



ADDISABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMNT

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION TOWARDS MOUNT GUNNA

CONSERVATION AREA FOR TOUEIAM DEVELOPMENT

BY

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JUNE, 2020

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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**Community Perception towards Mount Gunna Conservation Area for
Tourism Development**

**A Thesis Submitted to School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Masters of Arts in
Tourism Development and Management**

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June, 2020
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Candidate's Declaration

I, undersigned, declare that this thesis entitled “*Perceptions of the local Community Towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area for Tourism Development*” is my own work all information in this documents has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conducts, and has not been presented for a degree in any other University, and all sources of material used for the thesis have been appropriately acknowledged.

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Supervisor's Declaration

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the thesis were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of thesis laid down by Addis Ababa University.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All the glory goes to god for his boundless provision and protection towards all of us. I am highly thankful to my advisor Feyera Senbeta (PhD) for his invaluable comments, suggestions, guidance and directions from the very beginning to the very end of this research work.

My deepest thank goes to Tesfaye Zeleke (PhD) who diligently assisted me by providing professional advice on how to deal with the overall research topics and commenting the research how to use statistical issues.

My sincere gratitude goes to Ms. Yedeneke Aragie, Fareta Worda Culture and Tourism office head, she helped me to get enough information related to communities' perception and all about Mount Gunna Community based Conservation Area.

My deepest thank goes to Ms. Haimanote Kassa, Gunna Worda culture and tourism office head, she helped me to get adequate data all about the communities' perceptions and tourism development.

I would like to thank to south Gondar zone culture and tourism office staff, helped me to share detail information all about the study area.

Furthermore, my deepest thank goes to the whole workers of Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area officers and I also thank you to all research participants, local communities, who have honestly responded my questionnaires, and they shared me their knowledge about overall the study area.

Last but not the list, I am grateful thanks to my two sisters for their contribution throughout my academic season.

Put God first!!!

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANRSBoCTPD	Amhara National Regional State Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Parks Development
BoCTP	Bureau of Culture Tourism and Park
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
CBC	Community-Based Conservation
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CBET	Community Based Eco- Tourism
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCBCA	Gunna Community Based Conservation Area
MGCCA	Mount Gunna Community Conservation Area
HH	Households
ICD	Integrated Conservation and Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
ORDA	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara.
PAs	Protected Areas
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TBWP	Tana Bales Water Shade Project
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Program
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

ABSTRACT

Perception is an important element to determining how resident's involvement is essential in community-based conservation area for tourism development. This study assesses community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Areas for tourism development, Northern Ethiopia. Both qualitative (KII, FGD and observation) and quantitative (201 household survey) were employed to generate relevant data. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the quantitative data using SPSS version 20 and the qualitative data was analyzed parallel, thematically and triangulation system. The study area is endowed with rich flora and fauna diversities that can be used as an important imputes for tourism development. The study result revealed that, 71.9% (group mean 3.68) and 53.55% (group mean 3.19) of the respondents concluded that, communities have negative perceptions due to loses of free resources, unfair benefit sharing, unappropriated use of power. The study concluded that, if the Communities have good awareness and good participation in the study area, the type of benefit gained is not satisfied them and have negative perception towards tourism development, Meanwhile, they think as they are suffering a lot of losses in repairing damaged properties. The study recommended that, provided tangible benefits and other optional livelihood for communities in all stages in the study area should be considered as an essential assumption for conservation area management and communities well develop positive perception about tourism development. Changing perceptions of residents towards tourism development is not only enough, but also their attitudes in relation to the benefits accrued to them from tourism development.

KEYWORDS: *Community, Conservation, Tourism Development, Perception*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing business industries all over the world and has become a significant sector in contributing to the economic and social welfare of the communities (UNEP, 2011). According to UNWTO (2018) report, “*international tourist arrivals grew above 6% in the first half of 2018 and expected to be greater compared to 2017*”. Africa as a continent also received about 62 million tourists in 2016 and the flow of international tourists and their contribution were growing up about 8 % in the year 2017 (ADB, 2018). So far, with the rapid increase of tourists’ movement throughout the continent and under-developed management, community-based conservation area tourism sites have been serving beyond their carrying capacity, which violates the principle of sustainable tourism development (Agnew & Demas, 2013).

Even though, tourism industry reaches rapid and fastest growth is recognized as one of the largest contributors to the global economy, its development created both positive and negative impacts on local residents and the environment (Chaudhary *et al.*, 2007). Theobald (2005) also stated that due to the huge impact of tourism, in the 1980s, individuals questioned whether tourism is very important or blemish for a nation. Historical sites, coastal areas, sanctuaries and conservation area of the world have been suffering from a number of problems from pressures of tourist flows on the natural and historical structure of the sites (El-Barmelgy, 2013).

Currently, CBT has become the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry and it is being increasingly observed as a significant means for promoting sustainable livelihood, cultural preservation, and biodiversity conservation (Blangy & Meht, 2006). CBC accounted for 15-20% of the tourism industry or around 70-90 billion per year (Venodan & Manalel, 2011). The market is now growing at an annual rate of 30% (Kumari, 2012). In Eastern Africa, environmental conservation and biodiversity have currently become a vital concern for tourism development (Nghiem, 2012). The author explained that African mountainous forests and biodiversity have gained attention in the past two decades because of wide deforestation and destruction for agricultural activities. Likewise, Ethiopia is gifted with great geographic

diversity, macro- and micro-climatic variability, well organized for excellent tourism development its mountains and its broad altitudinal range, topographic setups that provides diverse biological resources and scenic features (Young, 2012).

Yet, many researchers revealed that, the growth of tourism in Ethiopia is not much successful and are the main obstacles lack of investment, absence of tourist infrastructure and dominance of the agricultural sector (Yabebal, 2010; Amare, 2012). According to ORDA (2012) “The main part of the Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot is made up of the three ancient mountain massifs including the Ethiopian Highlands and Ethiopian highlands are the home of over 5200 species of plants of which 555 are endemic.

They are also host to over 680 species of birds among which 31 are endemic to both Ethiopia and Eretria. Moreover, more than 30 of the nearly 200 mammals found in Ethiopian highlands and Ethiopia has 4 biomes (Afro Tropical Highland, Somali-Masai, Sudan-Guinean Savannah and Sahelian Transition) vegetation (Abraham Marye, 2010). The Amhara regional state is one of the nine (9) regions in Ethiopia; and endowed with diverse tourism resources that include mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes and associated biodiversity. The region has 5 legally declared parks, 16 priority forest reserves, one community conservation area and 58 major rivers and 5 lakes (ANRSBoCTPD, 2012).

Mount Gunna Community-based Conservation Area (MG-CBCA) is one of the highest mountains of the Amhara region. It's known for its higher elevation, seasonal snow cover, rugged terrains and the presence of diverse fauna and flora life forms (ORDA, 2012). The conservation area had established since 2015 it targets to protect Gelada baboon, Guassa grassland, Erica forest patches and a Water system (hydrological system), Alpine and sub alpine ecosystems (ORDA, 2012).

Study of communities' perception about conservation area tourism is the predominant vehicle for understanding the multifaceted relationship with residents and these conserved areas in the context of social-ecological systems (Allendorf *et al.*, 2012). According to Huong & Lee (2017), “*perception is the way in which something is regarded, understood or interpreted (p.126)*. For example, people start with perceptions about conservation or tourism development and these perceptions translate into attitudes or behaviors over time” Huong & Lee (2017). Perception is also defined as the ability to see, hear or become aware of something through the senses (Fischer & Vander Wal, 2007). Consequently, understanding the

community's perception can help to know whether the conservation area is acceptable or not in the community's attitudes and behavior towards a given area of tourism development.

Therefore, this study mainly focused to assess community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area for Tourism Development and to propose a positive action that can enhance the integration of local communities in conservation practice and tourism development.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In Ethiopia, there are many selected exceptional areas that include, wildlife reserves, national parks, biosphere reserves, priority forests, and community-based conservations which are very important for the value of tourism development (Young, 2010). Along this, efforts have been made to engage communities in the conservation management process and tourism development is a critical assumption (Mekbebe *et al.*, 2010). There is no doubt tourism will bring negative consequences unless it is managed very well (Agnew & Demas, 2013).

Different researchers have conducted their study in different themes in different national parks, ecotourism sites and conservation area projects of Ethiopia. For instance, Sewnet (2017) in his study about challenges and opportunities for community-based ecotourism development in Ethiopia, he stated that, there is conflict of interest amongst stakeholders who live around ecotourism projects and it is one of the most frequently stated problems for community-based conservation area projects.

According to Cole (2006) "*community involvement is commonly accepted principle of sustainable tourism development at community-based conservation area project*" (p.625). Besides, Teressa (2015) stated that if the conservation areas are not properly managed with residents, perhaps it can bring conflict among the community. In addition, Yosef (2015) studied the attitudes and perceptions of the local community towards benefits and conflicts they get from conservation of the Bale Mountains National Park and Mount Nyala (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*), the author's finding indicates that relocation of the local community has negatively affected the relationship of the park authority and the community because it had been done by force. According to Wagnew (2016) studied on Borena Saynt National Park in danger of irreversible loss and community-based ecotourism as a panacea. The author stated that human to wild life conflict has increased due to population pressure on the wildlife areas. Similarly, Josh (2018) Studied on a case study of Gich community perspective to sustainable

tourism development at resettled site of debark in Simien mountain national park. His findings show that, due to relocation of the community lost their additional income and they rise conflict to use of free resource. Likewise, Gebeyaw (2011) in his study practices, challenges and opportunities of community-based ecotourism development in Meket Woreda, North Wollo, Amhara Region, identified that there is internal conflict over the marketing and booking task especially interest on the income that generated from community tourism projects.

The above researchers' findings show that mostly community-based conservation area projects had affected by local conflict. Yet, those researchers did not specifically studied on community perception related to Mount Gunna community-based conservation area. Therefore, as indicated in the above findings there is a need to conduct a study on community perception at Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area.

The main gap of the study area is many documents written on Mount Gunna community conservation area is lack of scientific procedure and they were simple reports developed for some special purpose and local community did not consider or little is known about tourism as an alternative option of economic means. For instance, Process framework on involuntary restriction on access to resources (RDA, 2014), Wildlife study development protection and utilization process (ORDA, 20012), Gunna livelihood improvement project final narrative report (Adugna Feyissa Gubena, 2012), Challenges and opportunities for community based eco-tourism development in the north central highlands of Ethiopia: the case of Gunna Mountain, South Gondar zone, university of Gondar, Ethiopia(Eyobe Mesfin, 2013). However, the local community perception, attitude and behaviors and their actions didn't understand by above researchers.

Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area is a recently established area since 2015 to protect the wildlife resource and restoring its authenticity. But unplanned and unorganized tourism development and community distrust and other challenges, the community did not consider tourism as an alternative economic means, this because there is no scientific study done on issues relating to perception of residents living around Mount gunna and the conservation area is currently under human induced threats owing to agricultural expansion, livestock overstocking, over harvesting of free resources (ANRSBoCTPD, 2012).

Therefore, this study aimed to assess community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area for tourism development. Thus, communities are central in conservation of natural resources and sustainable tourism development and possess indigenous knowledge which should be incorporated in contemporary approaches towards enhancing good tourism management.

1.3. Research Questions

1. Does the communities have an awareness about MGCA for tourism development?
2. How community participating in management process at Mount Gunna Conservation Area?
3. What benefits do acquire communities from the conservation area of tourism development?
4. what are the major challenges that residents hindering from the conservation area?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The main objective of the study is to assess the community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-based Conservation Area for tourism development.

1.4.2. The Specific Objectives of the Study are:

- ❖ To examine community's perception towards Mount Gunna Community-based Conservation Area value of tourism development.
- ❖ To identify the local community's participation in conservation area management.
- ❖ To determine the benefits derived from as a result of tourism development in the study area.
- ❖ To describe the residents' cost-incurred and their perception for tourism development

1.4.3. Scope of the Study

The study focused on community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area value for tourism development. Mount Gunna is located in the Amhara region. The researcher takes sample from the three kebeles only among the eleven (11) kebeles because of time limitation is geographically vast to address all kebeles in the study area.

1.4.4. Limitation of the Study

Mainly, as Mount Gunna Conservation Area is established since 2015, the researcher confronted to get enough information that previously studied and lack of well-organized data about the study area, especially related to community perception for tourism development. Besides the researcher also confronted for transportation and related costs to collect the data because the study area is very far from Addis Ababa university. Field work period is one limitation because of covid-19.

1.4.5. Significance of the Study

First and foremost, the study provides an experience for the researcher himself to conduct further scientific researches. The study has significance to (GMCA) management, it gives them a clue to emphasize on the issues of resident's perception for conservation area projects. For further researchers, the study provides inputs for discussion on community conservation projects and tourism development. It will be useful as a reference material so as to fill the research gap and they will develop the perceptions of the community for tourism development documents.

In general, the findings of the research were significant for government bodies, policymakers, decision-makers, planners, NGO's and other concerned stakeholders to understand the local's perception towards conservation area tourism development.

