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Community Based Ecotourism Development: The Case of Guassa in North Shewa, Ethiopia

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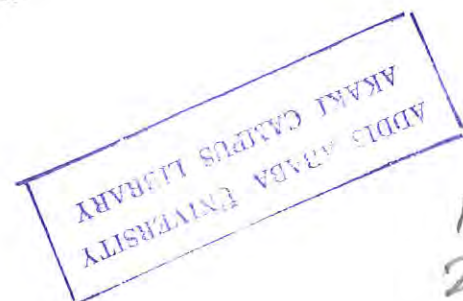
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Abstract

Community Based Ecotourism Development: The Case of Guassa in North Shewa, Ethiopia

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Addis Ababa University, 2012

The study aims at assessing the prospect of community based ecotourism development in and around the Guassa Community Conservation Area and the establishment of alternative source of livelihood for local people. The Guassa area and its surrounding are endowed with natural, cultural, historical and religious tourism resources. The study is descriptive in its design and used both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Interview and Questionnaire were used as an instrument for data gathering. Interview was undertaken with government officials, NGO official and expert and, with three local community representatives. The three Kebeles of Guassa were chosen using purposive sampling because of the fact that they are immediate neighbor to GCCA and hence, 150 questionnaires were administered proportionally to the household numbers in each kebeles. However, out of the distributed questionnaires only 125 questionnaires were valid and ready to be used for analysis. The perspectives of the MoCT, EWCA and some Tour Operation agencies were uncovered through questionnaires, for each of them five questionnaire were administered and all the returned were used in the analysis. Frequency, percentage, average mean, One Way-ANOVA and independent t-test are used to analyze quantitative data.

The findings revealed that food insecurity is commonplace in the study area. The local people reliance over the conservation area's resources has been increasing and the area size is also dwindling from time to time. On the other hand, the local people Level of awareness about CBET are low. In addition, the local capacity in relation with the conservation and CBET development is also low even though there is inadequate training offered by government and NGOs. In general, tourism is not yet considered as an alternative source of income. In addition, the challenges for CBET development apart from low awareness level about CBET and low capacity, poor infrastructure, poor tourism facilities were also identified as challenges in the study area.

Key words: *Community Based Ecotourism (CBET), alternative livelihood and Guassa Community Conservation Area (GCCA)*

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- CBET**- Community Based Ecotourism
- CBNRM**- Community Based Natural Resource management
- CBT** – Community Based Tourism
- CSA**- Central Statistic Agency
- EPRDF**- Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
- EWCA**-Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
- EWCP**- Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Program
- EWNHS**- Ethiopian Wildlife Natural History Society
- GCCA**-Guassa Community Conservation Area
- MoCT** –Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- NGO**-Non-Governmental Organization
- TIES**- The International Ecotourism Society
- UNEP**- United Nations Environmental Program
- UNESCAP**- United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific
- UNWTO** – United Nations World Tourism Organization
- WCED**- World Commission on Environment and Development
- WTO**- World Tourism Organization
- WTTC**- World Travel and Tourism Council
- WWF**-World Wildlife Fund

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1. Background

Tourism is an activity that has become the largest industries in the world. The industry has been growing so fast throughout the world. The numbers of international arrivals were roughly around 25 million in the 1950's. This number had doubled around thirty times within half a century, consequently the number of international tourists were tallied over 700 millions in 2003 (Holden, 2005). According to UNEP (2005), tourism has been growing by around 25% within a decade. It also constitutes 10 % of the world's economic activities. Thus, it has been regarded as one of development strategies in many countries. Apart from other tourism merits, the economic valuation is the key factor which attracts many countries toward tourism industry. The desired benefits which would be accrued from tourism are frequently mentioned in many literatures. As Wearing and Neil (1999) asserted that tourism can generate employment, foreign currency and become catalyst for regional growth.

The international body named UNWTO produces numerically the tourism performance from global to country level every year. The WTO barometer advance released in 2011 showed that the year 2008 only exhibited that international tourism arrivals and receipts was 913 million and 939 billion USD respectively (WTO, 2011). It accounts for more than 10% of total employment



and 11% of global GDP in the world. The total tourist trips are predicted to increase to 1.6 billion by 2020 (WWF, 2011). Contribution of tourism to gross domestic product (GDP) estimated between 2 and 12% for developed countries, up to 40% for developing economies and up to 70 % for small islands (Asheley et al., 2007).

In the case of Ethiopia tourism has been increasing rapidly. As UNWTO demonstrated Ethiopia had received 330,000 tourists, in return the country had obtained 177,000,000 USD in 2007. However, its contribution to the national economy is still meager. For instance, the employment and GDP contribution of travel and tourism for Ethiopia in the year 2008 were 3.1% and 4.1% respectively ([www.estandardsforum.org/ Ethiopia/](http://www.estandardsforum.org/Ethiopia/) 2009). Tourism contribution to Ethiopia is estimated to supply twofold jobs and provide more than doubled GDP contributions in the year 2011 as compare to the year 2008. According to WTTC forecast, the employment contribution is estimated to be 2,198,000 jobs or 9.3% total employment (WTTC, 2011); whereas the GDP contribution is also projected to be 10.71 in Ethiopia in 2012 (WTTC, 2011).

Ethiopia has been known mainly by the historic-cultural destinations (Tekle Shanka, p. 2379), which are apparently offered for tourists, there are also some known and mostly undeveloped or undiscovered natural tourism resources which could compete with countries mainly offer their natural resources. On top of that, the local people who reside in and around the natural resources

would obtain socio economic benefits as well as get incentives to protect and conserve the resources. For the purpose of protection and conservation of the natural resources, a number of national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries, controlled hunting, (protected areas) are purposefully carved out in Ethiopia (World Bank, 2006). In addition, there are also some areas that are protected and conserved by the community. One of the fingers counted number of community conservation areas in Ethiopia is Guassa which is located north of Addis Ababa. Fortunately, it is the closest area which is endowed with afroalpine ecosystem sheltering wild life including endemics and exhibiting breath taking scenery. Though most of these natural resources possess the potential for community based ecotourism development, a few of them are designated as community based tourism sites.

This thesis will assess the prospect of community based ecotourism development and establishment of alternative means of livelihood in Guassa conservation area. Even though the area is endowed with endemic wild species and splendid scenic view, the area is not well known as a tourism destination. The pertinent component for CBET development is the availability of the distinct natural, cultural and historical tourism resources. Actually, this resource are available in Guassa area, but because of varies problems tourism is not yet become viable means of alternative livelihood and is not yet deemed as source of income for conservation activities. Moreover, the physical use of the resources by the community has put great danger on the sustainability and the survival of the intrinsic value of the natural resources. Therefore, in this

study while the challenges and opportunities of the area is being investigated for CBET development, the factors that are forcing the community to put extra pressure on the natural resources is being scrutinized.

1.2. Statement of the problem

In Ethiopia tourism industry has been increasing in terms of tourist arrivals and receipts. Even though the tourism sector is growing, the industry has not had a comprehensive policy for the last six decades. For instance, since the EPRDF has taken power in 1991, many development policies have been promulgated. In the case of tourism, it has not had a policy until 2009. This shows that tourism has been given little attention in those years, but when the tourism development policy had promulgated that can be interpreted as a shift of attitude among the politicians in the importance of tourism development in Ethiopia. However, there are still number of duties that could be addressed by the ministry of culture and tourism and its parastatal Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. Having a tourism development policy is not enough, since tourism is a big industry which requires number of policies, plans, and strategies that could suite with the newly emerging forms of tourism activities such as ecotourism.

Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing within the tourism sectors. Thus, many countries of the world have enacted ecotourism policies. For example, Kenya has issued ecotourism policy which

shows the commitment of the country to go hand in hand with the existing development trend. Therefore, Ethiopia should have an ecotourism development policy which can give guidelines for those involved in sustainable tourism development.

Like many parts of rural Ethiopia, the socio-economic conditions of Guassa people are susceptible for natural and manmade calamities. The fact that the people are engaged in subsistence agricultural activities, the aforementioned incidences can simply affect the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the community. In order to avert such unfortunate situations the people often resort to use the natural resource as coping strategies but not sustainably. This can affect the tourism resources of the area, since community based ecotourism is relied upon well protected and preserved natural attraction. However, the inability to protect the integrity of the biodiversity can possibly affect the well being of the natural resources and the consequent community based ecotourism development.

In the community conservation area of Guassa, because of the physical use of the natural resources, the people have been protecting and preserving the resources for centuries. In recent years, the demand for direct use of the resources has become increasing so that the pressure on them becomes severe. Absence of alternative means of livelihood has caused various problems in the area. Even though a tourism activity has started since 2008, tourism is not yet regarded as alternative means of livelihood. The communities have lacked capacity and understanding about

community based ecotourism development. The question of participation in the tourism development by the community is also another problem of the guassa conservation area.

In addition, rural communities are not only lacking the financial capability to establish tourism business but also lacking the awareness in the importance of tourism as a means for livelihood diversification and catalyst for development. This is why the natural resources have been continually degrading because of direct use. Therefore, there is a need to establish community based ecotourism so as to meet the demands of fellow human being and the natural resources.

Community based ecotourism development empowers the community to make the decisions in relation to any development within the tourism development activities. The core rewards of CBET can be; while the natural resources will be well protected, the cultural practices and traditions of the community will be revitalized. However, some community based ecotourism development has involved community for the sake of participation only.

Therefore, ecotourism development in the Guassa area can be a good means of alternative livelihood and development because it can diversify the economic basis of the people without disrupting the existing means of livelihoods, and creates new employment opportunities and assures the well being of the community and the natural resources. Unless such development is realized, the exacerbation of the natural resources and the increasingly shaky means of livelihood would continue.

1.3. Objective of the study

- The main objective of the study is to assess the prospect of community based ecotourism development and the establishment of sustainable form of livelihood for the people through tourism development in the study area

1.3.1 Specific objectives of the study

- To assess the potential tourism resources of the study area
- To identify the challenges for ecotourism development
- To assess the socio economic status and the extent of the local community reliance upon the conservation area and;
- To assess the community's awareness about community based ecotourism development and capacity building in the area

1.4. Research questions

1. What are the tourism potentials of the study area?
2. What are the challenges of ecotourism development in the area?
3. To what extent the community is dependent upon the resources of the conservation area?



4. How does the community perceive the community based tourism development?
5. What are the infrastructural, tourism facilities and services status on the way to and, in and around Guassa area?
6. Does the community have the capacity and level of awareness to participate in community based tourism development?

1.5. Significance of the study

- The research could contribute in providing information concerning community based ecotourism development to policy, strategy and development plan issues. It is also able to offer actions to be applied in the area where ecotourism development takes place.
- The information obtained from the community helps the stakeholders particularly the tourism product developer to see their weakness and can capitalize on those valuable information's as feedbacks.
- The study is able to provide relevant information regarding the current status of the community based tourism development, the conservation area and the socio economic conditions of the community. Possibly the pertinent stakeholders obtain valuable information to rely upon for substantiating their respective objectives and to achieve desirable outcomes for both the community and the conservation area.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study is limited to investigate the prospect of community based ecotourism development in the Guassa conservation area. It is a case study therefore; it focuses on the community conservation area of Guassa. This paper is delimited by community based ecotourism, the conservation area, alternative livelihood, and community capacity building issues.

1.7. Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is structured into five chapters. The first chapter includes the background information, statement of the problem and objectives of the study. The second chapter deals about pertinent literature review about community based ecotourism. The third chapter describes the methods employed in the study. In the fourth chapter, raw data are analyzed and the research findings are also discussed. Finally in the fifth chapter, conclusion is made and recommendations are also forwarded.

Chapter Two: Literature review

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Tourism and sustainability

Tourism is one of the rapidly growing industries across the world. It is logical to assume that most countries of the world can be either negatively or positively affected by tourism. On the one hand, tourism industry is regarded as generator of revenue and employment to the host country. On the other hand, tourism is also seen as an agent of distraction and alteration of tourist destinations. In order to minimize the tourism negative impacts this has led to the application of sustainability over tourism. The issue of sustainability has been paid attention and started to be raised with tourism in the 1980's. This is believed to have been the first engagement of the quest of sustainability with tourism (Weaver, 2006).

As Harris et al. (2002) indicated that the question of environmentally friendly development has become the concern of international organizations. The idea of sustainable development has been highly pronounced under the famous axiom called 'our common future' and a report under this title was released by World Commission on Environment and Development's Report (WCED, 1987).

The past unsustainable form of tourism commonly called mass tourism has been replaced with new form tourism development. The overt reason for the move to new form of tourism was likely the result of the so called mass tourism setbacks. These problems are clustered into environmental, social and cultural degradation, unequal distribution of financial benefits, the promotion of paternalistic attitudes, and even the spread of disease (Mowforth and Munt, 1998). Therefore, alternative form of tourism has emerged to deal with these problems (Mowforth and Munt, 1998). Ecotourism has come out as one out of the many kinds of alternative tourisms.

“... negative impacts of unmanaged tourism development on the environment and local cultures that gave rise to ecotourism in the 1980s and 1990s as an alternative set of principles and practices to harness tourism’s economic potential for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. During the last decade, ecotourism has emerged from small model projects demonstrating how tourism can be a catalyst for conserving nature and promoting the well-being of local peoples into a wider set of sustainable tourism principles...” (Christ et al, 2003: 7).

2.1.2. Ecotourism and conservation areas

Conservation of the natural areas has become at the forefront of public opinion. Where the occurrence of so many impacts over the natural resources such as loss of endangered species, the decline of natural rainforests, global warming and increasing land degradation are the main reasons that has caused the public to support conservation. Most interestingly, the ecotourism and nature tourism has concomitantly been growing with the increasing concern of conservation.

It is because ecotourism usually exists where protected and remote regions, areas of exceptional beauty, ecological interest and cultural importance are available (Wearing and Neil, 1999).

Wearing and Neil (1999) indicated that Ecotourism serves as a tool for conservation. They stated that societal and environmental benefits can be gained through ecotourism. While the social benefits can obtain from the number of visitors coming to the conservation area, the community in return tends to protect and conserve their environment so as to get sustainable economic benefits. Weaver (2006) also acknowledged that ecotourism has its genesis in conservation. Mai Hoa (2010) remarked that to realize successful ecotourism development the local people should also be trained and encouraged to join into the tourism activities.

According to Cater (1992), any form of tourism development to be truly sustainable it should meet the following prongs. *“First, the need of the host population in terms of improved living standards, in both short and long term; second, satisfy the demands of a growing number of tourists and continue to attract them , in order to meet the first aim; and last, safeguard the natural environment, in order to achieve both of the preceding aims.”* (Sandoval- Carballo, 1999: 5).

In the past the priority has given only to the conservation of the natural area without taking into consideration the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the local people (Weaver, 2006). However, this trend has been changed and the conservationists have started to take into

consideration the welfare of the local people. Watkins argued that the local people are no more perceive as a threat to the natural resources rather they are being taken as partners. The local people's wellbeing has also become the issue of conservationists (Watkins, 2002).

Conservationists have integrated the conservation with the economic wellbeing of the people. In order to achieve the amalgamation of conservation and economic development two things must be in place. Dinerstein et al. (1998) indicated that identification of economic benefits for the local people and economic incentives for the conservation of the biodiversity should be in position (Marnie et al., 2011).

Sustainable form of tourism is imperative for the conservation of biodiversity and the economic benefits for the local people. As stated at the publication of the Conservation International, the combinations of the biodiversity conservation with the improvement of rural livelihoods are the very concerns of ecotourism (Christ et al., 2003). In addition, (eco) tourism has been playing in bringing meager finance for conservation and offering local people with an economic incentive to protect biodiversity from other potentially more damaging forms of development such as logging, consumptive use of wildlife (Christ et al., 2003).

The facts that less developed countries are rich in biodiversity (USAID, 2009); nature tourism is becoming an important tool for generating employment and income. Similarly, the sustainable development and the protection of biodiversity of the natural sites can be realized through nature

tourism. However, for nature tourism/ ecotourism to be sustainable it should fulfill the environmental, social and economic requirements (Wunder, 1998).

2.1.3. Ecotourism

The definition for ecotourism has been delineated by many scholars and international organizations. But, to date the ecotourism definition is differed from one author to the other, from one organization to the other. Carballo Sandoval (1999) indicated that the term ecotourism even though it is widely used, there is lack of consensus on its meaning. For example, the ecotourism definition by Hector Ceballos-Lascurain, who was the one who purportedly coined the term ecotourism, and defines it as: *“a travel in natural and uncontaminated quiet natural areas having as specific object studying, admiring and enjoying watching their landscapes, animals and plants as any cultural manifestation (at the same time old and present) carried out in these areas”* (Ștefănică et al, 2010). On the other hand, [The] International Ecotourism Society defined ecotourism as *“responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local peoples”* (Stronza, 2001).

