and new facilities of the tourism place. By discussing with Oromia regional and local government for support and with other stakeholders such as federal government, tour operators and travel agent enterprises.

To improve and to fill the shortage of the park, annual budget should be improved, and all fees of the park must be entered to the park. Because, environmental management system, maintain recreational qualities with natural protection, and to keep destination beautiful.

As the park problems or to protect the park from soil erosion, wildlife habitat disruption, overgrazing, and human impacts, enough experts and park's warden should be hired because the park is currently affecting by deforestation for the purposes of charcoal production, selling wood by cutting the tress, for building and collecting for wood fire

Finally, to enhance the positive impacts of the park, strong formulated management practice is needed; minimize negative impacts on park's resource must be appropriately encompasses local communities who in management plan and implementation. Recommendation for this study briefly listed below

- The park management plan must be involve stakeholder's (local community, visitors, local government body, tour-operators, and tour-agents)

- Initiate local community in planning and implementation in the way of benefiting them.
- Collaboration with local community and local government to solve the park's problems.
- Appropriate infrastructure to promote tourism activities in the area
- For sake of the monitoring, protection and conservation, building management team is needed
- Oromia forest and wildlife enterprise should have to think on the annual budget of the park than before.
- To overcome the future uncertainty reforestation must be where the place deforested area
- The important of the park, particularly educational program should have prepared to local community.

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APPENDICES
Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Center for Environment and Development Studies
Tourism Development and Management Program

Dear Respondent:

First of all, I would like to thank you from bottom of my heart for your willingness to be part of this study. The purpose of this research is only for purpose of Master's thesis being conducted on the stated title in partial fulfillment for MA degree in Tourism and Development program from Addis Ababa University. Forwarding my heartfelt gratitude for your corporation in providing the necessary information which is of great importance for the research, I would like to assure you that all of the information you will provide will be kept confidential.

If you need any clarification or more information please do not hesitate to contact me through the following addresses.

Amanuel Babu

Email: babuamanuel@gmail.com

Tell: +251-916-58-86-58

Addis Ababa University

College of Development Studies

Center for Tourism and Development

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

Annex- 1: Questionnaire for the surrounding Community

Part I: General Profile of Respondent

Instruction: Please tick (√) your choices from the given alternatives

1. Age: 15-30 31-40 41-50 above 50 years
2. Sex: Male Female
3. Level of Education: No Formal Education Primary Level Secondary Level Diploma Bachelor Degree and above Other (please specify.....)
4. Occupations: Student Self-employed Government employed Farmer Other (please specify
5. Income: > 1,000 1000-3000 3000-5000 5000 above.
6. Marital Status Unmarried Married Separated Divorced Other (please specify.....)

Part II: Question perception on economy and environment impacts of tourism

Instruction:-

In this part, I would like to know your perception about park tourism impact on environment economy. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.

[1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree]

- ❖ Put symbol “X” for your answers
- ❖ Give only one answer for each item

No	Environmental impacts	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tourism brings environmental pollution.					
2.	Tourism produces noise, littering, and congestion.					
3.	Tourist activities produce water pollution in river.					
4.	Tourism produces large quantities of waste products.					

5.	Tourists' littering destroys the beauty of the landscape					
6.	Tourism is improve the ecological environment					
7.	Tourism can contribute to preservation of the natural environment and protection of the wildlife.					
8.	Tourism contribute the protection through income					
	Economic impacts	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Tourism Creates variety of jobs					
10.	Tourism Creates employment opportunity					
11.	Tourism increase income sources from tourists for local business					
12.	Due to the park roads, highways, and public services for residents are improved					
13.	The cost of living in the community					
14.	The price of goods and service increases					

Is there anything you want to add?

.....

.....

.....

Annex 2: Questionnaire for tourists' expectation of destinations.

The purpose of this question, additionally to assess the factors that affect park and the management practices of the park in the view of tourists.

1. What factors that affect you for your decision to visit Suba forest Park?

Land escape wild life adventure air quality other (please specify.....)

