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AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF ENTOTO PARK PROJECT FOR THE ENTOTO COMMUNITY

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAWCA	Addis Ababa Women and Children Affaire
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
ETB	Ethiopian Birr (Currency)
AARSGDP	Addis Ababa Riverside Green Development Project
BSP	Beautifying Sheger Project
EPP	EntotoPark Project
PETCO	Ethiopian Recycling community organization
PMO	Prime Minister Office
MoCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
EC	Ethiopian Calendar
GC	Gregorian Calendar
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion

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Abstract

The major purpose of this study was to assess the prospects and challenges of EntotoPark for the Entoto community. This study utilized qualitative method. The study was conducted in northern part of the capital city Addis Ababa, the area found under the Addis Ababa City Administration and partly it is bordered with Oromia region. In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling technique to select participants based on their experiences knowledge of the issues being undertaken in the study. The study covered one kebele from the whole community, as stated above that the sample was selected purposefully to reach out the exact targeted population to be studied. The researcher of this study used the suitable method of data analysis techniques for case study. The result of the study has suggested that the local community's economic relationship with EntotoPark is still unclear. Stronger financial linkages exist between the Park and large chain restaurants, housing facilities, resorts, and entertainment service providers than there are with the local population. Additionally, EntotoPark has created job opportunities for residents in various fields of work. The Entoto community is facing challenges with the management of the Park due to a lack of strong management, indifference from government leaders, and inappropriate responses from officials. The community claims that the leaders managing the Park are corrupt and do not address their questions. The Park is highly recommended to strengthen the current economic integration endeavors with the local community to ensure the peaceful cooperation of the local communities' surroundings the Park as well as to ensure the parks sustainability for the generations to come.

Key Words: *Entoto, Livelihood, Local Community*

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Parks are functional and aesthetic spaces, giving peace to the city. While providing opportunities for Protection, utilization, health and education, they also organize social life. Urban parks should be planned in terms of natural and cultural features of the most exclusive places in cities. They should appeal to every age groups, and have active and passive recreation opportunities and facilities (Duygu, 2015). A park is an area of land, usually a large public garden it could be natural, semi- natural or planted space used for recreation and human enjoyment or/and for the purpose of protection wildlife and natural habitats. An amusement Park is a Park that features various attractions, such as rides and games, as well as other events for entertainment purposes. Amusement Park that bases its structures and attractions around a central theme, often featuring multiple areas with different place where people go on thrill rides, roller coasters, water rides, transport rides and rides that are gentler for children and/or older people. Most amusement parks were built at the end of a trolley line. They usually had picnic areas, dance halls, restaurants, games, and a few rides (Wong & Cheung, 1999).

Globally parks are important facilities for the leisure and tourism industry. The social and economic benefits of parks as destinations for play and recreation, they have long served as community gathering places and locales Parks are vital infrastructure on an international level for activity and fun including playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools and gardens within parks provide tangible benefits during resident's leisure times. Generally, amusement parks are currently generating demand and increasing tourism supply in many countries across the globe. Amusement and Theme parks projects are most visited open spaces for leisure and recreational purposes with several indoor and outdoor attractions, outdoor amusement parks and attractions have been amongst the most popular segments of the entire entertainment and recreation industry. Amusement parks have become favorite modes of mass entertainment all over the world (Jayne & Chris, 2020)

Park projects are under the mainstream of ecotourism. Ecotourism's perceived potential as an effective tool for sustainable development is the main reason why developing countries are now embracing it and including it in their economic development and conservation strategies.

Ecotourism, as an alternative tourism, involves visiting natural areas to learn, to study, or to carry out activities which are environmentally friendly, that is, a tourism based on the nature experience, which enables the economic and social development of local communities. It focuses primarily on experiencing and learning about nature, its landscape, flora, fauna, and their habitats, as well as cultural artifacts from the locality (Gentil, 1991).

A symbiotic and complex relationship between the environment and tourist activities is possible when this philosophy can be translated into appropriate policy, careful planning, and tactful practicum. Carefully planned and operated ecotourism sites, especially if it is village-based and includes local participation, can provide direct benefits that might offset pressure from other less sustainable activities that make use of natural and cultural resources. Parks, Eco-tourism, natural resources, cultural heritage, rural lifestyle and an integrated tourism is a type of local economic activities. Therefore, parks naturel and cultural areas was carried out with several elements in their natural landscape and cultural landscape (water, vista, topography, vegetation, clean air), as well as in the variety of recreational activities suitable for all kinds of environments. Therefore, ecotourism and its natural assets and raw materials to create, as well as directing people to travel is an attractive force (Ibid, 1991).

African Amusement parks attractions are the backbone of the African tourism industry. The parks help in community development by providing the alternate source of livelihood to local community which is more sustainable. Its aim is to conserve resources, especially biological diversity, and maintain sustainable use of resources, which can bring ecological experience to travelers, conserve the ecological environment, and gain economic benefit. Natural and human made parks helps in involving local community for the conservation of the ecology and biodiversity of the area that biodiversity in return provides the economic incentives to the local community, contributes to conservation of biodiversity; sustains the well-being of local people; involves responsible action on the part of tourist and the tourism industry; promotes small and medium tourism enterprises; requires lowest possible consumption of natural resources; stresses local participation, ownership, and business opportunities, particularly for rural people; and above all includes the learning experiences (Saiki, 2015).

Parks are a choice of land use, and therefore local people need to benefit from their existence to value them. African Parks provide a multitude of benefits to surrounding communities including establishing mechanisms where local people can engage with the Park and ensure their interests are considered in management decisions. We construct schools and provide educational support in the belief that education will always reap long-term societal dividends, and we facilitate enterprise development that enhances sustainable livelihoods. It is these efforts that help to build a critical constituency for conservation and will ensure the long-term survival of these protected areas (Ibid, 2015).

Ethiopia possesses different and several endowments of natural and semi-natural resource. According to the new reformed Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) government policy and strategies transformation plan mainstreams, the government is highly engaged in launching the construction of several project as a nationwide particularly in the capital , which is namely known as the River Side Project, Sheger Beautifying Project and Entoto Park Project aimed to change the image of the capital Addis Ababa and to make the capital city as a tourist destination as well as enhancing the wellbeing of the society (Ethio-Tourism, 2020).

Entoto Mountain is the highest peak of the mountain which can able to observe/see the capital city of Addis Ababa in the top of the Mountain. The peak of the Mountain reaches 3,200 meters above sea level. It is highly densely forest with eucalyptus tree imported from Australia at the end of the 19th century. The Entoto Mountain encompasses historical ancient churches, palace, tombs, and other historically significant heritages. Besides Entoto Mountain is also called the lunge of Addis Ababa.

According to the Prime Minister' Office (PMO), the idea of constructing Entoto Park initiated and originated from PM Abiy Ahmed. The Entoto Natural Park was inaugurated on October 10 ,2020 G.C, during the inauguratial ceremony the Prime Minister said that "...Currently the mountain is transformed into Amusement Park. The Park will greatly boost both the country's image and, together with other schemes. this multi-purpose Park would contain indoor and outdoor facilities built mostly with local materials, including centers for physical activities, a library, restaurants and coffee shops, fountains, walkways and bicycle and scooter lanes..." He

underlined that the Park would serve as a major tourist attraction in Addis Ababa, as well as in the future will create job opportunity for tens and thousands of people. (PMO, 2020).

According to the local dwellers of Entoto community, particularly the nearby and alongside resident of Entoto Mountain explanation, the relationship between Entoto Mountain and the community had traced back long history as well as the community consider themselves that they have strong place of attachments. They explain that about half of the community's members have daily interactions with the Entoto Mountain that are quite intense.

According to the researcher's observation and the local community description, now days the Entoto Mountain is crowded by local and relatively foreign visitors after the establishment of the Park. For the community this is a kind of certain phenomenon which they have not been experienced before. Following Entoto Park's construction, the surrounding Entoto neighborhood faced a number of opportunities and challenges beyond the park's typical use as a location for amusement. Based on such indicatives of residents' grievance on the drawbacks that the project has brought to them, I developed interest to assess and figure out the challenges after the construction of the Park which are possibly hindering the livelihoods of the community and to explain the prospect, perception and thoughts of the community members towards the Entoto Park project.

Entoto Mountain forest contribute firewood and charcoal nearly 90 percent of household energy consumption in Addis Ababa. Approximately 35 percent of the household's fuel wood is supplied from eucalyptus tree grown in Entoto Mountain. Women walk long distance across the Mountain for couple of hours to search for bark branches and dried leaves from eucalyptus tree, collect and bring to the city fire wood selling sites by carrying on their backs. Thus, the collected firewood's from the Entoto Mountain mainly uses for two purposes: the first one is for their own household consumption and secondly, to the sell to the local market (Lett, 2019).

Aside from the body of literature that researcher has already evaluated, very few studies have been done with a primary focus on the assessment of Entoto Mountain's biodiversity conservation and its potential as a tourism destination. Additionally, those studies only evaluated Entoto Mountain's value as a tourist destination and as a means of conserving biodiversity. Additionally, the study's researcher discovered that the majority of previous research in this area

has assessed women's lives in relation to obtaining firewood from Entoto Mountain. Particularly the existing literature discussed and mentioned that, collecting and selling firewood is a one of the major means of income generating mechanism for many households. Despite the existing literature, there is insufficiency of information or data that documented about the prospect and challenges of EntotoPark Project for the Entoto community. Thus, according to the researcher assumption, this may be because the Park was established recently. The researcher believes that, this study will reveal out and show the existing prospects and challenges that the EntotoPark project has brought to the local community.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Entoto Mountain Chain contributes firewood and charcoal nearly for 90 percent of household energy consumption in the capital city of the country, Addis Ababa. Approximately 35 percent of the household's fuelwood is mainly from eucalyptus tree which is gathered from Entoto Mountain. Mainly women are engaged in gathering wood, bark branches, and dried leaves from eucalyptus tree through walking a round-trip for approximately thirty Kilometers in the Mountain Chain and carrying it on their backs, sell out to the local market for a low price and they use as a self-consumption as firewood and other forms of firewood. Generally, the woman's household livelihood relies on the income generated from the selling of the firewood (Lett, 2019).

Few writers in social and natural science have outlined findings of their study regarding different issues about Entoto Mountain. Berhanu (2019) conducted a study on Biodiversity and Environmental Protection of Entoto Mountain. His study indicated that, the Entoto Mountain area provides important economic and social value to the rural communities living around the area, by its attraction to domestic and international tourists. However, the area is under a huge pressure of human made problems which results several damages. Respectively, his study discussed and recommended that, to minimize the present human influence on the area and for the future management of the area in a sustainable manner, conservation and management activities should be immediately implemented by the responsible stakeholders. This study ultimately focused only on the protection of Biodiversity of Entoto Mountain.

Similarly, Belay and Endale (2020) study on Biodiversity of Entoto Mountain indicated that the Mountain is characterized by high density of naturally regenerated woody species. This study also found that the status of biodiversity in the EntotoPark was assessed as possible opportunities for the creation of ecotourism. Entoto Natural Park in the success of ecotourism is dependent on the nature of the natural and human environment. If properly planned and operated, ecotourism has the potential to reduce environmental impacts while also contributing significantly to the local and domestic economic development parallelly. While Belay and Endale's study tried to discuss about issues concerning to the opportunities of EntotoPark Project for the creation of Ecotourism, they neglected to mention and discuss about the positive and negative effects of EntotoPark to the community as whole.

Fekerte Haile (1991), conducted a study on women firewood carrier in Addis Ababa and the peri-urban forest. Fekert's study indicated that; the groups of women who gain their livelihood by collecting and supplying firewood to the city are viewed differently by different people. One group of people - including those who are involved in forest control and management - consider them as agents of forest destruction. They perceive women as a group who are disobediently attempting to further their financial gain. They think that this group of women has no understanding of the value of the forest resources. In contrast, those who cared to examine more closely the situation of these women, their attitudes and motives, view them as a conscientious group of people trying to eke out a livelihood for themselves and their families and at the same time understanding and appreciating the values of forests in contributing towards sustaining both to the environment and to them.

Hanna Daniel (2021) conducted an assessment on EntotoK'eyber community. This assessment is a relatively recent study conducted in comparing to other studies. This study also figured out and discussed some interesting points which is important as a basic impute in its different aspects. Hanna's study is an assessment in which focused on the assessing what looks like the Entoto local communities' lifestyle pattern, assessing and figure out the local community assets, listing out the available communities primary and secondary building blocks and other related issues were assessed in roughly way. However, the researcher of this study believed that those above stated points of Hanna's assessment require conducting a further and depth scientific research enquiry rather than a simple community assessment.

Many of the existing studies that were reviewed focused on the Entoto Mountain's biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, and Entoto as a tourist destination. There are other more focused studies on the woman's life in association with the gathering of firewood from the Entoto Mountain. Despite a couple of studies being conducted on Entoto Mountain, there is no study that attempts to address and state the specific challenges and prospects of the EntotoPark Project for the Entoto community. This is partly due to the EntotoPark being established. Thus, this study would be the first of its kind to explore the prospects and challenges of the EntotoPark Project with the local community.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this research is to assess the prospects and challenges of EntotoPark for the Entoto community.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- to describe the influence of EntotoPark on the local community's livelihood;
- to assess the relationship that exists between EntotoPark and the local community;
- to examine the attitude and perception of local community towards EntotoPark;
- to explore the challenges and opportunities of EntotoPark on the local community; and
- to suggest/recommend possible strategies to strengthen the relationship between the Park and the local community that will opportunities/prospects

1.4 Research questions

The research answered to the following research questions;

1. How does EntotoPark project influence the livelihood of Entoto community?
2. What is the exist relationship between the local community and EntotoPark?
3. How does the local community perceive EntotoPark?
4. What are the challenges and opportunities for the local community brought by EntotoPark?

1.5. Definition of Terms and Concepts

1.5.1 Conceptual Definition

Perception: is psychological processes through the experience gained by the five senses, individuals can process responses into positive or negative perceptions. Obtaining responses is obtained through the stages of selection, interpretation, and reaction (Erin, & Maharani, 2018).

Attitude: is the way in which a person views and evaluates something or someone, a predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively toward a certain idea, object, person, or situation (Eagly and Chaiken, 1993).

Amusement (Theme) Park: an amusement Park in which landscaping, buildings, and attractions with one more function that take place in large outdoor area where people pay to go to enjoy themselves. (Kruczek, 2012).

Amusement: is the pleasure that you get from being entertained or from doing some interesting things in the ways of passing the time pleasantly. People have plenty amusements options to choose from different games, rides, and other things that you can enjoy. For example, at a fairground or at the seaside, at the Park and other in which a place full of swings and amusements. The act of amusing is the state or quality of being amused (Robert, 1988).

Livelihood: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (include both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers & Conway, 1991).

Tourism: The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines tourism as, “the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes”.

Fuelwood: Fuelwood is an energy derived from forest product, which is wood harvested from forestland and combusted directly for useable heat in the residential and commercial sector (Ghazoul & Evans, 2001).

Eucalyptus Tree (*Baherezaf*): is a fast- growing evergreen Australasian tree that low water requirement, tolerance of poor soil, and good for environmental protection, as well as it uses for several mode of benefits. (Wort, 2020)

1.6. Significance of the study

The main concern of any research actively is to identify the gaps with empirical evidence to eventually bring lasting solutions. Therefore, the researcher of this study hopes that the result of

this study will be an input for both the government and local communities to minimize the challenge of EntotoPark on the surrounding area communities. Other researchers can use the impute to generate research ideas that were not covered in this study. In addition, the finding of this is useful for social work practitioners to think about the use of the Park as an area of intervention in order to study the social and livelihood strategies of the local community.

