

Addis Ababa
University

(Since 1950)



COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY IN TOURISM
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN AWASH MELKA KUNTURE
PREHISTORIC SITE, SOUTH WEST SHOA ZONE, OROMIA

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

BY: DIRIBI BELEMO

JUNE, 2019

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa University
College of, Development Studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Diribi Belemo; entitled “*Involvement of local community in tourism planning and development in Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site in South West Shoa Zone Oromia Regional State*” is a product of my work and that all sources of materials used for my thesis have been appropriately acknowledged. It was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Tourism Development and Management compile with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved By Board of Examiners:

Advisor

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Internal Examiner

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

External Examiner

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Chair of department or graduate program coordinate

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University and that all sources of materials used in this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Name: Diribi Belemo

Date -----Signature -----

Confirmed by the Advisor:

Acknowledgments

Firstly, I would like to thank the almighty God for his assistance and helped me through my life and all day to day activities. I would like to express my special gratitude to my advisor, **Dr.Dawit Diriba** who generously devoted his time and tirelessly marked the whole paper and whose unreserved and valuable suggestions helped me. Next, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to my advisor, for his diligent orientation comment, reliable support, guidance and assistance through my work. My sincere thanks go to Dagne Tedesa for his support and cooperation during the field survey at Awash Melka Kunture. Beyond his assistance and day to day provision of relevant information as he was always by my side facilitating data collection I owe both my life as he arranged my safe return home protecting me from the intended attack of some elements of the community who felt their interest was threatened by my research. I am indebted to my whole family members whom I deprived my love, care and availability during my entire MA study and especially in the process of this thesis work. My deep appreciation and thanks also go to College of, Development studies and its workers for their friendly treatment and corporation in various steps of this research work.

Last but not least I would like to thank Kersa Malima Tourism and Culture office for their countless commitment to providing different assisting materials and information.

Table of Contents

DECLARATION	II
Acknowledgments.....	III
List of tables.....	VI
List of Acronyms	VIII
Abstract.....	IX
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Statement of the problem.....	3
1.3. Objectives of the study.....	5
1.4. Significances of the study	5
1.5. Scope of the study.....	6
1.6. Limitations of the study	6
1.7. Operational Definitions of Terms	6
CHAPTER TWO	8
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	8
2. Concept of Tourism and Local Community.....	8
2.2. Local Community Involvement in Tourism.....	9
2.3. Different forms of community involvement in tourism.....	10
2.4. Concept of Tourism Planning	11
2.5. Rationale for local Community Involvement in Tourism planning and development.....	11
2.5.1. Tourism planning process and approaches	13
2.5.2. Tourism Planning Approaches.....	13
2.6.1. Sustainable tourism development	17
2.7. Factor Influencing Community involvement in tourism planning and development	17
2.8. Contribution of involving local community in tourism planning and development	19
2.9. Mechanism for Successful local Community Involvement in tourism	22
2.10. Empirical Review.....	23
2.11. Conceptual framework.....	26
CHAPTER THREE	27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	27

3.1. Description of study area	27
3.2. Research approach and design	31
3.3. Sampling technique.....	32
3.5. Sample size determination	33
3.6. Sources and Methods data of collection	34
3.7. Method of Data Analysis	37
3.8. Model specification and Descriptions of variables	38
3.9. Ethical Consideration.....	40
3.10. Reliability and Validity of data.....	40
CHAPTER FOUR.....	42
DATA PRESENTATION, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	42
4.1. Distributed and returned questionnaires	42
4.2 Socio demographic and economic characteristics of respondents	43
4.3. Socio- economic characteristics of households.....	46
4.4. Source of household income	47
4.5 Types of assets and infrastructures of households.	49
4.6. Information sources of households	51
4.7. Extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development	52
4.8. The willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development.	56
4.9. Community awareness on contribution of local community involvement in tourism planning and developments	59
4.10 Result of determinants of household involvement in tourism planning and development.	63
CHAPTER FIVE	68
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	68
5.1 Summary of findings.....	68
5.2. Conclusion	70
5.3. Recommendations.....	72
REFERENCE.....	74
APPENDIXES	85

List of tables

page

Table.1 Sample Size determination.	34
Table 2: Profiles of Interviewees	35
Table 4.1. Distributed and returned questionnaires	42
Table 4.3.1 Summary descriptive statistics of demographic characteristics of households.....	43
Table: 4.3.2 Descriptive statistics of continuous variables and test of mean differences for involved and non-involved	45
Table 4.3.3 Socio- economic characteristics of households	45
Table 4.4.1 Household income from different sources	47
Table 4. 4. 2 Livestock production income source of households	48
Table 4. 4.3 Tourism related income source of households.....	48
Table 4.5.1 Types of assets of households.....	49
Table 4.5.2 Households access to infrastructures	49
Table 4.6. Information sources of households	51
Table 4.7. Extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development	52
Table.4.8. The willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development.	56
Table 4.9. Contribution of local community involvement in tourism planning and developments.....	59
Table: 4.10. Factors affect the involvement of local communities in the study area.....	64

Dedication

To

My late mother

W/RO. DEBABE ALEMU SELGAN

Unfortunate to see the fruits of your son

List of Acronyms

AMKTDR	Awash Melka Kunture Tourist Destination Respondent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KMDCTOR	Kersa Malima District Culture and Tourism Office Respondent
KMWWRO	Kersa Malima Woreda Water and Resource Office
KMWWHO	Kersa Malima Woreda Health Office
NGO	None Government Organization
OCTB	Oromia Culture and Tourism Bureau
SPSS	Statistical package for social science
SWSHZ	South West Shoa Zone
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
TTLU	Total Tropical Livestock Unit
HH	Household
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
WHS	World Heritage Site

Abstract

This study was designed to assess the involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development in Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site, South West Shoa Zone. The target population of this study was households of Godeti Wamber, Dambi Roge, Muti Alibo kebeles, and Awash Melka town, experts of Kersa Malima District Culture and Tourism Office and Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site. In order to conduct this study, mixed research approach and descriptive research design were used. Purposive and proportionate stratified sampling techniques were used to determine sample size and simple random sampling technique was applied to select household from the sample size. Besides, the household questionnaire survey and interview were used as a data collection instrument, whereas both primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect relevant data. Key informants for interview 3 experts from District Culture and Tourism and 1 from Awash Melka Kunture Site and 212 households for questionnaire survey were selected. Quantitative-led mixed methods of data analysis were used. The final result of this research was analyzed, interpreted and discussed by using descriptive statistics (frequency, mean, and standard deviation) and inferential statistics, binary logit model. The study identified that the extent of local community involvement in the study area was low it accounted for less than 3.5 mean in all indicators. The willingness of their involvements for both involved and non-involved, it scored above 3.5 Mean in different ways of involvement. Therefore, this shows that the willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study to be high. This result also revealed that the involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development in the study area has a different economic, sociocultural and environmental contribution. The study identified that socio-demographic, economic characteristics and institutional factors affected local community involvement in tourism planning and development. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommended that awareness creation, develop a tourism-related educational workshop and prioritizing local community will improve and enhance local community involvement in tourism planning and development.