2. Where did you hear about this Suba Park? (Please, Mark the appropriate answer,)

Internet word of mouth travel agency Government incentives international exhibition Other (please specify -----)

3. Do you agree that there is a good management practice in Suba forest Park?

I strongly agree I agree undecided I disagree I strongly disagree

4. What did you like most about your visit to Simien Mountains National Park?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. What do you recommend to achieve better destination management practice of this park?

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.....
.....

Annex 3: interview index

Part one: Background Information

1. Age: _____
2. Sex: _____
3. Educational status: _____
4. Average monthly income (in birr): _____
5. Marital status: _____

Part Two: Semi-Structured interview questions on Factors that affect park tourism.

Infrastructure

1. Does Suba forest park have enough tourism infrastructures?

A. Yes

B. No

2. If "yes", what type of tourist's services in the area?

.....
.....
.....

3. If your answer is "No", what kind of infrastructure unavailability does the park have?

.....
.....
.....

Promotion Activities

4. When is most suitable season for tourism and travelling in Suba Park? (Please specify the month/duration)

.....
.....

5. When does your organization use promotional activities??

- Once a year Occasional Tourism season Before tourism season

6. What type of promotional activities is undertaken by your organization to attract the visitors?.....

.....

7. Which media (TV, Radio Newspaper, Online, Brochure and others) do you use for the promotional activities?.....

8. Would you please mention the effective of promotional activities undertaken by your organization?.....

9. Would you please mention the weaknesses of the promotional activities undertaken by your organization?.....

10. Who take the responsible for this park advertising?

Park's pressures

11. Does Suba forest have human activities pressure?
 A. Yes
 B. No
12. If "yes "What do you think are the main pressures to Suba forest park?
 Fuel collection Over-grazing Charcoal production Illegal cutting if any

13. What is the reason behind of this pressure in the area?

14. What type of effects of the pressures on wildlife habitats?

.....
.....
.....

15. As you think, how these negative impacts of pressure will be managed?

.....
.....
.....

Natural resource

16. What kind of natural attraction does the park have?

.....
.....
.....

17. What is tourist activities within the park based on nature based of the park?

.....
.....

18. What is your evaluation park's natural resource for potentiality of the tourism?

.....
.....
.....

Part three: Face to face interview index on management practices of the park

1. Does the Park have management plan?
2. What is the interval years of Management Plan proposed?
3. What is goals and objectives of management plan?
4. Who prepared and leads management plans of Suba forest park?

5. Do you have stakeholder in preparation of management plan and in management implementation? Who are they?
6. What kinds of management practices do you have on natural resource, fire protection, habitats, over-grazing, timber Extraction and deforestation and mass tourism?
7. If the local community received easier access to forest resource, what action to take?
8. What technological support is using in management practices (e.g. GIS)?
9. What kinds of resource that will you expect to have but you could not get for improvement of management practices of park?
10. Is there anything what you want to add on management practices the park?

Part four: Face to face interview index on scenario planning of park management

1. Are you familiar with scenario planning
2. Do you think scenario planning can contribute to forest and nature management
3. How could scenario planning be potentially useful to Suba forest management?
4. What will be uncertainty and challenges of the park management in the future, and how overcome it?
5. Do you have any additional idea what you need to add?

Annexure- 4: The Afan Oromo verse of the questionnaire for Suba Park surrounding communists

Jaallatamtoota deebii na kennitan:

Hunda dura, gaaffiillee kaneenif deebi na kenuuf eeyyamaamo ta'u keessaniif guddaan isin galateeffadha. Gaaffileen Kun qo'annoo digirii lammaffaa gutachuuf qofa kan oolu ta'uu isaa ibsaa, deebi isiin naaf kenniittaan dhugaarratti akka hundaa'u kabajaa guddaan isin gaafadha. Odeefannoo naaf kennitaan hunda iccittiin kan olkaawwadhuudha.

Odeefannoo dabalataaf kara teesso arman gadiitti argamuun na qunamu dandeesu.

Amanuel Babu

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Tumsa gargaarsa na gootaniif durseen isin galateefadha!