Initially, this study will give a better understanding of the challenges and prospects of EntotoPark for the local community. The finding will serve as an input for different stakeholders concerning the issue of challenges and prospects of the EntotoPark for the local community by identifying the major gaps and intervention areas. It will give insight into what it means the challenges of EntotoPark are for the community from the perspective of the nearby local community residences, and this will have a significant contribution for those concerned stakeholders by giving them a direction on what they are supposed to do to fill the existing gaps. Plus, the result of the study will be used as an input for policy makers.

In addition, this study will have a significant role in serving as an input and source of data for the Federal Government and other levels of governmental administrations as well as for different concerned bodies, including the local community themselves. Besides, this study will have a benefit for several bodies and bureaus who are ultimately working for the empowerment of local community members, particularly those who are working with the most vulnerable parts of society. This study is important in serving and demonstrating the existing facts about the relationship between the local community and the EntotoPark.

Ultimately, this study will benefit the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Culture and Tourism Bureau, Women and Children's Affairs, and other concerned stakeholders by giving a direction and independent view towards the establishment of EntotoPark. At the same time, it has its own contribution in enabling those above-mentioned Bureaus to realize, identify, and figure out the possible challenges and opportunities of the construction of EntotoPark for the country and particularly for the local community, Basically, based on the concrete and empirical evidence of these study findings, the result will serve to have clear information about the establishment of EntotoPark and its direct or indirect possible negative consequences, with special attention to the women who are engaged in collecting firewood from the Entoto Mountain.

Furthermore, this research could benefit the local community by paving the way for a better understanding and realization of their relationship, as well as the development of a long-term healthy integration with the EntotoPark. Having that information and know-how in this condition will create a suitable environment for the community to stand by themselves, to mitigate their challenges and obstacles through their own indigenous knowledge and mechanisms. Thus, this leads to a positive, tangible change in their daily lives, enabling them to have comprehensive community empowerment and development in their neighborhood. Above all, this research will contribute to the development of mutual trust and a stronger relationship and interaction between the EntotoPark and the surrounding local community.

The findings of this study will be used as input for domestic and international policymakers, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in community development programs, who are expected to fill existing gaps and mitigate challenges, particularly for women's lives, following the establishment of the EntotoPark project.

The study will contribute to filling the gaps in the existing literature and to having a broad ample literature concerning the issue of challenges and prospects of the EntotoPark Project to the local community. In addition, this study will play its own crucial role in contributing to the academic Social Science and School of Social Work discipline. Beyond that and broadly, the recommendation of this study may help other researchers and professionals to conduct research on the missed and unmentioned issues for their own better academic achievement.

1.7. Scope of the Study

This study was delimited to assess the limited area specified in terms of geographical and focus. Geographically, this study has been limited to EntotoPark and the surrounding area. In its focus, this study is limited to assessing the challenges and prospects of EntotoPark for the local community. Overall, the researcher of this study has attempted to delimit the scope of the research to make it more manageable in terms of geography and focus.

1.8. Organization of the proposal

This thesis is arranged in to six chapters. The first chapter deals with the background, definition of key terms, statement of the problem, research Question, objectives of the study, scope of the

study, and significance of the study. While, the second chapter focuses on review of related literature. Chapter three the research design and methodology that includes research design and approach, data sources, population, sampling and sampling techniques, data collection methods and ethical considerations. Chapter four focuses on data analysis and interpretation of demographic characteristics, data of the study. While the fifth chapter presents the discussion of major results of the study. Lastly, the sixth chapter deals with the summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations. Finally, reference and other appendices were presented.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2. Introduction

This chapter presents relevant and related literature on amusement parks. This chapter includes the following sections: a brief description of Amusement Parks; the EntotoPark Project; the historical background of Entoto Mountain and the community; and other related issues.

Assessing relevant literature helped the researcher to identify the knowledge gap about the studied subject.

2.1. Amusement Park (Theme Park)

An amusement Park, often known as a theme Park, is a collection of different kinds of attractions that fall into many main categories, such as family rides, roller coasters, thrill rides, water attractions, or journeys in a covered train at night. A theme Park, often known as an amusement Park, is a collection of rides, entertainment attractions, and other activities set up in a public space with the intention of entertaining large crowds. Compared to a straightforward municipal Park or playground, an amusement Park is typically more elaborate and offers both age-specific and universally appealing attractions. Amusement parks have a fixed location, as opposed to traveling funfairs and carnivals. In common language, the terms "theme Park" and "amusement Park" are often synonymous and provides similar function and possess common purpose (Eric, 2018).

The majority of visitors from throughout the world are drawn to modern theme parks. Around the world, amusement parks are regarded as popular tourist sites. There are fees for parking one's car, other regular levies, and entry into several parks, which do not include food and are not inexpensive. There are two main operating methods for amusement parks: "Pay as you go," which involves paying a separate cost for each activity, and "Pay one price," which involves paying a single admission ticket that covers all of the attractions (Weidenfeld, 2010).

As per Clave's (2007) classification, the typology of parks can be determined by two fundamental factors: (i) their size, which can be assessed based on closely related variables such as the quantity of visitors, the surface area they occupy, the number of employees they employ, or the investment required for their advancement; and (ii) the dominant markets based on their

place of origin. The use of these two criteria is one of the most popular methods for classifying parks due to its operational and design consequences; in particular, because it differentiates between urban, regional, and destination parks, which are:

1. Destination Park. Destination parks are those that have been specifically designed to attract many visitors coming from places located at middle and long-distance and who spend a night at the said destination with the main aim of visiting the Park (often for more than one day).
2. Regional Park. Regional parks have been designed to attract a significant number of visitors for a few hours per day. Most visitors to this type of Park come from areas located some 100-200 km away. Physical Impact of Amusement Parks Existence on Settlement Area in near to Urban Park, regional Parks are parks that visited almost exclusively by residents of the immediate urban area. The existence of theme parks gives physical impacts for the surrounding area including the settlement area as a part of the built environment.

2.2. Historical Development of Amusement Park

The origins of the amusement Park industry may be traced to the medieval era in Europe, when pleasure gardens started to appear outside of large cities. With live entertainment, fireworks, dancing, games, and even rudimentary amusement rides, these gardens served as a prototype for modern amusement parks. Up until the 1700s, pleasure gardens were quite well-liked, but political upheaval forced many of these parks to close. But one of these parks still exists: Bakken, located north of Copenhagen. It was established in 1583 and is currently recognized as the oldest amusement Park in continuous operation worldwide. In Vienna, Austria, there is the second-oldest theme Park. In 1766, the so-called "Prater" was built (Kyriazi, 2014).

Due to new funding initiatives, the entertainment sector saw a notable rebirth in the 1970s of the 20th century. Most amusement parks are now part of large, international amusement Park complexes, having been constructed mostly in the 1970s. Huge parks covering 43 square miles were constructed in 1971 close to Orlando, Florida. There are several main elements that make up the aforementioned complex of the world's most popular amusement parks. The largest is called the "Magic Kingdom," and it has more than 40 attractions, 70 eateries, and retail

stores. The "Epcot Centre" is the second one, and its main objective is to present the future. The robot exhibition, the wonders of science and technology, and the displays showcasing the most recent advancements in the fields of transportation, telecommunication, and energy generation are the key draws here (Pacific, 2015).

Pearce (2010) reports that research shows amusement parks are highly developed, capital-intensive, independent recreational destinations that always require an admission fee from guests. The majority of entertainment, rides, unique food, and amusements are found in and around parks or other themed complexes that reference notable local geological features or historical periods.

These themes are crucial to the parks' operation because they foster a sense of harmony with the environment while also standing in sharp contrast to daily life. However, it is important to distinguish between two types of amusement parks: museums and historical theme parks that are separate from museums. Museums are less commercial in nature, but they share the same goals of preserving historical heritage and providing public education. Commercial amusement parks are defined by their commitment to a single theme and the aforementioned entertainment elements (Pearce, 2010).

Most people imagine that an amusement Park is made up of a complicated system of mechanical devices, including roller coasters or other attractions designed to entertain and amuse guests. A simple urban Park or recreational area is not as sophisticated as an amusement Park, which is typically maintained in multiple climates (such as the American Far West or Pirates of the Caribbean). Leisure gardens gave rise to amusement parks in Europe. The "Bakken" Park in Kloppenburg, Copenhagen, is the world's oldest continuously running theme Park, having opened for business in 1583 (Groote, 2009).

Amusement parks like Vauxhall Gardens (1661) in London and Prater (1766) in Vienna emerged throughout the industrial revolution. In 1894, Paul Boynton Water Chutes built the first amusement Park in history to charge for its rides. He also constructed a Park that is still in use today on Coney Island in New York in 1895. There were already hundreds of amusement parks worldwide before the start of the 20th century. Their growth was brought about by a rise in earnings and a progressive reduction in the length of the workweek. Both during the Great

Depression of the 1930s and the Second World War, human-caused and natural disasters and crises contributed to the decline in Park popularity (Groote 2009).

The process of extending the season, or the amount of time that amusement parks are open, is underway in Europe and is somewhat connected to the Christmas and Easter vacations. Thanks to its October through December Halloween celebration, Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens amusement Park is the best place in Europe to enjoy a gradually extended season. Both of these holidays result in a significant rise in both Park attendance and revenue.

Compared to parks in the United States or Asia, those in Europe enjoy a more secure status. The Top 20 list of parks that are most visited usually stays the same. Geographical conditionings and strong national identities are the primary elements influencing how European parks operate. An intriguing case study on the Euro Disney Resort in Paris can be used to demonstrate this (Jafari, 2000).

North America is home to the largest concentration of amusement parks, which are located in the USA and Canada. In terms of Park attendance, we note that Asia ranks second in the world after North America because of China's remarkable economic growth, which has produced a sizable middle class there, and Japan's strong standing as one of the world's most powerful economies. Four European parks are listed on the "Top 25" list: De felting in Holland, Europa Park in Germany, Disneyland Park, and Walt Disney Studio near Paris (Jolliffe, 2000).

Over the following three decades, the amusement Park sector experienced remarkable growth. At its height, Coney Island in New York, which included three of the country's most ornate amusement parks in addition to several lesser attractions, served as the hub of the industry. Numerous early trolley parks expanded by adding new rides and attractions, and hundreds of new amusement parks opened around the world. The crowds were getting bigger and more excited with new inventions. There were more than 1,500 amusement parks open in the US by 1919, unfortunately, David (2012) notes that this breakthrough was short-lived.

2.3. African Amusement Parks

One of the options in the tourism sector segment for Africa is amusement parks. This amusement Park project was created with the intention of offering the general public leisure time. It features

a variety of entertainment attractions, popular rides, and indoor and outdoor soft play equipment. Children will find the Indoor Rides and Games to be a safe haven that will also help them and their adult parents pass the time while fighting boredom. Additionally, the Park offers event performances and the ability to plan school excursions, birthday celebrations, and family trips (Tomas, 2017).

Tourism-related amusement parks have the potential to significantly affect a country's ecology, economy, and society. The tourism business has several immediate social benefits, one of which is job creation. Additionally, tourism provides employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers. Tourism is a labor-intensive sector that can generate more jobs than any other business per unit of investment. It can also help women and members of ethnic minorities find work Guo (2014).

In terms of the environment, well-planned and maintained parks can conserve natural areas, preserve historical, archeological, and religious sites, and promote the customs, folklore, arts and crafts, and culinary practices of the area. Through the creation of foreign revenue, financial returns on investment, taxes on visitors and tourist goods, connections to other local industries, and local business activities close to the parks, tourism benefits the Central Government, local governments, and the private sector economically (Braun, (2000).

Aside from tourism, amusement parks have had a significant impact on employment in Africa. This is due to the fact that these parks offer a large number of direct and indirect employment possibilities. It is quite simple for the tourism business to expand tremendously when amusement parks and other tourism-related sectors work together flawlessly. In order to improve tourism, it is necessary to take into account the effects of amusement parks. This is due to the fact that a sizable portion of all tourism-related activities take place in the parks. As a result, the benefits of theme parks for travel are in no way overstated. The tourism industry, and consequently other economic sectors, have benefited greatly from the establishment of these parks (Braun, 2000).

The best way to characterize amusement parks is as man-made establishments that are constructed with the express intent of providing guests with novel experiences. Africa has seen the emergence of several noteworthy theme parks throughout the years, which has had a significant impact on travel. The creation of those parks was fraught with countless economic

considerations. As a result, the parks have had a significant impact on tourism as well, helping to usher in new travel trends.

A significant amount of all tourism worldwide is derived from amusement parks. This is due to the extremely high numbers that these parks consistently flaunt. For amusement parks, there are essentially no peak or off-peak seasons. The fact that there are numerous subcategories that function under the general heading of amusement parks makes them rather broad. These subcategories include, among other things, retail malls, theme parks, zoological and botanical gardens, and water parks offering a variety of aquatic activities. The best thing about these subdivisions is that they provide world-class entertainment and enjoyment, which is why they are called amusement parks. They offer top-notch experiences to both domestic and foreign visitors (Nassir, 2019).

Ibraheem (2013) found that the majority of parks offer opportunities for gift-giving between locals and Park visitors, as well as market structures, confectionaries, and other ongoing projects benefiting the host community. The local community is expected to benefit either directly or indirectly from the established Park nearby. The people seem to be disturbed by crowding, congestion, and other social vices, even though the Park's positive effects on the host community far outweigh its negative ones. In fact, 25.5% and 44.9% of respondents, respectively, listed these as some of the drawbacks of having the Park in their neighborhood. Additionally, 61.2% of the respondents said that the host community's degree of participation in the Park's development was ordinary. In order to maximize the benefits to the host community, it is advised that the Park take into account the idea of carrying capacity in order to minimize crowding and congestion, strengthen security measures to prevent social vices, and increase community involvement in Park development.

African parks are remarkable places with distinctive qualities; they serve important tangible and intangible functions that are essential to the local and national well-being of the host community. In addition to offering recreational benefits, it safeguards and improves our natural surroundings. In the meantime, the potential for tourism worldwide has decreased due to environmental degradation, which is one of the problems associated with increased visitor utilization. Thus, for sustainable expansion, parks and leisure places need to be managed (Linton, 2007).

It is impossible to overstate the socioeconomic advantages that tourism sites provide to the local population. This is demonstrated by the creation of community-based conservation and involvement, in which local community development is financed by site revenues. Additionally, the line between the host community from the tourism sector has been blurred, allowing tourism to become part of the services provided to the host and allowing for the active involvement of all members of the community. Both wealthy and developing nations have acknowledged the huge importance of tourism. As a result, a government department with advanced technology and ample funding was established to promote the growth of the tourism industry. In addition, it has prompted numerous studies on tourism development to be commissioned (Filipe, 2007).

2.4. Challenges and Opportunities of Amusement Parks

An amusement Park is a type of tourist destination. Everyone is aware of the enormous expansion potential that the tourist business holds in the twenty-first century. The International Association of Amusement Park Attractions (IAAPA) states that amusement parks are a significant area of tourism that is researched extensively worldwide. An amusement Park with themed rides, shops, cuisine, entertainment, and/or costumes is called a theme Park. The establishment of Disney World in California marks the beginning of the history of amusement parks. If an amusement Park is successful, it will boost the local economy and generate jobs; if not, it will be a waste of money and land (Flock, 2017).