1.5. Key Terms and Definitions

Perception: An awareness of something through the physical senses, esp. sight & a thought, belief, or opinion, often held as subjective and based on appearances (from its dictionary meaning).

Tourism: "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists (Macintosh & Goeldner, 1986).

Tourism development: According to UNWTO (2005) it is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes.

Community: Community is defined as peoples who share common goals and those communities who live within a tourist destination and they have established a cultural interest among them to share and to achieve their goals (Swarbrook, 2004)

Community-based Conservation: Community has substantial control and involvement in conservation area project and the majority of the benefits remain in the community, and it has emerged as a valuable tool for poverty alleviation, wildlife conservation and the delivery of responsible and sustainable tourism offerings (Denman, 2001).

Destination: is a location that travellers choose to visit and where they spend time, no matter what their motivations, needs, and expectations (from its dictionary meaning).

1.6. Thesis structure

The study has been outlined into five chapters and set in sequence so as to make clear about the concepts, issues, ideas which are encircled in the study. Therefore, the first chapter includes the introduction which consists of background of the study, a statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study. The second chapter presents a review of literatures and related essential concepts.

The third chapter includes study area is description and methodology. The fourth chapter presents the results and discussions of the data collected from different respondents. The final chapter, chapter five consists the conclusion, recommendation and future research directions given by the researcher.

1.7. Ethical Consideration

The study was conducted by considering appropriate ethical principles. It has not undermined all aspects of gender, religious, and language and includes using proper citation, providing information to the respondents on the purpose of the study and the use of the information as well as reporting of the findings in a moral way.

Information obtained were kept in strict confidence and was used for the intended purpose only. Individuals have provided sufficient information in order to make an informed decision on their participation and demonstrated with any ethical issues of consent of confidentiality are clearly defined.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Concepts and Definitions

According to in line with Macintosh & Goeldner (1986;321) tourism is “*the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities within the system of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors. It is the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year and the purposes might be leisure, business and others but not connected with the exercise of an activity salaried from within the place they visited*” (p.13).

Tourism is also defined as socioeconomic phenomenon encompassing the activities and experiences of tourists and visitors distant from their usual environment, the overall of this activity, experience, and services are seen outstanding in the tourism product (UNEP, 2011). Tourism is among the economic and social sectors that are registering growth and nowadays it's makes contribution to supporting and accelerating national development and it makes a fantastic contribution serving as a source of interchange, promoting micro and small-scale enterprises, creating employment opportunities and ensuring sustainable development (UNWTO, 2012).

The tourism industry is knowledgeable to have grown for the last six decades and this trend is anticipated to continue with through last moment, and commonly, has become an individuals of the foremost cultural and economic forces at intervals in the world these days and is believed to be a really vital suggests the communities (Mackenzie, 2012). Conservation gap commercial enterprise comes, largely not clearly described what and who responsible to be a member of that exact project (Mgonja *et al.*, 2015). In keeping with Swarbrook (2004;152) “community is displayed as peoples who share common goals of the communities live with a visitor in a destination”. George *et al.* (2007) describe that, community-based conservation area demarked. commercial enterprise is that takes eco-friendly, social group and cultural belongingness into justification. Conservation areas well-defined by (IUCN) consult with the protection zone as a clearly well-defined geographical area, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or different effective suggests that, to achieve the long-run

conservation of nature associated with other services and cultural alternative. Consistent with the (IUCN, 2008) the meanings of protected area are “*An area of land and or sea particularly devoted to the guard and upkeep of biological diversity, and of regular and related cultural resources, and accomplished over authorized or other actual means.*”

Community-based Conservation Area (CBCA) is that conservation and development can be simultaneously achieved, the interests of both are served as biodiversity conservation has become one of the most challenging issues (Bluwstein, 2017). Community-based conservation has been defined as those principles and practices that stress the conservation goals are pursued by strategies emphasizing the role of residents in decision-making for natural resources [ibid]. As Linden Mayer stated that, community-based conservation has been practiced in many forms, but in the broadest sense includes natural resources or biodiversity conservation by, for, and with community co-existence with nature, as distinct from protectionism and the segregation of people and nature, is its central characteristics.

The benefited community can minimize conflicts and it helps to get support the conservation area for the development of tourism (Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004). Various community-based ecotourism projects give high attention for community benefits (Nthiga *et al.*, 2015). Unfair benefit sharing from conservation area, tourism is a case of conflict arise between community members and with the area project managements (Sebele, 2010). Appropriate implementation of conservation area projects and its tourism activities can positively influence residents’ attitude and perception (Tolkach & King, 2015). Implementation is part of planning at the same time planning helps to develop well-organized conservation area project (Mgonja *et al.*, 2015). When residents are not aware about the tourism development benefits, they might be developed negative perception and attitude towards tourism development in the conservation area.

2.2. CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability is important issues for the governments, international organizations, and corporations for different concerns (climate change, environment degradation, and economic instability) and other issues (Mohajan, 2017). Hence, the idea of sustainable development in the area of tourism appeared in the early 1990s, which generated sustainable tourism as an area that quickly gained importance both in academic circles and research, and in tourism

practice or industry (Dumbraveanu, 2007). Now a day there is an increasing agreement on the need to promote sustainable tourism development to minimize its environmental impacts and to maximize socio economic benefits at tourists' destination (Neto, 2003).

Many organizations and practitioners define sustainable tourism in different ways. But one of the most known definitions was given by UNWTO (2005, p.19) and defines in the following way. "Sustainable tourism development meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, and biological diversity and life support systems". Similarly, sustainable tourism development can be thought of as meeting the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future...leading to management of all resources in such a way that we can fulfill economic, social and aesthetic needs while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems (Maiden, 2008).

Maiden (2008), have also identified four basic principles that are critical to the concept of sustainability: Holistic planning and strategy formulation, Preservation of essential ecological processes, Protection of both human heritage and biodiversity and Development in which productivity can be sustained over the long term for future generations. Sustainable tourism dissociates itself as a matter of principle from mass tourism and partially associates to alternative, contemporary tourism forms. In other words, sustainable tourism is primarily the opposite of mass tourism. However, the guidelines and management practices are applicable to all forms of tourism and in all types of destinations, including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments (Dumbraveanu, 2007).

2.3. DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism is associated with the integration of three elements which are quality (improving the quality of life of the local people & visitor experiences), continuity (availability of resources for the future) and balance (need of the human and the environment) (Pandey, 2015). Basically, there are three dimensions of sustainable tourism namely economic, socio-cultural and environmental.

2.3.1. Economic Dimension

The economic strive of most of the developing countries is considered as the main reason for building up their tourism industry. It is the generation of prosperity at different levels of society and addresses the cost effectiveness of all economic activities (APEC, 2013). Consequently, Janusza & Bajdora (2013) articulated that the report for more sustainable economic tourism development has the following frameworks.

- Economic profitability: Ensuring the viability and competitiveness of regions and businesses to achieve long-term viability.
 - Local prosperity: Maximizing the economic benefits of tourism to the local community, including the expenditure of tourists in the area.
 - Quality of employment: Increasing the quantity and quality of jobs related to tourism in the local community, including wages, work environment and employment opportunities without discrimination.
 - Social equity: Ensuring fair and equal distribution of social and economic benefits coming from tourism. Likewise, according to Murzyn-Kupisz (2012), economic dimensions of sustainable tourism development would meet the following points.
- There are direct economic impacts of tourism resources related to income and employment generation resulting from activities linked to preservation, conservation and interpretation of the heritages.
 - Longer term impact of heritage resources linked to its potential to support knowledge economy, be used as an educational resource, stimulate creativity, develop cultural capital or inspire high quality original products and services in tourism.
 - The issue of standard and quality of life may be a significant area of tourism impact as it often fulfils important recreational and cultural roles for the local community.

2.3.2 Socio-Cultural Dimension

In today's world, the success of tourism destination depends on its ability to preserve elements of its socio-cultural aspects of the destination, while meeting the international standards in terms of quality of services, accommodation and professionalism (Agnew & Demas, 2013). Panasiuk (2011) and Janusza & Bajdora (2013) find out that the aim of any sustainable socio-cultural tourism development will encompass these important issues.

- Welfare of the community: Building welfare of the community including social infrastructure, access to resources, environmental quality and avoidance of social corruption and the exploitation of the resources.
- Cultural wealth: Maintaining and developing cultural heritage, local culture, customs, and the exceptional nature of the host community.
- Meeting expectations of visitors: Providing safe and enjoyable tourist experience.
- Local control: Authority for planning and decision-making in the management of tourism by local communities.

2.3.3. Environmental Dimension

According to Janusza & Bajdora (2013), environmental sustainability means conserving and managing resources which requires action to minimize pollution of air, land and water, and to conserve biological diversity and natural heritage. Conventionally, the aim of sustainable environmental tourism development at any tourist destination includes:

- Physical integrity: Maintaining and building quality of the landscape, in both urban and rural areas and preventing from ecological and visual pollution.
- Biological diversity: Promoting and protecting environment, natural habitats and wildlife, as well as minimizing the impact of tourism on the environment.
- Effective waste management: Minimizing of the use of rare and non-renewable resources in the development of tourism.
- Clean environment: Minimizing of water, air, soil pollution and reduction of generating waste by tourists and tourist operators (Panasiuk, 2011).

In this regard, tourist activities are prominent contributors to environmental issues at tourist destinations, as well as at the global scale. Encouraging environmentally responsible behavior in tourists would be an efficient strategy for reducing the negative environmental impacts of tourism activities (Zhang, Zhang, song & Lew, 2019).

Table 2.1 Indicators of sustainable tourism development from environmental perspective

Main aspects	Sustainable issue/indicators
Protection of the natural ecosystem	Protection of valuable natural assets
Energy management	• Energy • Renewable energy
Water availability and management	• Water use • Water saving
Waste management	• Recycled waste (glass) • Waste volume produced by the destination • Waste generation, treatment, recycling and disposal
Atmospheric pollution	• Noise pollution • Pollutant emissions
Management of the visual impact of facilities and infrastructure	• Impact of construction • Erosion • Landscape conservation • Impact of the road network
Intensity of use	• Intensity of tourist use • Land use
Environmental management	Environmental managers

Source: (Durovic & Lovrentje, 2014).

2.4. Protected Area and Community-Based Conservation

The term community-based conservation area has not one single explanation, different concepts involved and the different players endeavouring to define it in terms their own direction (Kiss, 2004). According to Lapeyre (2011) “*community-based conservation is a growing phenomenon throughout the developing world, the concept implies that the community has substantial*

control and involvement in the conservation area project that so-called eco-tourism and the majority benefit persist in the community”.

According to UNEP (2011) the idea of community-based conservation is the empowerment of the community, enhancing their involvement in decision making, but also simply making sure that the incentive to participate come from the community itself (Mgonja *et al.*, 2015). Though, Community-based conservation implies that the community owns, controls and manages the conservation area projects over the establishment of local business enterprises like, lodges, restaurants, etc (Fennell *et al.*, 2007).

Community based tourism can make a sense of pride for residents and generate funds available for maintaining or upgrading the environmental features, cultural assets of archaeological ruins, historic sites, traditional crafts production (Mgonja *et al.*, 2015). The author stated that, most of the community-based tourism projects do not clearly describe how the community is involved and in what way they participated from a particular project. The conservation area tour includes all features of the community and improves quality of life and generates new business to create employment, encourage sociocultural awareness and deliver the benefits (Chan & Bhatta, 2013).

2.5. Community-Based Conservation for Tourism Development

Community-based Conservation Area is that takes environmental, social and cultural sustainability in the community. CBCA is mostly inter-linked with in tourism activities held that the communities involve and participate with. CBCA operates mostly by the local community can generate alternative economic benefits with the contribution of the communities, cultural and natural assets (Lee, 2013). The concept of the CBC and tourism has been leading in support of especially rural development and both developing countries, and consequently the developed world (Gadd, 2005).

Community based conservation area project is a kind of tourism attraction segment that takes into considerations as a social, environmental and cultural sustainability. Community-based conservation is recognized as providing a faraway recovering connection between communities and conservation goals and decreasing the discharges of rewards compared to other community involvement in tourism issues. Today, CBCA generates many opportunities to the local community like jobs, new life styles for individuals and supports sustainable tourism development (Tolkach & King, 2015)

The process of community empowerment should follow a facilitative approach that it is not owned or controlled by external agents and its aim should make the community, not merely participate, but also to possess and control (and be ready to manage) tourism facilities and also the development process but external control and paternalistic approaches do not work in favors of community empowerment and capacity-building (Lee, 2013). CBT is often a necessary pathway for economic development, particularly for developing countries with community participation and involvement through operative partnerships and collaboration with other vital stakeholders central to its achievement and benefit (Tolkach & King, 2015).

2.6. Local Community's Perception for Tourism Development

The matter of local community perception and attitude toward influences of tourism development takes a growing consideration (Albalade & bel, 2010). Communities' perception and attitude are central to the accomplishment of sustainable tourism development, which means feelings of the community should be considered for conservation area project development by decision makers, policy makers, local government officials, tourism planners and business owners (Cevirgen *et al.*, 2012). The effectiveness of community-based conservation area is mainly based on the perception, awareness, participation and active involvement of local community through benefit gaining (Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, 2010).