Key words: *Local community involvement, Tourism Planning, Tourism Development, Awash Melka Kunture.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Tourism is the world's largest industry; it accounts for more than 10% of the total employment and 11% of the global GDP and International tourist arrivals grew by 4.4% in 2015 to reach a total of 1,184 million in 2015, (UNWTO, 2016). As noted that for its tourism potential, Africa's country are underdeveloped tourism sector is attracting only 4.81% (40.7 million) of the total tourist arrivals; what makes worse is that a considerable proportion of this number is taken by South Africa and Northern African countries due to their economic progress. Ethiopia has not yet benefited from the sectors as per the diversity of its tourism attractions due to various factors associated with an implementation plan and policy, poor infrastructural development, and shortage of manpower resources (Ayalew, 2009).

Concerns of community involvement have been raised because of the unfair power distribution between powerful interest groups and local communities (Jamal & Getz, 1995; Joppe, 1996). Governments and powerful interest groups, such as international tour operators and resorts, sometimes lack consideration for the interests of local communities. This is due to the community members' lack of power to ensure that their concerns are taken into account (Tosun, 2001; & Mowforth 2005). In the U.S. and some other developed countries such as Canada and Australia, tourism planning is strongly influenced by privately owned enterprises and organizations rather than governments, and those profits-oriented enterprises and organizations pay less attention to maximizing the benefits for local people during tourism development. As a result, local people may not share adequate benefits from tourism development (Jamal & Getz, 1995). Another challenge with community involvement is a mismatch between the planned approach for involving local people and their abilities. The approaches adopted by governments and interest groups are sometimes too complex for local people to join (Bramwell, 1999; Timothy, 2001; Cole, 2006). Very few local persons possess adequate knowledge of tourism development.

Those unfamiliar with information about tourism generally do not feel confident about becoming involved in an active way, such as by directly joining the tourism planning process, or they may not be interested in being involved at all since they are unaware of the importance of their participation in guaranteeing their benefits. Without understanding the real concerns of local people, governments and other interest groups tend to select issues that they consider to be of the broadest community benefit when strategizing tourism development. To develop the tourism sectors, so as to achieve the millennium development goal and to alleviate poverty, it is important to involve local communities in tourism development and planning and it has to be the priority issues rather than focusing on the utilized destinations. In Ethiopia country tourism is one of the focal sectors of the five-year (2010- 2015) the strategic plan. The long term vision of Ethiopian Government is to make the country one of the top ten tourist destinations in Africa by the year 2020, with an emphasis on maximizing the poverty reducing impacts of tourism (PASDEP, 2010). Although the tourism sector is recently growing most of the local community are not aware of the economic, social, cultural and environmental significance and impacts of the tourism sector. As a result, some of the members of the local community are reluctant to support community-based tourism projects.

In addition, studies indicate that many community-based projects have failed, usually because of a lack of financial viability (Mitchell and Muckosy, 2008). As a result, it is still rare to find examples where projects are not initiated, planned or managed by forces outside the community. On the other hand, when the NGOs fully implement the project and hands over management of the community, the project can easily fail because there has not been either initial or sustained support on the part of the community. However, when the community is involved in the planning from the outset or, even better, wholly responsible for it, it has been found that there is a higher level of support for the project community-wide (Hip well, 2007). Despite these obstacles, developing community-based tourism is not the unreachable idea, but a project that can be realized if the community is embraced and supported by efficient communication and cooperation between the various stakeholders so as to improve the livelihood of rural communities. Oromia Regional State is rich in tourist resources which could be safely categorized into Natural Attractions, Cultural and historical Attractions. The site of Awash Melka Kunture was discovered and proposed to the attention of the Ethiopian Archaeological Site for the first time in 1963 by Dekker.

According to South West, Shoa Zone Culture and Tourism office (2010) Report, the main threats on the Awash Melka Kunture Site were illegal participation of local communities, for the use of a resource by local communities. The central aim of this study was to assess the involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development in Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site.

1.2. Statement of the problem

There are various actors involved in tourism development and planning, including the private sector, government, donor agencies, civil societies, and local communities. According to different scholars Local communities are regarded as legitimate and important stakeholders in tourism development (Jamal and Stronza, 2009) because their interests affect and are affected by decisions of key policymakers (McCool 2009). If decisions making about tourism development in the region are not made with the consultation of local communities during the design stage, it will be impossible to be involved during implementation (Niezgoda, 2008). Local community involvement in tourism planning and related activities not only support for the tourism industry, but also acts as a crucial component to achieving sustainable development of tourism (Cole, 2006). However, further knowledge about local community involvement in the tourism sector still remains unknown.

According to Figgis and Bushell (2007) “tourism development and conservation that denies the rights and concerns of local communities self-defeating, if not illegal”. Therefore, local community involvement in tourism development cannot be overlooked. Apart from the economic contribution that local communities can accrue from tourism, their involvement in tourism development is beneficial to tourism development because they can create an “effective environmental relationship that builds on indigenous, local and scientific knowledge, economic development and social empowerment on the protection of cultural heritage” (Jamal and Stronza 2009). According to the World Bank (2006), community involvement throughout the sector in Ethiopia is weak and shallow affording very little opportunity for benefits from tourism to disperse to the local community. The tourism policy of Ethiopia, which is endorsed in 2009 highlight some specific provisions for the active involvement of local people in tourism. Yet,

despite the policy call for community involvement in tourism, there is still no formal mechanism for community participation.

Even though, the degree of the benefit accruing to the local economy is unknown; in Ethiopia, there are already small scale benefits to the community in general and the poor in particular with considerable difference between the regions and the destinations. More or less it is unanimously agreed that the major proportion of the benefits go to the tour operators that are mainly based in the capital city. Next, to the tour operators, the local tour guides benefit significantly at local levels. Many studies have been conducted in Ethiopia concerning with participation of local community; but still, the community cannot involve in tourism very well and benefited from the sector (Solomon, 2016, Messele, 2010). The studies focused on, community participation in the decision-making process, on the sharing of tourism benefits and in generating income. But, there are several shortcomings in this study that invite further studies in order to enrich the literature. The results are not consistent and harmonious with contemporary literature and couldn't get factors that affect their involvement.

Oromia Regional State endowed with both natural and cultural tourism resources; however, local communities could not get what expected from the sector and not interested to accept tourist at, a destination due to lack of involving local communities in planning and development tourism. Moreover, this research was conducted in an area still in the pre-development stage of tourism and where Local communities have little prior knowledge about this industry and business. As mentioned earlier, there was a limited amount of studies concerning this matter, which makes it all the more relevant, So the main motivation that motivates the researcher would be conducted in this study area were: -The site was proposed on the tentative list as world heritage site (WHS), however, local communities could not benefit from the destination and they didn't care the resource and even they don't know about the significance of tourism. In addition to that According to South West, Shoa Zone Culture and Tourism office (2010) report the main threats of the study area where illegal participation of local communities, overuse of resource by local communities, so this indicates that lack of formal involvement local communities in tourism planning and development. As a proposed WHS (submitted on the tentative list), it is critical that tourism development in the study area follows sustainable principles, one of which is to consider local community benefits and engagement in tourism development.

Therefore, the central focus of this study was to fill the observed research gap and problem concerned with the involvement of local communities in tourism planning and development in the study area.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study was to assess the involvement of local community in tourism planning and development in Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site, South West Shoa Zone.