A nation can make a lot of money from amusement parks in addition to using them for enjoyment. Fast economic expansion and the changing nature of the service industry support a sizable population with a range of needs and a regular income. Entertainment is a vital component of those demands. People in today's world care deeply about their mental health, which is why they are actively involved in the entertainment industry in an effort to both maintain and add variety to their hectic and regimented lifestyles. It must be avoided across the nation. In order to maintain steady growth and generate substantial profits, the entertainment industry must explore new service areas (Afroj, 2014).

Although an amusement Park might have a lot of detrimental effects on the environment, it can also greatly enhance the local economy and provide some potential health advantages to its

patrons. Regrettably, the amusement Park industry has a largely detrimental effect on the environment. Fossil fuels must be burned in order to provide the massive amounts of electricity required to run theme parks. These parks require a great amount of lighting, as well as buildings that must be kept at a certain temperature depending on the season. Millions of visitors driving to these, frequently isolated, amusement Park locales exacerbate the issue (Fiecke, 2017).

Clave (2013) asserts that the presence of tourism in the built environment affects the landscape, infrastructure, and forms of the urban environment. The presence of theme parks has an impact on residential areas, both physically and non-physically, when it comes to settlement regions. The quality of the local infrastructure and changes in building functions and land use are the main ways that changes in the settlement area's physical characteristics are observed.

Elmia (2018) asserts that there are two aspects of themed amusement parks' effects on residential areas: both are beneficial and detrimental to the neighborhood and society as a whole. Theme Park operators' financial support for neighborhood public spaces and infrastructure, as well as the community's ability to use unoccupied property for visitor parking, are among the benefits. However, there are also tangible drawbacks to having theme parks in residential areas. These include traffic jams brought on by large numbers of visitors who arrive when access roads cannot accommodate them, disruptions to people's daily routines because of traffic jams, particularly during the holidays, disturbances to public health due to air, noise, and waste generated by tourists, and difficulties for a small percentage of the population to access clean water.

2.5. Conceptual Framework

In this section, I will discuss some relevant theories and perspectives that interlink between Park, which is (the natural and human made environment) and the human being (the local community), some of the theories are stated below.

2.5.1. Theory of Urban Park Geography

According to the primary premises of this theory, the diversity of human values for urban parks will increase with Park size, all other things being equal, and will decrease with distance from concentrated regions of human habitation. According to this theory, values that people identify

with the geographical regions that make up parks are referred to as Park values. Although held values and assigned values are distinct from one another, these value kinds are connected because assigned values typically mirror a person's held values.

It is not feasible to parse whether a Park value is held, allocated, or both as operationalized in this theory, nor is it necessary for the theory to work. Park values are obtained from the measurement of landscape values, which is based on a transactional idea of human-landscape connections. In these relationships, humans are active participants in the landscape, thinking, feeling, and acting in ways that contribute to the attribution and valuation of certain places. The fact that parks are seen as means to attain desirable human outcomes—such as recreation—may have a significant role in the Park values. The values of the Park may also be functional values in that they may support another value without requiring human awareness, such as by offering habitat for wildlife (Brown, 2008).

Using the notion of island biogeography as an analogy, a theory of urban Park values is offered. According to the hypothesis, the diversity of Park values is influenced by two factors: the Park's size and its distance from areas of intense human habitation. According to the hypothesis, the diversity of human values for parks will grow as the Park gets bigger, but it will get even less diverse the farther away from densely populated places. According to the idea, there is a greater, negative relationship between distance from home and diversity of Park values, and there is a moderately significant relationship between Park size and diversity of Park values.

2.5.2. Human- Environment Theory

Global warming, greater consumerism, and depleting natural resources have put pressure on protected area organizations to meet the growing demand for their facilities and services. Managers are pushed to find creative solutions to these issues because of dwindling funding and scarce human resources. For Park agencies, the conundrum of controlling human usage while safeguarding environmentally vital regions has remained a challenge.

To elicit acceptable and desirable responses, Park agencies must, however, have a comprehensive awareness of community attitudes and beliefs regarding the environment and their role in its stewardship. Park agencies are essential to conservation management because they put into practice plans that encourage resource sustainability. To protect natural regions that

sustain all life and offer the possibility of future economic advantages, thinking must change from a short-term industrialized economic focus to a long-term environmental focus.

Functional values are real whether or not people are aware of them. The eight Park values are made up of both instrumental and functional Park values. They are scenic, recreation, natural, development/economic, social/cultural, wildlife, and environmental quality. A theory of urban Park values must distinguish between values that are used and those that are not used. While certain Park values are derived from direct human use or interaction, others could be kept at a distance. For instance, the value of recreation is unquestionably tied to usage, whereas the value of environmental quality—that is, the provision of clean air and water—is essentially unrelated to use (Inglis, 2008).

It is not assumed that the distribution of Park values, both for usage and non-use, is homogeneous. Instead, it is analyzed in relation to Park size and locality. A theory of urban Park values must distinguish between values that are used and those that are not used. While certain Park values are derived from direct human use or interaction, others could be kept at a distance. For instance, the value of recreation is unquestionably tied to use, whereas the value of environmental quality—that is, the provision of clean air and water—is essentially unrelated to usage. It is not assumed that the distribution of Park values, both for usage and non-use, is homogeneous. Instead, it is analyzed in relation to the size and location of the parks in urban areas. (English, 2008)

2.5.3. Community Ecology Theory

The gathering of at least two potentially interacting species at a specific time and place is sometimes referred to as a "ecological community." But different scientists have given varied definitions to this phrase over time. Some early ecologists believed that interactions between species were a necessary component of a community.

A collection of populations of plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi that coexist in a given environment and interact with one another to form a unique living system with its own composition, structure, development, and function is what Fualt (1995) defined as an ecological community. Others focused more on the spatial co-occurrence of species rather than interactions. In this sense, a community is defined by Krebs (1972) as "an assemblage of populations of living

organisms in a prescribed area or habitat," and it represents associations of plants and animals that are physically limited, dominated by one or more prominent species, or by a physical trait.

The distribution of species abundance and other patterns of species and individual accumulation over time and geography, such as the links between species and areas, were the subject of early community ecology studies. The remarkable degree of shape constancy between these interactions and different ecosystems and taxonomic groups has long captivated macroecologists and community ecologists. For instance, it is frequently seen that the species-area curve follows a power-law, while the species abundance distribution typically demonstrates significant variance among species, with many rare species having very long tails.

The taxonomy of a species was highlighted by early ecologists as a necessary component for the formation of an ecological community. Since terrestrial plant and animal communities have the most noticeable study organisms, the majority of early community ecologists focused on these groups. As a result, utilizing terrestrial plant and animal communities as models, groundbreaking conceptual frameworks in community ecology were created as Historical Development of Community Ecology.

Several contemporary community ecologists believe that working with any taxonomic group from any environment—for instance, microbes from the digestive tract or the air—is equally significant. More types of communities may now be studied than ever before because to advances in molecular species identification techniques. This is making it much easier to find and identify highly varied, less noticeable creatures.

Within the framework of what we refer to as a "ecological community," a "ecological community" is defined as a group of species that coexist in the same area and time, without necessarily being constrained by phylogeny or resource utilization, and with the ability for the boundaries between species to be either arbitrary or naturally occurring (e.g., islands) (Whittaker, 1999).

Environment and Social Theory: Compared to a wilderness, the countryside offers a distinct feeling of environment. The countryside's natural environment might be viewed as a "garden," a "tamed," or humanized environment in contrast to "wildernesses and wild nature." In this

context, the environment refers to nature altered by and used to further human goals, objectives, and requirements. Between "wildernesses" and the urban environment, the countryside can be considered the environment both historically and theoretically. In other words, the concept of the countryside is situated between the unaltered natural environment (the wilderness) and the man-made, artificial environment (the urban environment).

The concept of the environment as a garden or rural area is frequently employed to describe cultural and environmental views that differ between European nations and other "industrialized" nations. Britain and other nations lack wilderness areas; instead, their natural environments are humanized, having undergone past human transformation to resemble worked gardens rather than wild places. This is in contrast to other nations like America and Australia.

Thinking about and conceptualizing the environment in connection to society has many crucial practical implications in addition to theoretical or academic interests. This is related to the growing number and caliber of environmental issues that affect all societies worldwide as well as nationally. The daily lives with the effects of global warming and climate change, deforestation, desertification, pollution, biodiversity loss, and the debate over the safety and usefulness of genetic engineering and biotechnology. These all seem to point to the existence of an environmental crisis that mankind (and the non-human world) is facing.

The spaces, buildings, developments, and structures that are created by humans and found in towns and cities are referred to as the urban environment, as opposed to the wilderness, which has little to no human traces, or the rural countryside, which is where the natural environment and its processes are "managed" but not created by humans. The town and city symbolize the made-up environment that people create for themselves and other people, and the urban environment—historically and conceptually—is the most contemporary setting that people (and other animals) live in. In fact, modernization and the urban environment are so closely related that urbanization is sometimes seen as a necessary component of modernization. That is, to be 'modern' is to live in an urban as opposed to a rural environment. (Barry, 2007)

2.5.4. Ecological System Theory

These theories clarify how various environmental system types affect human development. According to this hypothesis, one's upbringing and social circumstances have an impact on all

aspects of their life, including how they think, feel, and decide what they need or don't. Someone will inevitably evolve into a different identity if their surroundings changes. (Renn and Arnold, 2003).

Scholars, legislators, and professionals are intrigued by the potential benefits and drawbacks linked to how young people utilize their free time beyond school hours. Organized activities, such as extracurricular, after-school programs, and events at community-based groups, comprise a significant portion of youths' after-school activities. Numerous scholars have focused their attention on extracurricular activities and applied ecological system theory to comprehend how these activities promote the good and healthy development of young people from diverse backgrounds. (Ettekal, 2017)

2.5.5. Eco-tourism Theory

According to the current definition of ecotourism, which has focused on conservation, education, ethics, sustainability, impact, and local benefits as the main variable, ecotourism is a form of tourism that promotes learning experiences and appreciation of the natural environment or some component with its associated cultural context. This definition aligns with the theory of ecotourism, which suggests that economic development and the conservation of natural resources are compatible goals. It is emphasized once more that ecotourism is run in line with industry best practices to achieve both financial viability and environmentally and sociocultural sustainable results.

A type of tourism known as "ecotourism" aims to reduce harmful effects, promote conservation, give locals financial advantages, and give them more opportunities to enjoy the outdoors. The idea that ecotourism supports the livelihood goals of the local community is further emphasized by defining it as low-impact nature tourism that either directly or indirectly helps to maintain species and habitats by funding conservation efforts or by bringing in enough money to support the community's need to value and safeguard its wildlife heritage as a source of income. Thus, long-term, community-controlled, small-scale social well-being is closely linked to ecotourism. As a result of ecotourism programs, a variety of downstream activities that assist eco-tourists on communal visits have evolved, including as fishing, sport hunting, photography safaris, and village culture tours.

Ecotourism is tourism which includes local and indigenous communities in its planning, development and operation and contributes to their well-being. The idea of meaningful community involvement is largely understood as an integral component of sustaining the tourism sector through conservation of the natural environment and generating economic benefits to the local people. Ecotourism notes that people with local knowledge and with a passion for the place in which they have grown up and come to love, training them as guides and interpreters represent an important sustainable development strategy. It is noted that for the local residents employed in the ecotourism industry, the economic value of protecting their very livelihoods is compelling as the locals become important allies in the protection of both the natural and cultural environments that form the basis to the wildlife industry. Understandably, local communities have the most to lose from engaging in unsustainable activities and the most to gain from operating in a sustainable manner (Chiutsi, 2011)

Thus far, the study's researcher has covered a number of intriguing theories and viewpoints that contribute to the conceptual framework that will ultimately direct the investigation. Accordingly, a few points on the natural habitat link between humans and their surroundings, their site of attachment, interdependency, influence over one another, and other topics were briefly examined and raised by the potential associated theories.

This conceptual framework will direct the study's overall methodology in light of the theories previously addressed. Several theoretical stances that demonstrate the interdependent relationships between communities and their environs are presented in this portion of the study. Furthermore, the aforementioned arguments highlight the need of natural parks or preserved regions for both ecological and economic reasons.

The conceptual framework is essentially informed by a review and application of the following theories: urban Park theory, ecotourism theory, ecological system theory, environment and social theory, community ecology theory, and human environmental theory. The relevance of parks is emphasized by the three theories—ecotourism, human environment, and urban Park theories—from both an environmental and financial perspective. Thus, these ideas will direct the entire process because the study focuses on the difficulties and opportunities EntotoPark presents for the surrounding community.

2.6. Historical Background of Early Entoto Natural Park Project

Despite its expanding population, Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, lacks public parks. The peri-urban locations are being transformed into settlements at a startling rate. The area around the capital is devoid of any national Park that showcases Ethiopian natural beauty, and the surrounding countryside is primarily made up of farms or plantations of trees. At least one sizable space where the urban populace can take breaks in pristine, natural environments with lots of greenery and fresh air is desperately needed.

Rapid increases in a city's population density over a brief period of time have an immediate impact on the surrounding natural resources. This is precisely what has happened in Addis Ababa, where the peri-urban woods have deteriorated due to the enormous need for biomass as an energy source. Exotic tree species, primarily eucalyptus, have supplanted native tree species, severely eroding the soil in the process. One of the numerous issues that arises from this is that young people in Addis Abeba have limited opportunities to go on field trips and become familiar with Ethiopia's abundant natural history and wildlife, nor do they receive practical instruction on the value of environmental conservation (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2020).

2.7. The Early Entoto Natural Park Project

Over 3,100 meters above sea level, a mountain crest rises at the northern boundary of Addis Ababa. Huge eucalyptus plantations were established on the mountain known as Entoto by a state-owned forest corporation. The forest company and fuel-wood collectors are currently clearing these plantations. Significant issues in the area include erosion, excessive flooding, and unrestrained exploitation (2020, Ethiopian Messenger).

A group of enthusiasts established the Ethiopia Heritage Trust (EHT), a non-governmental organization, with the goal of conserving and preserving Ethiopia's historically significant and/or aesthetically pleasing structures, locations, and attractive countryside. The idea of establishing a natural Park on the Entoto range of hills was brought up on November 17, 1993, by Mr. Michael Sargent, founder of the EHT and representative of the British Council, and AtoHamza M. Sheik, head of the Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection Bureau of Region 14 (the administrative region that includes Addis Ababa). AtoHamza approved of the EHT proposal

because he believed its goals aligned with the Transitional Government's Economic Policy, which emphasizes the need to develop and safeguard natural resources. (Neguse, 2015)

2.7.1 The Progress of the Project

Between September 1993 and September 1994 decisions were taken on the criteria for the location of the natural Park. Continuous discussions were held between members of the EHT and representatives of the government, and informal contacts were taken with different people who might have opinions about the project. Collection of seeds and production of seedlings was initiated to prepare for a beginning of replanting in 1995 (Neguse, 2015).

The National Herbarium within the Staff of Science at Addis Ababa College, the Greenery Area takes an extraordinary interest within the preservation of the inborn vegetation in Entoto (and on other precipitous regions). It is the logical knowledge of this institution that creates it conceivable to form inventories on the display vegetation, and of plants, trees, and plants social orders reasonable to reintroduce. Inventories of the greenery on Entoto begun in November 1994. A few individuals of the Stop Committee have a place to the staff of the National Herbarium. Be that as it may debased, the range still has numerous normal highlights which are curiously to create into a normal stop. Past thought processes concerning the closeness to Addis and history exceptionally much related to the establishment of the capital, the geology offers numerous sees over Addis Ababa, the farmland and the Sululta fields. Numerous brooks cross the zone, and on their sides, meager vegetation of the innate tree *Juniperus procera* (Tid in Amharic dialect) is remaining. Open spaces with regular blooming glades are another quality of the region. (AssefaNeguse, 2015).