According to Cevirgen *et al.* (2012) community' participation in the process of tourism development planning assures that its development will respect residents sociocultural and environmental aspects, thus, will enable acceptance by the community and they might be supporting conservation area for tourism development. Meanwhile the success of conservation area tourism development depends on the community's level of awareness, if community might have negative perceptions that hinder conservation area tourism development [ibid].

Sustainable tourism development is a multi-disciplinary and broad concept crossing an oversize a perception is an evaluation of an object of comprise anything someone may hold in mind, the ordinary to the abstract, including things, people, groups, and ideas. Although most researchers agree on these core definitions, more elaborate models of the concept vary considerably (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005).

2.4.1. Communities' Awareness about Conservation Area Tourism

The major challenges in conservation practices are lack of awareness, lack of capabilities of the residents to collaborate, lack of skilled manpower in community-based biodiversity conservation area project development (Fariborz & Ma'rof, 2009). Developing high standard strategies is very important for the conservation area and tourism development, but in practice the communities are faced with basic challenges such as reading and writing because of less attention is given for these strategies (Iori, 2012). Developing community-based ecotourism with the participation of the community helps to achieve the goal of conservation area project for the tourism development.

In the reality there is possibility for community to deliver service for tourists if they get enough training but they are not effective due to the lack of education, language barriers, and inequalities within villages [ibid]. Many of community-based conservation area operators are unfamiliar with how operate a tourism development and tourism business and they didn't know how to manage the finance flow, monitoring and evaluation, market access, marketing, and communication processes (Diego *et al.*, 2016). Improving the community knowledge and motivation to participate in tourism development is important to increase the community attitude and perceptions in tourism development (Braun, 2008).

2.5. Local Community Participation for Tourism Development

Participation is a process through which stakeholders participate, with communities who are often the intended beneficiaries of community tourism, influence and share control over development and take part initiatives and the most important to practice conservation area tourism (Aref *et al.*, 2010). When residents are participating and involved in conservation process decision making, tourism development will achieve the proposed objectives and tourism development should be achieved through resident's energetic participation in the process at all levels (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005).

Participation can also become an instance of conflict due to "external pressures, conflicting stakeholder interests, power struggles, and the growth of artificial hierarchies, hence, undermining potential benefits to the community and lack of community participation and misrepresentation can be a case of conflict in community-based conservation project (Tosun, 2005). Community based conservation can bring benefits for communities' economy, social life and the environment, whereas if it is not assessed, planned and managed well with the

communities, it may also come with an undesirable cost to society and the environment (Lee, 2013).

Community based conservation has a common agenda they use as a binding force in the society, bringing people of different walks of life together to develop themselves, solve conflicts, community members' participation is very important to strengthen their interaction and increase their willingness to take responsibility seriously assigned to them, gives them a sense of belonging (Idrissou, 2013). The main challenges of sustainable tourism development on conservation areas are poor involvement of the local individuals with tourism-related activities (Latkova, 2012). That community-based conservation and tourism development should be viewed as a strategy applicable to enhance the flexibility of socio-ecological systems, which will eventually lead to sustainable community-based conservation and sustainable tourism development (Ruiz Ballesteros, 2014).

Community-based conservation projects can achieve successfully only if communities' have fully involvement and an equitable benefit sharing from the tourism business (Stem *et al.*, 2010). As the author stated, community-based conservation is an evolving concept to enhance community development and as a means of an alternative option of economic development, especially the community who are living close to the conservation area project. The conservation management staff also implements effectively and differences in the type of participation, conservation initiatives like creation, the design of its management plan, and the implementation of conservation activities. So, community participation that bottom-up conservation approaches encourage higher and more active levels of local participation than top-down conservation approaches (Campbell & Vainio Mattila, 2003).

The community participation is imperative for tourism development because most tourist attractions lie within communities or in their vicinities and in most cases co-exist side by side with the communities, for instance, in wildlife areas (Ninan, 2012). Besides, tourism occurs among communities and they are the ones who often bear tourism damages like social cultural and environmental and, in most cases, they form part of the tourist product and experience that visitors seek (Robinson & Jonker, 2016).

2.5.1. Typologies of Community Participation

According to Stem *et al.* (2010) community-based tourism “aims to the holistic goal of empowering underprivileged groups sustainably” Thus, issues beyond strict economic matters

must be considered with Community development which must include matters of social justice, empowerment, and self-reliance and so on. However, there are various possible forms of community participation in tourism development (Tosun, 2006). In each level of community participation allows for differing degrees of external involvement and local control that reflects the power relationships between conservation area and community [ibid]. Tosun, that after reviewing studies on participatory development approaches in development studies, he attempted to develop a typology of community participation in tourism and he proposed three levels of participation.

Table 2.2. Typology of community participation in tourism

Spontaneous Participation	Induced participation	Coercive participation
Bottom-up; active participation; direct participation; participation in decision making, authentic participation; self-planning	Top-down, passive, formal, mostly indirect, the degree of tourism, some manipulation, pseudo-participation, participation in implementation and sharing benefits; choice between proposed alternatives and feedback	Top-down, passive, mostly indirect, formal, participation in implementation, but not necessarily sharing benefits, the choice between proposed limited alternatives or no choice, paternalism, nonparticipation, high degree

Source: (Tosun, 2006).

2.5.2. Lack of Community Participation

Lack of local community participation and misrepresentation can be a case of conflict in community-based conservation area project (Tosun, 2006). Participation is the most important to practice a sustainable community-based conservation for tourism development (Nault & Stapleton, 2011). Idrissou *et al.* (2018) state that “when communities are participating in defining during conservation process, that the tourism development can do the intended objects”. Sustainable tourism development can be achieved through active participation of the community (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005).

2.5.3. Lack of Transparency

In community-based conservation conflict can also arise due to a lack of transparency between the community members and the government sides of the community-based conservation projects (Slocum *et al.*, 2011). When communities do not get some sufficient amount of benefits, they can develop negative attitude towards conservation and tourism development (Hoole, 2010). Many complex issues which relates to transparency in community-based conservation can cause of conflict (Salazar, 2012). On the other hand, lack of clear benefit sharing process being implemented during at the first stages of tourism activities from conservation area can cause of conflict (Mgonja *et al.*, 2015). “As Ethiopia is indeed a developing country, it is difficult to bring up issues such as transparency and equality, when everyone is subjectively fighting for their own livelihood” (Iori, 2012).

2.5.4. Community Participation and Capacity Building

Capacity building of the community can play a great role in conservation area projects and it facilitates a positive work environment among the community members (Lapeyre, 2011). Capacity building helps to increase positive attitude, skills and ability of the community members’ and they will be motivated to develop tourism projects (Johnson, 2010). It can contribute a great role for natural resource management, as a response to conflict and it motivates to solve the social problem of the community (Teresa, 2015). Education related to community-based tourism development projects can have a positive impact on community members who are not motivated to participate in a conservation area (Kayat & Zainuddin, 2016).

2.6. Community Benefits from Conservation Area Tourism development

Tourism opens the chance to have interaction with the local people to rising the use of opportunities in terms of restaurants, hotels, resorts, transportations, recreations, domestically created good things, domestically created handicrafts, native recreations, native ethnic-cultural shows and native different services offered to tourists (Sewnet Tesfaye, 2017). According to Sewnet Tesfaye, that the advantages gaining from commercial enterprise by residents in most cases are insignificant and having high environmental degradation, cultural erosion, and community conflicts as a result of native communities expect to receive economic advantages from commercial enterprise development in conservation areas (Nastran, 2015). Recognizing

that conservation space desires area within and out of doors to flourish while not intensive management or ecological impoverishment, this the area would be secured as a result of the native people's disposition to accommodate the conservation space on their properties (Diego *et al.*, 2016).

According to Sewnet Tesfaye (2017) that commercial enterprise creates positive economic impacts like job, infrastructure development for local people, raised financial gain and economic income, increase the supply of recreation, business initiatives and enlargement, cultural development and improve the education system, therefore, assure the improvement of normal of living and a few negative impacts like increasing in the indicator, traffic, noise & pollution, etc.

Community-based conservation area, tourism is giving attention for human wellbeing as well as social, economic and cultural feasibility basically at community level for a long period of time (Goodwin & Santilli, 2009). Its emphases on environmental, social and cultural sustainability and plays an energetic role in environment, sustainability (Kiper & Ozdemir, 2012). Environmental knowledge is a central variable that marks the level of environmental conservation, if communities have good knowledge of their environmental issues, they might be more interested to keep the conservation area as the importance of environment in sustainable ways (Lozano *et al.*, 2013). The communities' environmental knowledge can encourage favorable attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development (Zhang & Lei, 2012). Ecotourism can build strong relationship between conservation, livelihoods and cultural integrity (Hoole, 2010). Ecotourism helps to preserve the community's culture and also it helps to distinguish and respect their unique culture and history (Eshun & Tonto, 2014).

As Aseres (2015) suggested that the benefit from the conservation area units are distributed the resident, they're going to be used as an associative incentive for an enhancement in farm animal protection or alternative human activities and it conjointly helps in the success of any community-based conservation. As his definition, that community even have to share directly the financial gained from tourists, thus to develop a positive approach towards the institution of the conservation space. Tourism is possibly socioeconomic activities that get pleasure from nature conservation and it's been recognized and prioritized in national development frameworks as many countries joined the foremost drivers of socioeconomic transformation (Liu *et al.*, 2012).

2.7. Resident's' Cost-Incurred and their Perception for Tourism Development

According to Telfer & Sharpley (2015) “in most cases, benefits and cost are evaluated and governments support tourism financially with public funds and financially tourism in communities usually needs the distribution of government funds to develop an infrastructure of tourist facilities and developments”. Curcija *et al.* (2018) explained that communities who are living adjacent to the conservation areas, suffer losses in crops, livestock, and human lives because of this community will develop the negative implications towards the conservation area and the concerned bodies should facilitate the compensation mechanisms ongoing benefits and proclamation of project goal to contribution to the community in the study area.

Conflict can be raised among the community by the bad feeling, in this cause the only solution is when community comes together through mediation, reconciliation and dialogue, reduce the bad experiences by considering that both constructive and destructive conflict need to be managed by establishing common goals and ensuring local benefit (Akudugu & Mahama, 2011). Government plan and policy are the main challenge in community-based conservation area tourism development, because the government as a stakeholder needed in the participatory and planning stages (Slocum *et al.*, 2011).

Higher officials set the strategy and they develop the so-called expert plan without the consultation, involvement of the community” (Iori, 2012). The government policy gives little attention community's problem and human wildlife conflicts and encroachment by community in conservation areas (Slocum *et al.*, 2011). Many developing countries practice from top to down management approach, this management system has a communication problem between the community of the conservation area and the management likewise within the government authorities themselves (Henock, 2012).

2.7.1. Community Displacement

Displacement is commonly taken to mean the forced removal of communities from their original land. Yet, the definition now displacement of resources without community movement: (I) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move diverse location, or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designate parking and guarded areas principal to adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons (Josh, 2018). The foremost documented example of displacement is that the removal of autochthonous

communities from a river parcel of land by U.S. it has been instructed that the river served as a 'protectionist' model for the young West than the rest of the world (Saxena, 2008).

2.7.2. Community's Livelihood and Displacement

According to Salazar (2012) unsuitable use of power can influence the community negatively on the conservation area development, because the communities are not satisfied to the establishing and expansion of the conservation area project and control of community-based conservation is not usually advisable in the interest of the local community. After all, power related activities prime to conflict and decrease the community's, collaboration in conservation area project and they think as loss of access to common properties like, forests, watery areas, fertile wetlands, cultural sites as well as social disarticulation, disempowerment, disruption to social institutions (Lee, 2013).

If communities have participated in the discussions of conservation area demarcation process and satisfied with the issues, they can minimize the means of conflicting issues and can support for the development of tourism (Poudel *et al.*, 2014). Supplementary, benefits from the conservation areas, that raise conflict because of unfair benefit shared which more benefits given to resident leaders only, and dominated by foreign investment" (Asker *et al.*, 2010). Unfair benefit sharing from conservation area is the main case of conflict between community members (Sebele, 2010).