Matadureen Tokko: Gaaffile jiraattoota naannoo Paarkichaatti argamaniif Kan dhihaate

Kutaa I: Eenyummaa

Qajeelfama: Mallattoo (√) kanat fayyadamuun deebi keesan naaf kenna

1. Saala Dhiiraa Durba
2. Uumuri 15-30 31-40 41-50 above 50 years
3. Barnoota. Barnoota Idile hinqabu Sadarka tokkooffa. Sadarkaa Lammafa.
 Dploma. Digrii fi isa ol.
4. Hojiin keessaan. Barataa/ttuu Hojii dhuunfaa. Hojii mootumma. Qote-bula
 Kan bira yoo jirate.....
5. Galii Ji'aan Argatan < 1000 1000 -3000 3000-5000 5000 ol Yoo kan bira
jiraate
6. Haala Ga'ila Keesan Kan fuudhe/heerumte Kan hin fuune/heerumne Kan
hiike/te kan bultii diige/diigde

Kutaa II: Gaaffii dhiibbaan tourism naannoof dinaagdee irratti qabu ilalchise

Gaaffiin kun dhiibbaan tourism nannoof dinaagdee irraatti qabu ilaalchise, hubaannaa isin qabdan sakata'uufi, Kanaaf yaada keessaan ibsachuuf tartiiba armaan gadiin taanin akkadeebistaniif ulfina fi kabajaa guddaan isin gaafadha.

7. Baayee irratti walii hingalu
8. Irratti walii hingalu
9. Bilisa
10. Irratti waliin gala
11. Baeyee irratti waliin gala

Malattoo kana “X” fayyadamuun Deebi keessaan laadha akkaasuumas gaafi tokkoof deebi tokko qofa deebisu hindagatiina.

lak	Dhiibbaa tourism ni nannoorratti qabu	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tourismiini Faalama/waarrii nannoo fida.					
2.	Tourism ni Faalamn sagalee, balfa, fi dhiphiin naannoo akka uumamaan taasisa.					
3.	Tourism ni bishaan lageen akka falaman taasisa					
4.	Tourism ni balfa gurgudda maddisiisa					
5.	Balfi dow'atootan dhufu bareedinni teessuma lafa golgoleessa					
6.	Tourism ni bakka jireenya lubbuu qabeeyyiiwwan hinfoooyeessa					
7.	Tourism ni bineensa bosonaa fi nannoon uumama akka kunuunfamaniifi eegamani gumacha gochu dandaa.					
8.	Tourism ni, galiidhan eegumsaf gumaacha kena					
	Dhiibbaa tourism ni dinagdeeratti qabu	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Tourism ni hojii garagaraa uuma					
10.	Tourism ni carraa hojii uuma					
11.	Tourism ni maddaa galii daldaltoota naannoo dabala					
12.	Sabaaba tourismiini dandiloonifi tajaajila hawwasas kan kennaan jiraatoota nannoof fooyya'aniru					
13.	Tourism irraan kan ka'ee qaala'insi jireenya dabaleera					
14.	Tourism irraan kan ka'e gatiin meeshooliif tajajila kan keennaan dabalaniiru					

Gaaffiile armaan oliif want dabalataan kaasu barbaadan yoo jiraate?

.....
.....

Annexure- 5: The Afan Oromo verse of the interview index

Kutaa 1: Odeefannoo Duube

1. Umurii: _____
2. Saala: _____
5. Haala Barnoota: _____
6. Miindaa Ji'aan Argattaan: _____
7. Haala Gaa'ilaa Keesan: _____

Kutaa 2: Gaafannoo Haal-dureewwan tourism paarkii irraattii dhiipa taasisaniif qophaa'edha.

Bu'uura Misooma:

1. Paarkiiin Bosona Suba, bu'uura misooma gahaa qaba jettaani yaadu?

- A. Eeyee
- B. Lakki

2. Deebiin keessaan "Eeyee" yoo ta'e, paarkiiin Kun bu'uura misooma akkaam qaba?
-
.....
.....

3. Yoo deebiin keessan "Lakki" ta'e bu'uura misooma paarkiiin Kun hinqabne maalfa'ii?
-
.....
.....

Hojii beeksisa

4. Waqtiin imala, daawwatootaaf mija'aa ta'e waqti akkaamiiti?
-
.....

5. Sochii tourism babaldhisuu keessaatti, hojiin paarkii bosona kana beeksisu yoom yoom adeemsifama?

Waggaatti al-takka Darbee-darbee Waqti tourismiitti Waqti tourisiin dura

6. Paarkii Bosona Suba kana beeksisu keesatti meeshaale sabqunannamtii akkaam gargaraamtu? (televiziyoona, raadiyoo, sududa intarneetii, gaazexa, birooshura)

.....
.....