2.7.2 The Eucalyptus of Entoto Mountain

On the Entotomountain and at numerous other places around Addis Ababa the existing vegetation is *Eucalyptus globulus*. This can be Australian tree brought to Ethiopia by a Swiss minister a few 100 a long time back. At that time most of the range around the town had been deforested due to the require for wood for development and fuel. The presentation of the unused species was exceptionally effective, as its speed of developing outperformed the inborn trees. A few of the eucalyptus on Entoto have their beginning in that to begin with stage of reforestation,

but manors have been included presently and after that this century. At display, the bulk of the ark zone is secured by eucalyptus ranches. The modern species is an integral part of the Ethiopian history, but at the same time, it could be a that does not have a place to the Ethiopian flora.

By the time of Menelik II, the hilly locale of Addis Ababa was state-owned. Specialists were utilized to oversee the administration of the woodland and after that controlled timberland watches. Citizens of Addis Ababa were permitted to gather the woodland each fourth month for their subsistent needs within the nearness of the woodland watches. But as the woodland asset rapidly got to be exhausted, due to populace development, Menelik II presented species of eucalyptus for reforestation of the woodlands around Addis Ababa (Neguse, 2015).

The Eucalyptus ranches, primarily comprising of the Australian Eucalyptus globulus had a association to each inhabitant of the city, as the lord requested each individual to raise, plant and utilized 100 seedlings. This initiated a private business of selling fuelwood some 6 years after the Menelik ordinance. Another factor intensified the control and management of the peri-urban forests; the leasing system to the aristocrats and dignitaries (Blanck&Englund, 1995).

2.8 Historical Background in Establishment of Entoto Mountain and the local Community

When Menelik was sworn emperor in Ethiopia in the late 1800s, he established the capital city in the slope of Mount Entoto where the current project site is located. The forest was under extreme pressure due to population growth and the people quickly ran out of resources by the time Menelik II took over the throne. To supply the people of Addis Ababa with a source of fuel, Menelik II reforested the mountain with Eucalyptus. The importance of Entoto slices through three centuries and is closely tied to the integral role of forests to human society. After Emperor Menelik II and his wife TaytuBetul, ascended to the imperial throne in the 1880s, they settled the area and established it as the capital of Ethiopia for a time. A permanent capital was seen as an unusual move, because prior to Menelik II's reign, the kingdom's seat of power would rove from forest to forest in pursuit of the natural resources, mainly fuelwood (Getnet, 2018).

Menelik II and TaytuBetul are widely known for leading the Ethiopian army to victory against Italy in 1896, including the Battle of Adwa. The victory cemented Ethiopia's status as a

thorn in the side of the European colonizing powers as they scrambled for control in Africa. At the behest of Empress Betul, the capital eventually moved again from Entoto to present-day Addis Ababa. But the connection to the forest there has remained. Though historians debate the timeline of events, the main reasons for the move were simple: fire and water. To fulfill basic needs like fuelwood for an army of nearly 100,000 and their settling families was a daunting challenge. The need for fuelwood was clear, and the lower valleys of Addis Ababa were more hospitable than the wind-whipped hills of Entoto; they even featured hot springs that the empress frequented.

Emperor Menelik II was keenly aware of the need for afforestation and wood conservation when dealing with sustaining large permanent settlements of humans. Several non-native tree species aided in the emperor's afforestation efforts. One of these was eucalyptus, which became the clear favorite. This artificial establishment of eucalyptus forests on non-forest land near Addis Ababa has since had a lasting impact. The trees blanket Entoto's hills and valleys where one hundred years ago only the sparse native groves grew within the savanna. The new eucalyptus groves in and around Addis Ababa were reported by European envoys at the time to have transformed the area from "treeless" to the "Town of Eucalyptus Trees." This transformation happened because Australian eucalyptus tree grows much faster than the indigenous tree species seemed to be the solution needed in the growing empire (Negus, 2015).

2.9 Establishment of the New Entoto Natural Park Project

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed officially launched the construction of the project on October 1, 2019. The name Addis Ababa means "New flower" and the project is to benefit this name. The project, therefore, aims at making the capital city a tourist destination and enhancing the well-being of city dwellers by mitigating river flooding and through the creation of public spaces and parks, bicycle paths and walkways along the riverside. At the official launch of the project, Prime Minister Abiy remarked that "The project is part of the comprehensive works that the government is undertaking to foster tourism and beautify the capital". Beautifying Addis Ababa as an Urban Tourism Site, (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2020)

In addition to that, the current Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) prime minister Dr. Abiy Ahmad, initiated a three years project; known as Beautifying Sheger Project, River

Side project and EntotoPark Project, those projects ultimately work to rehabilitate two tributaries of major rivers in Addis Ababa, Kurtime and Bentyiketetu, the first stretching for 23.8 km and the second for 27.5 km through the city, running from Mount Entoto to River Akaki. The first phase of this project, launched on 27th of February 2019, covers 12 km from Mount Entoto to Bambi's Bridge (the upper reach of Peacock Park). (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2020)

Beautifying Sheger project is a project initiated by PM Dr. Abiy Ahmed, to uplift the image of Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, a seat of the African union as well as various international organizations, and its environs to make it fit for tourism and recreations. This 29 billion Birr scheme, also known as the Sheger project has two parts; the first is the cleanup and beautification of Addis' rivers sides, the other is transforming Entoto Mountain into Amusement Park. The River Side project runs along the rivers of Addis Ababa, developing green spaces starting from Entoto to Akaki alongside the 56km river streams until they reach Akaki wastewater treatment plant (MoCT, 2020).

The Prime Minister held a fundraising dinner on 19 May 2019 dubbed "Dine for Sheger" at the National Palace. At the dinner, 300 business owners, different companies of Chief executive officers (CEOs,) international organizations, heads and members of the diplomatic community attended. The project required an estimated 1 billion Ethiopian currency (ETB), and the dinner raised 25 million ETB. ShegerPark project renovates the city of 5 million people with clean waterways, flower belts, Amphitheaters, Water Dance Light Fountains, open spaces and stops, bikeways, walkways along the riverside and transforming Addis Ababa into a greener, cleaner, resilient, and happier city (Prime Minister Office, 2019)

The second part of the project is EntotoPark which comprises various indoor and outdoor facilities including a library, sports centers, entertainment, restaurants and coffee shops, an artificial lake and fountains walkways, bike, scooter, and cart routes. Most of these facilities were constructed using local materials, so they blend in beautifully with the natural environment of the Park. Some exciting activities in Entoto Natural Park include: - a Paintball arena, outdoor archery, a horse-riding ranch for both adults and children, and a large outdoor Amphitheatre that will be used for concerts, theatres, and live music. Other sights that can be seen on foot in the natural environment of Entoto Natural Park include: -views of Addis Abeba, Entoto Mariam

Church, and the historical museum, Menelik's Palace, two KedusRaguel and Kedus Elias Churches from different eras, the Washa Mikael Church ruins, and runners training on the forest trails. The new Park is also a convenient place to birdwatchers with some 200 bird species registered in the mixed habitats of forest woodland, rock sloop cliffs and marshes (MoCT, 2020).

In a short one-year period since the start of the construction, both Sheger and EntotoPark are near completion; have created many jobs and are changing the look and feel of the city. Beautifying Sheger projects, apart from evolving the look and feel of the city of Addis Ababa, will have a significant impact in contributing to the development of service economic sectors. The successful completion of the two projects have encouraged and served as a benchmark for other projects to be replicated in other parts of the country that are the main sites for tourism. Recently, building on experience and success of Sheger projects in Addis Ababa.

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has officially launched a "Dine for Nation" fundraising program to mobilize funds for three other projects in Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples regions. The new project sites called Gorgora, Wonchi and Koyish, are the places in the country with beautiful natural sites and attractions. A committee established to spearhead resource mobilization started its work on August 16, 2020 (PMO, 2019).

The construction of the phase of the project was first awarded for a domestic contractor, Addis-based construction company Varnero in February 2019. After the Chinese government offered to fund the project following PM Abiy's debt rescheduling negotiations at the Belt and Road Forum in April 2019, the government withdrew its offer to Varnero and granted it to the new foreign construction company China Communications Construction Company (CCCC). This phase is expected to be completed in mid-2020 to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the China-Ethiopia diplomatic tie.

According to Berhanu (2019), in Biodiversity and Environmental Protection of Entoto Mountain assessment indicate that; the Entoto Mountain area provides important economic and social value to the rural communities living around the area, by its attraction to domestic and international tourists. To minimize the present human influence on the area and for the future management of the area in a sustainable manner, conservation and management activities should be immediately implemented by the responsible stakeholders such as Environmental Protection Authority,

Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Forest Research Center, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Commission, and other institutions working on the related issues. Raising public awareness on the use, conservation, and management of plant resources and vegetation is very important through extension programs. Moreover, it is highly required by the responsible bodies to explore indigenous knowledge and other ethnobotanical matters on the diverse uses of plant resources to promote the sustainable use of the plant resources around Mount Entoto and the surroundings of Addis Ababa City.

According to Demeke and Berhan(2018), Assessment of Biodiversity Conservation in Entoto Natural Park, Ethiopia for Ecotourism development Study Findings revealed that; the Entoto Natural Park offers both crucial opportunities and challenges for ecotourism growth. Some of the recent challenges are the recurring disagreements between the EHT project and the surrounding community (farmers) in the EntotoPark area, as described by EHT experts, revolved around access to and control over property, primarily timber, farmland, and land for house settlement. As well as the Orthodox Church's repeated demand for possession of the eucalyptus trees in the Entoto Mountain. Deforestation, clearing of all-natural trees, and the dominance of only a few exotic plant species diversities, which is not favorable for many animal species as a habitat and has less biological diversity than many other forests. Anthropogenic practices include removing vegetation from cities, soil degradation, and population pressure. Wildlife and domestic animals destroy the saplings planted by the EHT project.

The Ecotourism Operation, which works in collaboration with Park management and local organizations to, for example, rehabilitate disturbed areas of the national Park and inform staff and visitors about fundamental Park values, contributes to the long-term sustainability of national Park. Traditional owners and local communities are engaged, involved, and benefited by the ecotourism process. The significance of national Park to cultural and economic interests of local communities is established, and long-term relationships are sought. The interpretation and experience of indigenous cultural resources are influenced by traditional owners. Visitors are encouraged to value the national Park and want to preserve and maintain it through the ecotourism operation (Demeke&Berhan, 2018).

According to Nasir (2018), study indicate that; the tradition of women collecting and carrying enormous bundles of firewood is the backbone of rural Ethiopian culture and survival. Women, young and old, from across rural parts of Africa's second-most populous country trudge as far as 15km (9 miles) a day to collect Eucalyptus branches, bark and even dried leaves to sell at market as firewood and charcoal for as little as \$1 to \$3 a day. Collecting firewood in Entoto Mountain is one of example for making money for many women household to sustain their daily lives. With many of Ethiopia's estimated 112 million people relying on firewood as their main fuel source, it's no surprise that the country's forests are under tremendous pressure.

Belay and Endale, (2020) study finding discussed that: Entoto Mountain and its surrounding area are characterized by high density of naturally regenerated woody species and relatively in good state of regeneration. A total of 179 plant species were recorded and identified. of which, Asteraceae (30 species) was the most dominant family followed by Fabaceae. O f the total, 77 species were woody plant species. The natural and cultural values of the site are correctly interpreted, and visitor activities and interactions contribute to their preservation and restoration of Flora and fauna, environment, water bodies (ocean, sea, rivers, lakes, hot springs, etc.), scenery, landscape, and other natural eco-attractions are well-known.

The Authors of the above study also recommended that; Participatory management programmers should be introduced and implemented to protect locally threatened and the most economically important species from local extinction. Some of the tree species of the Mountain seeks immediate conservation and attention, this helps to promote the sustainable use of the plant resources around Mount Entoto and the surroundings of Addis Ababa City.

According to TeshomeDemissie (2019), study focused on the Entoto St. Mary church as tourist attraction site, his study indicates that; Entoto St. Mary church is situated at close proximity to the center of the national and diplomatic capital city of Addis Ababa, is the crown of Entoto Mountain and scenic spot with panoramic view to the city. It has great potentials to attract many domestic and international visitors to play its role in the tourism industry. Taking this site advantage into consideration, improving the provision and quality of tourist facilities and services to satisfy visitors" expectation would be very important to maximize the benefits of tourism industry for the local community, the tourist site and the city of Addis Ababa. Visitors

were being forced to leave the site within few minutes without understanding the historic cultural and heritage value of the site and sharing their experiences with each other and local communities. Thus, the visitors, the tourist site and the community around the attraction site are not benefiting enough from the tourism activities.

The attraction site also lacks facilities and services for disabled visitors. Public transportation namely taxi and bus commonly meet the demands of most visitors, particularly domestic ones. The number of domestic visitors that use such transportation options exceeds that of foreign visitors. Unfortunately, the public transportation which many visitors use is not convenient for traveling. On the contrary, for visitors who use the rental cars or own cars, it is very easy to reach the attraction site and the road is also accessible. Entoto St. Mary tourist attraction site, situated at close proximity to the center of the national and diplomatic capital city of Addis Ababa, is the crown of Entoto Mountain and scenic spot with panoramic view to the city (TeshomeDemissie, 2019).

According to Hanna Daniel (2021), the Entoto, k'eyber community assessment was discussed and revealed that the women of the Entoto community have a negative attitude toward EntotoPark. In recent years, there have been efforts to improve the lives of women through the construction of projects such as EntotoPark. This received widespread media attention and was praised for its inventiveness. However, from the perspective of the women who live in K'eyber and the surrounding communities, the Park's construction has added no value to their current way of life. Indeed, they claim that their lives have deteriorated since they began working in the Park as a result of broken promises and unpaid wages. As a result, most women continue to collect wood and plastics outside the Park to meet their needs.

The negative perception of the Park stems in part from misunderstandings between women and the Park. There were two types of initiatives within the Park that organized the women when it first opened. The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs was the first to organize a group of 94 women to work as janitors in the Park. When the job started, a monthly salary of 2,000 birr was promised. The second type of initiative was launched by Coca-Cola and Petco, which created jobs in Coca-Cola product sales and plastic bottle recycling, with salaries determined by

the total number of products sold and recycled. The first group claims that they have yet to receive their salaries.

According to the women who live in the local community explanation, the women are facing yet another type of difficulty. This difficulty was caused by the women's salary frequently going unpaid. As a result, this condition causes trust issues between women and their husbands, as well as their children. Everyone in the family is constantly questioning where they are spending the money they earn from working at the Park. Some extreme examples of this include physical violence against women accused of withholding their salaries, as well as a few cases of divorce. And, as a result of Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed's speech at the Park's inauguration, the women of K'eyber, who are organized by

2.9. Summary of Literature Review

The researcher reviewed literature which are mostly about the Entoto Mountain in association with the historical background of the mountain, biodiversity conservation and environmental protection, Entoto as a place of tourist attraction destination, the mountain as the source of fuel consumption for the capital city, and there are few written documents about women who are engaged in collecting firewood from the mountain and other related literature.