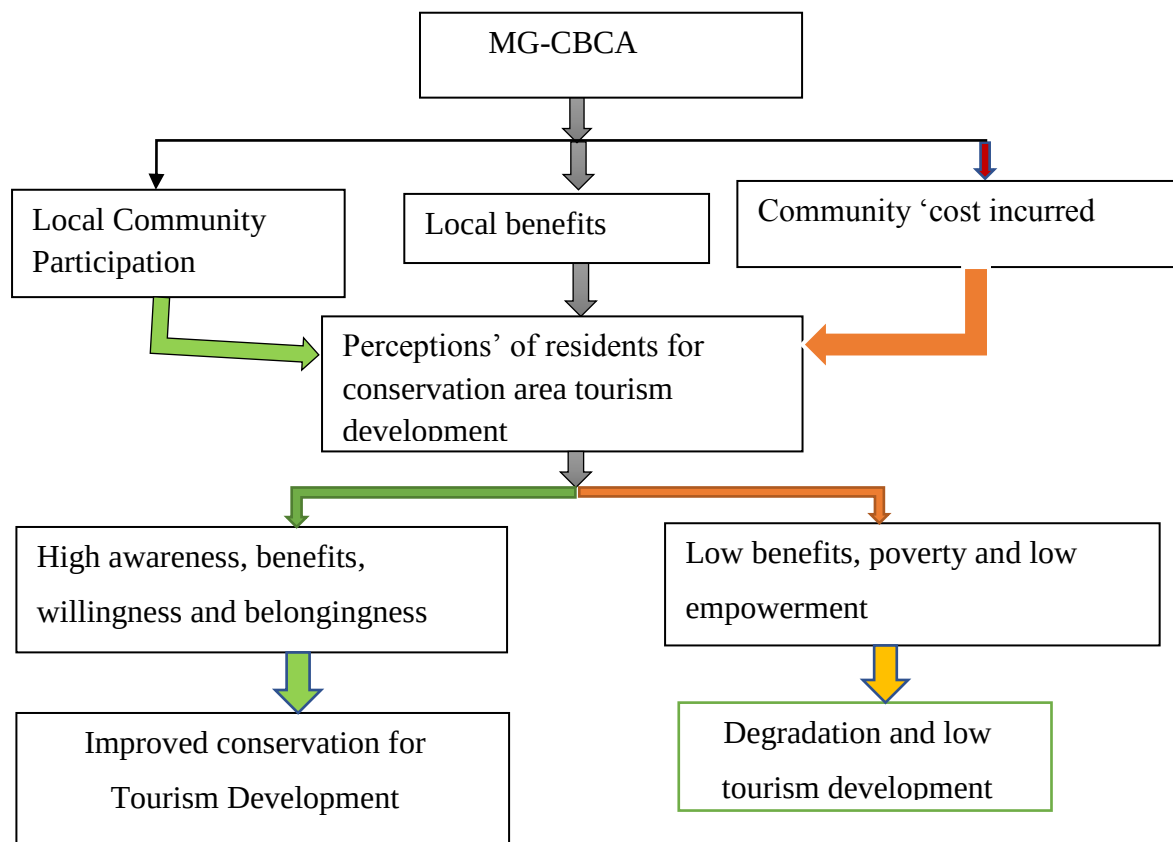
2.8. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework explains the interaction of the subsequent four assumptions: (I) community perception for conservation area tourism, (ii) community participation and involvement (iii) costs and benefits of community (iv) relationship of conservation area and community. Figure 2.2 shows the way of perceived charges also makes communities view of the study area as a liability and of extreme injury to them since conservation area makes them suffer, they need fixing from damaged belongings like crops and livestock.

Therefore, if no benefits are appreciated, community perception about conservation area tourism development viewing negatively. Accordingly, irritating, clashing, damage, illegal hunting, antagonism, disbelief of the community may be practicing. despite, the conservation area tourism development supports the community's economy in attractively and recovers

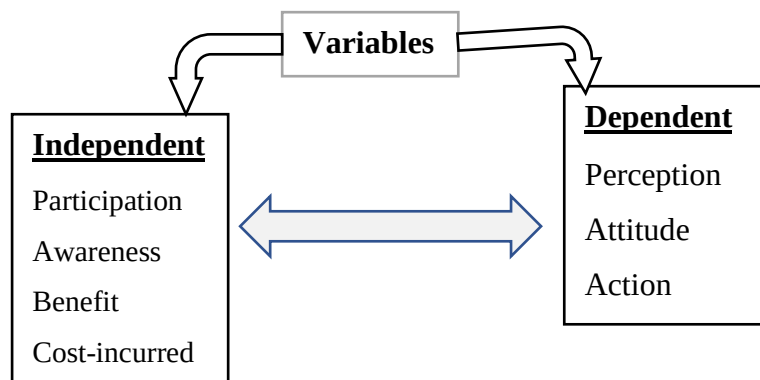
their damaged properties, the community might be supporting the conservation area for tourism development if and only if the benefits are appreciated.

Figure 2:2. Conceptual Framework of the Study Area



Source: - researcher (2020).

Figure 2.3. study variables



Source: - Researcher (2020).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1. Location

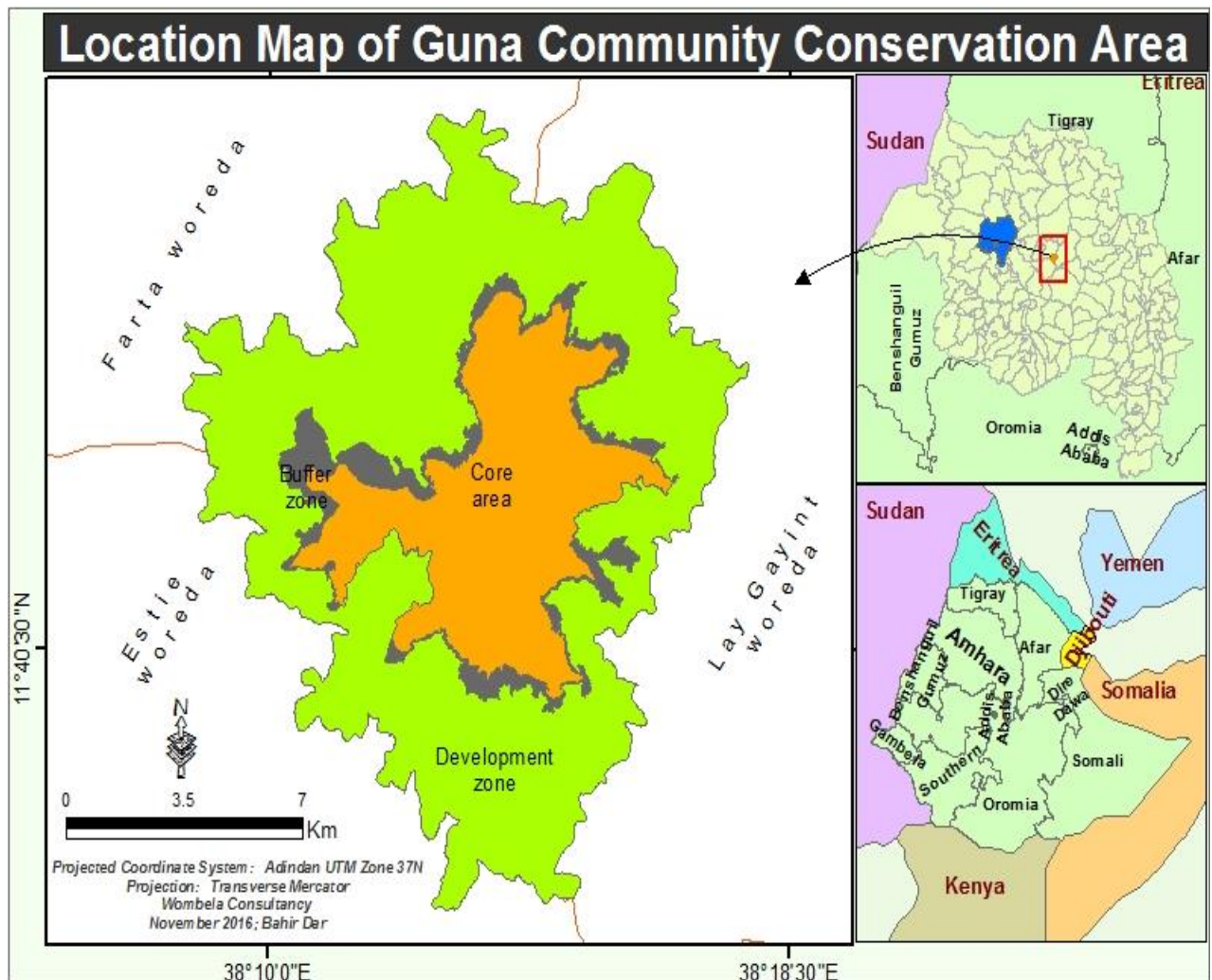
Mount Gunna Community-based Conservation Area is found in between Gunna Byemeder Worda, Farta Worda and Estie Worda town in south Gondar zone, city of Debre Tabor in Amhara regional state. Since 2015, start of the project to improve the awareness of communities and government staffs on Environmental protection, land administration, forest resource and biodiversity conservation (CEPF Final Project Completion Report, 2015). And there are eleven (11) adjacent kebeles namely Arga-Didim, Mokish, and soras from Farta, Dera-Kefoye, Gunna-Gedeba, Akabit and Titira-Damot from lay Gaynt and Liwaye, Wuchiba-Sanqua, Elet-Dibana and Dat-Giorgis from Estie words. (BoCTPD, 2012).

The elevation of the area varies from about 3200 m at the base to 4126 m at the peak of the mountain and it is the home of nationally and globally important biodiversity and the source of many rivers that drain to the two basins (Abay and Tekeze) and Lake Tana sub-basin (GMCCAMP, 2016). According to BoCTPD (2012) the conservation area extends from 11⁰39'48.09" to 11⁰45'31.61"e longitude and from 38⁰10'19.59" to 38⁰16'34.63" n latitude (Figure 3.1). The elevation of the conservation area ranges from 3441 to 4113 meters above sea level. Mount Gunna Community-Based Biodiversity Conservation Area covers approximately 94,540 hectares of land (ORDA,2012). But the Regional Council has approved Mount Gunna Conservation Area boundary demarcation and administration determination regulation of the Conservation area has an area of 4615 hectares (ORDA).

3.1.2. Access to the Conservation Area

MGCA has a connection through Semada Worda concrete road a distance of 9 km from Gassay town and 29 km from the city of Debre Tabor. The most commonly used route into the area is via the main road of Semada. It is also possible to enter the area in the side of Gunna Byemeder Worda through Peosta road approximately 6-7 km. The area can also be accessed to establish tourist facilities. At the moment there are no tourist facilities. Geographically it is easily accessible to both local and international visitors and has a panoramic view.

Figure 3.1. Location of the study area map



Source: GMCCAMP (2017–2026).

3.1.3. Climate, Rainfall, and Temperature

Mount Gunna is an experienced temperate climate to afro-alpine, locally “Daga and Wirch” climate, respectively”. Even though the meteorological station not available in the area, the meteorological station in Gassay town showed that the surrounding area received a maximum amount of rainfall from June to mid of September and the lowest rainfall occurs during October to January. The average annual rainfall ranges from 1500 to 2000 mm and the mean annual average temperature of the mountain ranges from 10-15⁰C (TBWP, 2012).

3.1.4. Soil and Geomorphology

Mount Gunna is one of the huge volcanic centers on the Northwestern Ethiopian plateau. It is found between semen and choke Miocene, Pliocene shield volcanoes, East of Lake Tana. The volcanic massif has a maximum base diameter of about 50km in North-South and 30 km in the East-West directions. It covers an estimated area of about 760 km², the stratigraphy of Gunna is including trap basalt, rhyolite lava flow, pyroclastic flow deposit, trachyte lava flow, and phonolite lava flow from bottom to top (Andualem & Demeke, 2019).

The major soil types in the Mount Gunna watershed are characterized by clay, silt, silt loam, and sandy soil types. Almost 80% of the area has a soil depth between 100-150 cm (TBWP, 2012). Chronic Luvisols, Eutric latosol's, haptic Luvisols, and Eutric Flavio are the major soils found in the study area with loam, sandy loam, and clay texture. These soils are characterized by poor to moderate infiltration property (Andualem & Demeke, 2019).

3.1.5. Vegetation

The Mount Gunna massif shows a complex mosaic of ecology where bushlands, woodlands, mountain dry forests, and afro-alpine grasslands are represented (ORDA, 2012). The most humid and temperate belt, is placed between 2,000 and 3,000 m of altitude. Evergreen forests and bushes of *Juniperus procera*, *Olea africana*, *Hagenia abyssinica*, and *Euclea shrimper* characterize this zone (ORDA & TBWP, 2012).

3.1.6. Land use and Economic Activity

Mount Gunna Conservation Area consists of six (6) forms of land cover viz., cultivated, grassland, shrubland, forest, bare land, and water (TBWP,2012). The major parts of the landscape were dominated by cultivated/agriculture followed by grassland covering about 64.67 and 14.17% of the study area respectively due to the community who are settled in Mount Gunna Area are economically dominated by mixed types of agricultural activity that mainly produced the dominant crops are; cereals (types of barley, wheat), pulse crops (beans, peas, and lentil), and root crops (potato, onion) and the animal reared by the Farmers are Cattle, Goat, Sheep, Donkey, Horse, Hen, Beehive and Mule (TBWP, 2012).

According to TBWP (2012) as cited in Ethiopian central statistical office (CSA) 2010, report, over 114,931 peoples or households have settled in the surrounding kebeles of Mount Gunna

Conservation Area. Most of the residents are orthodox religious followers. It has been estimated that the population density is very high ranging from 171–289 persons/km² (ORD, 2012).