1.3.1. Specific objectives

The specific objective of this research would be included

1. To assess the extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study area
2. To identify willingness of local community involvement in the tourism planning and development
3. To analysis the contribution of local community involvement in tourism planning and development
4. To investigate factors that influence local community involvement in tourism planning and development.

1.4. Significances of the study

This study makes significant contributions to tourism planning and development literature from a research and a practical perspective. Therefore, this research would be expected to contribute much to policy makers and implementers to understand the gaps and to take corrective actions in involving the local communities in the sector. Besides, it would be expected to contribute to the concerned stakeholders, especially for SWSHZ Culture and Tourism Office, to understand issues related to major problems in the development of the tourism industry. Finally, it may also serve as a springboard for those who will have the interest to conduct further research and studies in the tourism industry. As a result, this study would provide a basis for understanding these issues while contributing to the existing body of literature. It also presents both primary and secondary information that could assist scholars, researchers, and government officials interested in exploring and understanding the role of local community involvement in the tourism planning and development process.

1.5. Scope of the study

This research was conducted in the South West Shoa Zone, specifically Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site. Conceptually, the study was limited to assess local community involvement in tourism planning and development in Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site. So, this research was limited in terms of the number of variables and time. Respondents which include in this study were Awash Melka Kunture District Tourism and Culture Office, Awash Melka Kunture Site employees, members of the household because they are important stakeholders who are more knowledgeable about the area.

1.6. Limitations of the study

The researcher faced some difficulties during conducting the survey data collection. The problem that arose during distributing the questionnaires for local communities in the study area was that some residents did not like to share their views and personal information with a stranger. This challenge was overcome by getting a formal endorsement by the District Culture and Tourism Office to facilitate data collection. Additionally, this study was focused on the Awash Melka Kunture site as a study area in the Kersa Malima District. This limits the results of the research to be generalized to the entire country due to some differences between tourism destinations. Therefore, for future research, it might be interesting to do a comparison between two tourist destinations.

1.7. Operational Definitions of Terms

Local community Involvement: is a process, which engages people within a local area in organization and development, for example, involving local people in tourism planning and development.

Local community: is a group of individuals that interact within their immediate surroundings and sharing of resources, information and assistance.

Tourism planning: is a decision making process aimed at guiding future tourism development action and solving future problems and also the process of selecting objectives and deciding what should be done to achieve them (Williams, 1998:126).

Tourism development: the term can be defined as a long-term process of preparing for the arrival of tourists and entails planning, building, and managing attractions, accommodation and facilities that serve tourists.

Awash Melka Kunture: is a Prehistoric site in the upper Awash Valley, Ethiopia.

1.8 Organization of the study

This research paper contains five chapters. The first chapter discusses the introductory part of the study, whereas the second chapter dealt with the review of related literature. Besides, the third and fourth chapter focuses on research methodology and data presentation, results and discussions respectively. Final chapter five contains a summary of the finding, conclusion, and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2. Concept of Tourism and Local Community

Tourism, as such, has been well recognized globally as a growth industry, with its great economic potentials attracting the interest of national and local governments which encourage the development of tourism in their region as a vehicle for addressing economic decline. The constant development of tourism at new or established destinations produces a number of impacts - ranging from economic and socio-cultural to environmental - that an increasing number of host communities are experiencing in their daily life. Such impacts of tourism are, among others, an increase in employment opportunities, in investments and income, inflation, improvements in the local infrastructure, crime, environmental pollution, noise and traffic, all potentially affecting the quality of life of the destination. Although usually the focus of local authorities and developers is on the widely-recognized positive economic impacts that are frequently employed by tourism advocates for justifying its development, adverse impacts on the environment, local economy or the host population also occur as a result of the increasing demand for tourism activities. WTO defined sustainable tourism as “by taking its current account and future impacts of social, economic and environmental, addressing the needs of visitors, industry, environment and local communities”.

There are various explanations related to the community and these terms are sometimes confusing. A common definition of community comes into mind as a group of citizens with different characteristics who are linked by communal ties, share common viewpoints, and engage in common acts in a particular geographical locality or setting. The participants differ in the emphasis they place on particular elements of the definition. Community is defined similarly, but experienced differently by people with diverse backgrounds. Local communities have an important responsibility in the development of tourism as they are critical in availing first-class environmental conditions for tourists. Local communities are essential constituents of present tourism development. The community is the central point for the continuous supply of lodging areas, food preparation, knowledge, transport, amenities and services for tourism development (Godfrey and Clarke, 2000).

2.1.1. Community Based Tourism

Community tourism is tourism in which local members of the community are active participants and property managers/users, entrepreneurs, workers, decision-makers and conservators. In this type of tourism, the local community has an opinion in decisions made in regard to the development of tourism in their area and collaborates with other potential stakeholders to develop opportunities for employment, business skill development and other improvements in local livelihoods. Some aspects such as participation in development may be accomplished by communities acting cooperatively, and some, such as business development, are conducted by local individuals and small families (WTO, 2002).

2.2. Local Community Involvement in Tourism

Worldwide, international development agencies and organizations promote social development, primarily in developing countries in Asia, Central Asia and Africa, which aim to support programs in health, education, rural development, and provide advice, advocacy and resources for empowering local communities (UNWTO, 2014). With the help of international agencies, various NGOs throughout the world have actively pursued goals that seek to empower local communities. To address the inefficiency of highly centralized development approaches, community involvement has become an important factor in development initiatives and programs, including conservation, tourism, health and forestry (Baral&Heinen, 2007 cited in Michael, 2009). Several studies have been conducted in the interest of finding the contributions of community tourism development. Zamil (2011) identified the role of the local community in Jordan in promoting tourism. In his study, community involvement in tourism was geared to market tourism internally and externally. Furthermore, he suggested that the level of community contribution in tourism depends on a number of factors, such as the knowledge about the sites, and the collaboration between government and local people. This can be achieved by promoting individuals in the local areas near the tourist sites by offering them tourism-related jobs. In general, the local people in tourist destinations are often excluded from tourism development processes, not only planning, but decision-making and management of projects in their areas, and this have been a common practice due to a top-down development model (Teyeet *al.*, 2002).

2.3. Different forms of community involvement in tourism

Type of Enterprise/institution	Nature of local community involvement	Examples
Private business run by Outsider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment ▪ Supply goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Kitchen staff in a lodge ✚ Sale of food, building materials, and so on
Enterprise or informal sector operation run by local entrepreneur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enterprise ownership ▪ Self-employment ▪ Supply of goods and Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Craft sales, food kiosk, campsite, home stays ✚ Guiding services ✚ Hawking, sale of fuel wood, food
Community enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collective ownership ▪ Collective or individual management ▪ Supply of goods & services ▪ Employment or contributed ▪ Labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Community campsite ✚ Craft center ✚ Cultural center
A joint venture between Community and private Operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractual commitments ▪ Shares in revenue ▪ Lease/investment of resources ▪ Participation in decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Revenue-sharing from lodge to local community on agreed terms ✚ Community leases Land/resources/concession to lodge ✚ The community holds equity in lodge
Tourism planning body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation ▪ Representation ▪ Participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Local consultation in regional tourism planning ✚ Community representatives on tourism board and in planning floor

Source: Ashley & Roe (1998)

2.4. Concept of Tourism Planning

Tourism planning is a decision making process aimed at guiding future tourism development action and solving future problems and also the process of selecting objectives and deciding what should be done to achieve them (Williams, 1998). Planning is regarded as a very important part of a process by which tourism is managed by governments at national, local, and organizational levels. Planning for tourism deals with a variety of forms, structures, and scales; thus the term “tourism planning” does not merely refer specifically to the development and promotion of tourism, although these are certainly important in tourism planning (Copper et al., 1998). Tourism planning is conducted with consideration of other aspect related to tourism such as the country's economy and land-Use planning. Tourism is affected extensively by many aspects of planning, such as the national governments, economic planning, sectorial planning and land use planning, which are often applied to tourist venues or rural development (Elliot, 1997).