The above literature indicates and clearly shows that several studies were more concentrated in the study of associating with the highly densely cultivated Eucalyptus trees in the Mount of Entoto chain. There is still written material, particularly focused on the Entoto Mountain as a historical site, which consists of different historical description items; palaces, churches, tombs; and those things were considered as one of the tourist attraction destinations. Many of the articles also emphasized the assessment of the crown of Entoto Mountain as a scenic spot with a panoramic view, indicating that the city has great potential to attract many domestic and international visitors to play a role in the tourism industry.

During the literature review, the researcher figured out that the related materials are written from an environmental and eco-tourism perspective. They are also only discussed and focused on the above mentioned and stated points. However, the researcher believed that those materials don't show and they are limited to raising and discussing the ultimate interaction and relationship between the Entoto Mountain and the nearby local communities. Still, there is very little

literature that can be counted on finger i.e., assessments and research particularly focused on the nearly established EntotoPark in relation to the local community.

The researcher perceived that the above reviewed literature showed that there is a relevant and justified literature gap along with the specific research topic and objective of this study. Through assessing and reviewing that mandatory literature, the researchers of this study were able to identify and figure out the relevant and mandatory literature gaps and other related issues.

Finally, the researcher benefitted from the clearly identified gaps in the literature to conduct his study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the methods and approaches that were used in the research. The sections included in this chapter are research method, design, sampling techniques (selection of research participants), methods of data collection, data analysis, and ethical considerations in carrying out the study.

3.1. Research Method

This study utilized qualitative method with a central premise of investigating the challenges and prospects brought by Entoto Park for local communities. Additionally, the researcher used qualitative method for the purpose of capturing the attitudes as well as the perceptions of participants.

For the proposed study, the researcher used qualitative research method. Creswell (1994) described that qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery and it is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences. One identifier of a qualitative research is the social phenomenon being investigated from the participant's viewpoint.

Qualitative research builds its premises on inductive, rather than deductive reasoning. It is from the observational elements that pose questions that the researcher attempts to explain. The strong correlation between the observer and the data is a marked difference from quantitative research, where the researcher is strictly outside of the phenomena being investigated (Maxwell, 2012).

3.2. Design

There are different designs for conducting qualitative research. However, Leede and Ormrod (2001) recommend the following five methods: case studies, grounded theory, ethnography, biographic study and phenomenological. The authors describe how these designs meet different needs. For instance, case studies and the grounded theory research explore processes, activities, and events while ethnographic research analyses broad cultural-sharing behaviors of individuals or groups. Case studies as well as phenomenology can be used to study individuals.

Qualitative research is concerned with life as it is lived, things as they happen, and situations as they are constructed in the day-to-day and moment-to-moment course of events. Qualitative researchers seek lived experiences in real situations. Therefore, the qualitative researcher seeks to discover the meanings that participants attach to their behavior, how they interpret situations and what their perspectives are in particular issues (Woods, 2006).

The case study design is a very popular form of qualitative design and involves a careful and complete observation of social unit, that unit could be a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community. It helps to study in depth rather than in a breadth. The case study places more emphasis on the full analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their interrelations. The case study deals with the process that take place and their interrelationship. Thus, case study is essentially an intensive investigation of the unit under consideration.

Case studies are a design of inquiry found in many fields, especially evaluation, in which the researcher develops an in-depth analysis of a case, often a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. Cases are bounded by time and activity, and researchers collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period.

Among the qualitative research methods; the researcher will employ case study design. It entails a thorough and meticulous observation of a social unit, which can be an individual, a family, an organization, a cultural group, or even the entire community. Studying deeply rather than broadly is beneficial. The case study places more emphasis on the full analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their interrelations.

The researcher observed and concluded that, in this investigation, employing a case study methodology is advantageous and suitable for delving into the specifics of the human condition as well as the social and environmental context. These experiences are included in case studies to describe the meaning that each human unit and social unit holds by reflecting from the individual and collective own word because case studies are in-depth examinations of groups.

3.3 Study Area and Target Population

The study was conducted in northern part of the capital city Addis Ababa, the area found under the Addis Ababa City Administration and partly it is bordered with Oromia region. Specifically, the study area is found under Gulele sub city, particularly called the Peak of Entoto Mountain. The community known as the Entoto Keye Ber community living on alongside and adjacent to densely cultivated Tree. The area is most elevated and surrounded by highly densely forested area with Eucalyptus Tree. The targeted population of the study are the Entoto local community and Entoto Park Administrative staff members.

3.4 Sampling Technique

In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling technique to select participants based on their experiences knowledge of the issues being undertaken in the study. Purposive sampling is flexible in its nature which allows changing the size of sample and criteria (Plays, 2008). In addition, purposive sampling also helps to develop criteria that most guide to select the participants taking place both in their in-depth interviews and focus group discussion (FGD).

For this study the researcher employed non-probability sampling technique; it is not a product of a randomizing selection process. Subject in a non-probability sample is usually selected based on their accessibility or by the purposive personal judgment of the researcher.

Under this sampling technique both purposive sampling strategy and snowball or chain sampling strategy will be used to select a sample from the population. Since, those sampling techniques could help the researcher of this study in the process of selecting and determining the population sample to be a representative sample and allow the researcher to access susceptible population of the study to be studied.

Purposive sampling: Purposive sampling also known as selective sampling, a purposeful sampling is a sampling technique that qualitative researchers use to recruit participants who can provide an in-depth and detailed information about a phenomenon under investigation. The logic and power of purposeful sampling depend on selecting information rich cases for in-depth view of the phenomenon in the study (Wilmot, 2019).

The purposive sampling will allow the researcher of this study to reach a targeted sample quickly and to gather a qualitative response, which leads to better insight and more precise research

result that helps the researcher to make the most out of a small population of interest and arrive valuable research outcome.

Snowball or Chain- Referral Sampling is a non-probability sampling technique in which the sample have traits that are rare to find. It is also a method that involves a primary data source nominating other potential data source that will be able to participate in the research studies. Snowball sampling method is purely based on referral and that is how a researcher can generate a sample. Snowball sampling is also helpful in analyzing issues related to vulnerable individuals, groups and community living under a certain condition (Naderifar, 2017).

The study covered one kebele from the whole community, as stated above that the sample was selected purposefully to reach out the exact targeted population to be studied. Thus, Entoto community is a vast population, the research selected based on the inclusion criteria that could represent the actual sample population to be studied.

3.5 Participant selection criteria

The researcher of this study will use the following criteria to select participants.

- Those whose ages are above 18.
- Those who are currently living around Entoto Park.
- Entoto community members who use the Park as one means of livelihood strategy.
- Individuals who are willing to express their life experiences in within relation to Entoto Park.

3.6 Sources of Data

This section of the study emphasizes sources of data and the researcher used both primary and secondary sources. Using both techniques helped to generate pertinent information to the study. Primary data are those which are collected for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. On the other hand, secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else (Kothari, 2004).

3.5.1. Primary source of data collection

In this study the researcher utilized the common methods such as key informant, interview, observation and focus group discussion (FGD) to collect primary data. **Key - informant interview:** Key informant interview is very crucial to gather deep information and dig out the targeted point of view of key individuals (59 individuals).

The key informant interview helps to collect data from a wide range of individuals, including local community leaders, members of local community with special talents or skills, professionals, and the EntotoPark administrative bodies and staff, such as the Entoto Forests warden and forest management unit. In addition, individuals who can provide rich, detailed, and specialized information, was included in the interview session.

Focus group discussion (FGD): According to Campbell (2008) focus groups typically consist of 6-10 people drawn from a population that the researcher is interested in. It is best to select a group that is relatively homogenous to reduce improper citation and imbalance. It is also important for the moderator to create an environment convenient to everyone without fear and discomfort. The moderator poses some open-ended questions to guide the discussion, taking notes and recording the session to use as points reference latter in the time of analysis (three groups, 24 individuals, 8 individuals in each groups).

The researcher believed that selecting the targeted participants for focus group discussion is very important and curial task. To make the population sample representative and to make the required data sufficient and accurate, the researcher will discriminate the groups of the participants whose participation in the FGD was distinguished by their gender, age, experience and different categories that related to the intended issue under the study.

The researcher used a focus group discussion, two sessions with female participant and two sessions with male participant and the rest two were mixed participant session of focus group discussion. Thus, those gender based FGD sessions are helpful to obtain the lived experience and knowledge of the participants in separate and interrelated way. The researcher purposefully avoided the participants' culturally bound gender-based biases, which could have affected the data for the intended research topic or a specific chosen issue under the study.

Systematic Observation: Thus, the researcher of this study perceived that observation is helpful to observe uninterested human behaviors, social manners, natural conditions, and other unlimited range of natural and social settings in the study area. This paves a way to understand the ongoing present phenomenon and situation in a comprehensive way.

Among the different observation methods, the researcher used non-participant observation, in which non-participant observation processed without any kind of involvement into the field area of the study (Malgorzata, 2018). Because of this, the researcher made an effort to maintain objectivity, avoid interfering with day-to-day community interactions, and avoid causing social disruption to the way of life in the area.

3.5.2 Secondary Source of Data

As the name itself indicates the secondary data source is the data that should be collected before by other researchers or someone else and it is as a means of second-hand source of data. Usually, those data found in written documents and audio recorded form (Thakur, 2019)

In this study, different secondary data were generated from various materials of published and unpublished sources such as books, journals, internet and other related sources assumed important for this particular study. Respectively, the researcher of this study accessed and collected mandatory and relevant secondary data from those different and several books, journals, articles, magazines and other documents.

The data collected through such techniques were finally incorporated in a part where reviewing of literatures was administered. Since the study's researcher believed that employing secondary data helped with concept development, data updating, and data reinterpretation, the data may also be managed swiftly.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

This study utilized thematic analysis. The processes of data analysis was commenced right after every interview and also after all the information have been collected. According to Creswell (2007) data analysis strategies in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing the data for analysis then reducing the data into theme through the process of coding and presenting the data.

Each qualitative research approach or design has its own terms for method of analysis. The researcher of this study used the suitable method of data analysis techniques for case study. There are a few points to consider in analyzing case study data. Thus, the analysis was a holistic approach in the entire case, it was embedded the data about the specific aspect of the case or issues, multiple sources and different kinds of data were collected, analyzed, and described about the challenges and prospect of Entoto Park for the Entoto community both the contexts of the case its social, political, economic contexts and its affiliations with other several related issues).

The researcher of this study applied and followed the following qualitative case study data analysis methods. According to Dey (1993).

Description: This entails developing a detailed description of each instance of the case and its setting. Instances of the case would be any individual person or congregation. In this phase, all the congregations (the settings) and their larger contexts would be described in detail, along with the individuals who are interviewed or observed.

Categorical Aggregation: This involves seeking a collection of themes from the data, hoping that relevant meaning about lessons to be learned about the case will emerge. A kind of thematic analysis from all the data would be performed, looking for common themes.

Direct Interpretation: By looking at the single instance or member of the case and drawing meaning from it without looking for multiple instances, direct interpretation pulls the data apart and puts it together in more meaningful ways. Here, the interviews with the local community and the Park congregation members would be a thematic analysis.

Within-Case Analysis: This would identify the themes that emerge from the data collected from each instance of the case, including connections between or among the themes. These themes would be further developed using verbatim passages and direct quotation to elucidate each theme. This would serve as the summary of the thematic analysis for each individual participant.

Cross-Case Analysis: This phase develops a thematic analysis across cases as well as assertions and interpretations of the meaning of the themes emerging from all participants in the study.

Interpretive Phase: In the final phase, this is the creation of naturalistic generalizations from the data as a whole and reporting on the lesson learned from.

In this study the data collected from key informant interview, focus group discussion and systematic observation were analyzed through the necessary steps of qualitative research analysis method, started from the memo, coding and merging data, sorting and the data collected about the challenges and prospect of Entoto Natural Park for the Entoto local community were proceeded to transcription and translation.

After the data transcribed, the transcribed data were carefully read again and again for the sake of creating intimacy and familiarity with the data after the translation was finished, every data related to the research questions was coded. Respectively, the codes that appeared more related to one another was placed together. For instance, grouping economical part in one, social part in one and other issues grouping in accordance to similarity and the creating themes and cluster for dividing and grouping of data, especially for the key informant and FGD interviews in case study it detailed in the form of description and it consists more of an analysis of themes.

These codes were represented under the several themes, and the themes were organized into clusters in the finding section of this study. Sorting data was presented after once coded the text and the themes and was grouped all the data for the combined codes together for further review and analysis, finally the whole data was analysed to meaningful data which was stated in the final finding of the study.

3.7 Assuring Data Trustworthiness

The researcher used different techniques to check the reliability of data. According to Creswell (2014), proposal developers need to convey the steps they will take in their studies to check for the accuracy and credibility of their findings. The use of multiple approaches of data quality assurance will enhance the researcher's ability to assess the accuracy of findings as well as convince readers of that accuracy. The researcher tried to insure data trustworthiness through theoretical triangulation; participant validation, using an outside reviewer assures dependability such as advisor and other professional assistance, usage of multiple data collection approaches such as interview focus group discussion, secondary data etc..

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration was kept throughout the research. Confidentiality and anonymity of the participants was ensured. Informants, who would participate in the interview and FGD, was communicated the purpose of the study and were requested to give their written or verbal informed consent before answering any question or taking part in the group discussion.

The same kind of written consent form was employed for all study participants. The study participants were enlightened that if they were not interested, they could remove the tape recorders and photo or video cameras or delete any information that was recorded. The participants were also told that information obtained from them remain confidential. Study participants were further told that their names will not appear in the report and will never be mentioned in connection to any of the information they revealed.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

In this chapter, the collected data through observation, interview, and FGD has been analyzed and interpreted in relation to the challenges and prospects of EntotoPark project for the Entoto community. The chapter consists of the detailed results on influence of EntotoPark on the local community's livelihood, the relationship between EntotoPark and the local community livelihood, the attitude and perception of local community towards EntotoPark, and major challenges and opportunities of EntotoPark on the local community.

4.1. The influence of EntotoPark on the local community's livelihood

The participants often highlighted economic influences as the primary way that EntotoPark affects the livelihood of the surrounding population. According to the findings, many of the locals don't lead sustainable lifestyles; instead, they are in a state of hand-to-mouth existence. The area has not seen farming or breeding operations in a very long time. The laborious efforts of gathering dry leaves and branches from the nearby Entoto forest, carrying them on their heads or backs, and then hiking to the city or using the wood for fires provides the community's main source of revenue. They deliver the firewood to the market and use the money they make to provide for their families.

Bread, cheese, local beverages such as local beer (Tela), and other Habesha alcoholic beverages were the main sources of income for the women in the community. Along with moving around, a few people have been working in labor-intensive jobs, such as day labor, domestic service, and private residence work. Certain members of the community have worked in Gult, the petty market, spun cotton, and provided protection for private residences and Kebele-level government buildings. Selling their goats, sheep, and cows' milk and eggs was how a small group of inhabitants in the Entoto village supported themselves.

Aside from providing job opportunities for some residents, it is claimed that working in various job fields of the Park, such as security, cleaning, and small shop business, has resulted in a positive change in their lives. Small businesses are being revived in the area after the construction of the Park, and it is thought that the local community will be more advantageous in involving various business. After the Park was established and a large asphalt road was built, the flow of individuals increased significantly, indicating that various non-local residents are joining

the local community to engage in various businesses and benefit from the discounted house rent available around in Entoto compared to the downtown of Addis Ababa. This has created job opportunities for Entoto residents by renting out their houses; additionally, the tenant can buy the daily food and drink they require from a shop or other commercial establishment in the area.