3.1.7. Target Population

Specifications of the target population provide clear guidance of which elements are to be included in the population and which are to be excluded (Ross, 2005). The study focused on part of the target population which was selected as a representative of the study area and as a result; the information got can be significant to make generalization. For this study, the target kebeles are Soras, Dat Giorgis, and Moksh with eighteen thousand seven hundred eighty-two (18782) households and there are four (4) Mount Gunna Conservation Area management staffs also included in the study.

3.2. RESEARCH APPROACH

To keeping the advantage of the result, a mixed research approach was used. According to Bazeley (2002) mixed approach helps to have a more in-depth information and knowledge of the problem and provide rich datasets. It also assists to increase findings, reliability and credibility through the triangulation of the difference evidence results.

According to Creswell (2012) six mixed methods, design strategies, the researcher used triangulation, it helps to two or more methods used to confirm, cross-validation, or corroborate findings within a study and used to overcome a weakness in using one method with the strengths of another. Mixed approach provides better thoughtful of a study problem than either quantitative or qualitative data by itself (Creswell, 2012:22). The reason for using mixed approach is to take advantage of the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative approaches to escape from pitfalls of using a single research approach (Walliman, 2006).

3.3. RESEARCH DESIGN

A study is mostly designed in accordance with the nature of the research problems, objectives and research questions in particular (Kothari & Garg, 2014). Hence, descriptive research design is appropriate for this study to describe the existing situation, narration of facts, characteristics of phenomena and concerned individuals or groups and it helps to find out realities and mostly the researcher has no control over the variables, he/she can only report

what has happened or what is happening simply sets out to describe and interpret it (Kothari, 2004; Kothari & Garg, 2014).

3.4. DATA TYPE AND SOURCES

To build trustworthy data and make the reader comprehend the outcomes of the research, the researcher used both secondary and primary data sources. The primary data are collected by using questionnaires, interview, observation, and checklist. Besides a secondary source of data was collected from books, unpublished materials, annual reports, journals, articles and previously undertaken researches, collection of relevant materials from the press (documentaries and newspaper articles), use of recorded materials, magazines.

3.5. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The researcher used purposive sampling to select three Kebeles they are considered on the researcher's knowledge and credibility. The researcher chose only those kebeles who they deem fit to take part in the study (Walliman, 2006). Thus, the three kebeles are selected based on their location which has significant influence on the resource share of the study area and proportional stratified sampling method is used to identify the sample size in each targeted kebeles then select the sample from community members in the study area by using random sampling techniques. Besides, using purposive sampling, the researcher also selected four (4) tourism experts who have a technical knowledge of the study area. The formula for sample size (Yamane 1967).

Where N = total Population (18782)

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

e = Estimated Error (0.07)²

n = sample Size 201

The total number of populations of the three kebele is 18782. Out of which 5588 live in Soras, 5881 live in DatGiorgis and 7313 live in Mokish kebele respectively.

$$n = \frac{18782}{1 + 18782(0.07)^2} = 201$$

Therefore, by using stratified sampling formula according to Kothari (2014) the researcher selects a sample from the three kebeles. At 93% of the CI and $\pm 7\%$ the precision level.

Strata 1: Soras $n_1 = \frac{5588}{18782}(201) = 60$

Strata 2: DagaGiorgis $n_2 = 5881/18782(201) = 63$

Strata 3: Moksh $n_3 = 7313/18782(201) = 78$ = Total sampled 201.

Wordas & Kebeles	Population		Kebeles Area	People/km ²		
Moksh	3,771	3,542	7,313	38.489	190.00	Total
Soras	2,843	2,745	5,588	24.7561	225.72	
AwuzetAzawur	3,958	3,760	7,718	26.6881	289.19	
Ata didim	4,333	3,993	8,326	34.922	238.42	
Arga Didim	4,409	3,940	8,349	30.3381	275.20	
Mynet	2,993	2,921	5,914	25.1203	235.43	
Tityra /04/	3,835	3,570	7,405	42.3519	174.8	
Minch Wiha /012/	4,080	3,865	7,945	41.2681	192.52	
Akabit /09/	4,377	3,979	8,356	39.2235	213.04	
Guna Gedeba /010/	4,987	4,688	9,675	54.5574	177.34	
Guzana Shedo /011/	3,208	3,013	6,221	29.4258	211.41	
Dera Kefoye /015/	3,915	3,864	7,779	30.6319	253.9	
Lwaye Ashama Gedaya	3,632	3,495	7,127	37.9969	187.5	
Wichi Basenika	2,100	1,899	3,999	18.8795	211.82	
Elete Dibana	3,739	3,596	7,335	35.0945	209.01	
Dat Giyorgis	3,038	2,843	5,881	34.2613	171.65	
Total	59,218	55,713	114,931		18782	

Table: 3:1. Gunna conservation area population by kebeles

Source: - (ANRSBoCTPD,2012).

Table 3: 2. Sample size of respondents from each stratum

Selected Kebeles	Number of house hold	% from the target population	Sample of each kebele
Soras	5588	29.75%	60
Dat-Giorgis	5881	31.31%	63
Mokish	7313	38.93%	78
Total	18782	100%	201

Source: Researcher (2020).

3.6. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS /TOOLS

3.6.1. Household Questionnaire Survey

The researcher arranged a household questionnaire for the residents in Amharic language to test their perceptions about at Mount Gunna Conservation Area for the value of tourism development. Then, questionnaires were distributed to community members found in the study area based on the availability and willingness in the given time and the questioner contains

both a five-point Likert rating scale to collect data on the perceptions of the respondents, and its designed mainly to generate data on their awareness, participation, benefit and cost incurred from the study area.

The researcher used five-point Likert rating scale that helps to measure statement that respondents show the level of agreement or disagreement that is “**Strongly agree**=5”, “**Agree**=4”, “**Neutral**=3”, “**Disagree**=2”, “**Strongly disagree**=1 point (John Robert, 2005).

$$\text{Interval} = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{number of scales}} \quad \text{where Range} = \text{maximum} - \text{minimum} \quad \text{Thus, } = 0.8$$

1-1.8	Strongly disagree	Very low
1.81-2.6	Disagree	Low
2.61-3.4	Neutral	Medium
3.41-4.2	Agree	High
4.21-5	Strongly agree	Very high

Source: (Alubel Worku, 2011).

3.6.2. Key Informant Interviews (KII'S)

For this study semi-structured face to face key informant interviews were conducted with four (4) different Worda culture and tourism office head those are, Gunna Byemeder Worda culture and tourism office, Farta Worda culture and tourism office, South Gondar zone Gunna community conservation area security office and South Gondar zone culture and tourism office head. The respondents were selected because of their extensive knowledge, experience, and involvement with the tourism sector in the study area. In other words, they were selected based on their ability to contribute to the overall research objectives of the perceptions of local communities towards Mount Gunna Conservation Area tourism development.

3.6.3. Document Analysis

Secondary data such as research findings, published and unpublished materials, reports, journals, books, and other documents related to perception of the local community and related concepts about tourism development in the study area as inputs by the researcher.

3.6.4. Observation

Researcher field observation was the other data collection instrument in the study with the help of checklists which could support the availability of different information tools about communities' perceptions for conservation area and tourism development tools. During the five (5) days stayed at the study area, the researcher discussed formally and informally with residents, took pictures, what was happening at the study area and check facilities, infrastructures, physical conditions of the area gathered and informal information with security guards, guides and the site management on how the local community behaved and perceived this conservation area for the value of tourism development.

3.7. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

3.7.1. Methods of Data Analysis

The data were analysis after checkups of completeness, consistency, blank or missing data were checked, analysis were done by using both qualitative and quantitative techniques by using (SPSS version 20). Descriptive statistics results presented as mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentages and in the form of table. Besides, the qualitative data that gathered from interviews, document analysis and researcher observation were coded, tabulated, organized, reduced, categorized and analyzed based on the specific objectives to describe and interpreted the phenomena of the study area.

Mostly qualitative data was analyzed by using manual interpretation (Veal, 2011). The result was analyzed thematically with the quantitative were triangulated to obtain reliable information on the final findings. To provide deeper insight into in-depth information about the perceptions of the community, in understanding the emotions, and actions who benefits and suffers from the study area.

3.7.2. Reliability and Validity of the Data

The data reliability uses parallelly to measures equivalent of questioner by using triangulation, cross-checked the information gathered from key informant interview, documents and personal observations with adequate descriptions of contexts, to avoid misinterpretation and to get reliable data, the questionnaire was converted into mother language Amharic to avoid any potential ambiguity. To measure the questionnaire's rationality, the researcher used tourism

experts' experience about the study area, residents feeling and items validity test through SPSS program. Therefore, assembling mixed types of information through different sources can enhance the reliability of the data and trustworthiness of results (Creswell, 2012).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Over View

This chapter presents the result obtained from the completed questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, review of documents and the researchers field observations over all the community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area tourism development. Two hundred one (201) questionnaires were distributed, and all respondents returned questionnaires and valid for analysis, because the researcher used 5% of contingency sample for non-response rate (Baruch,1999).

4.2. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 below shows that 69.7% of respondents are male and 30.3% of respondents are female. Thus, the sex ratio showed that the participation of females was less than males. Table 4.1 shows respondents' proportion in the different age groups and the large proportion (61%) of respondents' fall within age group of between 26 and 45 years old.

4.2.1. Education Status of Respondents

The respondents agreed or disagreed with the statements significantly determined by the level of education had an effect on the perceptions of local communities towards conservation area tourism development. Table 4.1 shows that the respondents' respond based on level of education. Result shows that more than half of the respondents can read and write 50.7% and followed illiterate 37.8%.

4.2.2. Experience Related to Tourism

About 31(15.4%) respondents had some tourism related experiences whereas 170(84.6%) of respondents had no tourism related work experiences. Those with experiences involved in activities such as coffee shop, restaurants, mule renting and scouting service, Bajaj service, motor cycle service, small hand crafts and other local products. The result shows that, tourism in the study area has showed a certain contribution economically to local residents to enhance the communities have positive feelings.

Table 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	140	69.7
	Female	61	30.3
Age	18-25	41	20.4
	26-35	66	32.8
	36-45	57	28.4
	46-55	32	15.9
	>56	5	2.5
Marital status	Single	47	23.4
	Married	128	63.7
	Divorced	25	12.4
	Total	201	100.0
Education	Illiterate	75	37.3
	Read and write	102	50.7
	High School	20	10.0
	Degree/Diploma	3	1.5
	Total	201	100.0
Work Experience	Yes	31	15.4
	No	170	84.6
	Total	N=201	100.0

Source: Researcher survey (2020).

4.2.3. Economic Activities

Agriculture and livestock production are the major source of livelihood in most rural area of Ethiopia. Likewise, the local community living in and around Mount Gunna Area people depend on agricultural and livestock as a principal source of occupation and livelihood income (Table 4.2). However, this traditional agricultural practice is not sufficient to support the yearly food consumption of each household. Thus, there is a need to diversify livelihood sources or income generating activities to other livelihood ways such as tourism. As the table

shows tourism is trying to becoming an alternative economic means to the community as it is a newly established project it contributes by 6.5% of job opportunity and income generating.

Table: 4.2. Occupation Status of Respondents

<i>Occupation</i>	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	116	57.7%
Trade	29	14.4%
Tourism	13	6.5%
Government employee	4	2.0%
Private employee	36	17.9%
If other please specify	2	1.0%
	n= 201	100.0%

Source: Researcher survey(2020)

4.3. Communities' Perception towards Tourism Development

The respondents were selected from three sub-districts based on their location closes to the site and that influence the conservation area in the same way. Thus, respondents' overall perceptions, interest and their knowledge towards the conservation area tourism development and related concepts of the respondents are seriously assessed. The tables below show the frequency and percentage of the respondent's respond for each five-point Likert scale, of the local community's perception towards mount gunna community-based conservation area for tourism development.

Table 4.3. Respondent's Awareness

Items	Five-point Likert scale							
	Mean		1	2	3	4	5	Total
MGCA protected for purpose of tourism development.	3.06	F	19	67	20	71	23	201
		%	9.5	32.8	10.0	35.3	11.4	100
Communities are well aware about MGCA important for tourism dvt.	3.44	F	7	55	21	78	40	201
		%	3.5	27.4	10.4	38.8	19.9	100
Tourism is other means of income to the local community.	3.72	F	6	38	15	89	53	201
		%	3.0	18.9	7.5	44.3	26.4	100
MGCA is more important for agriculture development only.	3.58	F	13	36	19	86	47	201
		%	6.5	17.9	9.5	42.8	23.4	100
Community warmly welcome visitors in the area.	3.88	F	5	31	11	89	65	201
		%	2.5	15.4	5.5	44.3	32.3	100
Community generates economic benefits from tourism income.	3.68	F	10	34	21	80	56	201
		%	5.0	16.9	10.4	39.8	27.9	100
Conflict resolution mechanism is well practicing.	3.07	F	10	80	24	69	18	201
		%	5.0	39.8	11.9	34.3	9.0	100
Group mean	3.56							

Note: 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= Undecided, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree, F= Frequency

Source: Researcher own survey data (2020)

Mount Gunna Conservation Area, the purpose of tourism development (46.7%) of respondents agreed while 42.3% disagree and 10.0% are neutral and mean (3.06). The result is near to similar between agreed and disagreed groups and the data obtained from the key informants;

Local communities have good awareness about the conservation area tourism. However, the government did not give attention for the community as previously promised to establish different infrastructures, facilities that benefits to the local community. Due to it can lead to the local community uses the study area for free grazing for their livestock overstocking and other purposes.