2.5. Rationale for local Community Involvement in Tourism planning and development

Tourism planners are being asked use greater community involvement in tourism planning for two reasons: The impact of tourism is felt most keenly in the local destination area and local community is being recognized as can essential ingredient in the hospitable atmosphere of a destination (Simmons, 1994). Planning has a number of objectives which involve the inclusion of local communities in decision-making and coordination tourism planning has a number of key objectives: for example, the creation of a mechanism for the structured provision of tourist facilities over quite large geographic areas and the coordination of the fragmented nature of tourism (William. 1998).

It is clear that the concept of community involvement in tourism development is fraught with difficulty when trying to understand its true nature. This review indicates that there is a plethora of attitudes towards community involvement in tourism planning with very little universally agreed upon criteria. An earlier examination of community involvement in development comes from Arnstein (1968), who developed a typology based on citizen involvement. She proposed a “ladder of participation” with eight levels corresponding to increasing degrees of citizens’ power in decision making. At the bottom of the ladder are two levels, manipulation and therapy, which Arnstein categorized as Nonparticipation.

Citizen participation as depicted in that model should be distinguished from local community involvement. While the concepts overlap, the former is broader in scope than the latter (Andre *et al*, 2010). Even though Arnstein's work has been very influential in participatory discourse, researchers have been critical of the model's conceptual foundations and empirical applications. Further, Arnstein pays little attention to the complexities of relations where the process of participation itself gives rise to new roles and responsibilities. Accordingly, the new roles and responsibilities may emerge as a consequence of participation (Collins & Ison, 2006). People in the community are more concerned with getting basic needs, hindering their long term objectives that tourism is likely to achieve. Additionally, they may lack information on the benefits of tourism to them, alongside with failing to establish how they can contribute to its development (Tosun & Timothy, 2001; Tosun, 2000). Also, there are no definite ways between the government and the community in enhancing locals' participation in tourism.

In spite of the lack of direct participation in decision making, communities could benefit from tourism development in the form of employment opportunities. Tourism may be indirectly helpful in reducing crime as unemployed people seek work in this sector instead of getting pulled into antisocial and delinquent behaviors. Another indirect contribution to the wellbeing of the community involves promotion of other sectors like farming. The products of these sectors are supplied to the tourism sector. The community also benefits of sustainability of the environment for the future generation. This is because the natural appearance could by itself be attractive to tourists, or provides a habitat for species that tourists would like to see (Pizam *et al*, 2002). Wall (2007) states that effective tourism requires proper infrastructure; the government and other private investors recognize this, and therefore invest in improvements in transport, communication and sanitation facilities. This benefits the local community at large. Other sectors such as banking, transportation and security benefit from increased tourism activities. Tourism adds to the diversity of economic activities in an area (Sahli, 2007). Small businesses in the community benefit from the increased spending realized by tourism activities. It is also argued that community pride and identity are generated through tourism (Jamal & Robinson, 2009). Sustainable tourism requires that governments, local communities, businesses, NGOs and individuals work together to develop sustainable tourism opportunities that help local economies while minimizing negative environmental and cultural impacts (UNWTO, 2014; Wall, 2007).

2.5.1. Tourism planning process and approaches

Whilst Simpson (2001) suggests that sustainability in regional tourism development requires reconciliation of several conflicting viewpoints, it is also necessary to recognize its foundations in the premise of long-term thinking of taking the future into account in decision making rather than concentrating on short term implications of decisions that are made. In this respect, as Harrison and Husbands (1996) suggest, sustainable tourism is not a product or a brand – it is a way of conducting planning, policy and development to ensure that tourism benefits are equitably distributed among all stakeholders. For Butler (1997), the pursuit of appropriately sustainable tourism development goals is inevitably linked to a formal planning process through consideration of a circular model of causality. In a succinct analysis of the historical evolution of tourism planning traditions, Getz, cited in Simpson (2001), has identified four discrete approaches, which combine to represent a staged development of tourism planning philosophy.

2.5.2. Tourism Planning Approaches

Planning tourism is an important for achieving success, sustainable tourism development. The experience of many tourism destinations in the world has demonstrated that on a long-term basis, the planned approach to developing tourism can generate benefits without significant problems and maintain satisfied tourist. Places that have allowed tourism to develop without the benefits of planning often suffer from environmental and social problems. Planning has been described by Gunn and Rose (1984) as a multidimensional activity and seeks to be integrative, embracing social, economic, political, psychological, anthropological and technological factors. It is concerned with the past, present and future and has evolved in its approaches which have been shaped by different political, socioeconomic and cultural conditions. Tourism planning according to Tosun (2004): “has followed a significant evolution in development and planning paradigms that moved from myopic and rigid concerns to more comprehensive, flexible, responsive, systems and participatory approaches”.

The current literature would suggest the evolution and growth of tourism planning is causing the addition of even more approaches, such as the tourism collaboration and partnership approach (Bramwell and Lane, 2000), and the strategic stakeholder management for tourism community approach (Murphy and Murphy, 2004).

Furthermore, Burns (2004) has suggested a Third Way in tourism planning which is based on Anthony Giddens proposal for a Third Way in politics and applies them to tourism in the context of the developing world.

The growth in approaches supports the evidence that tourism planning is ever evolving and developing to meet the changing needs of the tourist, community, environment, socio-political conditions, and the public and private sectors (Smith, 1977)

In order to highlight the evolution of tourism planning and to establish a framework for participation in sustainable planning for tourism, there are various approaches. Boosterism approach has dominated tourism development since the emergence of mass tourism in the 1970's and is essentially based on a favorable uncritical assessment of tourism as a positive development force which tends to ignore the potential negative social, environmental and economic impacts. In relation to this thesis it is argued that boosterism has not embraced the concept of sustainable development nor evolved to incorporate meaningful community participation as central to the planning approach.

Economic approach revolves around the concept of tourism as an export earner and used as a tool for achieving certain economic aims. It highlights the potential ability' of tourism as a development tool for regional development and economic restructuring. This approach advocates state intervention in promoting and advocates economic priority over environmental and social impacts while attending to any factors which will in the short term jeopardize the economic efficiency and involve selection of the most profitable markets, development opportunity costs, control over demand satisfaction and estimates of economic impacts (Ivars, 2004). This narrow economic-centered approach generally avoids assessing the economic cost of tourism in terms of leakages and distribution of benefits socially. Again the economic approach places little emphasis on the long term social and environmental sustainability of the destination, and the need to actively engage in meaningful participation with the host community is not central to this planning approach. The physical - spatial approach was explained by Gunn, 1979; Inskip, 1991; Hall, 2000 it integrates the geographic or land use aspect which attempts to regionally distribute the economic activities of tourism in the context of rational land use. What is significant in this approach is that both town and country planning and tourism planning converge as a result of the recognition that its development in both has an environmental basis. Therefore, this approach

mainly concentrates on the preservation of the natural resources that the industry relies on and on the management of the environmental impacts (Ivars, 2004).