The neighborhood was predicted to undergo significant transformation with the Park. As the Park was being constructed, the locals predicted that it would significantly alter their quality of life. The locals understood that once it was constructed, the neighborhood would experience a tremendous deal of hope.

4.2. The relationship between EntotoPark and the local community's livelihood

Regarding the relationship between the local community and EntotoPark, the most important dimension is economic relationship such as job creation as well as the increment of other economic activities where residents gain economic benefits due to the Park's visitors and other activities.

Because there isn't yet a clear and obvious economic relationship between the neighborhood and the Park, it is therefore not possible to say that there is a significant degree of economic activity. Shopping in the Park and offering food and drinks to Park visitors are young individuals from various parts of Addis Ababa city who are part of the government's organization and are not Park residents. The capital's large chain restaurants, resorts, hotels, and entertainment service providers have more financial ties to the Park than the local population has. To say that the Park is more closely associated with other private, significant institutions than it is with the neighborhood would be more correct.

For many of them, the forest has been the primary source of income and livelihood for more than half a century. To pick wood from the forest, it takes them up to an hour on average to walk from their home to the place where the wood is marked. Once they arrive in the forest, it takes them an average of one and a half hours to collect dry wood bark, trunk bark, fallen and dried tree leaves. The wood they collect is used for cooking or for sale in the market. On average, one trip to collect wood or wood brought from one person's back sells for 80-250 Birr (Ethiopian currency).

Many old women engaged in this wood picking were between 40-60 years old and there were also a significant number of young women who were engaged in wood picking and managed their livelihood by wood picking. Most individuals engaged in picking wood from the forest are women headed households. The income obtained from the sold wood is used for daily living and various daily expenses. One of the women interviewees who engaged in the forest for ten years reported as follow: -

The only thing that has kept us alive thus far is the forest, but nobody is assisting us. The forest is a great option for those who are poor and lack education, such as us, since employment in the forest does not require any prior work experience or educational background.

It is not permitted to harvest wood at the site of the Park after it is constructed. Now, nevertheless, the Park is owned by a number of neighborhood associations, each of which works in a different industry. After the Park was established, relatively few career prospects were created for some of the people. Currently, the forest where the park was constructed was utilized for wood harvesting, but it is now being worked on for cleaning, recycling, and solid waste collection, so only a small portion of the local population uses it.

In relation to the creation of job opportunity, the Park created numerous job opportunities and contributed by the Park can be seen in two ways for residents. Temporary and permanent employment opportunities for some residents who are engaged in day labor or labor during the construction of the Park were created and they got economic advantage. They were using disposable income and still there are some unfinished works that are part of the Entoto Park project. Therefore, the residents are engaged in various temporary jobs.

As a result, many locals work at different temporary employment. One thing that may be mentioned on a long-term and sustainable basis is that they work in a variety of jobs within the park. For example, residents can work as hosts, cleaners, or security for various cafes, resorts, and other businesses that collaborate with the park. It is mentioned that residents do not work full-time in these institutions. In certain cases, certain organizations do not give Park residents preference when it comes to job openings. Residents who were interviewed for jobs as a result expressed their grievances and condemned this discriminatory move.

In the Park, various non-governmental organizations such as PETCO, which are engaged in solid waste recycling, and Coca-Cola Beverage Africa (CCBA), which are involved in women's empowerment or capacity building are working to support women who used to gather wood from the forest for their livelihood. Non-governmental organizations such as PETCO, CCBA, SENEK provide capacity building training for residents and women engaged in wood harvesting to participate in solid waste collection and recycling and small shop business. They are making a living by dividing the profit of the shop business they are engaged in.

On the contrary, the relationship of the Park and local communities are not always positive. For instance, some of the participants believed that the old ways of their lives before the construction of the park were much preferable than the current condition of economic leverage.

In relation to this, one of the interviewees who have engaged in income generation activities in collaboration with the Park articulated her idea as follows.

Working here in an association has not resulted in an increase in our income.

Things are becoming worse in life. If we do not find another viable source of income, we will not hesitate to go wood harvesting once more. We wouldn't lessen labor strain and weariness while cooperating.

Instead of creating employment opportunities for residents, the Park, which has been widely reported, is creating employment opportunity for members of society who are not close to the Park. According to the management of Entoto Park, since the establishment of the Park, they have created job opportunities for about four thousand people in the Park. A significant number of organizations engaged in various commercial hotel cafe entertainments have also created job opportunities. As a result, various residents are serving as hosts, treasurers or cashiers in the organization and are living on the monthly salary. Following various expansions in the Park, activities are underway to create new job opportunities. Along with the Park, they have created a direct and indirect job opportunity for the local community.

Many activities that should have been completed have been shelved due to the strained relationship between the Park and the local community, as well as the Park's lack of commitment to serving the local community. In the local community, the Park's management is having a significant and profound impact on the residents of Entoto in a number of ways. The local

community was negatively impacted by the Park's decision to proceed without first consulting the residents, deciding unilaterally without participating the surrounding community members.

The majority of the community interviewees have reported that the Park is functioning well so far; however a few residents have voiced their disapproval due to management concerns. Residents and Park management are said to have a shaky relationship since, on the surface, Park management appears to be unknowledgeable and uninterested in the neighborhood. The Park's management admits that employment opportunities are very lacking in the neighborhood. "We ought to have given the people subsidies, compensation, and other benefits since this Park were constructed on a forest that we have been preserving for generations, but that isn't the situation at the moment," stated one of the park management interviewees.

The management of the Park has not created an opportunity for the local community to work. According to the opinion of the residents, it is said that the management of the Park is creating a great discrimination against residents and ninety percent of the people who have the opportunity to work in the Park are not residents of Entoto. The absence of a community-centered, comprehensive job opportunity does not provide the local community with the benefits it deserves.

Different perspectives exist regarding the local youth who suffered as a result of Park management. Because of the Park management's discrimination, young people in the area are unemployed. The Park has produced a field of employment opportunities and parking services, but the business is operated by people who are not from the Entoto neighborhood, and it completely ignores the youngsters of the area. When local youth are denied employment opportunities, tensions with the Park administration and other organizations have grown. Even now, years after the miner dispute, young individuals from around the nation who live outside of the Entoto neighborhood and are distant from the Park are working as parking attendants. The youth in the area no longer feel like they belong in the Park because of this circumstance. It is rumored that this issue has not yet been resolved by the Park administrations or other pertinent entities.

Similarly, the lack of consideration for community members' educational backgrounds and employment experiences in the Park management vacancies creates a barrier that keeps locals from taking advantage of the Park's benefits. For instance, retired police officers and soldiers would make superior security guards in Entoto Park, but the park's administration has chosen to

engage with different security service providers instead of utilizing this skilled and knowledgeable human resource. A woman, age 33, who participated in the FGD, provided the following assurance. "How could we fail to defend the Park resources and woodland that we have preserved? We were troops protecting this country."

In the current situation, the Park and the local community do not have a strong relationship, so the local community is not getting the benefits and improvements it should have. However, the Park and the community will not continue without contact or without pressure on each other. In the current situation, the Park and the residents of the area do not have as deep a relationship as they should, so they are losing a large part in improving the support from the Park to the local community. Instead of strengthening the relationship between the Park management and the residents, the relationship between the Park and the community is being weakened.

4.3. The attitude and perception of local community towards EntotoPark

The attitude of the community towards the Park is largely determined by various interconnected factors including the above-mentioned economic integration and awareness of the benefit of the Park as well. The relationship between the Park and the community is expressed in a variety of ways in the current circumstances and reality. First of all, because there are so many intricate variables at play, it is challenging to understand how EntotoPark, and society are related. The locals claim that there is a strong connection between the Park's location and construction and daily life in the neighbourhood. One of the FGD participant expressed his ideas as follow:

We now term the place a Park because we are the ones who made it function. From the plantation to the forest, we have been the ones who have maintained the forest since the beginning of time. We still see the Park as our own since we were present when it was called, even though we ought to have been called.

Since the establishment of the Park, it has been the expectation of the whole local community to have a good relationship. While the Park was being built, the community donated to the Park, which was supposed to lay the foundation for a strong relationship between the Park and the community. While the Park is being built, it is said that the local community has made an appropriate investment of labour and knowledge. The local community felt a great sense of belonging and they have been doing their work happily.

The government had difficulty in doing road work for the Park service and for the community. Let alone building a new road on the mountain, it is difficult to imagine considering the steepness of the hill and the forest. An elderly informant, aged 62 has shared his views as follow; -

It was difficult for the government to establish road works to fund the Park services and the Entoto community. Entoto Mariam Church is now through our children because of the knowledge it has been building for centuries We are the ones who build and measure the asphalt road, we are the ones who responded to the suggestion to the government.

Because of the knowledge and wisdom of Entoto Mariam Church during the reign of Emperor Mellik II, the road that was used to cross the ark was made of asphalt. We are the ones who made this happen by providing the necessary guidance and blueprint to the government bodies who were assigned to construct the road. The government faced significant challenges in designing and planning the road construction proposal for the recently constructed road because the area is full of hills, slops, cliffy, and frosty.

The Park and the community have a clear and palpable relationship. The fact that the work is being done in an ineffective and non-participatory manner annoys the local population and ruins the relationship. A young participant of the interview, aged 27, has put her observation as follow: -

Our relationship may suffer if the Park does not benefit me, the place of my birth, Entoto Saint Marry Church, and the reason for my existence. The Park needs to understand that we are not living here comfortably; rather, Saint Mary's assistance has allowed us to stay here, not the Park's support.

The relationship between the local community and the Park is seen in a poor state of communication and coordination, which the community believes is the result of a problem created by the Park administration. The connection between the Park and the community creates opportunities where some sections of society engaged in different fields of work in the Park start new business activities and acquire new knowledge and skills. Mothers and young women, who have been engaged in wood harvesting for many years and led their

families, now have new knowledge about shop work, selling bread and coffee and using solid waste because of the job opportunities created in the Park. The formation of the Park nearby has introduced such new skills and business knowledge. One of the participants from the local community has put it as follow; -

Here, six of us are organized to run a small shop and share the profit from the shop. The work is profitable, but the labor and sweat we exerted while picking wood has decreased. We also gained new business knowledge in this shop. Since, this is newlyacquired skill for me I always say that if I had a capacity I wish I could open my own shop.

Indirect job opportunities are created by the Park due to the development of road infrastructure. The local community says that there are a few small businesses that are available by working as street vendors. For example, they are making a living by selling bread, corn, and liquor. This is a new skill and knowledge for some in the local community, which they believe they have acquired.

The biggest infrastructure and seen as an asset are the road construction that the local community mentioned. This asphalt road construction not only provides a convenient transportation service for the local community, but also a public resource that the local community can consider as their own. It is known that there is a water supply development project which is in the beginning but has not yet been completed, which will help the continuation of local community and the Park. However, the community is eagerly waiting for the long-awaited underground water service to be extended as soon as possible, so that the community can be a part of the project. It is known that there is a water supply development project which is in the beginning but has not yet been completed or resolved, which will help the local community and the continuation of the Park. However, the community is eagerly waiting for the long-awaited underground water service to be extended as soon as possible. For the community to be a part of the project, many questions and complaints are being reported to the concerned bodies.

It is explained that the participation of the community in the activities carried out under the management of the Park is low. The Park, which is said by many to be more than a non-participation of the community, has isolated the residents. By leaving aside the things

that strengthen the Park and the community, certain groups that are not close to each other in terms of their position participate in the management of the Park, and they are involved in the management of the Park. Residents complain and criticize the Park administration in various ways that the local community is extremely excluded. The residents explained that the policy of the Park prevents them from participating in the activities of the Park, which are annoying and inappropriate. We want the Park, that is, we consider it as our resource, the Park and the Park administrations do not want us. The Park management bodies disrespect us and choose to work with the people far away from Entoto and their own relatives. We don't get involved in the Park's decisions and administration by force and coercion unless opportunity is provided.

A request/question was submitted to the government for the participation of the community in the Park through various public discussions. That is to say, it is appropriate to create a way to help the local participation continue and make it visible in practice by using discussions, meetings and various big events held by the federal and city administration. One of the key informants has expressed her dissatisfaction as follow: -

When we have a question, we submit it repeatedly and through various community activists and religious leaders, but no government body accepts our request. Now that the Park has been built, the residents of Entoto are not like they have always been. However, when we present questions to the relevant body, they do not give us a proper response. Instead, we do not understand their response. They always tell us that we can't pass decisions, they always tell us to consult with the Prime Minister, we are always talking to someone who is very irresponsible.

It is thought that all the ways to continue the participation of the local community are in the hands and goodwill of the government. The desire of the local community to work hand in hand with the Park should be seen as an opportunity. One of the interviewees, aged 55, expressed his ideas as follow:

The Park doesn't close its doors to us, the issue that doesn't involve us is not going to be fruitful, and we are the ones who are nearby. For our relationship to continue and our relationship to be established, it must work in a new

way.let the Park involve us and we will work hard. The few who locked the door to keep us from joining in are the Park leaders, who are well-known in the community.

The major infrastructure that came as a result of the Park is primarily the road asphalt. This transport asphalt road construction is seen as a great resource and infrastructure for the local community, and various related activities have been stimulated due to this road.This is seen as a great opportunity, the local community sees this road construction from different perspectives. The construction of the asphalt road was not made for the local community, but that they were deprived of the profits because this kind of infrastructure was a question that the residents had been raising for many years before the Park was built.

According to the management of the Park, long and short plans are being planned to benefit the local community and various members of the public.In the current situation, the Park has created job opportunities for about three thousand people, including the local community and others, and is working to increase this job opportunity to five thousand.Clean drinking water is one of the short-term plans and as this project is in progress, apart from providing this water for the Park, it is considered that a great contribution will be made by providing services to the local community. The introduction of electricity and other infrastructure related to this will play an important role in improving the livelihood of the local community. Among the plans in the long-term, there is the creation of more parks and the expansion of the existing Park, which will create a great contribution to the local community and other resident of the Addis Ababa city.

Mainly in the Park and to replace the vegetation of Entoto mountain with native trees such as Acacia, Wanzaand the government has planned a long-term plan to replace more than 90% of the forest with the foreign species of wild plants, which will reduce the erosion of the local ecosystem and soil, and make the local community benefit from the benefits of the native plants, such as beekeeping, animal husbandry, simple farming, etc.

4.4. Major challenges and opportunities of EntotoParkto the local community

It is not a new job to take care of the forest forthe residents that have been planted by the local community. The residents of the area have been working tirelessly for centuries to protect the forest.Even if it is not only for the Park, the local community is working as usual

to protect the forest. The contribution of residents is more responsible than any other body, as it is a place that used to take care of it and harvest wood, so it has always been very important. One of the key informants has expressed her ideas as follow: -

We and the forest are two sides of the same coin. The forest is the secret of our existence. The soil, the trees, the stones, and the animals support us. We have lived together for centuries. The forest has been taking care of us. They have built their own tent on the forest that can be seen here.

It can be seen in two sides the disagreements caused by the lack of or weak participation of the community in the Park. The disagreements and conflict caused by the lack of or weak participation of the community in the Park are expressed in two ways. At the first level, the major conflict/disagreement that has arisen between the community and the community's highly accepted institution, Enteto Mariam Church, is the claim of the Park administrations for a large area, including the area where the Park rests on Enteto mountain, which is declared by the church and the residents to be the property of the church.