Similarly improving the community's knowledge and motivating them to participate in tourism development is important to increase the community attitude and perceptions to understanding the value of their environment for tourism development (Braun, 2008). But in contrary, Demeke & Ashok, (2013) in their study in the Bale Mountains National Park, found

that most of the local community had low level of awareness about either community-based tourism, and they did not participate at any stage in park management decisions. Mount Gunna Conservation Area, community had good level of awareness and they are actively participated in conservation area. In the same way, communities are well aware about Mount Gunna conservation area for tourism development.

That majorities of respondents who agreed showed good level of awareness for the conservation area value for tourism development and its benefit. According to Gebreyes (2018) the main problem for the underdevelopment of community-based ecotourism in Bale Mountains is lack of awareness of the community. As highlighted by the key informant R-02,

“Nowadays this conservation area is attracting many tourists and film workers photographers’ academic searchers, and we are proud of that. The local community understand the value of our environment but the government and stakeholders must play their roles for tourism development in order to improve the contribution of the conservation area to local community through job creation and livelihood diversification”.

Aseres (2015) suggested that the benefit from the conservation area units are distributed the resident, they're going to be used as an associative incentive for an enhancement their awareness and protection of the project as ownership and it conjointly helps in the success of any community-based conservation. Similarly, Teressa (2015) also found that there was a conflict of interest on the ownership of Won chi Crater Lake. The majority of (70.7%) respondent agreed that tourism as other means of income to the community whereas about 21.9% disagreed. As discussed with the key informant R-04.

Somewhat tourism has becoming as a substantial income for the local economy and is a source of new benefits in additional to agricultural activities to Mount gunna area community. Most of these benefits to the locals in the study area are received from renting mules, Bajaj service motor cycles service and scouting.

Most (56.2%) of respondents agree the importance of Mount Gunna Conservation Area for agricultural development while around 24% disagree. So, tourism is a newly other means of income for Mount Gunna Community. With regards to local community willingness to welcome visitors in the study area about 67% agree while 18% disagree. Local peoples have

positive implication for receiving new people in their area, regarding this Mount gunna conservation area community showed positive feeling to welcoming tourists and as R-02;

That tourism development brings an increase in community pride, increased the positive perception of local communities towards tourists that receiving benefits and adapting tourists with regardless of the means of economic option to attract quality and to increase their stay in the area and if the local community benefited they can minimizes the cause of conflict and it helps to get support for the development of tourism and has a tradition of welcoming and very friendly.

In the same way, cultural scenes such as traditional meals, cultural festivals, local product, local dancing, traditional clothes, history of the place & traditional handicrafts, warningly welcoming culture, hospitable and friendly, rich additional natural attractions out of the common place (Braun, 2008). Moreover, the community generates economic benefits from tourism income and 'majority of respondents are agreed with the benefit received.

There is a certain indicator about benefits and there are some tourists but unfair benefit sharing, improper implementation, unequal participation, weak law enforcement, weak cooperation and corruption are the most frequently practiced sources of conflict according to R-02 discussion.

Similar with other researchers, it makes local community well updated about the costs and benefits of tourism development and tries to beneficiaries them by minimizing the costs by put on improved tourism management (Goodwin & Santilli, 2009). Finally, conflict resolution mechanism is well practicing in Mount Gunna conservation area, 44.8% of respondents are not agreed and 43.3% of respondents are agreed. The result showed that, there is a conflict of interest at the conservation area and the resolution system is not much attractive among the local community and between local government and as the key informant R-01 discussion;

Conflict management practice is very minimal because of lack of effective and well-organized conflict resolution management system. There is certain anarchism among the community and between the conservation area management, especially regarding benefit sharing mechanisms which is one means of conflict and few individuals control the benefits, it creates unnecessary competition among the local communities.

Similar with, unfair benefit sharing is the primary cause of conflict in community-based ecotourism development in Lake Wenchi crater (Teresa,2015).

To conclude, 58.7% (group mean 3.56) of the respondents agreed that the local community have good awareness towards MGCA for the value of tourism development. Similarly, the key informants said that the local community are being an aware while training through different stakeholders. Therefore, having good awareness helps the community to utilize the available resource wisely. Hence, it enables to creates a smooth relationship and cooperation among communities and between the conservation area management.

4.4. Participation in Conservation Area for Tourism Development

Tables 4.4 show the frequency and percentage of the respondents who respond about the value of tourism development and management related activities at MGCBCA. Residents usually have direct responsiveness in natural resources management of conservation area is very central to analyses their participation.

Table 4.4. Respondent's Participation

Items	Five-point Likert scale							
	mean		1	2	3	4	5	total
Community interest to support conservation area.	3.46	F	12	43	24	84	38	201
		%	6.0	21.4	11.9	41.8	18.9	100
Participation of locals in tourism related discussion.	3.55	F	8	42	19	94	38	201
		%	4.0	20.9	9.5	46.8	18.9	100
Communities participate meetings.	3.70	F	7	40	12	88	54	201
		%	3.5	19.9	6.0	43.8	26.9	100
Communities have opportunity to involved in MGCA tourism	3.02	F	22	71	18	60	30	201
		%	10.9	35.3	9.0	29.9	14.9	100
Community provides financial support for tourism development.	2.87	F	29	74	14	62	22	201
		%	14.4	36.8	7.0	30.8	10.9	100
Community establishing tourism service provider association.	2.91	F	24	68	29	61	19	201
		%	11.9	33.8	14.4	30.3	9.5	100
Group mean	3.45							

Note: 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= Undecided, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree, F= Frequency

Source: Researcher own survey data (2020).

Most of, 60.6% of respondents are agreed mean (3.46), that community shows the interest to support the conservation area. The result implies that, majority of respondents are aware by the conservation area management. The data obtained from key informant R01 as;

“The community who are living closed to Mount Gunna area have got better understanding towards the significance of the conservation area for tourism development as well as aware of what tourism mean since they are looking tourist and gets some amount of benefits.

Participation of the community in tourism related decisions, 65.7% of respondents are agreed that communities are participated in tourism related discussions on the study area. In contrast, with the main challenges of sustainable tourism development on conservation areas are poor involvement of the local individuals with tourism-related activities (Latkova, 2012). Likewise, communities are participated in meetings organized by government, 69.7% of respondents are agreed and the mean (3.70). This higher proportion of respondents understood the value that government focusing to establishing meetings with the community many times to encourage their perceptions and attitudes through training. As the key informant of R-03;

The conservation area management staffs are encouraging the local community to participate and support the area for tourism development through environmental education, tree plantation, and outreach programmes which motivates them to feel part of ownership and parcel of conservation area management.

However, there is debate about the degree of involvement in the decision-making process to exercise of the local community that ranges from passive participation and active participation (Aseres, 2015). On the other hand, 46.2% of respondents are not agreed that communities have an opportunity to be involved in tourism development, 44.8% of respondents are agreed and have slight difference between groups. Therefore, the local communities are a significant and fundamental for tourism development since they ensure proper conservation area managements (Iori,2012). And 51.2% of respondents would not agree that the local community provides financial support to keep the conservation and for tourism development. As the key informant of R-02;

The local communities are not inserted to support the area in terms of finance rather they look benefits gaining from this conservation area. In contrast, since mount

gunna is conserved the community has been suffering from crop riding, losing land grazing, property destruction because of relocation and another social crisis.

And 45.7% of respondents are not agreed and 39.8% are agreed with the local community are concerned about establishing tourism service provider association. Therefore, the majority of respondents are not interest to form service provider association. Similarly, Ross & Wall (2009) have indicated that the “national and regional policies states the limits of possible contributions from tourism revenues (e.g. legal limits to chargeable entrance fees and flow of money to central agencies”).

To conclude the above arguments, 56.5% (group mean 3.45) of the respondents agreed that, participations of local community in conservation area for tourism development. Likewise, the key informant’s explanation also similar with the survey results.

4.5. Community Benefit from Conservation Area Tourism

The proportion of respondents who agreed and disagreed determined that the amount and type of benefits that local community acquired from tourism affects their perception towards the conservation area for tourism development on Mount gunna. The tables 4.5. shows the frequency and percentage of the respondent’s respond for each five-point scale.

Table 4.5. Respondents benefit from tourism development

Items	Five-point Likert scale							
	mean		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Tourism benefits facilities established through tourism.	2.98	F	20	73	24	59	25	201
		%	10.0	36.3	11.9	29.4	12.4	100
Tourism creates new markets for local products	2.89	F	27	71	23	57	23	201
		%	13.9	35.3	11.4	28.4	11.4	100
MGCA important for job creation	3.51	F	12	41	20	88	40	201
		%	6.0	20.4	10.0	43.8	19.9	100
MGCA allows locals to participate in mule renting activities	3.10	F	19	76	13	50	43	201
		%	9.5	37.8	6.5	24.9	21.4	100
Tourism brings the establishment of infrastructure	2.96	F	22	70	26	60	23	201
		%	10.9	34.8	12.9	29.9	11.4	100
Promotion of tourism diversifies for the local economy.	3.70	F	5	33	24	93	46	201
		%	2.5	16.4	11.9	46.3	22.9	100
Group mean	3.19							

Source: Researcher survey data (2020).

Tourism benefits to local residents emanates from hotels, lodges, camping facilities and other sectors, 46.3% of respondents are not agreed and 41.8% of respondents are agreed the mean (2.98). The result shows, tourism has not beneficiary to the majority of residents. The type of benefits that residents get from tourism affects their perception towards tourism development were significantly very smaller than who are disagreed. According to the researcher filed observation, on the study area, tourist facilities are not established since it is the main challenge. Likewise, the government bodies did not give priorities for this area. Due to this the visitor's interest for long period length of stay is short. That is way the local residents are not making the expected benefits gained from tourism. The data obtained from the key informant R-01 as follows:

“The volume and type of benefits received is not equitable, there are a problem accessing benefits as individual's effort and tourists are always raise questions about facilities to spend their money as they want. The government can't establish the facilities as promised to establish lodges, health centers and camping areas.so some tourists are suggested every time about facilities, while relocating the local community.

According to Sewnet Tesfaye (2017) tourism opens the chance to have interaction with the local people to rising the use of opportunities in terms of establishing restaurants, hotels, resorts, transportations, recreations, domestically created food things, domestically created handicrafts, native recreations, native ethnic-cultural shows and native different services offered to tourists. Likewise, tourism creates new markets for local products, 48.2% of respondents are not agreed and 39.8% of respondents are agreed. The result shows slightly difference between agreed and disagreed groups, however the key informants R04 as follows;

“The conservation area project generates new income for the community, for example, mule rent and getting money by carrying tourist luggage, tracking with tourists, Bajaj rents. Motor cycle service but the problem is clear benefit sharing mechanisms among the community. Similarly, the government does not give an emphasis of tourist facilities on the conservation area, therefor it does not enable the local community to serve more local products because tourist is not styed long period of time”.

As the researcher filed observation about the above assumptions, there are private Bajaj rental groups around the conservation area. The way they rented is high price, for example for one-way ETB 180.00 for less than 9 kilometers approximately. Such community-based conservation area projects operators are unfamiliar with how operate a tourism business and they didn't know how to manage the finance flow, monitoring and evaluation, market access (Diego *et al.*, 2016). On the other hand, MGCA tourism is important for job creation opportunities to the local community, 63.7% of the majority of respondents agreed. To cross-checking the statement that MGCA's tourism is important for job creation opportunities to local residents with the key informants. According the key informant of R-01;

“Directly and indirectly More than 135 youths are involved in different activities and 41 youths are employed as a community scout. The conservation area is advantage for job opportunity local community to offer local handmade artifacts, mule renting. However, the community awareness about the conservation area tourism is now very challenged to the conservation management staff.

When residents are actively involved in conservation process decision making, tourism development will achieve the proposed objectives and tourism development should be achieved through resident's energetic participation in the process at all levels to motivating economic growth through tourism expenditures and providing jobs and market for local goods (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005). On the other hand, the conservation area allows residents to participate in mule renting and other activities, 47.3% of respondents are not agreed and 46.3% of respondents are agreed. The result shows small proportion of respondents are not agreed. The data obtained from the key informant of R-04;

As the responsible experts, all the conservation area management staffs encouraging and give training to the local community how to provide mule renting and other related products for tourists and how the local community can generate benefits. However, the local community representatives are assigned to control unethical activities related to benefit sharing among the community members like bribery is cause of conflict: - if a guide, and mule renters are assigned.