Community orientated approach by Smith, 1977; Murphy, 1985 emerged from the growth and awareness of the criticisms of the negative socio-cultural impacts of tourism, and advocated a more holistic approach to planning which promoted local tourism development control to allow the community to benefit the most from development, reducing the possibility of conflict or irritation which could jeopardize the future of the tourism industry. Essentially, this shift in the planning approach was characterized by a greater community involvement in the tourism planning process and this was clearly illustrated by the seminal work of Murphy (1985). The strategic planning approach focuses on the competitiveness of destinations in a complex changing environment. It essentially came from the business context into the regional and urban planning field in the late 1980's and is very influenced by economic restructuring for declining destinations or sectors (Ivars, 2004).

This approach has been noted to be progressively incorporated into tourism planning and is essentially characterized by the analysis of the competitive environment as a fundamental element of the destinations strategy, definition of a wide scope for planning on the basis of foresight and prospective techniques, stress on social participation and the creation of coordination and cooperation channels among stakeholders, and the rise in value of planning as a process that is permanent, flexible and integrated into management (Hall, 2000; Ivars, 2004). The link between strategic planning and management has been recognized by Hall (1999) who suggest that strategic planning can be regarded as a process that involves concurrently integrating planning and management. In essence this means that the proactive planning approach of planning should be intertwined with the frequently reactive reality of management. However, even this relationship is not straightforward. Mason (2000) indicated there is evidence that planning policies have been put in place without considering the issue in detail beforehand. They noted, planning, in many cases, is more reactive rather than proactive, particularly when policy documents are often prepared for a five to ten year period.

This means that the information in the plan is dated by the time it takes effect and new issues may have arisen in the interim. The strategic approach therefore represents a continued emphasis towards some form of social participation and cooperation among stakeholders and the rise in value of planning as a process that is permanent, flexible and integrated into management. However, sustainable development is not core to the approach, but rather a factor to be considered in the assessment of the destination's competitiveness within the market. Planning for sustainability has its origins in the environmental movement which grew in prominence in the 1970's, with the concept of sustainable development first highlighted in detail in the World Conservation Strategy (1980).

The sustainable tourism planning approach represents another paradigm shift in the approaches to tourism planning in that it sees conventional tourism as a triangle of forces with host communities, visitors and tourism businesses in an unstable relationship Flanagan (2001). In such situations, the growth requirements of the industry can lead to domination of host areas and their habitats by visitors and the relative tourism business. Krippendorf, (1987) endorses the above viewpoint in "The Holiday Makers" where the need for balance and harmony in an integrated partnership approach between the community and host is emphasized. A soft approach is suggested which places people as the central focus, with short term achievable goals, acceptance of one's own role as a tourist, organization of a better distribution of the flow of tourists and the creation of equal partnerships between the host community and the visitor.

As tourism relies heavily on the natural resources of a country or specific area, it lends itself well to the idea of sustainable development (Sadler, 1988; Wall, 1993). However, as Butler (1991) pointed out, the enthusiasm for linking sustainable development with tourism may often be tempered by reality. Butler listed two aspects of the reality. Firstly, there are still many unknowns about tourism's link with the environment, and secondly, there is still a paucity of empirical information to demonstrate clearly that tourism can be sustainable in nature. In spite of concerns this Ahn and Shafer (2002) contends that sustainable development approach to planning, tourism is acutely important because the most tourism development, involving stakeholders such as tourists, Tourism businesses and host communities, depends on activities related to the natural environment and cultural heritage.

2.6. Concept of Tourism development

Development mean that the improvement in a country's economic and social conditions. On a specific note, it refers to improving management techniques of an area's natural and human resources in order for wealth creation and to improve peoples' lives. Development can, however, be considered in terms of human or economic development, and development indicators are ways of measuring this development. Tourism development is, however, defined as a long-term process of preparing for the arrival of tourists. It entails planning, building, and managing attractions, transportation, services, and facilities that serve tourists (Khan, 2005:9).

2.6.1. Sustainable tourism development

There is no universal, generally accepted definition of sustainable tourism development than to suggest that sustainable tourism development should incorporate and apply key concepts of sustainability in the Brund land report to the tourism industry (Swarbrooke, 2002). However, sustainable tourism, in particular, can generally be defined as "tourism that meets the needs of the tourists and host regions, while protecting and enhancing the opportunity for the future" (World Tourism Organization, 1993).

It is commonly viewed that any definition of sustainable tourism development should emphasize the concepts of social, economic and environmental features of the tourism system. In other words, taking into account the three concepts might lead to a definition of sustainable tourism development which is economically viable but does not deplete the resources on which the future of tourism will be depend on the physical environment and the social values of the local community (Swarbrooke, 2006).

2.7. Factor Influencing Community involvement in tourism planning and development

Even though community involvement is one factor of tourism development and planning, it regularly faces barriers in tourism development. Supposedly, based on the literature reviewed and knowledge of the subject, tourism can generate improved opportunities for realizing community participation, but there are still many obstacles to successfully use tourism development for community progress. Barriers to community participation in tourism planning are barely deliberated by scholars of tourism (Moscardo, 2008).

In the underdeveloped countries, a lack of community participation is a pervasive obstruction to tourism development (Aref and Ma'rof, 2008). According to Tosun (2000), there are operational, structural and cultural barriers to tourism development in many developing countries.

Structural factors include monopolization of public administration of tourism development, lack of harmonization between involved parties and lack of information being made available to the local community of the tourist destination as attributed to, but not limited to, inadequate data and poor distribution of information (Tosun, 2000). Under these circumstances minimal community participation in tourism development processes is expected as people are not well informed or at all. These obstacles jointly make it hard for the local community to participate in the tourism development procedures.

Moscardo (2008) argues that lack of familiarity with tourism markets has been used in many tourism destinations to defend the barring of local communities and other community stakeholders from participation in decisions. According to Hall (2005), partial skills and awareness can lead to incorrect expectations regarding the benefits of tourism and lack of readiness for changes related to tourism, limiting opportunities for local communities to take advantage of tourism benefits. However, one method to warrant that local communities can conquer those obstacles and eventually participate actively in tourism development is to empower them (Tosun, 2000). Arguably, power relations seem to be the key component in community participation. Consequently, it is beneficial to begin discussion with the most noteworthy issues which may lead to other impediments to community participation.

Political factors Reed (1997) suggests that power relations are an integral element in understanding the characteristics and consequences of community-based planning where tourism is emergent. Tosun (2000) proclaims that the lack of organization may be partially due to a traditional controlling bureaucracy that governs legislative and operational processes. Botes and Rensburg (2000) state that community committees, which are not legitimately elected, often represent the voice of a group of self-appointed persons and may not truthfully replicate the opinions of the broader community. A further concern is the control of public administration for tourism planning. Tosun (2000) suggests that public participation appears to be centralized only at the higher levels of government at present, thus making it rather difficult for the local communities to participate in tourism. Socioeconomic factors are generally acknowledged that

the inadequate capacity (expertise, understanding and awareness) of the local community is the ultimate barrier to community participation (Cole, 2006; Tosun, 2000).