Different governmental and non-governmental bodies occupy this place and the church raised a high claim and was excluded from the participation of the Park. Secondly, we can see that the young people who are a part of the local community can start a conflict with the Park management. It is explained that this is due to the lack of participation of the local community in various sectors, which leads to moderate conflicts and leads to imprisonment and other abuses.

The first point that needs to be brought up is that, from the perspective of the local community, the Park was not created with the community in mind from the start. This is because the community's connection with the district and sub-city was strained by the unconvincing and unreasonable responses provided by the Park's management as well as the leaders of the several sub-cities and districts to the community. For many years, local residents have been raising infrastructure questions, and the questions started before the Park's foundation, and for half a century, various government regimes and management bodies have not seen and listened to the community. This is why the local community is now being prevented from taking part in the Park's decision-making process. It is strongly expressed by the local community that the thinking that has come for many years is the

result of obsession and bad attitude of considering the local community as not a part of the government. The reasons for not participating in the decision-making process of the Park management and related proposal, for example:

- The lack of a strong management or representative of the society,
- The indifference of the government leaders who manage the society towards the residents,
- The government administration process and system are not organized to accommodate the development question the Entoto community demanded.
- Unlawful and inappropriate responses and feedback from government level leaders given for the residents' infrastructural demand.

Regarding the major challenges that are pertinent to the Park and the local community, the following response was quoted: -

The leaders who are managing the Park are corrupt, working with the notion that if you scratch my back, I will scratch yours. They gave us their deaf ears and did not work to address our questions that we had asked for many years, including before the establishment of the Park.

It is the district level government officials is impeding the local community to not participate in the decision-making process. The society is required to have participation in different ways, and their needs have been shown in practice, however, the current state of participation is not inclusive, inclusive, and listening, and the local community is being prevented from being determined by the Park and other related things. Instead of making the participants as important as the society has maintained for centuries, it is a way of looking at it with a blind eye. Although the community has the knowledge to make its own mark in the Park by protecting the various types of forest, its participation is questionable.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the major findings of the study in relation to various literatures. The main purpose of this study was to assess the challenges and prospect of EntotoPark project for the Entoto community. Accordingly, the results of the study have suggested the presence of various economic benefits for the local communities in the vicinity of the Park. As presented in the above sections this study clearly showed that the principal influence of the construction of EntotoPark has on residents' quality of life. Most of the population lives in poverty and doesn't lead sustainable lifestyles. The community's primary source of income is the arduous task of gathering dry leaves and branches from the adjacent Entoto forest. Some locals can find work in the Park as security workers, housekeeping, and working as small businesses operations employees. Following the creation of the Park, the number of visitors increased dramatically. As a result the communities surrounding the Park benefited from the presence of high demand for various merchandise items as well as food related services by Park visitors. This illustrates the major economic dimension of direct benefit from the presence of the Park.

Consistent to the current study, Filipe (2007) stated that it is difficult to overestimate the socioeconomic advantages that tourism sites provide to the local population. This is demonstrated by the creation of community-based conservation and involvement, in which local community development is financed by site revenues. Additionally, the line between the host communities from the tourism sector has been blurred, allowing tourism to become part of the services provided to the host and allowing for the active involvement of all members of the community. Both wealthy and developing nations have acknowledged the huge importance of tourism. As a result, a government department with advanced technology and ample funding was established to promote the growth of the tourism industry. Numerous studies on tourism growth have also been commissioned as a result of it.

Additionally, Afroj (2014) argued that a Park can be a thriving source of revenue for a nation in addition to providing entertainment. Fast economic expansion and the changing nature of the service industry support a sizable population with a range of needs and a regular income. Entertainment is a vital component of those demands. People in today's

world care deeply about their mental health, they are actively involved in the entertainment industry in an effort to maintain and add variety to their hectic and regimented lifestyles. It must be avoided across the nation. In order to maintain steady growth and generate substantial profits, the entertainment industry must explore new service areas.

Parks are beautiful useful areas that bring tranquility to the city. They arrange social life in addition to offering chances for protection, utilization, health, and education. Urban parks ought to be designed with the most upscale urban areas' natural and cultural elements in mind. They should provide amenities and possibilities for both active and passive recreation that appeal to all age groups (Duygu, 2015).

People require venues and occasions for social interaction, such as getting together and spending time with one another. Many people do not have the opportunity to socialize with others in their neighborhood or close to their homes. Addressing this shortfall is one of the municipality's objectives. Well-thought-out initiatives run in playgrounds and parks can help people appreciate art. It is desirable to express oneself through arts and crafts activities, as well as to gain enjoyment, develop new skills, and socialize (Duygu, 2015).

According to Lin (2016) since parks improve the aesthetics of cities, offer emotional and spiritual experiences, psychological benefits, health, a sense of community, stronger ties among neighbors, a greater sense of safety, more supervision of children in outdoor play areas, healthier play patterns for kids, increased use of neighborhood common spaces, fewer incivilities, fewer violent crimes, and a rise in real estate values, they generally have positive social and economic effects in addition to positive personal effects on individuals.

However, the current study also revealed that the local community's economic relationship with EntotoPark is still unclear. Stronger financial linkages exist between the Park and large chain restaurants, housing facilities, resorts, and entertainment service providers than there are with the local population. For more than fifty years, the forest has served many locals as their main source of income and subsistence. They gather fallen and dried tree leaves, trunk bark, and dry wood bark to sell in the market or use for cooking. Some locals now have limited work prospects because to the Park; they work in cleaning, recycling and solid waste collection, and conservation. This result has clear indication that the Park has provided more economic opportunities for wealthy restaurants and other service

providers while providing little economic advantage for the poor communities living in the area.

Similarly, Hanna Daniel (2021), the Entoto, K'eyber community assessment was discussed and revealed that the women of the Entoto community have a negative attitude toward EntotoPark. In recent years, there have been efforts to improve the lives of women through the construction of projects such as EntotoPark. This received widespread media attention and was praised for its inventiveness. However, from the perspective of the women who live in K'eyber and the surrounding communities, the Park's construction has added no value to their current way of life. Indeed, they claim that their lives have deteriorated since they began working in the Park as a result of broken promises and unpaid wages. As a result, most women continue to collect wood and plastics outside the Park to meet their needs.

According to Lin (2016) parks have the potential to stimulate the local economy for everyone who lives nearby, not just those who utilize them directly. The local communities near the Park can greatly benefit economically from its draw of tourists, businesses/jobs, and retirees, as well as from improved real estate values and tax bases, urban revitalization, and lower costs for public services (public health care, environmental protection, and safety)..

If the market were efficient, we would see a balanced presence of green, residential, and productive areas in cities, as urban recreational parks offer economic benefits. Put another way, developers would construct homes with private gardens or other green spaces in a percentage that meets the needs of purchasers and renters if individuals were prepared to pay a premium price to live close to public recreations that is exactly equal to the benefits they receive. In such case, increasing the amount of green space would not require government action (Arrow, et al., 2013).

The development of the Park has created a significant number of jobs, according to the results; however, because the workers are from other places, the neighboring towns are not much benefiting from this except for non-governmental organizations like PETCO and Coca-Cola Beverage Africa are working to support women who used to gather wood from the forest. The Park's management is having a significant and profound impact on the residents of Entoto. Many activities that should have been completed have been shelved due

to the strained relationship between the Park and the local community. Instead, the Park is creating employment opportunities for members of society who are not close to the Park.

This result was further reinforced by Braun (2000) who stated that parks have had a significant impact on employment. This is due to the fact that these parks offer a large number of direct and indirect employment possibilities. It is quite simple for the tourism business to expand tremendously when amusement parks and other tourism-related sectors work together flawlessly. In order to improve tourism, it is necessary to take into account the effects of amusement parks. This is due to the fact that a sizable portion of all tourism-related activities take place in the parks. As a result, the benefits of theme parks for travel are in no way overstated. The tourism industry, and consequently other economic sectors, have greatly benefited from the establishment of these parks.

The relationship between EntetoPark and the community is complex, but locals claim there is a strong connection between the Park's location and construction. The community has donated to the Park space, which was supposed to lay the foundation for a strong relationship. However, the government faced significant challenges in designing and planning the road construction proposal for the recently constructed road. The relationship between the local community and the Park is seen in a poor state of communication and coordination, which the community believes is the result of a problem created by the ParkAdministration. The Park creates opportunities where some sections of society engaged in different fields of work in the Park start new business activities and acquire new knowledge and skills. The formation of the Park nearby has introduced such new skills and business knowledge.

Gentil (1991) explained further as it is possible for the environment and tourism activities to coexist in a complex and symbiotic connection when this idea is implemented via thoughtful planning, sensible policy, and delicate praxis. Well-thought-out ecotourism destinations, particularly those that are village-based and include locals, can offer clear advantages that may help counteract the negative effects of other, less sustainable uses of natural and cultural resources. Among the local economic activities are parks, ecotourism, natural resources, cultural heritage, rural lifestyles, and integrated tourism. As a result, parks naturel and cultural areas were created with a variety of recreational activities appropriate

for a range of settings, as well as with many aspects in their natural and cultural landscapes (water, vista, topography, vegetation, clean air). Therefore, ecotourism and its natural assets and raw materials to create, as well as directing people to travel is an attractive force.

This outcome demonstrated that Ethiopia's government is making efforts to engage the community in the Park. About 3,000 individuals now have work opportunities thanks to the Park, and efforts are underway to raise this number to 5,000. The development of the transport asphalt roads is the main infrastructure that resulted from the Park's establishment. In order to lessen soil and ecosystem erosion, native trees like Acacia and Wanza will eventually replace the vegetation of Enteto Mountain.

According to Ibraheem's (2013) study, the local community is expected to gain either direct or indirect benefits from the created Park that is close by. The majority of parks have offered chances for gift-giving between the locals and Park visitors, as well as market buildings, confections, and other ongoing projects for the host community. In order to maximize the benefits to the host community, it is advised that the Park take into account the idea of carrying capacity in order to minimize crowding and congestion, strengthen security measures to prevent social vices, and increase community involvement in Park development.

The results confirmed the presence of conflicts of ownership as well as recognitions of the surrounding community especially the church and the youth. Residents have been working tirelessly for centuries to protect a forest planted by the community. The contribution of the community is more responsible than any other body, as it used to take care of it and harvest wood. The forest is the secret of their existence, and they have built their own tent on it. There is a conflict between the community and Enteto Mariam Church over the ownership of a large area in the Park, including the area where the Park rests on Enteto Mountain. The Park has different governmental and non-governmental bodies, and the church was excluded from participation. Young people from the local community can start conflicts with the Park management due to lack of participation. The surrounding residents have been raising infrastructure questions for many years. The local community is now being prevented from taking part in the Park's decision-making process due to a bad attitude towards the community.

Saiki (2015) similarly stated that both man-made and natural parks support local communities in their efforts to conserve the ecology and biodiversity of the area, which in turn offers economic incentives to the community. Additionally, parks sustain local residents' well-being, encourage responsible tourism practices from both tourists and the tourism industry, support small and medium-sized businesses, demand the least amount of natural resources possible, place a strong emphasis on local ownership, participation, and business opportunities, especially for those living in rural areas, and, most importantly, incorporate educational opportunities.

Because parks are a choice land use, their worth can only be determined by how much the community benefits from them. African parks offer many advantages to the communities around them, such as creating channels for locals to interact with the Park and guarantee that their concerns are taken into account when making management choices. We build schools and offer educational support because we think that education will always benefit society in the long run. We also promote the growth of businesses that improve sustainable livelihoods. These initiatives will guarantee the long-term existence of these protected areas and contribute to the development of a vital constituency for conservation (Saki, 2015).

According to Elmia (2018), there are two aspects to how parks affect residential areas: they have an equal and opposite effect on the community and society as a whole. Theme Park operators' financial support for neighborhood public spaces and infrastructure, as well as the community's ability to use unoccupied property for visitor parking, are among the benefits. However, the presence of themed amusement parks in residential communities can potentially have the following detrimental physical effects: includes the following: traffic jams caused by large numbers of visitors arriving while access roads remain the same; daily activity disruptions brought on by traffic, particularly during holidays; disturbances to public health due to air and noise pollution; and waste produced by visitors and disruption of access to clean water for a small portion of the population.

According to Kalil (1998) since parks are essentially unique forms of public space, the idea that involving the community in Park design and management can help create cross-cultural spaces and empower neighborhoods to resolve conflict is not entirely new. In fact,

many communities have successfully used similar techniques to design public plazas and other community spaces. The fact that these projects have been successful suggests that participatory design has a lot of potential as a technique for fostering intercultural spaces in public areas. In fact, as one planner stated, public space in the urban realm has the power to become the vehicle by which we can actively work to maintain ourselves as a society and the very center and enduring symbol of multicultural discourse.

According to Saju (2019) having clean, open spaces increases the city's appeal as a location to live and work. It also fosters local growth and fosters community. People of various ages and socioeconomic backgrounds congregate in parks, and they use them regardless of the cost. In these day of exorbitant living expenses, it is expected of the local government agencies to maintain the public parks. Additionally, it is discovered that a city with a good variety of open spaces of different sizes, types, and quality—including parks with excellent amenities—is viewed as having greater appeal by locals, businesses, and investors. Additionally, it is evident that open spaces can be employed as a technique to reduce pollution in urban areas by enhancing air quality and assisting in maintaining the biodiversity of the city.

The Entoto community is facing challenges with the management of the Park due to a lack of strong management, indifference from government leaders, and inappropriate responses from officials. The community claims that the leaders managing the Park are corrupt and do not address their questions. District level government officials are impeding the local community's participation in decision-making, making it difficult for them to make their own prints in the Park. The participation regarding the major issues of the Park is not inclusive and does not take into account the needs and attitudes of the community. Although the community has the knowledge to protect the forest, its participation is questionable.

Similarly, Saju (2019) claimed that encouraging community involvement in Park administration will improve urban neighborly ties and people's relationship with their local Park. Parks and other open areas are essential in today's hectic, expanding cities because they may be places of relaxation and promote social integration while also providing a tranquil lifestyle.

Lack of awareness among a local community was also found to have a major challenge of EntotoPark and its prosperity. Some local community members were not aware of the value of ecotourism destinations such as economic opportunities, wildlife conservation and recreational values.

However, despite the presence of some negative attitude towards the Park, the following literatures directly support the importance of parks for local surrounding communities as well as for the country in general. For example Guo (2014) stated that parks linked to tourism that can significantly influence a country's ecology, economy, and society. The tourism business has several immediate social benefits, one of which is job creation. Additionally, tourism provides employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers. Tourism is a labor-intensive sector that can generate more jobs than any other business per unit of investment. It can also help women and members of ethnic minorities find work.

Regarding the benefit of parks environmentally, Braun (2000) stated that when parks are created and maintained appropriately, they can operate as a safeguard for the environment, historical, archaeological, and religious sites, as well as a means of promoting the customs, folklore, arts and crafts, and culinary traditions of the surrounding communities. Through the creation of foreign revenue, financial returns on investment, taxes on visitors and tourist goods, connections to other local industries, and local business activities close to the parks, tourism benefits the Central Government, local governments, and the private sector economically.