7. Paarkii bosona kana beeksisuun bu'aa inni qabuu na eeru dandeessuu?

.....
.....
.....

8. Hojii Paarkii kana beeksiisun wal qabate dadhabiin jiru maal fakkaata?

.....
.....
.....

9. Eenyuun, hojii paarkii kana beeksisu adeemsifama?

.....
.....

Dhiibbaa Paarkiich qabu

10. Bosoni Suba Kun dhiibbaa dhala namaan isa irra ga'u qaba?

A. Eeyee

B. Lakki

7. Deebiin keessan "Eeyee" yoo ta'e, dhiibbaa gurguddoo boson Kun qabu maalfai'i?

Funaannii qoraani Humna ol dheedamu margoolii Oomisha cilee Seeran

a'la muramu mukoolii Kan bira yoo jirate.....

8. Akka sababaatti, dhiibbooliin Kun akka uumamaan Kan taasisan maalfai jettaan yaadu?

.....
.....
.....
.....

9. Sababa dhiibbaa kanaan, taaten bakka jireenya bineelda bosona mudatee malfa'i?

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. Dhiibbaa, bosona kana mudacha jiru kana akkaamin to'atamaatti jiru?

.....
.....
.....

Qabeenya uumama

11. Bosoni Suba kun hawwaata akkaami qaba?

.....
.....
.....

12. Hawwaata Paarkiin kun qabu irraatti hunda'uun, dawwaatootaf tajajila akkAam kena?

.....
.....

13. Qabeenya uumaAma paarkiin suba, hawwata tourism keesatti qabu maal fakkata?

.....
.....
.....

Af-Gaaffii

Kutaa 1. Muuxano hoggaansa paarkich qabu

1. Bosonnii Suba paarkii kun karoora hooggansa matasaatii qaba laata?
2. Yoo qabaate, Karoora hooggansa kan waggaa meeqati kaniin qabu?
3. Kaayyoo fi galmii karoora kana maali?
4. Karoori kun eenyuun qopha'aa, eenyunis hoogganama?
5. Hooggaansa fi raawwi karoora kana keessatti, hariiro qaama biraa wajjiin qabduu? Eenyu isaan?
6. Qabeenya uumama, ibidda, beelladoota a'la, mancaafama bosona fi baayina dawwaatoota to'aachu irraatti muuxannoo hooggansa akkaam qabdu?
7. Jiratootni naannoo bosona kana jiraatan qabeenya uumama kanatti yoo bu'an, tarkaanfi akkaamiitu isaaniirratti fudhataama?
8. Muuxannoo hooggaansa keessan keessatti teechnoolojii akkaamitti gargaaramtu?
9. Muuxannoo hooggansa Paarkii kana fooyyeessu keessatti, maal utuu qabataniif feetu?
10. Hooggansa paarkii kana ilaalchise wanta hafe jettaan yookiin itti dabaluu feetan yoo jiraate?

Kutaa lama: karoora mul'ina (Scenario planning)

1. Waayee karoora mul'ina (Scenario planning) jedhu beektu laata? hubaannoo keessan maal fakkata?
2. Yoo beetan, karoori mul'ina (Scenario planning) kun hooggansa uumama bosona kanaaf faayidaa qaba jettaani hinyaadu?
3. Karoora mul'ina (Scenario planning) kun bosona Suba kanaaf faayidaa qaba yoo ta'e akkaamiin faayyaduu danda'a jettaani yaadu?
4. Bosona kana ilaalchise wantooliin gara fuuldurati paarkii kanaaf shakkiisisa fi mudachu

danda'u Kan jettan maalfa'ii? Akkaminis dandamachu danda'aama?

5. Karoora mul'ina (Scenario planning) kana ilaalchise yaada dabalataa yoo qabaatan?