While the former definition stressed on the purpose of travel, the later emphasized on the outcome of the travel to natural areas. Anyway, this form of tourism has become one of the fastest growing segments of tourism activities. According to TIES, ecotourism has been growing 20% -34% per year in the 1990's (TIES, 2005).

Ecotourism / nature tourism was growing globally three times faster than the tourism industry as a whole in 2004 (TIES, 2005). The core frameworks of ecotourism are to protect the natural habitats, to maintain the cultural traits of the community and to assure the welfare of the people. This allures many developing countries to establish ecotourism destination in their natural conservation areas.

The protection of the environment and the wellbeing of the community can be entertained in harmonious fashion via ecotourism development. There are many reasons to establish ecotourism sites in many of the nature endowed countries, regions or places. Two of the many accentuated reasons for the selection of ecotourism were the aims to achieve both economic and ecological success. The economic benefit could be materialized through offering the attraction and the consequent expenditure accrued from the visitors' would be injected into the local communities to encourage stewardship and to change local practices. On the ecological side, since the economic valuations of the people are met, valuable habitats, populations and ecological processes are conserved (Marnie et al., 2011). Some has rejected this proposition of the dual benefits of ecotourism. For instance, Brandon (1996) argued that concomitant progress both conservation and socio economic objectives can be impossible to be attained.

The conference participants in Québec has pointed out that ecotourism as a notion has a lot to provide to the African development , through linking to the rural economy and maximize local

economic benefits from tourism. The African natural resource such as national parks, wildlife reserves and other protected areas should play a paramount role in encouraging local economic development (WTO, 2002). Sekercioglu (2002: 282) commented on community based conservation area in relation with ecotourism which reads as “Ecotourism can be a vehicle for community-based conservation if it is conducted with an emphasis on the well-being of local ecosystems and human communities.”

The contribution of ecotourism has been stated by many scholars. For example, Boo has identified the following goals of ecotourism. These are protection of the environment, economic sustainability, cultural integrity and enhancement, and educational value (Moinuddin and Begum, 2004). Ross and Wall (1990) also demonstrated that ecotourism aims at achieving protection of natural areas, production of revenue, education and local participation and capacity building.

Ecotourism is relied upon natural resources with its relatively undeveloped shape. Mostly ecotourism signifies a potentially low consumption use of natural resources, which may make sizeable economic benefits to the local people. Consequently, it may help to promote sustainable management of the resources (Jacobson and Figueroa- Lopez, 1994).

On the other hand, ecotourism has been also blamed for the destruction of pristine ecosystems. Some argued that the ecotourists are the ones who approach closely to the wildlife as wildlife

viewers and photographers so that they could disturb the fragile ecosystems or endangered or threatened wildlife. They further disclaimed that ecotourism cannot be perceived as benign and non consumptive use of natural resources (Jacobson and Figueroa- Lopez, 1994). In contrary to this, in southern Somoa which is located in southern Pacific Ocean, the ecotourists are actively involved and supported the local wildlife conservation efforts. They are also helping financially in a number of ecotourism destinations (Sooaemalelagi et al., 1996). Whether or not ecotourism can bring economic, social and [environmental] benefits to the community, the answer is subjected to place specific (Emily, 1999).

2.1.4. Community based ecotourism

The popularity of community based ecotourism has been associated with biodiversity conservation and economic benefits of the local people. Kiss (2004) has mentioned that conservation organizations have funded CBET because they consider CBET as a means of reducing local threats to biodiversity. So, while ecotourism depends on the attractive natural resources, the local people in return get benefits from ecotourism. At last, the money earned from ecotourism offers both an incentive for conservation and an economic option to destructive activities. For example, while USAID had more than hundred projects in support of biodiversity conservation in developing countries, World Bank had also funded more than fifty CBET

projects in Africa (Kiss, 2004). This proves that CBET envisions both biodiversity conservation and economic benefit for the local people.

Community based ecotourism is a kind of tourism which allows the community to manage and own the tourism enterprises. In addition, it serves as a juncture among conservation, business enterprises and community development (Australian Mekong Resource Centre University of Sydney, 2004). Stronza and Durham (2008) indicated that CBET has substantial merits concerning conservation and development goals. Jessica (2006) also stressed that the importance of community based ecotourism in empowering the local people concerning decision making toward resource management. Mai Hoa et al., (2010) postulated that community based ecotourism is apposite method to address poverty alleviation, natural conservation and economic growth. In areas where there are limited agricultural potentials, CBET has been considering as source for economic development and poverty alleviation (Kiss, 2004).

Denman has made the most accepted definition of CBET which he (2001) defines that community-based ecotourism as *“a form of ecotourism where the local community has substantial control over, and involvement in, its development and management, and a major proportion of the benefits remain within the community,”* (Miller 2008). Besides, community has been defined and characterized in many ways. But, the definition of community by Schmink (1999) is suit for this study and it goes;

“Community refers to a heterogeneous group of people who share residence in the same geographic area and access a set of local natural resources. The degree of social cohesion and differentiation, strength of common beliefs and institutions, cultural diversity and other factors vary widely within and among communities” Drumm and Moore (2005: 41)

From the Denman definition community based ecotourism one can clearly understand that the community is the center of the ecotourism development. It has emphasized the involvement the community from the beginning of the development phases till the provision of ecotourism services to visitors; the role of the host community is indispensable. For many years the development and conservation initiatives had excluded the community, now the approaches have changed and started to involve community as integral part in the conservation and development initiatives.

Participatory form of tourism such as community based tourism or community based ecotourism project have been established in many parts of Ethiopia. In many developing countries for establishing CBET the initiative has usually taken by NGOs so does in Ethiopia. For example, community based tourism at Meket, Chilamo, Adaba Dodola and others are of the projects spearheaded by NGOs (Chapman, 2003). Shaya community based river has also been a center for community based ecotourism development which was also devised and implemented with the cooperation of NGOs (Kebede, 2007).

2.1.5. Community Participation in Tourism Development

The concept of participation inception goes back to the 2nd half of the 20th century, but the modern one has been emerged in the 1970's. The issues that have been heralded such as the bottom-up planning approach, the importance of indigenous knowledge and the local people empowerment are given due attention through participation, though the practice and application of participation differs from one actor to the other (UNESCAP, 2009).

For many years, development endeavors has been using top down approaches. However, this eventually begins to lose its ground and gives way to the approach called 'people centered'. In this phrase the central idea is evolved around the participation of the local people in every aspect that can affect or shape their life. Even though there are many sham kind of participation, the true participation has been defined as "*Participation is involvement by a local population and, at times, additional stakeholders in the creation, content and conduct of a program or policy designed to change their lives. Built on a belief that citizens can be trusted to shape their own future, participatory development uses local decision making and capacities to steer and define the nature of an intervention.*" (Jennings, 2000: 1).

The participation of local people in tourism planning can enormously benefit themselves and the tourism industry as a whole. The first benefit is that the local people may be able to give great value for their resources so that the local people may be able to safeguard and uphold unique, valued local traits and tourism attractions. In addition, the community is also bestowed the power to decide over the social, cultural, economic and environmental factors. In general, the community's ability to participate in tourism planning can prepare the local people to produce the desirable and negate the undesirable (Pinel, 1999). Whenever, the empowerment has taken place, the tourism business and activities in the area would not be gloom.

Empowerment of local people in the tourism development can be demonstrated in many ways. There are four kinds of empowerment frameworks; these are recognized as economic, psychological, social and political empowerments. For instance, communities and development agencies utilize empowerment framework as a means to involve the community in ecotourism development. In general, empowerment has been defined as 'a process through which individuals, households, local groups, communities, regions and nations shape their own lives and the kind of society in which they live' (Sheyvens, 2002; France, 1997; quoted Hussin, 2006).

Local participation in ecotourism development is not only supposed to achieve the conservation and sustainable development goals but it can also be manifesting the benefits practically in the

lives of the community. For example, the host community must have substantial control of the activities that are taking place, and must have meet the demands of the people in terms of improved living standard both long and short term. If these are not taking place in the host community, it matters local participation as well as consequent community empowerment (Hussin, 2006).

It is also very essential the participation of the local people in tourism development. The involvement of the community in tourism development enables them to grasp in what aspect they are capable of accomplishing and what they can decide for themselves (Stronza, 2001). It is simple mean that the determination on the fate of the communities is resided in the hands of themselves.

2.1.6. Community Capacity building in tourism development

Community capacity building is one of the important components in tourism development. The capability of local communities to engage in tourism activities can be regarded as community capacity building. Scholars suggest that community capacity building can be utilized in three major tourism contexts namely organizational, community and individual levels.

Community capacity building faces hindrances to be successful in tourism development. Even though community capacity building has been discussed less frequently in tourism literatures, some scholars have seen the barriers of the community capacity building in tourism perspective.

The community capacity barriers in tourism are:

- Lack of community resources
- Lack of understanding of the policy process
- Lack of access to information
- Absence of community representation in the tourism decision-making process
- Relationship between government and local communities (Steven & Jennifer, 2002, quoted Aref et al., 2009).

As it has stated above, community capacity building has categorized into three contexts. The classification is also helpful to see the barriers community capacity building.

- Individual capacity barriers: Those barriers which include the lack of skill and knowledge and lack of leaders capable in tourism industry.
- Organizational capacity barriers: Those barriers which are usually associated with community organization, power structures, lack of external support, lack of expertise, elite domination, lack of an appropriate legal system, and lack of trained human resources.

- Community capacity barriers: Those barriers which are related to cultural factors which include limited cultural capacity of local people and lack of participation and their power in decision making in tourism development (Aref et al., 2009).

2.2. Conceptual framework

The figure shows factors that can influence the viability and sustainability of ecotourism development and categorized into four. Local Community perception may affect the tourism development either positively or negatively. Local participation and Local capacity have also influence the success and the failure of the development. Local livelihood can also influence the development. These all are seen through the community's point of view.

The figure also demonstrates that Ecotourism Policy and Guidelines have indispensable role for the success of the tourism development.

Government & development agencies and NGO's and conservation authorities have great role in the tourism development through offering supports. The supports can be seen in terms providing training, financial and technical assistances.

The figure presents that Infrastructure and Promotion may affect the success of the tourism development.

Community-based ecotourism projects, when properly managed, will lead to host and visitor satisfaction which will contribute to economic, socio cultural and environmental benefits.

Conceptual Framework

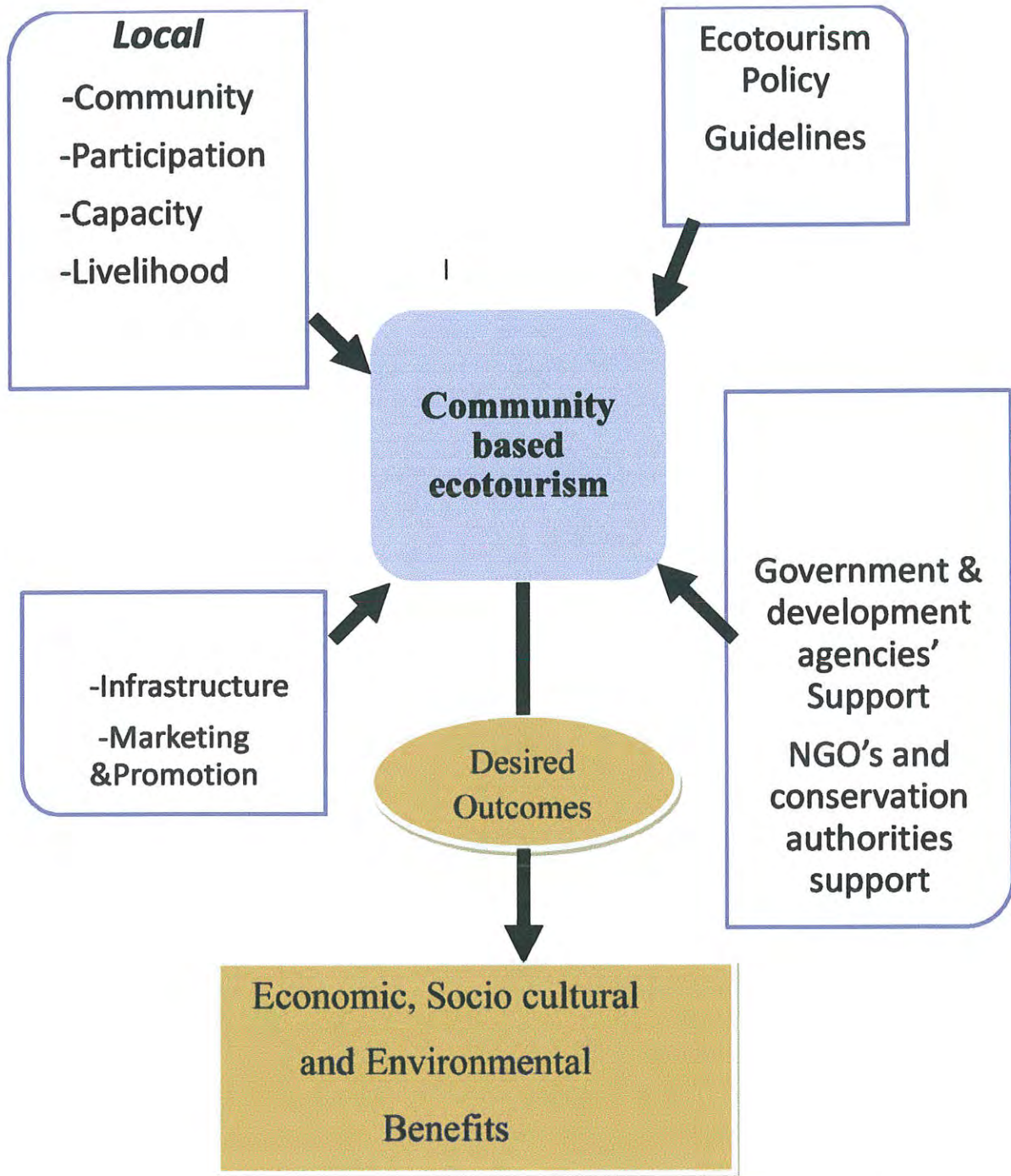


Figure.1: conceptual Framework

Chapter Three: Methods of the Study Area

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1. Location

The Guassa community conservation area is located in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia at latitude $10^{\circ} 0' 15'' - 10^{\circ} 27' N$ and longitude $39^{\circ} 45' - 39^{\circ} 49' E$. In administrative terms the area situates in the district of Gera-Keya Woreda of Menz of Amhara National Regional State in the North Shoa Zone. Menz lies 260 km north east of the national capital Addis Ababa, 132 km north of Debre Birhan. The total area of the Guassa is 111 km^2 , and its altitude ranges from 3200 to 3700m above sea level (Zealelem and Leader-Williams, 2005). This kind of altitude falls into the moist temperate zone which covers the Afro-alpine areas on the highest plateaus between 3,200 and 3,500 m; average temperatures are below $10^{\circ} C$ and annual rainfall averages less than 800 mm (EWNHS, 2006).

3.1.2. Flora and fauna

According to Zelalem and Leader-Williams (2005) “The Guassa area is rich in biodiversity and contains several endemic and threatened species of flora and fauna.” Just to mention a few Guassa (*Festuca*) grass and Cherefi (*Euryops pinifolius*) scrubs, Gibera (*Lobelia*

rhynchopetalum) are the most common plant, while on the mammals' side there are six species of rodents, chillada Baboon (endemic) and the afroalpine flagship species of the Ethiopian wolves are some of the animals of the Area. Most importantly, the area shelters more than hundred bird species. In Ethiopia 861 bird species has so far recorded of which 110 bird species have been recorded in Guassa area. Five out the 14 endemic birds of Ethiopia are found in the Guassa area. The western edge of the area is bounded by the Great Rift Valley; the place where the rift valley and the Guassa highlands converged that creates wonderful scenery (Theodros et al., 2003). Guassa is also a water catchment area, from which many stream emanates and flows down to the lower places of North Shewa. It also supplies water to two major river systems, the Abbay (Blue Nile) to the west and the Awash to the east (EWNHS, 1996). On the way to Guassa one can see the watershed which divides the two major river systems with its eyes catching view.