A significant amount of all tourism in the world takes place in parks. This is due to the extremely high numbers that these parks consistently flaunt. For amusement parks, there are essentially no peak or off-peak seasons. Parks are highly diverse, with many subcategories functioning under the general heading of an amusement Park. These subcategories include, among other things, retail malls, theme parks, zoological and botanical gardens, and water parks offering a variety of aquatic activities. The best thing about these subdivisions is that they provide world-class entertainment and enjoyment, which is why they are called amusement parks. They offer top-notch experiences to both domestic and foreign visitors (Nassir, 2019).

Urban recreational parks ought to be accessible to the public since they serve as gathering spots for locals to mingle. Only by public intervention that considers community needs as well as individual goals can this essential function be supplied. In the end, only public action can guarantee that metropolitan areas have a sufficient amount of parks and vegetation (Arrow, et al., 2013).

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Summary and Conclusions

This study has tried to assess the challenges and prospect of EntotoPark project for the Entoto community. More specifically the research has endeavored to describe the influence of the Park on the local community's livelihood, to assess the relationship that exists between the Park and the local community, to examine the attitude and perception of local community towards the Park as well as to explore the challenges and opportunities of the Park on the local community.

Therefore, based on the results of the study the following conclusions are made: -

- The main negative influence of the construction of EntotoPark is on residents' quality of life. Most of the population lives in poverty and doesn't lead sustainable lifestyles. The community's primary source of income has continued to be the arduous task of gathering dry leaves and branches from the adjacent Entoto forest. Some locals can find work in the Park in security, housekeeping, and small company operations. Following the creation of the Park, the number of visitors rose dramatically. It was anticipated that the Park would significantly alter the area.
- The local community's economic relationship with EntotoPark is still unclear. Stronger financial linkages exist between the Park and large chain restaurants, housing facilities, resorts, and entertainment service providers than there are with the local population. For many years prior, the forest has served many locals as their main source of income and subsistence. They gather fallen and dried tree leaves, trunk bark, and dry wood bark to sell in the market or use for cooking. Some locals now have limited work prospects because to the Park; they work in cleaning, recycling and solid waste collection, and conservation.
- EntotoPark has created job opportunities for residents in various fields of work. However, some institutions are not entirely staffed by residents with the exception of non-governmental organizations like PETCO and Coca-Cola Beverage Africa are proactively working to support women who used to gather wood from the forest. The Park's management is having a significant and profound impact on the residents of Entoto. Many activities that should have been completed have been shelved due to the strained

relationship between the Park and the local community. Instead, the Park is creating employment opportunities for members of society who are not close to the Park.

- The relationship between EntetoPark and the community is complex, but locals claim there is a strong connection between the Park's location and construction. The community has donated to the Park, which was supposed to lay the foundation for a strong relationship. However, the government faced significant challenges in designing and planning the road construction proposal for the recently constructed road. The relationship between the local community and the Park is seen in a poor state of communication and coordination, which the community believes is the result of a problem created by the Park administration. The Park creates opportunities where some sections of society engaged in different fields of work in the Park start new business activities and acquire new knowledge and skills. The formation of the Park nearby has introduced such new skills and business knowledge.
- The government is taking steps to involve the local community in the Park. The Park has created job opportunities for about 3,000 people and is working to increase this to 5,000. The major infrastructure that came because of the Park is primarily the transport asphalt road construction. The long-term plan is to replace the vegetation of Enteto mountain with native trees such as acacia, Wanza, etc. to reduce erosion of the local ecosystem and soil.
- The findings validated the existence of ownership issues, acknowledgement and involvement of the local community, particularly the young and religious institutions. Residents have been working tirelessly for centuries to protect a forest planted by the community. The contribution of the community is more responsible than any other body, as it used to take care of it and harvest wood. The forest is the secret of their existence, and they have built their own tent on it. There is a conflict between the community and Enteto Mariam Church over the ownership of a large area in the Park, including the area where the Park rests on Enteto Mountain. The Park has different governmental and non-governmental bodies, and the church was excluded from participation. Young people from the local community can start conflicts with the Park management due to lack of participation. The surrounding residents have been raising infrastructure questions for many years. The local community is now being prevented

from taking part in the Park's decision-making process due to a bad attitude towards the community.

- The Entoto community is facing challenges with the management of the Park due to a lack of strong management, indifference from government leaders, and inappropriate responses from officials. The community claims that the leaders managing the Park are corrupt and do not address their questions. District level government officials are impeding the local community's participation in decision-making, making it difficult for them to make their own prints in the Park. The participation regarding the major issues of the Park is not inclusive and does not take into account the needs and attitudes of the community. Although the community has the knowledge to protect the forest, its participation is questionable.
- Lack of awareness among a local community was also found to have a major challenge of Entoto Park and its prosperity. Some local community members were not aware of the value of ecotourism destinations such as economic opportunities, wildlife conservation and recreational values.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the above-mentioned results, the following recommendations were made for various stakeholders.

- As the study revealed Entoto Park has little or no strong integration and collaboration with the surrounding local community. Because of this, the Park's management plan should be produced in the form of local community, and other stakeholders. On the way to work out the Park's most frequent problems, collaboration is more important to ensure the sustainability of the Park.
- In addition to the surrounding local communities, the Park management is highly recommended to formulate a comprehensive plan which will allow the major stakeholders to reach at major consensus on the direction of the Park in a way that benefits major stakeholders such as local communities, visitors, local government body, and other to improve local communities' participation.
- The Park is highly recommended to strengthen the current economic integration endeavors with the local community to ensure the peaceful cooperation of the local

communities' surroundings the Park as well as to ensure the parks sustainability for the generations to come.

- Collaboration with local community and local government through establishing close working relationship to solve the Park's problems and to ensure the sustainability of the part to the next generations.
- For sake of the monitoring, protection, and conservation, building management team specifically working on the examination and researching of the various socio environmental concerns of the Park will create better understanding and awareness about the significant.
- The important of the Park, particularly educational program should be prepared to local community which educational programs and awareness campaigns are highly recommended to enhance the paramount importance of the Park since it provides abundant opportunities to income generation activities, good image building, and employment opportunities for the city as well as the surrounding communities.

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Appendixes

Appendix I: Consent Form

My name is KibromShushay. I am from graduate school of social work at AAU. Currently, I am conducting a study on the challenges and prospects of EntotoPark for local communities to meet the partial requirements for graduation with MSW. To this effect, I would like to request your consent to take part in answering the research questions. In addition, I would like to ask your consent that the interview will be tape recorded and it will take time up to 1 hour. The other point is that, your personal information will be kept confidential when the findings are publicized. Finally, I would like to say thank you for your participation and the information that I will get from you is very important for the progress of my study. For further detailed information here the statement and conditions stated in the following below.

I will gather information through interviews where participation is voluntary. Once you consent to participate, you can skip questions you do not want to answer, end the interview session or you may withdraw from the study at any time if you are uncomfortable. The interview will take twenty minutes on average; feel free to share what you think is relevant since there is no right or wrong answer.

Procedures:

Participation in the study involves conducting a face-to-face interview, which will last for approximately maximum of one hour. The interviews will be conducted by the researcher himself, audiotaped and later transcribed for the purpose of data analysis. The data which is collected in the local language will later be translated into English language. The interview will be held in suitable place both for the researcher and the interviewee.

Risks of participation

Be aware that there might be moments in which you feel embarrassed or feel pain during interview because you might associate things with your personal feeling. The study is not meant to hurt you or embarrass or create pain up on you. But the experience you have may have such nature and you may feel the pain again. I want you to freely express the pain or emotion you felt. I am not here to judge you. I am here to ask you to share your experience in a formal way.

Rights of the informant

You have the right not to participate if you are not willing. You have the right to ask any question that is not clear or which you feel uncomfortable any time you liked to ask. You have the right to withdraw when you feel so uncomfortable.

Confidentiality and anonymity:

The researcher will respect your privacy and only collect information for the purpose of the study. If you face any discomfort by your participation in the study you can contact me by telephone or e-mail.

Cell phone: +251 911889292

Email: kbsisay@gmail.com

Participant Researcher

Name _____ Name _____

Signature _____ Signature _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Appendix II

Interview and FGD Guiding Questions

Dear Informants,

This interview/FGD guiding question is part of the data collection process of a master's thesis entitled "The Challenges and Prospects of the Entoto Park Project for the Entoto Community". Kibrom Shushay, a master's student in the department of Social Work at Addis Ababa University, carried out the research as part of his master's degree requirements. To this end, you are selected in this research as an expert who has knowledge and experience of both the issue under investigation and the people situated in the research area. Therefore, I strongly need your collaboration and genuine participation in the research process. I am kindly requesting that you provide detailed explanations and answers to the questions that you will be asked and probed. Your honest response to each question is valuable to produce useful results.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Introducing yourself before starting interview
- Say thanks in advance for household sharing his/her time
- No need of writing key informant's name
- Clear the purpose of the study
- Please read each item carefully and give your response to each item. If you overlook any item without giving response, it will invalidate the study. So, check that responses are given to all items.
- Fill up the interview schedules according to the informants/respondent reply (do not put your own reply/feeling).
- Read each question so clearly and patiently until the informants/respondents understand (get your points);
- Do not try to use technical terms while discussing with informants and do not forget the local unit;
- Put the answer of each respected informant/respondent reply accordingly.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE KEY INFORMANTS/FGD PARTICIPANTS

No.	Questions	Responses
1.	How long have you stayed in this area?	
2.	<i>Kebele/sub-kebele</i>	
3.	Age	
4.	Sex	
5.	Marital status	
6.	Educational Status	
7.	Occupation	

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDING QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE I	THE ENTOTO PARK PROJECT INFLUENCE THE LIVELIHOOD OF ENTOTO COMMUNITY
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What were your major economic/livelihood activities before the Park's establishment? 2) What are your livelihood activities after Park establishment and why? 3) What livelihood impacts did you expect from the Park? What kind of training did you receive to improve your livelihoods? 4) What are the benefits of the Park to the livelihoods of local communities? 5) What new economic activities have emerged as a result result of being close to the Park? 6) What economic activities have been strengthening due to Park- people relations? 7) In what ways were you benefiting from the forest before and after the Park establishment? 8) What are the job opportunities provided to the local communities to gain benefit from the Park? 9) What economic activities have been abandoned due to poor-Park relations?

	<p>10) What opportunities and constraints do you face in relation to improving your livelihood?</p> <p>11) How do the Park and its management affect the livelihoods of the people? Which group is particularly vulnerable? Why?</p> <p>12) How would you describe the contribution of Park-people relations in improving community livelihood?</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE II</p>	<p>THE RELATIONSHIP EXIST BETWEEN ENTOTO PARK AND LOCAL COMMUNITY</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How do you understand the relations community and the Park? 2) How is collaboration between the local community and Park management manifested or promoted? 3) What new skills have been acquired by community members due to Park-people relations? 4) What are the new assets which you have own due to Park people relations? 5) How do community participate in the Park management activities? 6) What are the challenges faced by communities in getting involved in the decision-making process/sustainable management of this Park? 7) What components of your work are related to engaging the local people in decision-making regarding the Park management? 8) What are the opportunities in place to ensure participatory decision-making for sustainable community-Park relationship? 9) How do you describe the role of local communities in decision making for conserving the forest? 10) What do you feel about the current form of participation of local communities in decision making regarding Park management? 11) What kinds of conflicts exist in the Park because of a lack of community participation? 12) What is the most important infrastructure that the Park offers to the local communities? 13) What is the future development plan for community empowerment? 14) What are the factors influencing the Park-community relations?

	<p>15) How would you understand/explain community-Park relations in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) eviction of land and Park/territorial encroachment b) restriction to collect fire wood, grass, and timber. c) destruction/conservation of environment d) destruction/promotion of sociocultural values e) employment opportunities f) livelihoods improvement g) community involvement <p>16) What do you think should be done to ensure a sustainable Park and local community relationship?</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE III</p>	<p>THE ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY TOWARDS ENTOTO PARK</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How much do people understand the relevance of amusement/recreational parks? 2) What are the local community's perceptions towards the management/conservation of an amusement Park? 3) What are the major factors that influence awareness, attitudes, and perceptions of local communities towards urban amusement parks? 4) What do you believe is the main purpose of Entoto amusement Park? 5) How much more would people be willing to collaborate with the staff of Park management? 6) What attitudes and perceptions are held by local communities towards the Park? 7) What were your most positive and/or negative experiences living near the Park? 8) What are the perceptions of the local communities on the existing decision - making process and community and Park relationship? 9) What do you think are the impacts of poor Park-community relations? 10) What do you think are the impacts of good Park- community relationship? 11) What social problems do think you face being living close to the Park? 12) What do you expect benefits from Park to community?

	<p>13) What do you think are the impacts of poor Park-people relations?</p> <p>14) What do you think the Park is threatened for the existence of the community? Explain what is happening?</p> <p>15) What do you think this Park should be protected? Who is supposed to protect the Park?</p> <p>16) What do you feel about the current form of participation of the community in the Park activities?</p> <p>17) How does the Park benefit from the community?</p> <p>18) What do you think the challenges you face in conservation activities?</p> <p>19) What do you think the advantages you perceive get as a result of Park establishment?</p>
OBJECTIVE IV	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF ENTOTO PARK ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
	<p>1) What are the challenges faced in engaging local communities in the process of decision making?</p> <p>2) What opportunities do amusement Park provided to the community?</p> <p>3) What benefits and interesting things you get from the Park?</p> <p>4) have you observed illegal activities in the recreational Park?</p> <p>5) What kind of problems do you observe in EntotoPark?</p> <p>6) What are the best strategies that you use to bring sustainable community inclusive Park development?</p> <p>7) What measures are taken to address the challenge community face because of Park establishment and expansion?</p> <p>8) What kind of policy and strategies do you implemented to community based Park development?</p> <p>9) What do you recommend for improving the quality and sustainability of EntotoPark?</p>

Guiding questions for focus group discussions

Questions

1. What alternative livelihood activities were introduced into the communities after Park establishment?
2. What other supports were given (or intended for) to the local people? (related to ecotourism-related activities undertaken by the local people).
3. What are the present livelihood activities of the local people?
4. What limit the people from getting involved in Park socioeconomic activities?
5. What problems are posed by the Park with regards to Park management? Why?
6. What mechanisms have been put in place to address these problems? (or intended mechanisms).
7. What are the contributions of Park in bringing socio-economic changes in the local community?
8. What are the advantages of the Park with respect to socially, culturally and economically?
9. What is the push/pull factors that the local community inters to the Park area?
10. How do you realize the current existence of the Park condition?
11. How do you suggest the socio-economic influence of the local community over the Park?
12. What are the major illegal activities that are practiced in the Park?
13. What are the main misconceptions of the community over the Park?
14. How do you protect the Park resources?
15. What are the basic needs of the local community from the Park?
16. What are the main causes of conflict between the Park management and local community?
17. What is your understanding about protected area?
18. What are the major activities that you do with the Park?
19. What are the major advantages of the Park resources for local community?
20. What are the interests of the local community from the Park?
21. What do you think the Park should be doing for the conservation of natural resources with local community?

Observation checklist

This observation checklist is prepared with the idea to support the data collected through key – informant and Focus Group Discussion Interview. It will further help the researcher to understand the ongoing physical and other related conditions of the Entoto local community members and the EntotoPark as well.

NO.	Observed Behaviors/activities	Researcher's Role
1	Economical activities	Observing the activities and taking field note
2	Park service provision	Observing the activities and taking field note
3	Park project sites and facilities	Observing the activities and taking field note
4	Firewood collection site	Observing the activities and taking field note
5	Resident site of firewood collector	Observing the activities and taking field note
6	Settlement patterns	Observing the activities and taking field note