Likewise, the issue of benefit sharing between the community is a sensitive one, the problem of bureaucracy and corruption are one of the sources of grievance and conflict in community-based conservation area (Iori, 2012). Furthermore, tourism brings the establishment of

infrastructure like road, health center, water supply, 45.7% majority of respondents are not agreed and the mean (2.96). As the researcher field observation, the conservation area is as recently established area, there is no tourist facilities, infrastructures and professional services at all. It is similar with the development of tourism in Ethiopia has not going far and were challenged by lack of investment, absence of tourist infrastructure, dominance of agricultural sector, food insecurity, poor health, and hygiene conditions (Yabebal, 2010 & Amare, 2012). Likewise, promotion of tourism activity diversifies and expands the local economy, about 69.2% of respondents are agreed. According to key informant of R-04;

Good measures have been put in place to promote the consecration area tourism become a popular tourist destination to attracting international and domestic tourists so as to improve the communities' economy through tourism venture. Further to link residents with potential tourists and to announcing traditional tourism products in and around mount gunna.

To conclude the above arguments, about 53.55% (group mean 3.19) of the respondents are not agreed with the benefits from the study area tourism development. However, about 46.45% of respondents are agreed. Though, the majority of respondents not interested about the conservation area tourism benefits. In the contrary, the key informants said that, even if the benefit is not much enough, the local community getting a certain amount of benefits from the conservation area tourism development. In addition, asper the researcher flied observation point of view there is no satisfied benefits from the conservation area due to lack of facilities and infrastructures.

4.6. Community Cost-Incurred and Their Perception for Tourism Development

Tosun & timothy (2008;12) stated that tourism had economic benefits to the community, but frequently it created sociocultural, psychological environmental costs to the local residents. Yet, cost and benefits have not constantly been shared equally among the shareholders because of disconnection between the community and tourism (Akudugu & Mahama, 2011). The table 4.5 shows the frequency and percentage of the respondent's respond for each point that evaluate the communities 'cost-incurring due to the conservation area.

Table 4.6 Respondents' Cost-incurred

Item	Five-point Likert scale							
	Mean		1	2	3	4	5	total
Conservation area poses a challenge to expansion of farming areas	3.59	F	8	42	9	106	36	201
		%	4.0	20.9	4.5	52.3	17.9	100
Communities are blocked to collecting firewood. Local remedies,	3.81.	F	6	26	17	102	50	201
		%	3.0	12.9	8.5	50.7	24.9	100
Community enforced to relocate from their resident	3.66	F	6	43	11	93	48	201
		%	3.0	21.4	5.5	46.3	23.9	100
Community are affected by wild animals like: Predation, crop riding	3.69	F	11	38	8	88	56	201
		%	5.5	18.9	4.0	43.8	27.9	100
Group mean	3.68							

Source: Researcher survey data (2020).

MGCA possess a challenge to the community due to expansion of farming, about 70.2% of respondents agreed the mean (3.59). This result shows that the majority of respondents are agreed with the statement above, that residents refrain from free land uses for agricultural activities as previously used. Similarly, Henock (2012) stated that human caused issues are the most essential challenges of the conservation area tourism development. The reality is not different in Ethiopia we seen from in other parts of the world), the question of lands for grazing, farming and fuel consumption is highly threatened in the high lands of Ethiopia particularly at mount gunna area (ORDA, 2012). For, the community are blocked from collecting firewood, about 75.6% of respondents are agreed mean (3.81). The result show that highest number of respondents are agreed with the statement. To correspond with the key informant of R -02;

“Most of the local community depends and adapted free natural resource uses based on the nature of the area and it takes long time to change perception and attitudes of the local community by until they get enough alternative livelihood from tourism activities like semen mountain communities”.

Before the conservation area is protected, the community were collected charcoal woods, local remedies, cutting plants for constructing houses hunting wild animals was free benefits but now it is prohibited such kinds of activities.so locals are expected

such like amounts of benefits from conservation area tourism activities as a compensation.

Salazar (2012) stated that if the community is not getting access to the use of natural resource and land uses there will be conflict among the community and between the area managers. In addition, most of 70.2% of respondents are agreed that communities could be enforced to relocate from their residences because of the conservation. Josh (2018) studied, community perspective to sustainable tourism development at resettled site of debark in Simien mountain national park.

Yosef (2015) studies the attitudes and perceptions of the local community towards benefits and conflicts they get from conservation of the Bale Mountains National Park and Mount Nyala (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*), the author's finding indicates that relocation of the local community has negatively affect the relationship of the park authority and the community because it had been done by force. Finally, about 71.7% of respondents agreed that community is affected by wild animals like, Predation, crop riding. The result shows the highest numbers of respondents agreed and Data obtained from the key informant of R-03;

The local government have a plan to reconcile that communities are faced in different challenges how they benefited from tourism development ventures and by other mechanisms despite, the communities are not patient they are very hot to get something eastly ways. The government and concerned stakeholders are trying to solve the local communities' benefit through time.

Wagnew (2016) studied on Borena Saynt National Park in danger of irreversible loss and community-based ecotourism as a panacea. The author stated that human to wild life conflict has increased due to population pressure on the wildlife areas.

To summarize, about 71.9% (group mean 3.68) of the respondents agreed that, community is confronted in different issues due to the conservation area. Hence, the majority of respondents, believed that, the community cost-incurred and face other problems like wild animals, crop raiding, resized of free grazing and collecting charcoal wood.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusions

Conservation area tourism is another form of tourism development and has become the fastest growing interest in tourism industry. Now days, it is getting high attention in the world for education, conservation of natural resources, and appreciation of cultures. CBCA tourism development offers many opportunities and benefits for local communities however, there are many challenges to achieve such kinds of CBCA.

Mount Gunna Conservation Area is a right place to development community-based tourism with its authenticity feature and panoramic views. MGCA and its environs are endowed with the attraction of impressive features such as broad altitudinal range, geological and topographic setup catered diverse biological resources, scenic features with unique endemic fauna and flora species associated with the Afro-alpine and afro- Mountain ecosystems, many springs, and perennial Rivers which are impressive for tourism development.

The local communities are divided with regards to their perceptions and views towards MGCA for tourism development and Communities' awareness and their participation on conservation area is good. However, the type of participation does not encourage them economically, effective participation requires thoughtful and specific community participation and communication policy between local community and the conservation area management with regard to tourism development.

Nearly similar proportion of the communities has negative perceptions towards the conservation area since the revenue generated from tourism activities are very minimal. Due to the relocation and alternative livelihoods there is an absence of tangible benefits could be an issue of leading to the illegal activities that causes antagonism between the area management and community, later creating negative perceptions but lower proportion of community members have positive attitude towards MGCA tourism development.

The study result confirmed that, there are a number of challenges and threats for tourism development at MGCA, because of serious environmental degradation, society conflict between the woredas, high level conflict of interest among the community representatives, agricultural expansion, encroachment, killing of wild animals and attacks of wild animals.

Low level of community voluntarism to evacuate the conservation area and lower level of sense of ownership and low promotional activity to tourism development, communities are exposed to economic losses due to damages caused by wild animals like, Crop-raiding, refrain accessing free resources as influencing factors of communities to have negative perceptions for MGCA.

According to Tosun (2006) typology of community participation approaches in tourism, on Mount Gunna conservation area top-down, participation approach is applied. However mostly both bottom-up; active participation; direct participation in decision making, authentic participation; self-planning and participation in implementation and sharing benefits of the community is a proposed alternatives and feedback.

In general, according to the study findings, the local community have an awareness and similarly they have good participation on the conservation area. However, the type of tourism benefits generated from the conservation area is very low and it can lead them to have negative perceptions.

5.2 Recommendations

Tourism has a potential to generate foreign exchange earnings, create local employment opportunities, promote environmental awareness, and it provide incentives for the conservation and sustainable management of public and private lands. The study showed that, Mount Gunna Conservation Area has a variety of opportunities with sufficient resources which could be make a focal point for tourism development. Therefore, the following points are recommended to improve MGCA and its contribution for tourism development.

- ❖ Even if, MGCA gifted with a variety of fauna and flora life, protection and conservation of those abundant natural resources should be refrain from any illegal activities of local community.
- ❖ Community conflict resolution over resource utilization should implement, in order to conserve MGCA the area management staffs should establish strict rules and regulations in line with Zonal administrative to prohibit the illegal activities of over grazing, deforestation and settlement for the reduction which is caused by high demand of fuel wood consumption.
- ❖ The govt, should expand infrastructures. Roads, Health centre, Promotion, etc

- ❖ Private stockholders should establish facilities: eco-friendly accommodations and lodges, which benefits communities.
- ❖ Local govt should develop innovative Marketing strategy and better tourism promotion.
- ❖ Tourism experts should create awareness of the community tourism as an alternative income.
- ❖ Code of conduct of the conservation area tourism site should be organize.
- ❖ Community conflict resolution over resource utilization should implement.
- ❖ Carful community inclusive Mgt approaches is the best assumption to achieving the tourism and community development respectively on the study area.
- ❖ Integrated management approach is needed (Locals, Govt, NGOs).
- ❖ Still the community is not beneficial, the area mgt should chance and promote residents to participate in tourism development and to feel as a sense of ownership to administering it.
- ❖ Skilled management staff is needed to create residents' awareness and address their benefits to reshape their negative perceptions on conservation area of tourism development.
- ❖ Considering the community perception, education can help to create more understanding how to conserve their environment and tourism development with its impacts.
- ❖ The MGCA management staffs should have put in place control procedures to help minimize losses on residents with a view to promote positive perceptions to the conservation area tourism.

5.3 Future Research Direction

This study focused on the assessment of community perception towards Mount Gunna Community-Based Conservation Area for tourism development. Thus, the researcher hops that the result of this thesis could be help either the stake holders or the new researchers to design and conduct further researches in Mount Gunna Conservation Area considering the following points.

The scope of this study is limited to community perceptions within community-based project therefore, further research should conduct on the benefit and cost-incurred of the community.

Study findings suggest that, currently tourism is not much benefited to residents living close to the area as poverty alleviation.

So, further research is required to realized and quantify the amount of benefits and costs in monetary terms. More investigation is must be done on the association of tourism and poverty mitigation meeting with the community level with emphasis on the poor and vulnerable members.

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APPENDIX 1: ENGLISH VERSION OF THE RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES



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

Overall Introduction

Questionnaires for the local community

Dear Respondent, I am Shambel Wondalem and currently, I am a post-graduate student undertaking a master degree in tourism management and development at Addis Ababa University. I would like to thank you in advance for taking the time to fill out this questionnaire. Your input will be a key to this thesis focused on the Perception of Local Community Towards Mount Gunna Conservation Area for Tourism Development.

The questioner has three major parts. Part one deals with the background of the respondent, Part two deals with mount Gunna conservation area value for tourism development and Part three is all about the overall Tourism. The questions don't take you more than 5 minutes to complete, so you are kindly requested to fill all the questions. Information gathered will be treated with utmost confidence. Your participation and contribution will be highly appreciated.

Remark:

Writing your name is not mandatory, and Please select an appropriate response category by ticking (✓) an appropriate choice against each question. Only one answer for each item.

Part.1. Section A: Respondent's Background Information:

1. Sex: - Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Age: 18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46-55 ☐ 56 and above
3. Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐
4. Educational: Illiterate ☐ , Read and write ☐ , High School ☐ , Degree/Diploma ☐ Masters and Above ☐
5. Your Occupation? Agriculture ☐ Trade ☐ Tourism ☐ Government employee ☐ Private employee ☐ If other please specify-----
6. Do you have experience in tourism related activities? 1.yes 2, no. if yes, please explain ----
--
7. Which Kebele you are living? Soras ☐ Date Giorgis ☐ Moksh ☐

Part 2: This section consists of the tools that help to assess the Perceptions of Local Community Towards Mount Gunna Conservation Area for Tourism Development. please read/listen the statements and explain or rate your degree of agreement by ticking (✓) the corresponding numbers and value:

Where: strongly disagreed (1), disagreed (2), Neutral (3), Agree (4), Strongly Agree (5).

Concept note A: - Community Awareness	Degree of opinion				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Mount Gunna conservation area protected for the purpose of tourism development.					
2. Communities are well aware about Mount Gunna conservation area as it is important for tourism development.					
3. Tourism is other means of income to the local community.					
4. Gunna conservation area is more important for agriculture development.					
5. The local Community warmly welcome visitors in the area.					
6. The local community generates economic benefits from tourism income, by getting employment opportunities.					
7. Conflict resolution mechanism is well practicing by the community in mount gunna conservation area.					
Concept not B. Community participation	1	2	3	4	5
8. The local community shows the interest to support the conservation area for tourism activity.					
9. Participation of the community in tourism related decisions is a must for successful tourism development.					
10. The local communities participate meetings organized by government					

11.The local Communities have an opportunity to be involved in tourism development.					
12. The local community provides financial support for tourism development					
13.The local community are concerned about establishing tourism service provider association around mount gunna.					
Concept not C: -Community's Benefits	1	2	3	4	5
14. Tourism benefits to locals due the hotels, lodges, camping facilities and other industries established through tourism.					
15.Tourism creates new markets for local products Such as, vegetables, fruits. Local vodka, handcrafts					
16. Mount gunna conservation area tourism activity is important for job creation opportunities to the local community.					
17. Gunna conservation area allows the locals to participate in mule and other renting activities					
18.Tourism brings the establishment of infrastructure like road, health center, water supply.					
19. promotion of tourism activity diversifies the local economy					
Concept not D: Local Community costs incurred	1	2	3	4	5
20. Mount Gunna conservation area poses a challenge to the local community due to expansion of farming areas					
21. The local communities are blocked from collecting firewood from the conservation area.					
22.The community could be enforced to relocate from their resident because of the preservation of the conservation area.					
23. The community are affected by wild animals like: Predation, crop riding					



Addis Ababa University
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SEEK WISDOM, ELEVATE YOUR INTELLECT AND SERVE HUMANITY !