3.1.3. Socio economic conditions

According to the Ethiopian population census report of (2007), the total populations of North Shewa zone were tallied 1,839,089. Whereas, the Menz Gera Medir wereda has 102,420 the total number of the population of which only 11,049 have lived in urban and the rest 91,371 people lived in the rural areas (CSA, 2007). The average density of the population is 92 individuals per km². There were 34,348 households in the wereda. Approximately 99% of the population

belongs to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church while only 0.15% belonged to others (Theodros et al., 2003). Specifically, the people who inhabit in and around Guassa consist of nine Kebles, have user right over the conservation area (Guassa General Management Plan 2007-2012, 2007). According to the Agricultural Office of Menz, the total household in these kebeles is numbered 8640 households. The livelihood base of the community includes farming, cattle rearing and others.

3.1.4. Management of the Guassa Natural Resources

Guassa Community Conservation Area is one of the few remaining examples of high altitude Afroalpine ecosystem in Ethiopia. Guassa area has been under the focus of community-based natural resource management system known as “qero” for at least 400 years. This natural management system makes it one of the oldest known conservation areas in sub-Saharan Africa (www.guassa Area.org)

The Qero system had been used for the last several hundred years, since then it had been governed by the Abba Qeras. They were the land lords, who had the power to order the commoners. When Abba Qera announced the closure, nobody would collect the resources from Guassa (Zelalem and Leader-Williams, 2005). If anyone had got caught stealing the resources



during closure time, the convicted had been punished from losing its caught property like cattle to being ordered to bring unobtainable things (Zelalem and Leader-Williams, 2005).

During the Derg regime, the 1975 Agrarian Reform had abolished private and communal land and it also signaled the end of Qero traditional resource management system. Thus, compatible with the new government ideology, the peasant associations (kebeles) structures were formed and the newly created kebeles near to the Guassa area had also formulated A Guassa Committee to supervise the protection of the Guassa area. The responsibility and power to implement the bylaws over the guassa area had bestowed over the Guassa Committee. In general, the period after the agrarian reform the management of the Guassa area characterized by ineffective and very bureaucratic in nature (Zelalem and Leader-Williams, 2005).

Currently, the Guassa Area is conserved and protected under the elected community members and scouts (Guassa General Management Plan 2007-2012, 2007).

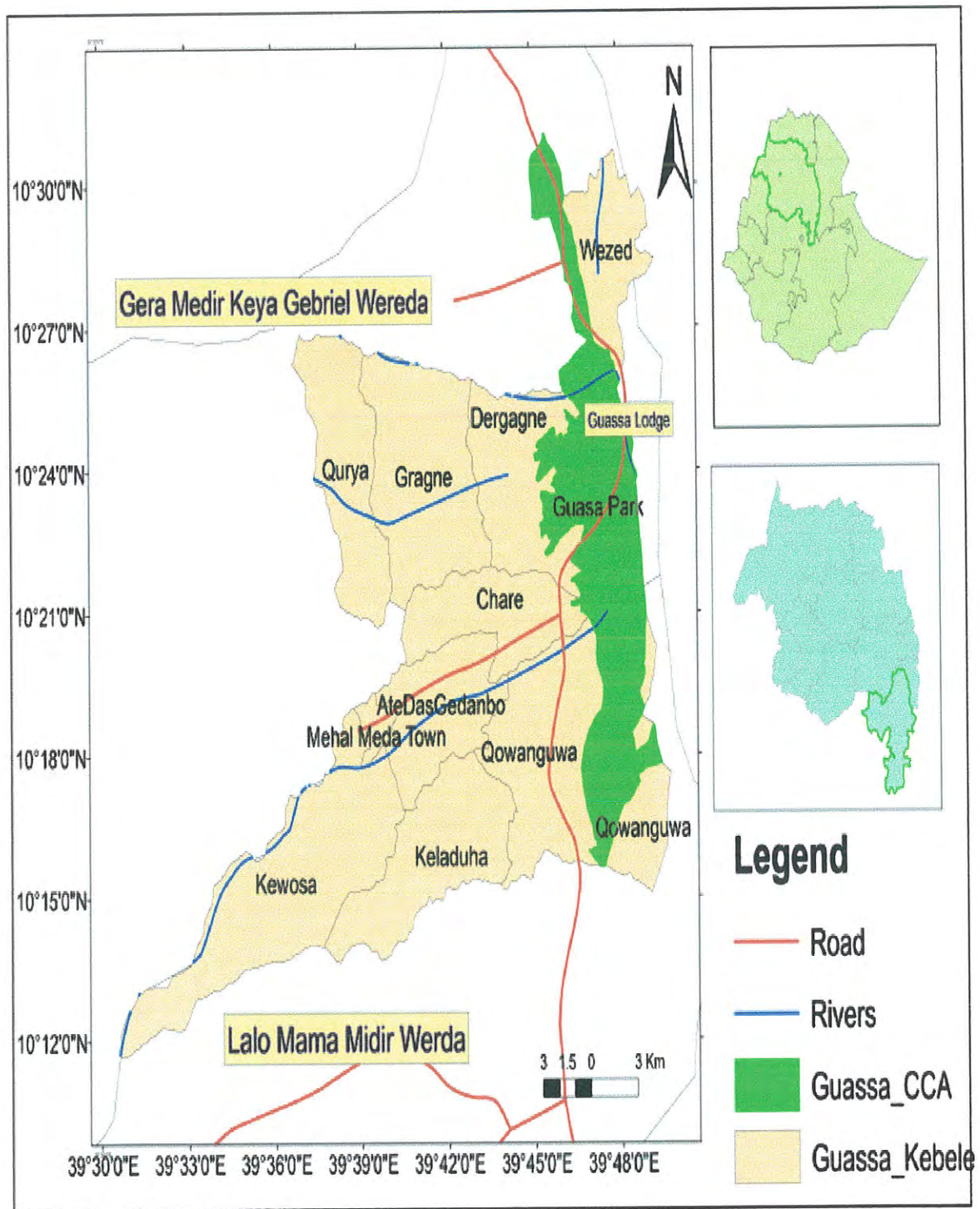


Fig.2. Map of the Guassa Community Conservation Area and the surrounding Kebeles

3.2. Methodology

3.2.1. Research Design

The research design for this study has used qualitative and quantitative descriptive survey. The research was relied on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data included interviews with key informants; this allowed the researcher to probe respondents' over all perception about community based ecotourism development, the economic status of the community and about the overall status of Guassa conservation area. Questionnaires were used with the target population of the study area and also some questionnaires were administered in three main stakeholders. In the case of secondary documents, all kinds of pertinent documents both published and unpublished documents were being consulted and analyzed. These secondary sources of data were being gathered through document analysis including books, journals, periodicals, policy documents, conference papers, fliers and annual reports.

3.2.2. Target Population

The population of this study is stakeholders of Guassa Community Conservation Area and includes local communities living in around the conservation area, Menz Wereda government officials, North Shewa zone government official, Amhara Regional State government official,

federal institutions like Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority and Ministry of Culture and Tourism and international non-governmental conservancy organizations and Tour operation Agencies.

3.2.3. Sample and Sampling procedures

The total number of the inhabitants in the nine kebeles around Guassa Community Conservation Area is of 8640 households. For the purpose of this study, only three kebeles are purposefully and logically chosen. These kebeles are Qowanguwa or Quangueye (05), Chare (06) and Dargengne (016), which are home for 724, 792 and 1017 households accordingly.

From these immediate neighboring people to Guassa area, 150 households were taken as a sample. According to Gomm (2008), the formula $n = \frac{N}{1 + N \times a^2}$ can be used to draw a sample size where n is to refer number of sampled household, N is number of target population and a is 0.05 (95%) confidence level. Accordingly, the number of sampled households was 275. But due to time and inaccessibility of the area, 150 samples were taken.

3.3.4. Instrument Procedures

The data collection tools were both questionnaire and semi-structured interview. Because using both tools are the most practical and easiest ways for collecting data out of the population. In terms of qualitative primary data, interviews were held with:

1. Three government officials from Menz wereda were interviewed
2. One government official from North Shewa Zone was interviewed
3. One government official from Amhara Regional State
4. Two NGO experts from FZS were interviewed
5. Three individuals from the ecotourism association, artisan and tour guide were interviewed

In terms of quantitative primary data, questionnaire was distributed to the local communities of Guassa Area. Out of the nine Kebeles inhabitants who have user rights over the guassa natural resources, only three kebeles were selected for questionnaire interview through purposive sampling. Therefore, from the administered 150 questionnaires only 125 (83.3%) questionnaires were valid and ready to be used in the data analysis. In addition, five questionnaires for each of MoCT and EWCA Officials were administered but the returned questionnaires from them were three and one respectively. All the valid questionnaires were interpreted and analyzed.

3.4.5. Method of Data analysis

Upon the completion of data collection, the next move is choosing the appropriate analysis mechanism so as to interpret and draw conclusion from the collected data. Thus, the method of data analysis of the study included categorization of data, for the purposes of classification, summarization and tabulation. Therefore, the content analyses of the qualitative data were conducted on two levels. Including the basic level of analysis of descriptive account of the data, from which what was said by the respondents were being described, while the interpretative analysis was used to see what was meant, inferred or implied by the response.

Quantitative data were analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 16. This computerized statistical analysis, was begun with simple frequency analysis (Percentage) and descriptive statistics measures (Mean and Standard Deviation) and Crosstabs to the complex analysis of one way ANOVA, and independent sample t-test which were used in making comparisons between two different groups within the sample. While most of the questions were formulated in multiple forms, some were also prepared in five points of Likert scale. In the later, the five points comprised of Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Undecided, Agree and Strongly Agree with the value of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The average value was obtained by dividing the sum of each value by the number of rating scale. Therefore, the average

value is 3. Based on the average value, the result was interpreted. If the score is less than 3 it is below the average of agreement, and if the score is greater than 3, the agreement is above average. To make more specific, if the mean fall between 0.5 and 1.49 it is Strongly Disagreement, between 1.5 and 2.49 Disagreement, between 2.5 and 3.49 scored Undecided, between 3.5 and 4.49 Agreement and above 4.5 score always strongly Agree. The level of significant difference is at $\alpha=0.05$, which is the level of 95% confidence interval (2-tailed). Accordingly, the value less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) confirms the existence of statistical difference between the response of the respondents.

3.6 Triangulation

Triangulation is the cross referral of evidence that allows the researcher to check for consistency and minimize the risk of generating erroneous findings (Philip, 1998). Data was triangulated within the qualitative and quantitative techniques and with primary and secondary source data.

Efforts were made to triangulate the data against pertinent literatures. The data found from questionnaire and interviews were subject to comparison.

Chapter Four: Results and Discussions

4.1. Respondents' Characteristics

4.1.1. Sampled Household Characteristics

Out of the 150 administered questionnaires, the numbers of returned and valid for analysis were 125. Sampling households are classified in sex, literacy level and means of major livelihood as variables. The characteristics of respondent are indicated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Characteristics of Sampled Households

Variables	Characteristics of Categories	Sampled household N=125	
		Frequency	%
Sex	Male	95	76
	Female	30	24
	Total	125	100
Literacy Level	Illiterate	29	23.4
	Able to Read	40	32.3
	Primary and secondary school	55	44.4
	Total	124	100.0
Main source of livelihood	Crop farming	6	4.8
	Livestock rearing	3	2.4
	Mixed farming	108	86.4
	Handicrafts	5	4
	Others	3	2.4
	Total	125	100

Source: Compiled data

Table 4.1 shows the characteristics of the sampled households. In the sampled household the sex of the respondents are 76% and 24% of male and female respectively. The literacy of the respondents are categorized into three levels, namely the illiterate, able to read, and primary and secondary schools. While the illiterate consists 23.4%, Able to Read and those who achieved primary and secondary schools encompass 32.3% and 44.4% accordingly.

Concerning the main source of livelihood is quite dominated with mixed farming activities that contain 86.4%. The rest sources of livelihood is from crop farming, livestock rearing and handicrafts which comprise about 4.8%, 2.4% and 4% respectively. Others represent 2.4 % of the respondents who engage in selling goods.

As the crosstabs **table 4.2** result has demonstrated, 40% of the respondents at least one of their household members has moved out from the village. The major pushing factors to leave the area for urban were unemployment, education, work and marriage. The frequently stated reason for leaving a member of the household is unemployment. This fact has supported with the above table result. As it can be seen, under the household size between 1 and 3, out of 14.8% respondents only 2.6% of the respondents' member has left the locality for urban. The household size between 4 and 6, out of 50.4% of the household respondents, just 20% of the household at least one member of the family has moved out from the area. Comparing the previous household

size with the later household size there is an increasing number of migrations in the later. It is also evidenced under the household size between 7 and 10; out of the 40% respondents (20%) or half of them have seen their household members leaving the area for urban. Therefore, increasing household size coupled with unemployment is among the causes for rural to urban migration. If alternative form of livelihood is established, the number of migration will possibly decrease.

Table 4. 2: member of the household leaving the village for urban

			member of the household leaving the village for urban		Total
			yes	No	
number of the household size	1-3	Count	3	14	17
		% of Total	2.6%	12.2%	14.8%
	4-6	Count	23	35	58
		% of Total	20.0%	30.4%	50.4%
	7-10	Count	20	20	40
		% of Total	17.4%	17.4%	34.8%
Total	Count	46	69	115	
	% of Total	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	

Source: from Compiled Data

4.2. The conservation area and the local community

Under this topic the natural resources of the conservation area is discussed along with the local people. Since the conservation area is under the ownership of the community, they have the right to use the natural resources. Actually, the conservation area is open for use to the community in every three years interval in principle. In the draft regulation waiting to be issued under the title Menz-Guassa Community-Based Protected Area, Demarcation and Administrative Determination Council of Regional Government Regulation, clearly states that the conservation area is released after every two years and nine months and remains unclosed for three months. However, this remains frequently unobserved by the local people and by the governing body of the area.

A key informant from the community has said that:

The resources of the Guassa are important asset to us. We have used the Guassa grass (Festuca) for roofing. We have used the Cherenfi (Euryops pinifolius), the Asta (Erica arboria) the Ameja (Hypericum revolutem) and others for domestic fuel. These resources are found in the conservation area. Sometimes, though the Guassa area is under closure, there were times like during drought time we were forced to exploit the resources. Actually, there are people who illegally harvest the resources during closure period. This act should be halted through concerted efforts of the pertinent stakeholders. Anyway, as you know Guassa is our cloth and our food that is why we use the resources as an immediate solution to our problems of grass and water for our livestock.

4.2.1. Use and increasing demand over the Guassa natural resources

The Guassa natural resources have been used for various kinds of purposes. The **table 4.3** results obtained from the respondents' shows that the harvested natural resources of Guassa area are being utilized for house construction, livestock consumption, house utensil, fuel wood and for medicine. Out of the total respondents 28.8% have said that they have been using the resources for all kinds of the abovementioned purposes. Just 20% of the respondents have said that they have used the resources for livestock forage. Similarly, another 20% of the respondents have also replied that the resources have been used to them for medicine. While the resources use for house construction counts 26%, for house utensil and fuel wood also count 4.8% and 8.8% respectively. In general, from the findings one can understand that all indicate the direct use of the resources by the community.

Table 4.3: Use of the Guassa Natural Resources

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid house construction	21	16.8	16.8	16.8
livestock consumption	25	20.0	20.0	36.8
house utensil	6	4.8	4.8	41.6
Medicine	25	20.0	20.0	61.6
for fuel wood	11	8.8	8.8	70.4
All of the above	37	29.6	29.6	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Source: from Compiled Data

The **Table 4.3** demonstrates that the respondents do have different opinion about the reasons to use the Guassa natural resources. Nonetheless, (**Appendix 1**) presents that the respondents do not have much difference in the increasing demand. Most of the respondents agree that the demand to use the natural resources of Guassa has been increasing. Out of the total respondents around 90% have said that the need to collect the Guassa natural resources is increasing.

The factors that have pushed the locals to exploit the natural resources of Guassa are differed in the views of the individual respondents. The **table 4.4** presents, out of the entire respondents 31.2% believe that the major factor for increasing demand to use the natural resources is because of recurrent drought. A quarter of the respondents also believe that the increasing demand results from increasing livestock population. Those who believe that increasing house construction and increasing demand from the market encompass 9.6% and 8.8% correspondingly. The respondents who perceive all the factors have contributed to the increasing demand, which includes 7.2%.