Cole's (2006) study regarding sustainable tourism of a community in Indonesia found that the local people did not have the understanding to participate. Not only the information about how to participate, but also knowledge about development matters that is required for meaningful participation is needed. In developing countries, such as South Africa, most local people in the tourism sector are unqualified. Therefore, the skilled jobs are occupied by individuals from other parts of the country and continent. Low status occupations linked to low wages have restricted local people in participating in tourism development as they may have partial self-worth, no confidence and little influence to participate (Tosun, 2000). These obstacles were all evident in the current research study as well, as the respondents indicated that lack of information; skills and funding are the main barriers that prevent the local community from participating in tourism development initiatives.

Philosophy of Silence factors, one impediment which may limit community involvement in tourism planning is the culture of silence (Kumar, 2002). This culture is found in many developing countries, where local community members do not feel at ease to express their opinion or share ideas in public spaces due to a range of factors beyond the scope of this article. Exclusive authority is another important limitation to community participation (Mowforth and Munt, 1998). Elites are influential individuals who play an important role in decision-making in many community development projects, including tourism. This may result in their individual benefits being prioritized over community benefits. Broad elite dominance may and does lead to fraud problems in development projects in communities. The findings of this study can relate to this obstacle as some of the respondents expressed their reluctance in voicing out their grievances because of a lack of interest and widespread corruption.

2.8. Contribution of involving local community in tourism planning and development

The full involvement of local communities in the tourism planning and development, not only benefits them and the environment in general, but also improves the quality of the tourism experience.

Projects imposed from outside and motivated by the pursuit of rapid economic growth often override local needs, conditions and resources, and result in unacceptable environmental, social and cultural costs.

Local community involvement is a key-player or critical stakeholder, among others, in the sustainable tourism development process. Local involvement and shared decision making are crucial to sustainable development. Local involvement makes a community more supportive, confident and productive, with a sense of pride and commitment to the future. Local involvement means more than employment in the usual low-paid, seasonal service jobs, such as waiters, barmen or gardeners. Higher status and better paid management jobs, often filled by expatriate staff, should be made available to local people whose special local knowledge and expertise would add invaluable quality to the tourism experience. Local involvement, through encouraging the local ownership guiding services, transportation and accommodation, craft-shops and restaurants, would prevent the leakage of foreign currency and benefit both host community and tourists alike. However, ownership by local elite will not ensure the equitable distribution of benefits or environmental accountability. The promotion of home-based bed-and-breakfast accommodation or agro tourism holidays is a further encouragement to local involvement and provides tourists with an enriching alternative to the mass market. Small-scale, community-led projects can contribute significantly to raising living standards. However, commercial success and the need to meet demands, makes it hard to prevent them evolving into large-scale enterprises.

A basic principle of tourism planning, as stated by Murphy (1985), was enabling tourism to serve both tourists and residents. Specifically, boosting tourism via the contribution of host communities promotes the well-being of local residents, empowering them to claim rights to their interests as well as to sustain local development by providing a motivation for resource preservation.

A. Sustaining Prosperity of the Tourism Industry

Support from local residents is vital for the prosperity of the tourism industry (Jamal & Getz, 1995). Since the unique qualities found in indigenous cultures and environments are the main reason some tourists choose to visit certain destinations, involving local communities in tourism development and planning provides tourists with a higher-quality, more authentic experience.

A recent example was the success of “alternative tourism” (e.g., “ecotourism,” the opposite of mass tourism), in which the participation of local communities was highly encouraged in order to cater to tourists’ growing desire for a “pure” local cultural experience (Nyaupane, 2006).

In fact, Simmons (1994) stated that the number one reason to involve communities is their ability to deliver an authentic “community tourism product”. Another statement from Fossen and Lafferty (2001) compared Hawaii with Queensland and found that Hawaii encouraged grassroots communities to be “broadly and democratically organized” to influence tourism policy. The communities there actively participated and influenced the tourism planning, and they had a consensus on reducing the release of land to hotels during periods of “down-turn”. Their efforts accordingly reduced the problems of low occupancy and low room rates and thereby contributed to the sustainable tourism development in Hawaii. Thus, a prosperous local tourism industry is almost completely dependent upon the involvement of its host community.

B. Promoting the Wellbeing of Local community

Host communities demand involved in local tourism in order to promote own interests. Local residents often devote themselves to tourism development because of their desires to increase their income, employment and education (Timothy, 2001), all of which compensate for their losses and award their contribution. Community members also call for more control over the process of tourism development in order to understand how their money is being spent (Law, 2002) and to guide their own development goals (Timothy, 2001).

The desire for financial compensation and control over tax expenditure tends to increase if the government exerts some level of sponsorship over the local tourism industry. The government may accomplish this either by providing grants or tax abatements to leverage private sector investments or by allocating considerable amounts of capital for investment in infrastructure and amenities in order to meet the needs of developing tourism. For example, residents may resist tourism development in cases where tourism funding comes from the public welfare capital. Keating (1997) illustrated this situation by pointing to a Cleveland-based project in which the tax abatements for tourism development exactly equaled funding reductions in educational investment. In such a situation, residents might feel a pressing need to become involved in the local tourism industry in order to ensure adequate benefits that would compensate for their loss in welfare.

Due to the positive and negative impacts that increased tourism can exert upon local communities, residents may wish to determine their own goals for development. Beyond traffic congestion, higher crime rates, and population increases, residents commonly discover that their access to leisure facilities, such as shopping malls, museums or theatres, is reduced due to the need to share these amenities with tourists (Law, 1993; Page, 1995). If community members are given opportunities to express their concerns and further influence policy-making and plan-formulation, then the negative impact of tourism on daily life can be minimized even as the local benefit of the tourism industry will be maximized.

C. Motivating Preservation of the Local Environment

In terms of sustainable local development, community participation also contributes to the preservation of natural and cultural resources. As for the damage that is sometimes inflicted upon natural or cultural assets by tourists, local community members, are the most qualified to repair the damage. Their participation in tourism development, especially during the planning process, can help inspire and fulfill their interest in environmental preservation. They can feel more responsible for the environment when they are legally authorized to protect these resources, let alone the additional profits derived from their preservation. Some heritage destinations retained the authenticity of their culture in order to attract more tourists wishing to see the culture's original appearance. For example, some African farms have transformed from traditional agricultural institutions into national parks in order to earn more profits through tourism development, while also protecting their original natural resources (Ashley & Roe, 1998). In this sense, community involvement is an effective way to sustain the development of a community by motivating the preservation of local resources.

2.9. Mechanism for Successful local Community Involvement in tourism

There are two primary issues resulting in the failure of community involvement to deliver adequate benefits to local communities. One is the unfair power distribution between powerful interest groups and local communities; the other is the mismatch between the imagined manner of community involvement and the abilities of local residents.

Beyond the criticisms of less effective community involvement, there still were successful cases of introducing active community involvement in decision making. Hawaii was one of those cases of successfully engaging the community in tourism planning and management.