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

Key Informant Interview Confirmation Letter

March, 2020

Dear, Interviewees,

Thanks for agreeing to be part of the interviewee. I appreciate your willingness to participate on the topics of to study the community's Perception Towards Mount Gunna Conservation Area for Tourism Development. Then please answer the questions below in a responsible manner.

Date of Interview: ----- Sex: Male----- Female-----Title-----Position-----

Educational level: -----Year of work experience in this sector: -----

1. What kinds of Tourism activity have been practicing in and around Mount Gunna Area?

2. In your opinion, please explain the local community's awareness for tourism development at this area?

3. As an expert, how do you explain the local communities to participates in tourism development?

4. please explain, Do the local communities are benefits from tourism development?

--

5. In your view, do you think that the local communities are currently facing from the conservation area?

Please explain what are the major challenges and what kinds of counter measure is taking to alleviate those challenges?

Please if you have ideas you want to add?

Thank you

Appendix 2: Amharic Version of the Research Questionnaires



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የአካባቢ ልማት ጥናት ሙከራ

የቱሪዝም አስተዳደር እና ልማት ፕሮግራም

ለጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ አካባቢ ነዋሪዎች የተዘጋጀ:-

እኔ ሻምበል ወንዳለም በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በቱሪዝም አስተዳደር እና ልማት የድህረ-ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን በአሁኑ ሰዓት በጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ ላይ የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ግንዛቤ አመለካከት ለቱሪዝም እድገት ያላውን ሚና በተመለከተ ጥናት ለማድረግ ስለሆነ፤ የእናንተ የመረጃ ትብብር ለጥናቱ ግባዓት ወሳኝ እንደመሆኑ መጠን ይህንን መጠይቅ ለመሙላት ጊዜያቸውን ስለሰጣችኋችኋል በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መረጃ:-

ስምዎን መጻፉ አስገዳጅ አይደለም፤ ለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ አግባብ የሆነውን ምርጫ በመምረጥ (✓) እሚለውን ምልክት በማስቀመጥ ተገቢውን ምላሽ ይምረጡ እንዲሁም ለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ አንድ መልስ ብቻ ይስጡ።

ክፍል ሀ: የተሳታፊዎች ግላዊ መረጃ፤

1. ያታ: - ሀ. ወንድ ☐ ለ. ሴት ☐

2. ዕድሜ: - ሀ. 18-25 ☐ ለ. 26-35 ☐ ሐ. 36-45 ☐ መ. 46-55 ☐ ሠ. ከ 56 በላይ ☐

3. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ ሀ. ያላገባ/ች ☐ ለ. ያገባ/ች ☐ ሐ. የተፋታ/ች ☐

4. የትምህርት ደረጃ-- ሀ. ያልተማረ/ች ☐ ለ. ማንበብና እና መፃፉ ☐ ሐ. የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ☐ መ. ኮሌጅ ☐ ረ. ዩኒቨርሲቲ እና ከዛ በላይ ☐

5. የገቢ ምንጭ? ሀ. በእርሻ ☐ ለ. በንግድ ☐ በቱሪዝም ☐ መ. የግል ስራ ☐ የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ ☐ ረ. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ -----

6. ከቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴ ጋር ተያያዥነት ያለው የስራ ልምድና ተሞክሮ አለዎት? 1. አወ :

2 የለኝም፣ ቁ1. አዎ ከሆነ መልሰው እባክዎን ያብራሩ-----

7. የትኛው ቀበሌ ነዋሪ ነወት? ሀ. ሶራስ ☐ ለ. ዳትጊዮርጊስ ☐ ሐ. ሞኮሽ ☐

ክፍል 2- የጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ ቁልፍ የመለኪያ ነጥቦች:-

ይህ ክፍል የጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ቦታ ለቱሪዝም ልማት አስፈላጊነት እና አሥተዋጽዖውን ለመለካት የሚረዱ መሰረታዊ መጠይቆች እና በጥያቄው ውስጥ የተካተቱት መሰረታዊ ሃሳቦችም ፣ ተፈጥሮአዊ፣ ባህላዊ እና ታሪካዊ፣ መሠረተ ልማቶች ፣ የቱሪዝም መገልገያዎች ፣ የሰው ሀብት እና የህብረተሰብ ግንዛቤን ያካትታል። እንዲሁም የአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ግንዛቤ፣ የማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ፣ ጥቅማጥቅሞች እና ችግሮችን ለመዳሰስ ነው። ስለሆነም እባክዎን መግለጫዎቹን ያንብቡ እና ወይም ያዳምጡ እና (✓) እሚለውን ምልክት በማድረግ የስምምነትዎን ደረጃ ይስጡ። ስለሆነም:- በጣም አልስማማም (1) ፣ አልስማማም (2) ፣ ሀሳብ አልሰጥም (3) ፣ እስማማለሁ (4) ፣ በጣም እስማማለሁ (5) የሚሉትን አማራጮች በመቀም ተገቢውን ይምረጡ፤

ሀ: - የማህበረሰብ ግንዛቤን በተመለከተ	የሀሳብ ደረጃዎች				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. የጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ እንዲጠበቅ የተደረገው ለቱሪዝም ልማት ዓላማ ነው።					
2. ህብረተሰቡ የጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ ለቱሪዝም ልማት አስፈላጊ ስለመሆኑ በደንብ ግንዛቤ አላቸው።					
3. ቱሪዝም ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ተጨማሪ የገቢ ምንጭ ሆኗል።					
4. የጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ አካባቢ ለእርሻ ልማት በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው።					
5. የጉና ተራራ አካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ወደ ጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ቦታ የሚመጡ ጎብኝዎችን በደስታ እየተቀበለ ነው።					
6. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ የስራ ስምሪት ዕድሎችን በማግኘት ከቱሪዝም ገቢ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥቅሞችን እያገኝ ነው ።					
7. በጉና ትራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ አካባቢ ከቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴ ጋር በተያያዘ የሚፈጠሩ አለመገባባቶችን በውይይት የመፍታት ባህል እየዳበረ ነው።					
ለ. የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎዎች	1	2	3	4	5
8. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ለቱሪዝም አገልግሎት እየዋለ የሚገኘውን ጥብቅ ስፍራ ለመደገፍ ፍላጎት አላቸው።					

9. የአካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ ከቱሪዝም ጋር በተያያዘ በሚወሰኑ ውሳኔዎች ላይ እንዲሳተፉ መደረጉ ለአካባቢው ቱሪዝም እድገት አስፈላጊ ነው።					
10. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ከቱሪዝም ልማት ጋር እና መሰል ጉዳዮች ተያይዞ በመንግስት በሚዘጋጁ ስብሰባዎች ላይ ንቁ ተሳትፎ ያደረጋሉ።					
11. የጉና ተራራ ማህበረሰብ በአካባቢው የቱሪዝም ልማት የመሳተፍ እድል አለው					
12. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ለቱሪዝም ልማት በገንዘብ፣ በሃሳብ እና በጊዜ ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ።					
13. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ በጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ቦታ ዙሪያ የቱሪዝም አገልግሎት አቅራቢ ማህበር በመመስረት ሂደት በንቃት እየተሳተፉ ነው።					
ሐ: -የማህበረሰብ ጥቅሞችን በተመለከተ	1	2	3	4	5
14. በቱሪዝሙ አማካይነት በተቋቋሙ መገልገያዎች ሆቴሎች፣ ማረፊያዎች ፣ ካምፕ እና ሌሎች ኢንዱስትሪዎች ምክንያት የአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ተጠቃሚ ናቸው።					
15. ለጉና አካባቢ ነዋሪዎች ቱሪዝም እንደ የእጅ ሥራዎች፣ አትክልቶች፣ ፍራፍሬዎች ላሉ አካባቢያዊ ምርቶች አዳዲስ የገበያ እድሎችን ይፈጥራል።					
16. በጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ አካባቢ የቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴ ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ የሥራ ዕድል በመፍጠር ግለሰቦች ተጠቃሚ እየሆኑ ነው።					
17. በጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ የቱሪዝም መኖሩ ነዋሪዎች በቅሎ እና በሌሎች የኪራይ እንቅስቃሴዎች ላይ እንዲሳተፉ አስችሏቸዋል።					
18. ቱሪዝም ለጉና አካባቢ ማህበረሰብ እንደ መንገድ፣ የጤና ማዕከል ፣ የውሃ አቅርቦት መስረተ ልማት እንዲስፋፉ በማደረጉ በኩል ከፍተኛ ጥቅም እየሰጠ ነው።					
19. በጉና ተራራ አካባቢ የቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴን ማስተዋወቅ የአካባቢውን ምጣኔ ሃብት እድገት አማራጮችን እንዲኖሩ በማደረግ ጥቅም አለው።					
መ: የማህበረሰቡ ችግሮች/ተገዳሮቶች	1	2	3	4	5
20. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ በጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ ምክንያት የእርሻ ቦታዎችን ማስፋፋት እንዳይችሉ እንቅፋት ሆኖባቸዋል።					
21. የአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ከጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፈራ የማገዶ እንጨት እና የባህል መዳሀኒቶችን እንዳይጠቀሙ ተከልክለዋል።					
22. በጉና ተራራ ጥብቅ ስፍራ ምክንያት የአካባቢው ህብረተሰብ ከመኖሪያ ቦታው እንዲለቅ ተገዷል።					
23. የጉና ተራራ አካባቢ ህብረተሰብ በዱር እንስሳቶች የሰብል፣ የቤት እንስሳት እንዲሁም በሰው እና በአጠቃላይ በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት እየደረሰበት ነው።					



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

Key Informant Interview Confirmation Letter

March, 2020

Dear, Interviewees,

Thanks for agreeing to be part of the interviewee. I appreciate your willingness to participate on the topics of to investigate the community's Perception Towards Mount Gunna Conservation Area for Tourism Development. Then please answer the questions below in a responsible manner.

Date of Interview: ---- Sex: Male----Female----Title-----Position----Educational level: --- work experience in this sector: -----

1. What is tourism mean to you? and What kinds of tourism resources in mount Gunna area? can you explain? What kinds of tourism activity have been practicing?

2.in your opinion, how do you understand the perceptions of local community for tourism development at this area?

If positive, what are the key indicators

If negative, what are the key causes?

3. as you are an expert, do the local community to participates in tourism development? -----
--if yes in what way? ----- If no, why? -----

4. Do the local community are benefits from the conservation area tourism development? -----
IF yes. please explain -----

if no what obstacles restrain the local community to get benefit? -----

5. What are the major challenges of the local communities' face from the conservation area and tourism development? -----what kinds of counter measure is taking to alleviate those challenges

Thank you

APPENDIX. 3. OBSERVATION CHECKLISTS

Checklist about the applicability of the local community perception on MGCBCA.

No	Tools	Applicable (√)	Not applicable (×)	Remark
1	MGCBCA for Tourism Development			
	list of Fauna and flora life forms			
	list of cultural attraction /festivals			
	Situation related to its topography			
	local products /their traditional			
2	Challenges/ threats for MGCBCA Tourism Development			
	Free grazing			
	killing of animal			
	Deforestation			
	Tourist infrastructure/facilities			
	Lack of community integration			
	Availability of skilled mgt staffs			

APPENDIX 4: - INTERVIEW CODE

Code	Organization	Position	Location	Date of interview
R-01	Gunna Worda culture and tourism office	Head	Gunna Worda	March,18/ 2020
R-02	Fareta Worda culture and tourism office	Head	Farta Worda	March,18/ 2020
R-03	MGCA security office	Head	Debretabor	March,18/ 2020
R-04	Depredator culture tourism department	Head	Debretabor	March,18/ 2020
Total			4	

APPENDIX 5: - PHOTOS WITH KEY INFORMANTS



Figure 5:1 Researchers with South Gondar zone culture and tourism office head.

Source: Researcher (march,2020)



Figure 5.3. Researcher with Farta Worda culture and tourism office head.

Source: Researcher (march,2020)



Figure 5.4. Researcher with Gunna Community Conservation Area Security office head.

Source: Researcher (march,2020).



Figure 5.5. Researcher with gunna Byemeder Worda culture and tourism office head.

Source: Researcher (march,2020).



Figure 5.6 Researcher with conservation area scouts.

Source: researcher(march,2020).



Figure 5.7 Researcher filed visit (March,2020).

HEARFULL THANKS TO ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

June, 2020