One of the key informant ideas is triangulated with the questionnaire interview results. It says that: “even though Guassa is not opened for the last five years, the resource is continuously exploited illegally. I could not find a bunch of matured guassa for two years because of the increasing use of the resources during closure period.”

Table 4.4: Respondents' opinion about increasing demand over the natural resources in the study area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid population growth	23	18.4	18.4	18.4
recurrent drought	39	31.2	31.2	49.6
increasing livestock population	31	24.8	24.8	74.4
increasing house construction	12	9.6	9.6	84.0
increasing demand for market	11	8.8	8.8	92.8
all of the above	9	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Source: from Compiled Data

The **table 4.5** demonstrates that the respondents have got different opinions about the area size of the conservation area. While 76% of the respondents have said that the area is decreasing, 24% of the respondents have said that the area size does not change.

Table 4.5: Views of the respondents about the size of the conservation area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid dwindling	95	76.0	76.0	76.0
no change	30	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Source: Compiled data

The (**Appendix 2**) shows that the respondents have pointed out the factors which have led to the declining size of the Conservation Area. In fact, there are respondents (24.0%) who believe the area size showed no change. Those who have said that the area size is decreasing; they have singled out what have caused the area to be shrunk. Out of the total respondents 23.2% have said that the main causes for the decreasing of the Guassa Area has resulted from expansion of grazing. Increasing demand for fuel wood has been considered as a reason for decreasing the size of the conservation area by (8.8%) respondents. Similarly, 8% of the respondents have said that expansion of farming land is the main cause for the decline. Only 5% of the respondents have said that expansion of settlement into the conservation area is the major factor for the decline. However, the highest numbers of respondents have said that all the above stated factors have contributed to the decline of the conservation area which includes 32.8% of the respondents. To summarize, the size of the conservation area has declined and all of the above stated factors have also contributed to the cause.

As it has shown at (**Appendix 3**) nearly half of the respondents did not think that the direct use of the Guassa natural resources could not affect the integrity of the ecosystem. However, the interview results reveals that the direct use of the resource is affecting the conservation area. Some informants stressed that the poor livelihood base and illegal harvesting over the resources were the main factors. Gutierrez et al., (2005) stressed that unsustainable use of the natural resources can affect the pristine ecosystems and landscapes on which ecotourism may rely.

4.3. Economic conditions of the Guassa community

The main source of livelihood of the Guassa people is quite dominated with mixed farming activities that contain 86.4%. The rest sources of livelihood is from crop farming, livestock rearing and handicrafts which comprise about 4.8%, 2.4% and 4% respectively. Others represent 2.4 % of the respondents who engage in selling goods.

The livelihood base of the Guassa community is less diversified. As a result, the community has been easily afflicted by any natural or manmade calamities. The guassa people need to diversify their source of income generation in order to cope up with livelihood challenges. Since the community conservation area of Guassa is endowed with the natural resources, it can be source of income for the local people through tourism development. In areas where there are limited agricultural potentials, CBET has been considering as source for economic development and poverty alleviation (Kiss, 2004).

4.3.1. Challenges of livelihood in the Guassa Community

Inability to feed ones household for a year is a prevalence problem of many households in and around the guassa conservation area. The **Table 4.6** below shows that 82.4% of the respondents have said that they could not feed their household from one harvested season to the next without

having faced shortage of food. Only 16% of them have said that the harvested crop has sufficed them until the next harvest. The remainder 1.6% has left unanswered by the respondents.

Table 4.6: Adequacy of harvested crop for a year

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	20	16.0	16.3	16.3
	No	103	82.4	83.7	100.0
	Total	123	98.4	100.0	

Source: from Compiled Data

This result has been triangulated with the key informants. It says:

The people of Guassa Area mainly produce barley which is their staple food. However, most of the time the produced crop could not be enough to feed a household from one harvest season to the next. Generally speaking the harvested crop in Guassa Area can often succeed to feed for seven months for many household of the area.

Able to feed an entire season without getting any food shortage appears to be a big challenge for the local people. Many experts and government officials have forwarded that inability to be self sufficient by the community has resulted by myriads of problems.

One informant elaborately expressed that:

The local people of guassa have been facing various socio economic problems. The whole problems have revolved around poverty which is the deeply embedded feature of the guassa area community. It has undeniably resulted from reduction

of land size holding per household, erosion, poor farming mechanisms, and even absence of fertilizers. These all must have created less land productivity which is then led to the vicious circle poverty.

Population growth also put pressure onto the poor local people of guassa. It is an important social problem in the area. It also further exacerbates the economic wellbeing of the people. In addition to this, the demand to use the Guassa resources has been increasing possibly as a result of population growth.

The surrounding inhabitants of Guassa like any of the rural people of Ethiopia, the livelihood base is dependent on mixed farming activities. The staple food of this area is barley. The two major livelihood basis namely farming and livestock activities have been affecting by many problems. According to the Agriculture official has said that:

There are many problems that reduce the farming productivity of Guassa area. The main reason for the decline in the efficiency of farming occurs as a result of the ensuing factors. The land has been tilted for ages so that it has lost its fertility. In addition, frost has also frequently afflicted the crops while it is on the farming land. Most importantly, diminishing in land size per household holding coupled with the loss of top soil has caused to decrease the crop yields in the area. Livestock rearing is also plagued by different problems. The critical problem of the area is that there is lack of enough grazing land and forage. This is not the only problem that the local people have frequently faced in relation with livestock. Animal disease is also often appearing to take the lives of livestock.

As a result shortage of food is a commonplace in the area so that the problems have been tried to be tackled with the concerted effort of the government and NGOs. The informant has explained that:

Shortage of food in and around guassa area is commonplace. Currently, these problems have been tried to be solved through Safety Net Programs and Risk Finance. The former providing food crops for those having deficiency in return those poor individuals do work in any social supporting activities. The later also provides money for those needy people and when their livelihood stabilized they should return the money to the lender government organization.

One government official has said about livelihood diversification. It reads like “the local people need to diversify their income base in order to manage to escape from food shortage. The vulnerability of the society to unexpected shock can be minimized through diversifying their means of income.”

The reasons for diminishing crop production in Guassa area has been forwarded by officials and experts. Repeatedly mentioned reasons are top soil depletion, recurrent drought, population growth and frost. Result from the study has showed more or less similar findings with the experts view. The result from the interview has triangulated with questionnaire interview.

Thus, in the views of the respondents has shown below in **table 4.7**, the causes of crop yield reduction are differed among respondents. Out of the total respondents 67.3% of them have thought that the main cause for crop yield reduction has had depletion of fertile top soil. Recurrent drought was another reason for the decrease, which contains 14.2%. While depletion of soil nutrients counts 10.6%, crop failure contains 4.4%. Those who have thought all the

mentioned causes are the main reasons for the reduction of crop yield holds 3.5% of the valid total respondents.

Table 4.7: Respondents opinion about crop yield reduction

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid recurrent drought	16	12.8	14.2	14.2
crop failure	5	4.0	4.4	18.6
depletion of soil nutrients	12	9.6	10.6	29.2
depletion of fertile top soil	76	60.8	67.3	96.5
all of the above	4	3.2	3.5	100.0
Total	113	90.4	100.0	
Missing System	12	9.6		
Total	125	100.0		

Source: from Compiled Data

As it can be seen in the previous discussion, many of the respondents have been facing food shortage most of the time. The **table 4.8** below has shown that the resorted coping mechanism by the respondents have been used in times of such crop yield reduction. Out of the total respondents 23.2% of them have chosen others which represent support from government and other organization through safety net and finance risk programs. Slightly, similar result has obtained from the respondents. Those who have passed their food deficiency by selling sheep/goat/cattle are counted 22.4%, while those who have engaged in off farm work are counted

21.6% of the respondents. Borrowing (13.8%) has been selected as a coping mechanism by the respondents. Similarly, assistance from relatives (8.8%) and seasonal job migration (8.8%) has been equally resorted options by the respondents. In general, around 45% of the local people have been engaged in off farm activities, most of the time these off farm activities have been offered for the people through government and NGO programs.

Table 4.8: Resorted cope up mechanism in times of food shortage by the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Borrow	17	13.6	13.8	13.8
off-farm work	27	21.6	22.0	35.8
assistance from relatives	11	8.8	8.9	44.7
sell sheep/goat/cattle	28	22.4	22.8	67.5
seasonal job migration	11	8.8	8.9	76.4
Others	29	23.2	23.6	100.0
Total	123	98.4	100.0	
Missing System	2	1.6		
Total	125	100.0		

Source: from compiled data

4.3.2. Alternative source of livelihood Diversification and Tourism

The local community has been facing various problems concerning source of livelihood. As it has been discussed above, the main source livelihood to many of the respondents is both crop farming and animal rearing. These sources were frequently affected by many factors. Even

Table 4.9: Used activities to diversify source of livelihood in the Guassa Area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Bee farming	39	31.2	31.7	31.7
Handicraft	3	2.4	2.4	34.1
Tourism	5	4.0	4.1	38.2
Backyard farming	45	36.0	36.6	74.8
Sheep rearing	30	24.0	24.4	99.2
Others	1	.8	.8	100.0
Total	123	98.4	100.0	
Missing System	2	1.6		
Total	125	100.0		

Source: from compiled data

However, the respondents have questioned whether tourism can diversify their income or not.

The **table 4.10** results show that significant proportions of the respondents have thought tourism as income diversifier. Out of the respondents 74.4% of them have thought that tourism can diversify their source of livelihood. On the other hand, 25.6% of them have thought that tourism cannot diversify their source of livelihood.

Table 4.10: Respondents thought of tourism as income diversify

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	93	74.4	74.4	74.4
No	32	25.6	25.6	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Source: from Compiled Data

The t-Test **Table 4.11** below shows whether there is a difference between sexes or not concerning their perception about tourism as a source of income. Thus, the group statistics shows that the mean between male and female is 0.22 and 0.35 respectively. In the independent sample test demonstrates that Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.148 under (t (123) = -1.455, p< 0.05(2-tailed). The sig. signifies that there is no statistically significant difference between male and female perception regarding tourism as a source of income.

Table 4.11: Perception of the respondents toward Tourism as a source of Income

sex of the respondents		N	Mean	SD	T	Sig. (2-tailed)
Do you think tourism can diversify your source of income?	Male	94	.22	.419	-1.455	.148
	Female	31	.35	.486		

Source: from Compiled Data

Currently, there are six guides and fifteen mule owners and handlers who are offering their services to visitors. In addition, cooks and artisans are also offering their services on demand. Tourism is not reached to the level to sustain the service providers with their activities permanently. Therefore, most of the service providers have other means of livelihood so that they are summoned when the tourists are arrived to the area.

The community has started to obtain economic benefits. The income that is obtained from tourism can be seen in two ways. These are at community level and household level. The former can be gained from entrance fee and 10% taxed from any tourism providers. The latter can also get income through service and product provisions such as tour guiding, renting pack animals and selling artisan products. One informant has said that we (the community) have saved around sixty five thousand birr. This money has collected from tourists and service providers in the Guassa Community Conservation Area.

An informant has said about the inconsistency of tourism business and it reads:

Tourism is a new to many of us in Menz area. Despite the fact that tourism is new to our community, it has been creating jobs and market to our products. Tourism is not only creating jobs for some of rural local community of Guassa area but also for urban dwellers of Mehal Meda. As a secretary for Guassa Ecotourism Product Providers for Tourists Association, I can point out that our (artisans) major problem is the seasonality of tourist flow to the destination. As a result, most of us take this as an alternative income generation this is why most of us have taken this as supplementary means of earning.

In addition, the same informant explained how he engaged in the tourism business. He said that:

In the past I had the knowledge of making Zetate (made from wool), but I did not make it for the market. When tourism has started in our village, I have begun making Zitate for economic benefits. In fact, the economic benefit is too minimal but I believe the benefit would increase in the future when our tourism products would be better known among the tourist generating areas.

4.4. The Tourism resources of Guassa Area and its surroundings

From unpublished documents and observation and from questionnaire interview, the existing tourism potentials are uncovered in the guassa community conservation area and its surrounding. The responses show that the Guassa Area possesses natural, cultural, historical and religious tourism resources. Those who have said all of the resources are available in Guassa Area include 49.6%. While 14.4% of the respondents have chosen the natural resources, the same number of respondents (14.4%) have given weight to the historical and religious tourism resources. Similarly, cultural tourism resources have been selected by 21.8% of the respondents. In general, the result shows that the local people have known the tourism resources of the area and all the broad categories of the above mentioned tourism resources are available in the area (See **Appendix 4**). The tourism resources of the study area have explained below under sub-topics landscape, wildlife, avian, cultural and religious tourism resources.

Landscape

The component of an ecotourism product is the intrinsic quality of the landscape and wildlife which is the main motivations for many tourists but it is also accompanied by the opportunity to meet local people and experience cultural traditions and lifestyles (Denman, 2001).

The guassa area is located in the afroalpine ecological zone, which is found in the altitude between 3200 and 3700 above sea level. Thus, the area is filled with mountains, gorges and plain areas. The most amazing scenery is that the window of Guassa area to the rift valley. From the top of the guassa conservation area one can see around 1000 meter down to the lowland which allows seeing a splendid view and forces tourists to admire the Mother Nature. The plants give additional beauty to the natural landscape. The widespread plants of the area are shrubs such as *Guassa* grass (*Festuca*), Cherenfi (*Euryops pinifolius*), and Ameja (*Hypericum revolutum*). Similarly, the Gibera (*Lobelia rhynchopetalum*) is one of the plants which can be seen on top of other plant species.

Wildlife

There are two mostly expressed kinds of wildlife based tourism activities which are non consumptive and consumptive ones. While the former deals with viewing or watching wildlife, photographing and so on, the later associates itself with hunting and fishing (Tisdell, 2003). However, ecotourism is mainly associated with non consumptive kinds of tourism.

Guassa Community Conservation Area shelters large animals such as the Ethiopian wolf (*Canis simensis*), the gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*) and the Abyssinian hare (*Lepus starcki*). Besides, there are also other large mammalian species which are being documented in the area. Leopard (*Felis pardus*), grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*), klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*), common jackal (*Canis aureus*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), civet (*Viverra civeta*), rattel (*Melivora capensis*), Egyptian mongoose (*Herpestes ichneumon*) and serval cat (*Felis serval*) are some of the mammals that can be seen in the conservation area. In general, Guassa plateau is an important Afro-alpine area in the central highlands of Ethiopia. It is home to 26 different species of mammals, of which seven (23%) are endemic to Ethiopia ([www. Guassaarea. Com](http://www.Guassaarea.Com)).

Furthermore, there are also possessed different rodent species in Guassa area. Out of the six rodents, three of them are recorded as endemic shrews to Ethiopia. The rodent species *A. abyssinicus*, *S. grisecauda* and *Desmomys harringtoni* are endemic to Ethiopia.

Among the endemic animals, the Ethiopian wolf and Chilada Baboon are some of the widely mentioned animals of the conservation area. The Ethiopian wolf is now listed as 'endangered' on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals. The Chilada Baboon is found in abundance in the conservation area, while the Ethiopian wolf is less abundance in the area.

Avian

Another important ecotourism resource is bird watching which is an act of viewing and identifying birds with their natural context. It is the most rapidly growing and environmentally friendly and also becomes a good opportunity for threatened natural areas of the world (Sekercioglu, 2002). Guassa area is sheltering threatened birds like Ankober Seren.

A wide variety of birds, 114 species to date, have been recorded in the Guassa Area, which is around 13% of the 861 species of birds recorded in Ethiopia. The endemic spot breasted plover, globally endangered Ankober Seren (*Serinus ankoberensis*) and several raptors, including the lammergeyer (bearded vulture), auger buzzard and golden eagle, are among the avian assets of the area. This area is particularly important for Rail Rouget's (*Rougetius rougetii*) and Abyssinian Long claw (*Macronyx flavicollis*), both of which occur commonly. Four of the Afrotropical Highlands biome species known from the site are Ethiopian endemics, namely, Black -Winged Plover (*Vanellus melanocephalus*), Abyssinian Long claw (*Macronyx flavicollis*), Abyssinian Catbird (*Parophasma galinieri*) and Black Headed Siskin (*Serinus nigriceps*). Out of the 49 Afrotropical Highlands biome, 27 species of this biome known from Ethiopia have been recorded at the Guassa area (EWNHS, 1996).