The residents there spontaneously organized a resident team to develop a vision around environmental, cultural, and architectural issues and to be highly authorized to influence the decision making. For example, the team supervised the regulation of land release to hotel construction. Their effort controlled the oversupply in local tourism development and prevented the waste of resources by reducing the occurrence of low occupancy and resultant low room rates.

The support from communities ensured the sustainable growth of the tourism industry, and meanwhile the price of land could be controlled, which benefited locals as well. The successful community involvement there helped to balance the benefits for government, communities and private tourism developers as well as to sustain the development of the tourism industry (van Fossen & Lafferty, 2001). One lesson to be learned from such successful cases is that in order to sustain the prosperity of the tourism industry, empowerment of locals in decision-making is a decisive step; plus, it is also achievable.

2.10. Empirical Review

There are two types of community participation, even though not one source was found in which this distinction was explicitly made. The first type is called political participation, which refers to community participation in the decision making processes of the planning, implementation and evaluation stages of tourism development. Therefore, this type mainly has a political dimension and will be referred to as political participation. It could also be called project or participation process. Community members could be involved in the decision-making process of tourism development (because it influences their lives), without actually being involved in the delivery of tourism products and services themselves (Hoof, 2006). The political legitimacy of communities may be enhanced if their participation means that they have a greater share of decision-making about issues that affect them, leading to a building of the knowledge, insights and capabilities of involved stakeholders and the sharing of ideas (Bramwell and Sharman, 2000). Active participation of local communities in decision making is important for two reasons. First of all, an increasing number of people nowadays consider it unethical to impose tourism development on communities, especially if these tourism developments have negative impacts on the communities. Secondly, tourism development will be more successful and sustainable if the local communities are actively involved in its development.

Active involvement of local communities will help to create community support for tourism development, which is an essential prerequisite for tourism development to succeed (Hoof, 2006). There have been several recent empirical studies which explored local community involvement in decision making, benefit sharing, tourism planning and development conducted in different developed countries. However, little has been done in developing countries like Ethiopia. Among these empirical studies are:-Agbor (2014) studied in assessing local community involvement in community based ecotourism planning and development in the Taka Manda national park. The study has tried to unravel the impacts and consequences undertaking by investigating local community's awareness and willingness to participate in the planning and development of CBE in the Taka manda National Park. The study shows that, despite the level of awareness of the concept of CBET, the communities were willing to participate and involve in its planning and development. A qualitative research methodology was adopted in this research and sampling method is purposeful sampling known as non-probability approach. The results of these authors indicate that the local communities did not have a comprehensive knowledge of the concept of CBET but perceived it will be a source of development for their communities, thus are willing to participate in the development of CBET due to the already established positivism of the concept of conservation and potential economic benefits were the most important factor influencing the willingness to participate.

Beside of that Khaled (2016) studied about Assessing Local Community Involvement in Tourism Development around a Proposed World Heritage Site. It is argued that involving a local community in tourism leads to sustainable tourism development. The study was collected using mixed methods, including observation, household questionnaire, and semi-structured interviews. Field work was conducted during July–October 2013, and in October 2014. The study finding concluded that local community in Jerash thinks tourism is an important tool to enhance and develop the community. The result shows that community-oriented tourism initiatives might be one of the best solutions to solve issues such as poverty and unemployment. In addition to that the lack of information about tourism development projects among local residents in their area, decisions related to tourism development were made without consultations with the local community and tourism benefits were not shared fairly among all areas.

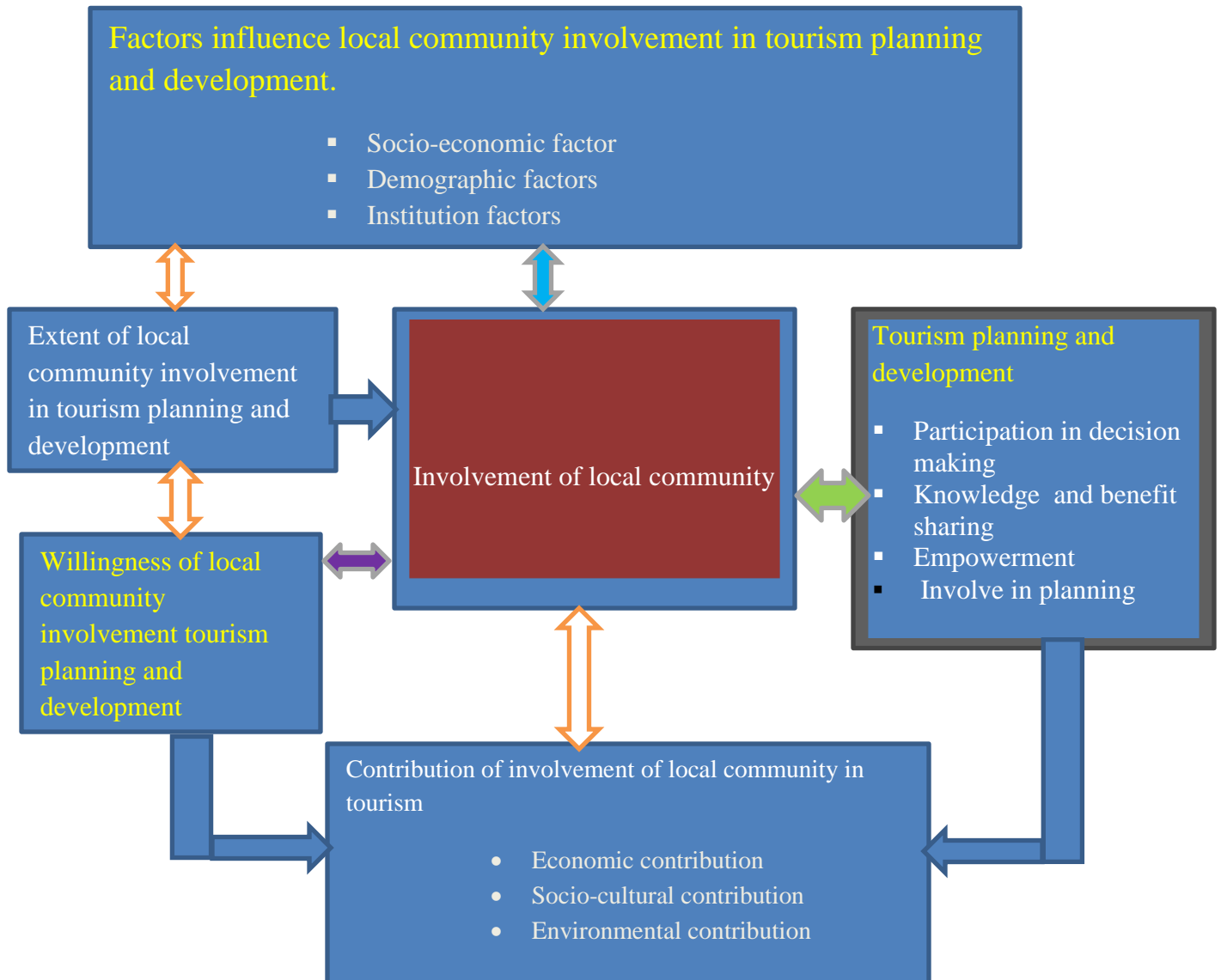
A fair distribution of tourism benefits achieved if the government focused on expanding tourism development to other areas in. According to Messele (2010); Muganda (2009) participation of local communities in tourism development using a case study of local communities.