Cultures and Traditions

In community based tourism one of the important attraction is cultural festivals by which the visitors get to know the cultures of the host and the local people also get the chance to exchange thoughts, beliefs, and traditions. At the same time the community while getting benefits by performing in the festivals, the cultural practices could be maintain for posterity. The specific cultural tourism resources of the area have been stated by the respondents. While 20.8% of the respondents have considered handicrafts as major cultural tourism resource, religious sites have also taken as major resources by 19.2% of respondents. On the other hand, folklore or storytelling and traditional Village have stated as major cultural tourism resources by (12.8%) and (15.4%) respectively. Those who have recognized all the above stated as major tourism resources except museum has counted 32% (See Appendix 5).

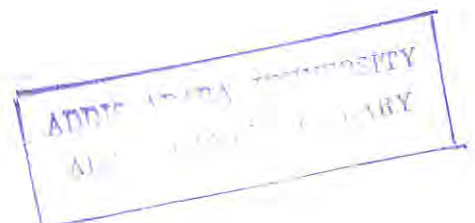
As many of the rural area of Ethiopia, the Guassa Area community has their own distinct traditional values and ways of life. The traditional house of Menz has a unique characteristic. The Menz people traditionally live in cluster type of settlements and encircled by stone walls. There are number of houses within the encircled stone fence. The wall of the house is either made of mud plastered or stone. The roof is covered with the Guassa grass. Most of the local people get used to call that the Guassa grass is our cloth because of its use for thatching. The most amazing part of the cottage is that it has two storeys. While the top is inhabited by the

humans, the bottom is used as a barn for cattle. The fact that Menz-Guassa is located in the moist temperate zone, the cold air sometimes become below zero centigrade. Interestingly, the reason for the animals are kept in the bottom storey is that the animals breathe give warmth air to the household up floor. The slab between the two storeys is made of huge logs.

Another peculiar feature of the Menz people is that the traditional way of weaving wool from the sheep to produce blanket, carpet which is considered one of the finest in Ethiopia. This can be seen on the spot while it is done in some houses' of the Menz farmers. In addition, Marriage ceremony, traditional dancing, food and other festivities can also be good sources of attraction diversification in and around Guassa Community Conservation Area. Furthermore, Open air market at Mehal Meda can also be a place where tourists can see the living culture and the traditional life of the local people and can also interact with them.

Churches and Monasteries

Pilgrimage tourism is not new to Ethiopia. It is common in many parts of Ethiopia. People are gathered under the umbrella of their faith and travelled to religious places. One of the pilgrimage sites in Menz area is Firkuta Kidane Mihret Monastery. It is located two hour trekking from the lodge to east. This church is said to have been established in the 16th century. It possesses ancient manuscripts, icons and gold and bronze crosses. This church, as one of the major pilgrimage site in Ethiopian Orthodox Church, its annual celebration is held on January 26th. It is also the center



of church education. Another important church named Arbara Medanealem is also a good example of these kinds of tourism resource. It is just located 20km before arriving to the lodge. It is also historical church and holds spiritual relics and mummified corpses. Its annual celebration is also held on April 5th.

4.4.1. Tourism Services and Facilities in and around Guassa Area

Tourism services and facilities are very essential components for the success of ecotourism development. There is one community lodge which provides accommodation and catering services for tourists inside the Guassa conservation Area. Apart from the lodge there is no services provider in the Guassa area. The only near town is Mehal Meda (the Menz wereda Capital), where tourist services can be found even though the services are not up to the standards of the tourists demand.

In terms of the services that are available in Guassa Area, the local people were questioned and results were uncovered (see Appendix 6).

4.4.2. Marketing and promoting guassa tourism resources

It is important to identify the unique qualities of the area at first. On the basis of the comprehension of the existing market, target visitors should be drawn up (WWF, 2001). In the unpublished document in titled with GCCA Ecotourism Product Development, the expat and

diplomats who works in embassies and international and regional organizations has been chosen as the main target market for Guassa. Unfortunately, the urban domestic tourists are underrated but it can be a good source of market as excursionists and weekenders. Domestic tourists are frequently neglected as source of tourism market. According to (Regina Scheyvens, 2007: 307), criticizes that the perception towards domestic tourism as a 'poor cousin' is very unrealistic and sinister. For example, Samoa has ventured to obtain benefits from the locals and Diasporas by offering reasonable vacation options. Thus, Guassa can also obtain revenue from domestic tourists.

In order to marketing the Guassa tourism products, familiarization trip has been offered to the expat community and to potential tour operators. Even before tourism development has officially launched in 2008, brochures, fliers and posters have been widely used to promote the guassa as a natural attraction. This kind of simple advertising has also been using recently. The big move has been made in marketing and promoting Guassa when the Website has been launched and used since mid 2011.

Guassa as part of Semien Shewa has become beneficiary from the marketing and promotional activities of the zone. Currently, the region has voraciously tried to utilize the tourism resources. The zonal tourism office wants to designate and develop tourism products in some selected areas. This is why one of the key informants has said that the tourism resource inventory work

has already been undertaken. However, some of the potential attractions are not easily accessible and the necessary tourism services are also inexistence.

The promotion and marketing of the region's tourism resources has been conducted by the zone tourism bureau. One key informant has said what he believed more introducing the tourism resources of Guassa to the public were:

An international broadcast named BBC had shot the natural resources of guassa and broadcasted it to the whole world. Recently, ETV and EBS have also brought the tourism resources of Guassa into the air. Most importantly, in 2011 Guassa has got Website and which is also promoting guassa and attracting tourists into the destination.

However, that same informant has thought that "there is a lot to be done in marketing because it is the one which put us behind even if we have plenty of tourism resources." Most of the respondents from Tour Operation Agencies, likewise, have said that Guassa is not well advertised tourism destination.

4.5. Community Based Ecotourism Development

Community based tourism has started in Guassa Community Conservation Area since 2008. This year can be considered as the first introduction of the concept and practice of tourism into this area. In fact, according to the key NGO informant has said, the inception to develop tourism in the area goes back to the year 2001. However, it has not been realized until 2008. The construction of the lodge signals the beginning of tourism in that same year. Since the

conservation area is community owned, the people of Guassa (the people of the nine Kebeles) should be aware of the ecotourism development over the Guassa area.

4.5.1. Literacy groups and their Level of Awareness about Community

Based Ecotourism Development

The respondents' level of understanding about community based ecotourism development has been analyzed with one - way ANOVA analysis. The three literacy groups have compared as independent variable against the five statements about community based ecotourism development as dependent variables. In generally, the **Table 4.11** presented below shows that there is significant difference on their level of understanding about community based ecotourism development among the three literacy group namely, illiterate, able to read and primary or secondary or above.

Table 4.12: Level of Understanding about Community Based Ecotourism development in relation with educational status of the respondents

Variables	Source of variations	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
community based ecotourism development can bring social development to my village	Between Groups	14.264	2	7.132	3.171	.045
	Within Groups	272.155	121	2.249		
	Total	286.419	123			
community based ecotourism development is good for livelihood diversification	Between Groups	20.864	2	10.432	4.777	.010
	Within Groups	264.257	121	2.184		
	Total	285.121	123			
community based ecotourism development is good for biodiversity conservation	Between Groups	15.404	2	7.702	3.360	.038
	Within Groups	277.330	121	2.292		
	Total	292.734	123			
community based ecotourism development can create employment opportunity for our village	Between Groups	9.889	2	4.944	2.119	.125
	Within Groups	282.329	121	2.333		
	Total	292.218	123			
community based ecotourism development can create environmental, social and economic development to my village	Between Groups	12.449	2	6.224	3.478	.034
	Within Groups	216.543	121	1.790		
	Total	228.992	123			

Source: from compiled data

As it is indicated in the ANOVA result of **table 4.12**, there is statistically significant difference in the level understanding to the statement ‘community based ecotourism development can bring social development to my village’ among the respondents who are illiterate, able to read (semi illiterate), and primary, secondary school and above.

The first row from this table shows that there is a statistically significant understanding difference on the general community based ecotourism development and social development among the three levels of educational category ($F(2, 121) = 3.171, p < 0.05$). This implies that the three literacy groups have no similar understanding level on the general community based ecotourism development and its social development contribution issues.

The understanding level of these literacy categories on the community based ecotourism development and its social development issues increase in those who are able to read and those who are either primary or secondary or above respondents and to this contrary decrease in the illiterate respondents.

The second row illustrates that the understanding level on the statement ‘community based ecotourism development is good for livelihood diversification’ for the three literacy categories significantly differs ($F(2, 121) = 4.777, p < 0.05$). This means that the three literacy categories

understanding level on community based ecotourism development and livelihood diversification are different.

In the same way, the third row shows that there is a statistically significant difference to the statement 'community based ecotourism development is good for biodiversity conservation' understanding among respondents of the three literacy categories ($F(2, 121) = 3.360, p < 0.05$).

This also indicates that there is a difference in the understanding level of the literacy groups on the community based ecotourism development and biodiversity conservation and an increase in educational level leads to a better understanding of community based ecotourism development and biodiversity conservation issues. But, this does not mean that there is significant difference between each category.

Unlikely, the fourth row indicates that the respondents understanding of the statement 'community based ecotourism development can create employment opportunity for our village' by the three literacy groups that shows there is no statistically significant difference ($F(2, 121) = 2.119, p < 0.05$). This shows the nonappearance of understanding difference among the three literacy groups and there is no significant difference between each group.

Finally, the last row also demonstrates that the understanding of the statement 'community based ecotourism development can create environmental, social and economic development to my

village' by the three literacy categories, which shows that there is a significant difference ($F(2, 121) = 3.478, p < 0.05$).

To summarize, the understanding level on community based ecotourism development for the three literacy settings are not alike or at least the understanding of one of the literacy categories differ from the other two. The illiterate respondents' lack better understanding about community based ecotourism development, while those who able to read and those who graded primary or secondary or above show better understanding about the issues. However, there are no significant differences among the literacy groups.

4.5.2. Level of Understanding of Sex Groups on Community Based Ecotourism Development Issues

The respondents in Guassa Area were composed of both sexes. Thus, it is important to see the level of the sexes understanding about community based ecotourism development.

The below **Table 4.13** t-test result indicates that the sex groups in their understanding on the community based ecotourism development shows that there are both significant and insignificant differences among the two groups towards the five variables, at 95% confidence interval. As it is observed in the first row, there is no statistically difference between the male and female respondents on the statement 'community based ecotourism development and social

development issues' with mean value of 3.12 and 3.16 respectively and t-value of -.139 at 123 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance ($t(123) = -.139, p < 0.05$ (2-tailed)).

The second row of the table demonstrates that there is slight difference in the mean between male (3.20) and female (3.32) on the issues of community based ecotourism development and livelihood diversification. But, there is no statistical difference at 123 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance ($t(123) = -4.179, p < 0.05$ (2-tailed)). As the third row table presents that there is a significant statistical difference between the sex groups on community based ecotourism development and biodiversity conservation issues. The Means indicate that the level of understanding between male (3.10) and female (3.94) respondents shows significant difference, at ($t(123) = -2.697, p < 0.05$ (2-tailed)). This implies that female have better understand comparing with male about the above stated issues. However, it doesn't mean that they have got better education.

In addition, the fourth row of the table indicates that there is significant difference between male and female on the issue of community based ecotourism development and employment opportunity with mean value 3.05 and 3.81 respectively and t-value of -4.179 at 123 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance ($t(123) = -2.412, p < 0.05$ (2-tailed)). Here, female

Table 4.13: Level of Understanding in Sexes of the Respondents on Community Based Ecotourism Development Issues

Variables	Sexes of the respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	Sig. (2-tailed)
community based ecotourism development can bring social development to my village	Male	94	3.12	1.572	-.139	.890
	Female	31	3.16	1.416		
community based ecotourism development is good for livelihood diversification	Male	94	3.20	1.535	-.380	.705
	Female	31	3.32	1.514		
community based ecotourism development is good for biodiversity conservation	Male	94	3.10	1.552	-2.697	.008
	Female	31	3.94	1.340		
community based ecotourism development can create employment opportunity for our village	Male	94	3.05	1.568	-2.412	.017
	Female	31	3.81	1.302		
community based ecotourism development t can create environmental, social and economic development to my village	Male	94	3.44	1.380	-.852	.396
	Female	31	3.68	1.326		

Source: from compiled data

4.5.3. Respondents Level of Understanding about Community Based Ecotourism Development

The community's perception towards the community based ecotourism development in their area is vital for the success and failure of the tourism development. The respondents level of agreement to the CBET development statements have been tested with frequency and mean statistic analysis.

Table 4.14: Community's level of understanding about CBET

Variables	*Relative Agreement										Mean Average	Standard Deviation
	SD		DA		UD		A G		SA			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
V1	23	18.4	34	27.2	7	5.6	26	20.8	35	28.8	3.13	1.529
V2	24	19.2	25	20	10	8	30	24	36	28.8	3.23	1.525
V3	20	16	32	25.6	5	4.0	26	20.8	42	33.6	3.30	1.541
V4	26	20.8	22	17.6	8	6.4	34	27.2	35	28.0	3.24	1.537
V5	13	10.4	26	20.8	7	5.6	44	35.2	35	28.0	3.50	1.366

Source: from compiled data

**relative agreement: SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree, UD=Undecided AD=Agree SA=Strongly Agree*

***Variables =V1= CBET Development can bring social development to my village V2= CBET Development is good for livelihood diversification V3= CBET Development is good for biodiversity conservation V4= CBET Development can create employment opportunity for our village V5=CBET Development can create environmental, social and economic development to my village*

The above **Table 4.14** demonstrates that the respondents' level of agreement to that of community based ecotourism development statements. In general, the respondents' level of agreement as the scale has stated in chapter three, the respondents' cumulative opinion falls between 2.5 and 3.49 scores which means Undecided. Even though there is some limitation in the Likart scale, but it has shown where the aggregate result lies. Therefore, the respondents' levels of agreement have been generally fallen into undecided to all the statements. However, the results have shown other indispensable details, too.

Under the above table in the first row, even though the Mean (3.13) and Standard Deviation (1.529) shows that the respondents' level of agreement has been placed in undecided category, but the real magnitudes between the respondents have been shown in percentage to the statement reads 'CBET development can bring social development to my village'. While 45.6 of the respondents have said that they have totally disagreed with the statement, 49.6% have said that they have agreed with the statement and the remaining 5.6% has not decided.

In the second row of the table, the Mean (3.23) and Standard Deviation (1.525) shows that the level of agreement to the statement reads 'CBET development is good for livelihood diversification' and the respondents aggregate result is happened to be undecided. Similarly, the frequency result has matched with the descriptive analysis results. Thus, the frequency result has shown that (39.2%) respondents have not agreed with the statement. On the other hand, while

(52.8%) of the respondents have said that they have agreed with the statement, the remaining (8%) has neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Similarly, as it can be seen at the third row of the above table, the respondents' level of agreement to the statement is fallen under the Undecided category with 3.30 Mean and 1.541 Standard Deviation. The frequency result also shows that considerable numbers of respondents (41.6%) of them have disagreed with the statement, whereas (54.4%) of the respondents have agreed with the statement and only (4%) of the respondents have not decided to give their agreement or disagreement to the statement says 'CBET Development is good for biodiversity conservation'.

The fourth row of the table demonstrates that the respondents' level of agreement to the statement reads 'CBET development can create employment opportunity for our village.' The result with Mean (3.24) and Standard Deviation (1.537) shows that the respondents have undecided whether to disagree or agree with the statement. The frequency result has shown that 38.4% of the respondents have disagreed with the above stated statement. On the other hand, those who have agreed and undecided with the statement include 55.2% and 6.4% accordingly.

The last row of the table shows that the respondents have agreed with Mean (3.50) and Standard Deviation (1.366) to the statement says 'CBET development can create environmental, social and economic development to my village.' This result is shown that while 31.2% of the

respondents have totally disagreed, the sizeable numbers of respondents (63.2%) have agreed with the above mentioned statement. Only 5.6% respondents have remained undecided.

To conclude, the respondents have generally undecided to any of the statements. As the scale has showed, all the results have fallen in the category between 2.5 and 3.49 with the exception of one Mean resulted 3.50. While the former range falls into undecided, the later result falls under the category of agreement. Even though in each statement there have been scored disagreement results, but in general all the results have slightly shown more agreement results than disagreement ones. In other word, the slight positive results have exceeds the aggregate results of disagreement and undecided. Therefore, one can conclude by looking at the frequency results more than half of the respondents' level of understanding about CBET is positive. In addition, it is also possible to conclude that sizable number of the respondents levels of agreement to the statements have fallen under either disagreement or undecided.

Thus, since Guassa Community Conservation Area is the collective property of the community, the largest proportion of the respondents should have been agreed with all the statements because the statements have spin around CBET with its economic, social and environmental contributions. Therefore, the respondents understanding about community based ecotourism development has shown with the Mean results of all except one have indicated that the respondents have not had adequate knowledge about CBET development.

4.5.4. Level of capacity building and participation

Community capacity building is very essential to the overall conservation activities and the consequent ecotourism development over the area. When the local people have got economic benefit out of their natural resources, they might have tended to safeguard the natural resources of the conservation area. As it has mentioned in OECD (2009), the concern of Community capacity building is to enable the members of the community to build up skills and capabilities in order to take substantial control over their life and also contributes to wide-ranging local development. It can also interpret in a way that when the local people have got the adequate capacity building, they might have equipped with the skills and capabilities to conserve and protect the natural resources.

According to (Pinel, 1999), the local people participation in tourism development is very important. The very benefits that can be obtained through participating the local community is that they may able to give values for their resources (tourism attractions). In addition, Local participation in ecotourism development is not only supposed to achieve the conservation and sustainable development goals but it can also be manifesting via the benefits practically happened in the lives of the community (Hussin, 2006).

The expert from EWCA has said that the Guassa community receives training from EWCA once in a year about biodiversity conservation. On the other hand, the Ngo expert and some of the key informant have said that the local community have received training and capacity building in a quarter concerning the Guassa conservation area. Nevertheless, the following results reveal the opinions of the respondents in relation with capacity building and participation.

Table 4.15: Respondents Level of Agreement to Capacity Building and Participation

**Variables	*Relative Agreement										Mean Average	Standard Deviation
	SD		DA		UD		AG		SA			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
V1	22	17.6	50	40.0	-	-	44	35.2	9	7.2	2.74	1.301
V2	44	35.2	48	38.4	-	-	24	19.2	9	7.2	2.25	1.312
V3	30	24.0	60	48.0	1	8	12	9.6	22	17.6	2.49	1.412
V4	30	24	61	48.8	-	-	12	9.2	2	17.6	2.48	1.412
V5	52	41.6	54	43.2	-	-	8	6.4	11	8.8	1.98	1.215

Source: from compiled data

*relative agreement: SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree, UD=Undecided AD=Agree SA=Strongly Agree

**Variables= V1=I have received training about the importance of conservation of the biodiversity, V2=I have received training about the importance of the guassa biodiversity for ecotourism development, V3=Government has provided me training and technical support how to conserve and protect the resources, V4=NGO has provided me training and technical support how to protect and conserve the resources and V5=I have been participating in the community based ecotourism development from the beginning

The above table 4.15 demonstrates that the respondents level of agreement to that of capacity and participation statements. In general, the respondents' level of agreement as the scale has stated in chapter three, the respondents' cumulative opinion falls between 1.5 and 2.49 scores which means Disagreement. Even though there is some limitation in the Likart scale, but it has shown where the aggregate result lies. Therefore, the respondents' levels of agreement have been

generally fallen into disagreement to all the statements. However, the results in detail have shown other indispensable facts.

Under the above table in the first row, even though the Mean (2.74) and Standard Deviation (1.301) shows that the respondents' level of agreement has been placed in undecided category, but the real magnitudes between the respondents have been shown in percentage. While 57.6% of the respondents have said that they have totally disagreed with the statement, the remaining 42.4% have said that they have received training about the importance of conservation of the biodiversity.

In the second row of the table, the Mean (2.25) and Standard Deviation (1.312) shows that the level of agreement to the statements by the respondents is happened to be disagreement. Similarly, the frequency result has matched with the descriptive analysis results. Thus, the frequency result has shown that the large proportion of the respondents (73.6%) have not agreed with the statement. On the other hand, only 26% of the respondents have said that they have agreed with the statement says 'I have received training about the importance of guassa biodiversity for ecotourism development.'

Similarly, as it can be seen at the third row of the above table, the respondents' level of agreement to the statement is fallen under the disagreement category with 2.44 Mean and 1.412 Standard Deviation. The frequency result also shows that considerable numbers of respondents

(72%) have disagreed with the statement, whereas 27.2% of the respondents have agreed with the statement says 'Government has provided me training and technical support how to conserve and protect the resources'.

The fourth row of the table demonstrates that the respondents' level of agreement to the statement reads 'NGO has provided me training and technical support how to protect and conserve the resources'. The result with Mean (2.48) and Standard Deviation (1.412) shows that the respondents have disagreed with the statement. The frequency result has shown that 72.8% of the respondents have disagreed with the above stated statement. On the other hand, those who have agreed with the statement include 26.8%.

The last row of the table shows that the respondents have disagreed with Mean (1.98) and Standard Deviation (1.215) to the statement says 'I have been participating in the community based ecotourism development from the beginning'. This result is shown that while 84.8% of the respondents have totally disagreed, the remaining 15.2% of respondents have agreed with the above mentioned statement.

To conclude, the respondents have generally disagreed to any of the statements. As the scale has showed, all the results have fallen in the category between 1.5 and 2.49 with the exception of one Mean resulted 2.74. While the former range falls into disagreement, the later result falls under the category of undecided. Even though in each statement there has been scored positive results,

but in general all the results have shown that the local people have not got adequate training, technical and material support from any of the stakeholders in the Conservation Area. Though community based tourism has started in the area, the respondents have not got any training and awareness creation about the ecotourism development. As to the participation, the largest proportions of respondents have ever scored to any of the statements; have said that they have not participated in the ecotourism development over their natural resources.

4.6. Hindrances of community based ecotourism development in the area

Infrastructure is an important prerequisite to many of development endeavors. The basic infrastructures are road, telecommunication, electricity and water. All these basic infrastructural development should be required in community based ecotourism development. However, the guassa community based tourism has been facing some basic infrastructural problems.

Road-the dirt road from Tarmaber to Guassa is not quite comfortable. Tourists demand reasonable comfort while traveling to visit any destination. The 60km dirt road consumes two and half hours of the tourists' time, which seems tiresome to many tourists even though there are places worth of seeing on the way to guassa. According to one of the tourism expert informant has said that:

As I have been working for the last five years in tour and travel industry, I have experienced that many tourists do not want to return on the same way after visiting because they do not want to see the same thing upon returning. It is the problem in guassa area. There is no possibility to travel in loop way. In fact, there was a road which connects Guassa area with the main road measured 30km. unfortunately; it is unable to give service because it is badly broken. If it can be repaired, loop travel will be possible.

The road connects guassa with Mehal Meda (a town of Menz Wereda) is also an extension of the dirt road that begins at Tarma bir. Guassa is just located around 20km away from this town. In general, all the roads in the Menz town including the main road that connects with Tarma Bir are all dirt roads.

Telecommunication- it is an important service to tourists. In recent years, life without access to telecommunication tends to be unconceivable particularly for foreign tourists. In guassa community conservation area and its surrounding there is only one wireless telephone which is found inside the community lodge of Guassa. The local people do not have access to telephone which is testified in the questionnaire interview as well as personal observation of the area. Nevertheless, the good thing for visitors there is mobile network connection in and around the conservation area.

Electricity- this is also another infrastructure that creates conducive environment for tourists visiting Guassa. However, electric power is not available both in the community lodge and in the houses of the Guassa people. The fact that the guassa conservation area situates at high altitude,

most of the time the area is too cold. One informant said that there is no electric power in the lodge which is a problem because tourists could not take shower with cold water in a freezing environment. If there is electric power in the lodge, it will provide hot water shower services for tourists. To the idea where to get power energy most of the informants expressed that Guassa has huge potential of renewable energy like wind energy. If this resource is researched and made to use, not only the Guassa community lodge but also the local community will be benefited. Nonetheless, according one of the NGO experts, there is an attempt to bring electric power to the lodge. The lodge is not yet gets electric power while this research has been conducting.

Water-this vital infrastructure should also be available in the tourism destination sites. The community lodge has tap water. In the case of the community, the finding from the questionnaire interview about access to adequate water shows that there is a difference between the interviewed. Out of the 125 respondents while 53.6 % have said that they have not got adequate access to water, the other 45.6 % have said that they have got adequate access to water. Even though Guassa is a water catchment area, more than half of the respondents have not had enough water. Source of water of the respondents obtain from spring, well, stream and from tap. While 48.8% and 3.2% of water are obtained from spring and well respectively, stream and tap water are also counted 12% and 34.4% accordingly. As the statistics result shows the two major source of water are spring and tap water, 48.8% and 34.4% respectively. According to some of the informants, water could not be a problem in the guassa area unless there is drought.

To summarize, the infrastructural problems of the area can hinder for successful ecotourism development in the area. The tour operators basing in Addis Ababa have stated that the poor infrastructure of the Guassa area considers as a problem. The dirt road connects the Guassa Conservation Area with the main Addis Ababa –Desse Road, measured 60km, and might have reduced the comfort of tourists. In addition, the shortest road that connects Guassa with the main road measured around 30km has currently broken. The fact that all the roads are dirt, consequently, during dry season the dust as well as during wet season the mud are causing travel to the destination a bit difficult. Loop travel is not also possible. In the case of telecommunication, only a wireless telephone and intermittent mobile connection is available in the area. However, generally speaking there is no adequate access to telephone and other telecom services. Concerning electricity the area does not have any electricity access. Even the lodge does not have access to electricity which is a critical problem to the area because of consequent discomfort created by the absence of electricity like hot water service. Pertaining to access to water is still a problem, more than half of the respondents do not have adequate access to water in and around the Guassa Area. The lodge though has access to tap water; it is not up to the interest of tourists.

4.6.1. Opportunities and challenges for community based ecotourism development

From questionnaire and interview results, opportunities and challenges for community based ecotourism development in Guassa area have been uncovered.

Table 4.16: opportunities and Challenges for CBET development in Guassa Area

Opportunities	Challenges
Proximity to Addis Ababa	Infrastructural
Found on the way to Lalibla	Tourism facilities
Reminiscent of Bale Tourism resources	Accommodation
Afroalpine	community capacity
Home for endangered and Endemic species	guide capacity
Friendly community	management capacity
	understanding of tourism

Source: from compiled data

4.6.2. Inherent problems affected the community based ecotourism development in Guassa Area

The respondents were asked whether the tourism resources of guassa area were affected or not.

The responses indicate that while 74.2% have said that the resources are not affected, the rest

25.8% respondents have said that the tourism resources are being affected (**Appendix 7**).

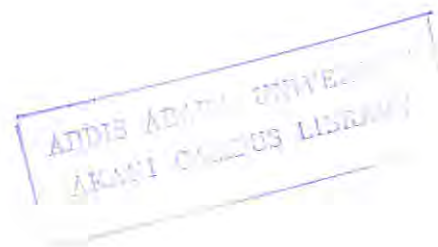


Table 4.17: The inherent problems affected the community based ecotourism development in Guassa Area

	Frequency	Percent
shortage of food	4	3.2
Lack of water	0	0
inadequate skill	12	9.7
All	108	87.1
Total	124	100.0

Source: from compiled data

The local people were asked about what are the main problems to implement community based tourism as well as other development endeavors in the area. Small numbers of respondents (3.2%) have said that food shortage is an inherent problem in the area. Some (9.7%) have also said that inadequate skill is the main predicament for any development. However, the largest proportions of the respondents have considered that shortages of food, scarcity of water coupled with inadequate skill are the chief setbacks for any development including CBET in the Guassa area. These respondents comprise 87.1% of the sampled population.

To the question what would be the possible solution to solve the problems of development endeavors like in community based ecotourism. The study result demonstrates that the respondents aware and give due value for external supports. While 9.7% of the responses specified adequate skill training as the way out, cooperation (1.6%) and investors partnership

(3.2%) preferred by the respondents to tackle the problems. Nevertheless, significant proportions of the respondents (85.5%) have recognized that adequate skill training, cooperation and investors partnership could play equally substantial role for the successful ecotourism development in the area (**Appendix 8**).

The tourism experts from the MoCT have said about CBET Development in rural areas. They have stressed on different issues. While some have focused on the importance of CBET, some others have stressed on the challenges for CBET development. The importance of CBET has been explained in terms of poverty alleviation and benefits for local economy in rural areas. On the other hand, challenges for CBET development is that there is no clear policy to achieve the tenets of CBET which means that absence of clear abiding rules and regulation in CBET development is a critical challenge. In addition, local participation and empowerment is also a challenging issue in the Ethiopian context.

From the questionnaire and key informant interview, the ensuing summarized results have been revealed. The issues have revolved around tourism, local people and livelihood diversification. In addition, the challenges and opportunities of rural areas in relation with tourism have been brought to light. Furthermore, the questions of participation, capacity building and empowerment have also been raised by the respondents. The detail summarized results can be seen in the Table 4. 18.

Table 4.18: Synthesized results about tourism, local people and economic diversification

No.	Synthesized results about tourism, local people and economic diversification
1	Most of the tourism destinations of Ethiopia are home for the rural poor people. Economic diversification through tourism can be an important source of livelihood for the local poor people.
2	Tourism can not only be source of income for the local people but also can be a stimulus for development in other aspects like infrastructure.
3	Most of the local people have relied upon subsistence agriculture. Most of the time farming yield is not sufficient therefore, those who have the tourism resources must have diversified their income base via tourism.
4	The local community should be empowered to engage in tourism activities. Training and capacity building must have to be given in order to enable the local people to partake and get benefits from tourism.
5	Most of the local people source of livelihood is not diverse; therefore tourism can be a good source of livelihood diversification and can also be source of market for the local products.
6	Tourism can be source of livelihood and encourages people to engage in off farm activities. In addition, it can create jobs and accommodates unemployed youngsters.
7	The local people lack the skills and knowledge to engage in tourism and to make money out of it. In order to diversify the economic base of the local through tourism, the local people gap of capacity must have been filled through training.

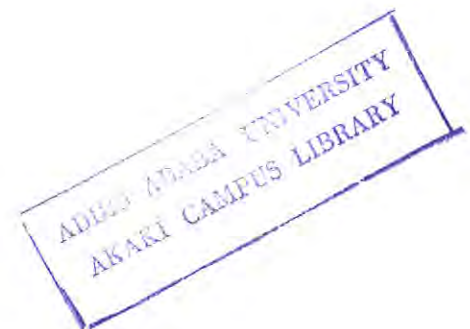
Source: Compiled data

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

- The Guassa Area and its surrounding are endowed with natural, cultural and religious tourism resources. The natural tourism resources include the landscape, the avian both endemic and commons and the wildlife both endemic and commons. On the other hand, the cultural and religious tourism resources are also an essential part of the tourism resources of the area.
- The natural tourism resources of Guassa are under threat because of increasing demand over the natural resources by the local people. The area size is also decreasing from time to time. In general, the finding reveals that all the uses of the Guassa natural resources are not associated with ecotourism or non consumptive activities but they are associated with direct use of them by the community for different purposes.
- The local people sources of livelihood are dominated with mixed farming. The study uncovers that most of the respondents have suffered from food shortage. The community obtains alternative source of livelihood from different activities. However, those who diversify their income through tourism and handicraft were small in numbers. Thus, tourism is not deemed as source of alternative income.

- The illiterate respondents' lack better understanding about community based ecotourism development contrary to other two literacy groups.
- There is significant difference on the level of understanding between male and female concerning community based ecotourism development statements.
- In general all the results have shown that the local people have not got adequate training, technical and material support from any of the stakeholders in the Conservation Area. Though community based tourism has started in the area, the respondents have not got any training and awareness creation about the ecotourism development.
- The largest proportions of respondents have not participated in the ecotourism development over their natural resources.
- The respondents have not had adequate knowledge about CBET development.
- There are infrastructural problems in and around the Guassa area.



5.2. Recommendations

1. Even though some of the tourism resources are offered for tourists, there is a need to develop new specific tourism products to attract both specialist and common tourists. One of the tourism products can be offered for specialist tourists is that bird watching. To entice all kinds of tourists it is also very important to diversify the tourism products and prolong the tourists stay in the Guassa Area.
2. The tourism development in Guassa Area is spearheaded by an international NGO. The Guassa area is a community owned conservation area so that anything happened over the conservation area concerns the local people. Confusion, suspicion and conflict can be solved before through creating awareness among the community.
3. Developing and creating diversified livelihood for the local people through promoting CBET development can reduce the direct use and reliance over the natural resources of the area.
4. Increasing the awareness of local communities in and around Guassa about Community based ecotourism is very important. Therefore, such awareness might be achieved through formal and informal meetings of local communities with the support of NGO, local government officials and other concerned stakeholders.

5. There are problems of local communities linked with their livelihood and other related social problems that could contribute to extreme poverty, which in turn contributed to degradations of natural resources of the GCCA. Thus, further study is necessary which contributes to ease the poverty of study area.
6. The concerned stakeholders are responsible to create alternative options for local communities, create attractive tourist facilities and services, and protect sensitive areas or sites of the conservation area and integrating the surrounding tourism activities with local economic development or agricultural activities.
7. In addition, the stakeholders are also responsible to establish the basic infrastructures. The Guassa has a potential for wind power energy, if this resource is researched and made to use, not only the Guassa community lodge but also the local community will be benefited.
8. The local people lack capacity and awareness about tourism development. Capacity building for the local people concerning how to protect and conserve the natural resources and the importance of the natural resources for CBET development is very important. Adequate material and technical support have to be offered for the local people by the stakeholders to participate in the tourism business.

9. The private investors and local community integration is very important. Involvement of the private investor in the tourism activities over Guassa area is not only accelerate the tourism business but also can promote and attract many tourists to visit the Guassa area.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: *Respondents opinion about increasing demand over the Guassa natural resources*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	112	89.6	89.6	89.6
No	13	10.4	10.4	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Appendix 2: *Factors led to the dwindling size of the Conservation Area*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not dwindle	29	23.2	23.2	23.2
expansion of settlements	5	4.0	4.0	27.2
expansion of farming	10	8.0	8.0	35.2
expansion of grazing	29	23.2	23.2	58.4
increasing demand for fuel wood	11	8.8	8.8	67.2
all of the above	41	32.8	32.8	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Appendix 3: *Respondents thought about direct use of the resources and its effect on the integrity of ecosystem*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	64	51.2	51.2	51.2
No	61	48.8	48.8	100.0
Total	125	100.0	100.0	

Appendix 4: *Respondents opinion about the Guassa and its surrounding tourism resources*

Types of tourism	Frequency	Percent
natural resources	18	14.4
cultural resources	27	21.8
historical and religious resources	18	14.4
all of the above	62	49.6
Total	125	100.0

Appendix 5: *the cultural tourism resources of the area*

Cultural tourism resources	Frequency	Percent
Handicrafts	26	20.8
religious sites	25	19.2
Folklore	16	12.8
traditional village	18	15.4
except museum	40	32.0
Total	125	100.0

Appendix 6: Tourism services and facilities

	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Guiding	Yes	110	88
	No	15	12
local transportation	Yes	108	86.4
	No	17	13.6
local drinks	Yes	102	81.6
	No	23	18.4
local foods	Yes	96	76.8
	No	29	23.2
local recreational sports	Yes	8	6.4
	No	116	92.8
local handicrafts products	Yes	108	86.4
	No	17	13.6
local culture & skills to offer services	Yes	108	86.4
	No	17	13.6

Appendix 7: Solution for that hindered community based ecotourism Development

	Frequency	Percent
adequate skill training	12	9.7
Cooperation	2	1.6
investors partnership	4	3.2
All	106	85.5
Total	124	100.0



Appendix 8: Questionnaires and interview Guidelines

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Development studies

This questionnaire is designed to gather information from the household of local community in and around Guassa community conservation area about personal background information of households, socio-economic conditions of households, Guassa community conservation area and the community, the perception of the household toward the community based ecotourism development, and present and prospect livelihood options of households and the tourism resources that can attract tourists to the study area.

I/ Personal Background Information

1. Sex: a. Male b. Female
2. Age a.15-30 b.31-45 c.46-60 d.>60
3. Marital Status: a. married b. single c. divorced d. widowed
4. Religion: a. Orthodox b. Protestant c. Catholic d. Muslim e. Others (specify) ____
5. Household size/ Family Size including adults and children: Male --. Female --
6. Literacy level: a. illiterate b. able to read c. primary school
c. secondary school and Above

II /Socio-Economic Conditions of Households (Able to choose more than one)

1. Source of livelihood/income: a. crop farming b. livestock rearing c. mixed farming
d. Handicraft e. specify others _____
2. Does the household member have additional generation of income? A. Yes B. No
If you say 'Yes' please tell us from what kind of work the income is obtained? ____
3. Is there any member of the household engaged in *money making* activity? a. Yes b. No
If you say 'Yes' please tell us what kind of activities he/she /they engage/s? _____
4. Have you had any household member leaving this village for urban? A. yes b. no
What do you think is the reason to leave?
a. Marriage b. Education c. unemployment d. others specify _____
5. Do you have adequate schooling facilities? A. Yes B. No
6. Do you have adequate transport facilities? A. Yes B. No

12. If dwindling, what are the causes? A. expansion of settlements B. expansion of farming
 C. expansion of grazing D. Increasing demand for fuel wood
 E. all of the above F. others (specify)_____
13. What do you think is severely affecting the Guassa conservation area? (Please rank them according to their severity) A. Farm land expansion___ B. grazing land expansion___
 C. Settlement expansion___ D. fuel wood extraction___ E. others (specify)_____

Property Enquiries (Able to choose more than one)

1. Do you own piece of land? a. Yes b. No
2. If yes, the total area of your piece of land in hectares is: _____
 A. for farming___ B. for grazing___ C. for homestead___ D. Others___
3. Do you have livestock? A. Yes B. No
 If yes, list livestock types and Number A. Cattle ___ B. Goats ___ C. Sheep ___
 D. equines ___ E. Other _____
4. Does the household have enough Grazing for their livestock?
 A. Yes B. No
5. Where does the household graze their livestock?
 A. Own land B. Communal land C. Other (specify)_____
6. For how long the harvested grass form Guassa can feed the livestock?
 A. Around two month B. around four month C. around half a year D. others
 (specify)_____
7. From where do you get feed for your animal/livestock?
 A. crop residue B. Conservation area C. others (specify)_____
8. Are there problems related to livestock? A. Yes B. No
9. If yes, which of the following are problems of livestock (rank according to their magnitude)
 A. Shortage of forage/ feed _____ B. Pests and diseases _____
 C. lack of water for livestock _____ D. others _____
10. These problems will be solved by: A. cut and carry method B. diversifying forage
 Development C. using water harvestings techniques D. all above
 E. others (specify)_____
11. Have the wildlife caused damage on your property? A. Yes B. No

12. Have you ever obtained compensation for the damage? A. Yes B. No
13. What do you think is the reason for the wildlife attacking over the property of an individual in and around Guassa? A. Shortage food for the wildlife
B. increasing population of wildlife C. all of them D. others (specify) _____
14. Do you think the reason for the survival of Guassa till this time was because of the Qero system? A. Yes B. somewhat C. No D. others (specify) _____
15. Do you personally want to revitalize the Qero system?
A. Yes but without modification B. Yes but with modification
C. I don't want D. other (specify) _____
16. Do you think direct use of the resources could affect the integrity of the ecosystem?
A. Yes B. No

IV. Community Based Tourism Development

The following s try to gather the perception of the local people toward community based tourism development in their area. Therefore, for the statements stated below, please indicate your level of agreement by putting 'X' mark on your favorite responses. 1= fully disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided, 4 = agree, 5 =fully agree

No	Level of awareness	1	2	3	4	5
1	I think community based ecotourism development can bring social development to my village					
2	I think community based ecotourism development is good for livelihood diversification					
3	I think community based ecotourism development is good for biodiversity conservation					
4	I think community based ecotourism development can create employment for our village					
5	community based ecotourism development can create environmental, social and economic development to my village					



No	Participation and Capacity building	1	2	3	4	5
1	I have received training about the importance of conservation of the biodiversity					
2	I have received training about the importance of the Guassa biodiversity for ecotourism development					
3	Government have provided me training and technical support how to conserve and protect the resources					
4	NGO has provided me training and technical support how to conserve and protect the resources					
5	I have been participating in the community based tourism development from the beginning					
6	I believe that community based ecotourism development is going to benefit my community					

IV. Livelihood options of the households

- What are the main food crops in the area?
A. teff B. maize C. wheat D. barley E. barley F. Others _____
- What is the estimated household income per year, in Birr? _____
- Do you feel that, the present harvested food crops can feed your family till the next harvest?
A. Yes -----B. No-----
- If you say “no”, what are the main causes of food crop yield reduction?
A. recurrent drought B. crop failure C. depletion of soil nutrients
D. depletion of fertile top soils E. all of the above F. others (specify)_____
- If the household ever faces food shortages before next harvest, then how does the household normally manage to feed the members?
A. Borrow B. off- farm Work C. Assistance from relatives D. Sell sheep/goat/cattle
E. seasonal job migration F. Others (specify)_____
- Have ever tried to diversify your household economic base? A. Yes B. No
- In your opinion what are the activities you want to diversify your source livelihood,
(please rank them according to your interest)
A. Bee farming___ B. Handcraft_____ C. Tourism_____ D. Backyard farming_____
E. Sheep Rearing_____ F. others (specify)_____
- Do you think tourism can diversify your source of income? A. Yes B. No
- Do you have source of income related to the conservation area? A. Yes B. No

10. If you “yes” your source of income related to
 A. Farming land B. Grazing land C. Fuel wood D. Material for house construction
 E. Others (specify)_____

V/. Tourism Resources

1. For what purposes the GCCA is using?
 A. as ecotourism development area B. as rituals area C. sanitation place
 D. all of the above E. specify others_____
2. What are the main tourism resources of the GCCA and the surrounding which
 can attract visitors? A. natural resources B. cultural resources C. historical resources
 D. religious resources D. all of the above E. others_____
3. What are the other advantages of these resources of the conservation area?
 A. as source of food for livestock B. has research value C. has economical value
 D. all above E. others (specify)_____
4. What are the main natural tourism resources of the GCCA? A. landscape
 B. birdlife C. wildlife D. all of the above E. others (specify)_____
5. What are the main cultural and historical tourism resources of the GCCA?
 A. museum collections B. local handicrafts C. religious sites D. folklore/ storytelling,
 tradition E. Traditional village F. all above G. except A H. others
 (specify)_____
6. What are the special features of this tourist spot? A. scenic beauty area endowed with bird life
 B. endowed with endemic and endangered species C. favorable area for visiting
 D. all above E. others (specify)_____
7. Are you interested in ecotourism activities or diversified livelihoods? A. Yes B. No
 What tourist services /facilities members of local communities will offer in the GCCA?

Give answers for 9-18 questionnaires.

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| 8. Guiding | A. Yes | B. No |
| 9. Local transportation to go round the spot | A. Yes | B. No |
| 10. Local drinks | A. Yes | B. No |
| 11. Local foods | A. Yes | B. No |
| 12. Local recreational sports | A. Yes | B. No |
| 13. Local handicraft products | A. Yes | B. No |

14. Local culture, skills included in offering services? A. Yes B. No
15. Do ecotourism resources of the area affected. A. Yes B. No
16. If yes what are the most difficulties/problems face you to implement ecotourism and other developmental activities of this area.
- A. lack of food crops B. lack of drinking water C. inadequate skills
D. all above E. others (specify) _____
17. What important assistance you need to solve these problems?
- A. adequate skills/training B. cooperation C. loans/ credits D. investors' partnership
E. all above F. others (specify) _____

Thanks for your cooperation!

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የሀገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ
የቱሪዝም እና ልማት ትምህርት ክፍል
የማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ኤኮ ቱሪዝም ልማት

ውድ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች፣

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዓላማ ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ኤኮ ቱሪዝም ልማትን በተመለከተ ከጓሳ ማኅበረሰብ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ነው። እርስዎ የሚሰጡት መረጃ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሀገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ ሥር የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሟያቸውን ለሚሠሩት ለአቶ አብርሃም ኪዳኔ እንደ ዋና ግብአት ያገለግላል። መረጃውም ለትምህርት አገልግሎት ብቻ የሚውል ሲሆን ለጥናቱ መሳካት ለሚያደርጉት እርዳታ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ።

የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች በጓሳ የሚኖሩ ማኅበረሰቦች

I. ግለሰባዊ መረጃ

1. ጾታ U. ወንድ A. ሴት
2. ዕድሜ U. 15-30 A. 31-45 ሐ. 46-60 መ. >60
3. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ U. ያገባ A. ያላገባ ሐ. የተፋታ መ. በሞት የተለየበት
4. ሃይማኖት U. ኦርቶዶክስ A. ፕሮቴስታንት ሐ. ካቶሊክ መ. ሙስሊም ሠ. ሌላ(ይጥቀሱ)_____
5. የቤተሰብ ብዛት ወጣቶችንና ሕጻናትን ጨምሮ በቁጥር U. ወንድ _____ A. ሴት _____
6. የትምህርት ደረጃ U. ያልተማረ A. ማንበብ የሚችል ሐ. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት መ. የሁለተኛ ደረጃና ከዛ በላይ

II. የማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታን በተመለከተ

1. የመተ.ዳ.ደረያ ገቢ ምንጭ U. የሰብል ግብርና A. የከብት ማርባት ሐ. ቅልቅል ግብርና መ. የእጅ ሙያ ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ)

2. ቤተሰብዎ በተጨማሪ የሚያገኘው የገቢ ምንጭ አለው U. አዎ A. የለም

«አዎ» ካሉ ከምን ተግባር ገቢው እንደሚገኝ ይግለጹ _____

3. ከቤተሰቦ ውስጥ በገቢ ማስገኛ ተግባር ላይ የተሠማራ ሰው አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

«አዎ» ካሉ በምን የገቢ ማስገኛ እንደተሠማሩ ይግለጹ _____

4. ከቤተሰቦ ወደ ከተማ የሄደ ሰው አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

አለ ካሉ በምን ምክንያት ነው የሄዱት? ሀ. ጋብቻ ለ. ትምህርት ሐ. ሥራ አጥነት መ. ሌላ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

5. በቂ የትምህርት አቅርቦት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

6. በቂ የመጓጓዣ አገልግሎት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

7. በቂ የመገናኛ አቅርቦት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

8. በቂ የጤና አገልግሎት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

9. በቂ የመንገድ አቅርቦት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

10. በቂ የኤሌክትሪክ አቅርቦት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

11. በቂ የውሃ አቅርቦት አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

ውሃ የምታገኙት ከምንድን ነው ሀ. ከምንጭ ለ. የጉርጓድ ውሃ ሐ. ከወንዝ መ. ከቧንቧ
ሠ. ሌላ ካለ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

III. የጓህ ማኅበረሰብ ጥብቅ ቦታ እና ማኅበረሰቡን በተመለከተ የዳሰህ ጥያቄ

1. የእርሶ ቤተሰብ በዋናነት ከጓህ ውስጥ የሚፈልጓቸው የተፈጥሮ ህፅዋትን በስም ይጥቁሱ? _____

2. ከጓህ ውስጥ የሚሰበሰበው ሀብት ለምን አገልግሎት ይውላል? ሀ. ለቤት መሥሪያ ለ. ለከብት መኖ (ምግብ) ሐ. ለቤት ዕቃዎች መስሪያ መ. ለመድኃኒት ሠ. ለማገዶ ረ. ለሁሉም ሸ. ሌላ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

3. በምን ያህል ጊዜ ልዩነት የጓህ ጥብቅ ቦታ ሃብትን ይጠቀማሉ ወይም ለሁሉም ተጠቃሚ ማኅበረሰብ ክፍት ይሆናል?

ሀ. በዓመት አንድ ጊዜ ለ. በሁለት ዓመት አንድ ጊዜ ሐ. በሦስት ዓመት አንድ ጊዜ መ. እንደ ሁኔታው ሠ. ሌላ (ይግለጹ)

4. እንዴ ከተከፈተ በኋላ ለተጠቃሚዎቹ ለምን ያህል ቀን ክፍት ይሆናል? _____

5. ለምን ዓይነት ተግባር ነው የጓህ ሣርን የምትጠቀሙበት ሀ. ለቤት መሥሪያ ለ. ለከብት መኖ ሐ. ለቤት ዕቃ መሥሪያ መ. ገበያ ለመሸጥ ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

6. ለማገዶ የምትጠቀሙበት እንጨት/ቅጠል እና የመሳሰሉትን ከየት ነው የምትሰበስቡት? ሀ. ከራሳችን መሬት ለ. ከሕዝብ መሬት ሐ. ከማኅበረሰብ ጥብቅ ቦታ መ. በማገር ከገበያ ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

7. ከጓህ ለማገዶ የሚሆን ዕጽዋት ለመሰብሰብ ገደብ አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

8. «አዎ» ካሉ እባክዎን በምን ያህል ጊዜ ርቀት ከጓህ ጥብቅ ቦታ ማገዶ ትሰበስባላችሁ? ሀ. በሳምንት ለ. በወር በወር ሐ. በሦስት ወር መ. ሌላ ካለ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

9. የጓህ ጥብቅ ቦታ ሀብትን የመጠቀም ፍላጎት ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየጨመረ መጥቷል ይላሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

10. በእርሶ አስተሳሰብ የጓህ ጥ.ቦ.ሃብቶች የመጠቀም ፍላጎት በምን ምክንያት ነው የጨመረው ብለው ያስባሉ?

ሀ. የሕዝብ ቁጥር ማደግ ለ. ተደጋጋሚ ድርቅ ሐ. የከብት ቁጥር መጨመር መ. ቤት የሚሠራው ቁጥር መጨመር ሠ. የገበያ ፍላጎት መጨመር ረ. ሌላ (ይጥቁሱ) _____

11. በእርሶዎ አመለካከት የጓ.ማ.ጥ.ቦ ስፋቱ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ ሀ. እየጨመረ ነው ለ. እየቀነሰ ነው ሐ. ለውጥ የለውም

12. እየቀነሰ ነው ካሉ ምክንያቶቹ የቶቹ ናቸው ይላሉ ሀ. የመኖሪያ ቦታ መስፋፋት ለ. የእርሻ ቦታ መስፋፋት
ሐ. የግጦሽ ቦታ መስፋፋት መ. የማገደ ፍላጎት መጨመር ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

13. በእርስዎ አስተሳሰብ ቀጥሎ ከተዘረዘሩት የጋሣ.ማ.ጥ.በን እየጎዳው ነው የሚሉትን እንደየጎዳታቸው በደረጃ ያስቀምጧቸው?
ሀ. የእርሻ ቦታ መስፋፋት _____ ለ. የግጦሽ ቦታ መስፋፋት _____ ሐ. የመኖሪያ ቦታ መስፋፋት _____
መ. ማገደ ለቀማ _____ ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

የሀብት መጠይቆች

1. መሬት አለዎት? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም 2. «አዎ» ካሉ ባጠቃላይ ምን ያህል ሄክታር መሬት አለዎት
ሀ. ለእርሻ _____ ለ. ለግጦሽ _____ ሐ. ለመኖሪያ _____ መ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____
በአጠቃላይ ምን ያህል ሄክታር _____

3. ከብት አለዎት? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለኝም «አዎ» ካሉ የከብቱን ዐይነትና ቁጥር ይግለጹ _____
ሀ. የቀንድ ከብት _____ ለ. ፍየሎች _____ ሐ. በግ _____ መ. የጋማ ከብት _____ ሠ. ሌላ (ይግለጹ) _____

4. ለከብት የሚሆን በቂ የግጦሽ መሬት አለዎት? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

5. የት ነው ከብቶቻችሁን የሚያስግጡት? ሀ. በራሴ መሬት ላይ ለ. በጋራ መሬት ላይ ሐ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

6. ከጋሣ ጥብቅ ቦታ የሚታጨደው ሣር ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ከብቶችን ይመግባል? ሀ. ሁለት ወር አካባቢ ለ. አራት ወር አካባቢ
ሐ. ግማሽ ዓመት (ስድስት ወር) መ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

7. ለከብቶችም መኖ ከምን ያገኛሉ? ሀ. የሰብል ግርዶች ለ. ከጥብቅ ቦታ ሐ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

8. ከከብት ጋር የተያያዘ ችግር አለ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

9. «አዎ ካሉ» ቀጥሎ የተዘረዘሩትን ችግሮች እንደ ከብደታቸው የቁጥር ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው፤ ሀ. የመኖ እጥረት _____
ለ. የከብት በሽታ _____ ሐ. የውሃ እጥረት _____ መ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

10. እነዚህ ችግሮች በምን ይፈታሉ ሀ. ሣርን አጭዶ በመውሰድ ለ. የመኖ ልማት በማስፋፋት ሐ. ውሃ የማቆር ዘዴ በመጠቀም
መ. ሁሉም ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

11. የዱር እንስሳት በንብረት ላይ አደጋ አድርሰው ያቋሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

12. ለንብረት መውደም ወይም መጎዳት ካሳ አግኝተው ያቃሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

13. በእርስዎ አስተሳሰብ የዱር እንስሳቱ በማኅበረሰቡ ንብረት ላይ የሚያደርሱት ውድመት በምን ምክንያት ይመስሎታል?
ሀ. የዱር እንስሳ ቁጥር ስለደጨመረ ለ. የዱር እንስሳ የምግብ እጥረት መኖር ሐ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

14. የጋሣ ጥብቅ ቦታ እስከዚህ ጊዜ ድረስ የቆየው በቁር ሥርዓት መኖር ነው ብለው ያምናሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. ምናልባት ሐ. የለም
መ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

15. እንደ ግለሰብ የቁር አሠራር እንዲመለስ ይፈልጋሉ? ሀ. አዎ ግን ተሻሽሎ ለ. አዎ ግን ሳይሻሻል ሐ. አልፈልግም
መ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____

16. የጋሣ ጥብቅ ቦታን ሀብትን በቀጥታ መጠቀም የጥብቅ ቦታውን ስነ ምህዳር ወይም የዱር እንስሳቱን እንደሚጎዳው ያውቃሉ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

ከዚህ ቀጥሎ ያሉትን ዓረፍተ ነገሮች የተቀረፁት በማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ላይ ያሉትን አስተያየት ለመለካት ነው። የመስማማቶችን ደረጃ ለመግለጽ የ"X" ምልክትን በሚስማማዎት መልስ ላይ ያስቀምጡ። የተጠቀሱት ዓረፍተ ነገሮች የእርሶን አስተያየት ለማወቅ እንጂ እውነታን አይወክሉም።

አስተውሉ:- 5= ሙሉ ለሙሉ እስማማለሁ 4= አስማማለሁ 3= አልወሰንከም 2= አልስማማም 1= ሙሉ ለሙሉ አልስማማም

IV. የማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ልማትን በተመለከተ

ተ.ቁ	የማኅበረሰቡ የንቃት ደረጃ	1	2	3	4	5
1	ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ልማት ማኅበረሰባዊ ልማት ለአካባቢዬ ያመጣል ብዬ አሰባለሁ					
2	ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም የገቢ ምንጭን ያሰፋል ብዬ አሰባለሁ					
3	ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም የዱር እንስሳቱን ለመጠበቅ ጥረ ነው ብዬ አሰባለሁ					
4	ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም የሥራ ዕድል ለጎረቤት ማኅበረሰብ ይፈጥራል ብዬ አሰባለሁ					
5	ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም የአካባቢውን ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እድገት ይፈጥራል ብዬ አምናለሁ					
ተ.ቁ	የመሳተፍ እና የአቅም ግንባታን በተመለከተ	1	2	3	4	5
1	ስለ ዱር እንስሳት ጥበቃ አስፈላጊነት ስልጠና ወስጃለሁ					
2	በጎረቤት ማኅበረሰብ ያሉት የዱር እንስሳት ለማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ኢኮ ቱሪዝም አስፈላጊነቱን ስልጠና ወስጃለሁ					
3	መንግሥት የጎረቤት ማኅበረሰብን ለማስጠበቅ እንዲሁ ለማስጠበቅ ለማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም አስፈላጊነቱን ስልጠና ወስጃለሁ					
4	መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ተቋም የጎረቤት ማኅበረሰብን ለማስጠበቅ እንዲሁ ለማስጠበቅ ለማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም አስፈላጊነቱን ስልጠና ወስጃለሁ					
5	በማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ልማት ላይ ከተጀመረ ጀምሮ እየተሳተፍኩ ነው					
6	በጎረቤት ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ልማት ተጠቃሚነትን በተመለከተ ፍትሐዊ የሆነ አሰራር አለ					

VI. የቤተሰብዎ መተዳደሪያ በተመለከተ

1. በዋናነት የምታመርቱት ሰብል ምንድን ነው? ሀ. ጤፍ ለ. በቆሎ ሐ. ማሸላ መ. ስንዴ ሠ. ገብስ ረ. ሌላ(ይጥቀሱ)
2. የወር ገቢው በግምት በብር ሲተመን ስንት ነው? _____ በግምት የዓመት ገቢዎ ስንት ነው? _____
3. በዚህ ዓመት ያመረቱት ሰብል ለሚመጡት ጥቂት ዓመታት ይበቃዎታል? ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይበቃኝም
4. አይበቃኝም ካሉ ለምርት መቀነስ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው? ሀ. ተደጋጋሚ ድርቅ ለ. ምርት አለማፍራት ሐ. የመሬት ለምነት መቀነስ መ. ሁሉም ሠ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____
5. ቤተሰብዎ የምግብ እጥረት ሲያጋጥም ምንድን ነው የሚያደርጉት? ሀ. በመበደር ለ. ከግብርና ውጪ ሥራ በመሥራት ሐ. በዘመድ ድጋፍ መ. በግ፣ ፍየል፣ ከብት በመሸጥ ሠ. ወቅታዊ ሥራ ተሰዶ በመሥራት ረ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____
6. የገቢ ምንጮችን ለማስፋት ሞክረው ያውቃሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. አላውቅም
7. በእርስዎ አስተሳሰብ የገቢ ምንጮችን ለማስፋት ይመቻሻል የሚሉትን እንደፍላጎቶ ደረጃ ይስጧቸው ሀ. ንብ እርባታ ለ. እደ ጥበብ ሐ. ቱሪዝም መ. የጓሮ አትክልት ሠ. የሱፍ በግ ማርባት ረ. ሌላ (ይጥቀሱ) _____
8. በጎረቤት ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ልማት ላይ ከተሳተፍኩ በኋላ ያለ የስራ ዘርፍ ቀጥሎ ከተዘረዘሩት በደረጃ ያስቀምጡ?

6. ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም በጓሳ ማኅበረሰብ ጥብቅ ቦታ ከመመሥረቱ በፊት በምን ዓይነት መንገድ ይጠበቅ ነበር? ስለ ቁር?
7. ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ኢኮ ቱሪዝም ወይም ቱሪዝም የብዝሃ ሕይወት ጥበቃንና ለማኅበረሰቡ የመተዳደሪያ ገቢን ማጎልበትን ያሳካል ይላሉ?
8. በአርሶ አስተሳሰብ ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ልማት በጥብቅ ቦታው ላይ ያለውን ጥቅምና ጉዳት ቢያስረዱኝ?
9. ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ስኬታማ እንዳይሆን እያደናቀፉ ያሉ ነገሮችን ቢነግሩኝ? ችግሮቹን ለመፍታት ምን እደረጋችሁ?
10. በጥብቅ ቦታው ላይ ያለው የቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴ ስኬታማ እየሆነ ነው ይላሉ::
11. የጓሳ ማኅበረሰብ ቡብዝሀ ሕይወት ጥበቃ ላይ እንዴት እየተሳተፈ ነው ይላሉ?
12. የጓሳ ማኅበረሰብ በማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ቱሪዝም ላይ እንዴት እየተሳተፈ ነው ይላሉ?
13. ማኅበረሰቡ እንዴት እየተጠቀመ ነው ይላሉ? ምን ያህል ለማኅበረሰቡን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጠቀሜታ ያመጣል ብለው ያስባሉ?
14. የማኅበረሰቡን አቅም የመገንባት ተግባር እንዴት እየተካሄደ ነው ይላሉ?
15. በምን ያህል ደረጃ ማኅበረሰቡ በቱሪዝም ልማት ሂደት ላይ ሥልጣን አለው?
16. የሚጨምሩት ካለ?

አመሰግናለሁ!!



The following three Questionnaires were designed for the ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority and for some Tour Operation Agencies based in Addis Ababa.

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Development studies

These questionnaires are designed to find out the perspective of the **Minister of culture and Tourism** about community based ecotourism development in Ethiopia in general and Menz-Guassa in particular. The information gathered from you is solely used for academic purpose. I would like to thank you for your cooperation in advance.

I. Personal information

1. Gender _____
2. Organization _____
3. Job description _____
4. Educational Level _____

II. Concerning Tourism and local people

1. Do you believe tourism is benefiting the local people in the tourist sites?
A. Yes B. Somewhat C. No D. Others _____
2. Tourism Development Policy stressed the importance of local participation in ecotourism development. Do you think that this becomes effective in tourism sites? _____

3. Please tell us the benefits of Eco- tourism for local people? _____

4. In order to ensure sustainable tourism development in rural areas, what has been done by your organization? _____

III. Concerning Community Based ecotourism/ tourism development

1. How many nature based tourism destinations are identified so far as tourist destinations? _____
2. Do you think Ethiopia has sufficiently exploited the natural tourism resources?
A. Yes B. No
3. How many CBET developments have taken place in Ethiopia? _____
4. What do you know about the CBET development in Guassa Community Conservation Area of Menz? _____

5. How does the Ministry perceive the CBET development in rural areas? _____

6. What kind of support does the Ministry offer for the tourism developers and for the local people? _____

7. Does the ministry ever try to diversify the tourism destinations in Ethiopia?
A. Yes B. No
8. If you say "Yes" please state some exemplary endeavors. _____

9. Please remark whatever you have in mind relating the prospect, and challenges of the CBET development in Guassa conservation area in particular and Ethiopia in general. _____



Thank you very much for cooperation!!!

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Development studies

These questionnaires are designed to find out the perspective of the **Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)** about community based ecotourism development in Ethiopia in general and Menz- Guassa in particular. The information gathered from you is solely used for academic purpose. I would like to thank you for your cooperation in advance.

I. Personal information

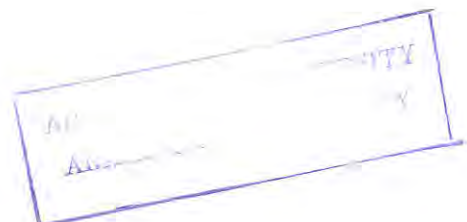
5. Gender _____
6. Name of the organization you are working on _____
7. Occupation _____
8. Educational Level _____

II. Concerning conservation and Community based eco-tourism

1. What are the problems of Guassa Community Conservation area? _____

2. How do you put the status of the Guassa conservation area in terms of fauna and flora habitats? _____

3. Traditional mechanism of managing natural resources has been witnessed in Guassa area. Is there any attempt to revitalize the system called *Qero*? _____



4. How many Community conservation areas are found in Ethiopia? _____
5. Have ever given training and technical support to the Guassa local people about biodiversity conservation? A. Yes B. No
6. If you say "Yes" how frequently? _____
7. Does community based ecotourism good for biodiversity conservation? A. Yes B. No
8. Does community based ecotourism good for livelihood diversification? A. Yes B. No
9. What kinds of support do you offer in relation to community based tourism development over the natural resources? _____

10. Any remarks concerning conservation areas and tourism. _____

Thank Very Much for your cooperation!!!

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Development studies

These questionnaires are designed to find out the perspective of the **tour operators and Guides** about community based ecotourism development in Ethiopia in general and Menz –Guassa in particular. The information gathered from you is solely used for academic purpose. I would like to thank you for your cooperation in advance.

I. Personal information

1. Gender _____
2. Name of the organization you are working on _____
3. Occupation _____
4. Educational Level _____

II. Concerning community based ecotourism (CBET) development

1. Have ever participated in CBET development? A. Yes B. No
2. Have ever taken tourists to a community based tourism destination? A. Yes B. No
3. If you say "yes" please mention at least one which comes to your mind instantly _____

4. Do you think local people in the CBET destination area make money out of tourism?
A. More than enough B. Adequate C. Not enough D. None E. Others _____
5. How do you evaluate the local participation in the tourism activities? _____

6. What is your comment about economic diversification for the local community through tourism? _____

III. Concerning Guassa Community Conservation area (GCCA)

1. Do you know about the community based tourism development in GCCA?
A. Yes B. No
2. If you say "yes" have you ever taken tourists to GCCA? A. Yes B. No
3. If you say "No" please give me the reason not to take to GCCA?
A. Poor infrastructure B. poor facilities C. Poor Accommodation D. Others _____

4. If you "Yes" to Question. 3 please tell us how do you evaluate the Guassa site. _____

5. What are the tourism attractions of GCCA? _____



6. What kinds of tourism product can be developed in GCCA? _____

IV. Please give your comment concerning the prospect, and challenges of the CBET development in Guassa conservation area. _____

Thank Very Much for your cooperation!!!