The study was focused on community participation in the decision making process, community participation in the sharing of tourism benefits and the contribution of tourism development.

The quantitative and qualitative data gathered from these techniques are analyzed and interpreted. This research concludes that local communities want to take part in the decision making process of tourism in their local area and Tourism businesses have not developed specific mechanisms of sharing tourism benefits. In addition to the above studies Hanrahan (2008) conducted research on the host communities' participation in planning for sustainable tourism in Ireland. A multi-method approach was used incorporating interviews with planners in Local Authorities across Ireland and a content analysis of all available CDPs. Moreover, according to Nafbek S, (2016) studied on investigating the typology of local community participation in Wonchi Crater Lake Ecotourism development. His finding demonstrated that the participation of local community members in planning and decision making was extremely poor compared to other participation indices.

2.11. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework gives particular emphasis to the relationship between local community involvement and tourism planning and development. To achieve the objectives of the research this conceptual framework shows levels and willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development and factors that influence the involvement of local community in tourism planning and development and the contributions of local community involvement in tourism planning and development. The framework indicates how these factors influence their involvement and shows contributions of local community involvement in tourism and impacts in a study area. Generally it shows that the relationship between dependent and independent (explanatory variable).



Source: Researcher own compilation, 2019

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of study area

The study was conducted at the Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site, which located in the Kersa Malima District, Southwest Shewa Zone in Oromia National Regional State. Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric (with central coordinates of 8°41'00"N and 37°41'00"E) is located 50 kilometers south of Addis Ababa. The area is a valley site which extends for almost 5 km on both Awash River banks, with superimposed terraces whose remains are preserved to a maximum of 100 m of sediments (Piperno, 2001). The name of Awash MelkaKunture comes from a word on the Awash River found southwest of the town (Bulgarelli and Piperno, 2000). The site, discovered by Gerard Dekker in 1963, was surveyed by Gérard Bailloud in 1964, and then systematically explored by a French mission directed by Jean Chavaillon (1965-1982 / 1993-1995), and subsequently, since 1999, by an Italian mission directed by Marcello Piperno for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the University of Rome “La Sapienza”, agreement with the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage of the Ethiopian Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It is delimited by several Pliocene volcanoes, the largest being the Wachacha and the Furi to the north, and the Boti and Agoïabi to the south. The archaeological deposits of Melka Kunture are a unique archive of human evolution, spanning over more than 1.7 million years, from Oldowan layers of a very long and complex.



Source: photo taken by researcher, 201

3.1.2. Topography

Awash Melka Kunture town has a plain land form, structure except to the west of the town, which is up and down, and there is a gorge in the northeast (OLAB, 2008).

3.1.3. Drainage

The Awash River that originates in West Shoa Zone, Dendi District highland, forms a boundary of the town in the south direction. The multi seasonal river bounds the town in the north direction (OLAB, 2008). The regional drainage pattern is defined by a large variety of graphic characters and the Awash River is the main drainage feature. It flows either west to east or northwest to southeast. Many of its tributaries flow in directions almost orthogonal to its route. Dilu, Geber and Haro-Dila plains are grouped in an east-west line; they also function as reservoirs and as a source of river supplies (Bardin et al., 2004).

3.1.4. Land use and population

According to OLAB (2008), the present total land surface area of the town Awash Melka Kunture is 14,233 km². About 90.38 % of it is cultivable land, of which 87.18 % was cultivated and 3.2 % was not cultivated yet. The other 4.16 % is for grazing, and 2.9 % constitute forest, bush and scrub land. The remaining 2.56 % was used for construction, roads, houses, and others. Wheat, sorghum, teff, crops, and maize are the most cultivated crops in the town. The majority of the urban households possess oxen, cows, heifers, sheep, goats, and poultry. Additionally, fuel wood and charcoal contribute to the local community income generation (OLAB, 2008). According to Central Statistics Agency (2008), Awash Melka town has a total population of 4,782, of which 2,018 (42.2%) are males and 2,764 (57.8%) are females. Of the total population, those under the age of 15 accounted for 43.85 %; 15-64 accounted for 51.72 % and age 65 and above accounted for 4.43 %. This population consists of different ethnic groups, and the majorities are Oromo 77.7 % and Amhara 17.9 %; Gurage, Tigre, Silte, and others make 4.32 %.

3.1.8. Climate

The climate data for Awash Melka Kunture is taken from Addis Ababa, which is the nearest station to the study area. The mean and total annual rainfall is 107 and 1284 mm, respectively. It receives the highest and the lowest annual rainfall during the rainy period March to September and January, February, November, and December; respectively.

3.1.9. Vegetation

The study area is characterized by evergreen and deciduous trees like *Acacia Abyssinia*, *Acacia seyal*, *Acacia albida*, *Croton macrostachyus*, and *Vernonia amygdalina*. Among the shrubs, *Rosa abyssinica*, *Rhamnus staddo*, *Pterolobium stellatum*, *Ocimum lamiifolium* are the most common species in the area.

3.1.10. Economic

The economic activities of the study area were mainly dominated by agricultural cultivation, such as Wheat, sorghum, teff crops, and maize are the most cultivated crops in the town. The majority of the urban households possess oxen, cows, heifers, sheep, goats, and poultry. Additionally, fuel wood and charcoal contribute to the local community income generation.

3.1.11. Infrastructure facilities

A. Education

According to the Kersa Malima Education Office, the woreda has 1 technical and vocational education training institute, 2 alternative basic education centers, 2 secondary schools, preparatory school, and 25 primary schools. The existence of those educational centers in the woreda attempted to eliminate the degree of illiteracy within the people of the District.

B. Health

Health is among the key indicators for a socio economic development. According to the Kersa KMWHO (2008), in Kersa Malima woreda there are more than 20 health extension workers. Currently, there are 7 health centers, 20 rural health posts and 2 urban health posts to the entire population. The access to health service is good in Kersa Malima woreda due to several reasons, proximity to Alemgana Town Road and accessibility transportation and communication.

C. Water and Electricity

The main sources of water for drinking and other purposes are rainfall, rivers, and springs. According to KMWWRO (2008), about 41.2% of the Woreda have access to potable water. The remaining population gets its water requirement from springs and rivers. In terms of electricity, two cities, namely Awash Melka Kunture Town and Leman Town and 9 other small villages have electricity.

D. Transport and Communication

An asphalted main road connecting Alem Gana, Leman, Butajira passes through the woreda. In terms of telephone service, two cities, namely Awash Melka Kunture Town and Leman Town, and 7 other small villages have access to a telephone. However, some areas of rural kebeles have access to a mobile telephone service.

3.1.12. Some potential tourism resource of the study area

1. Awash basin

It is delimited by several Pliocene volcanoes, the largest being the Wachacha and the Furi to the north, and the Boti and Agoïabi to the south.



Source: photo taken by researcher, 2019

2. Melka Garba

A probably contemporaneous Oldowan site has been investigated at Garba IV. The magnetostratigraphic sequence of Jaramillo lies between Tuff A, which overlies the Oldowan sites, and Tuff B, which dates between 1.0 and 0.84 M years. Some important sites, such as Garba XII, Simbiro III, Atebella II, also lie within this chronological span, and are related to a transitional phase from the late Oldowan to the Early Acheulean (Garba XII) or to an early phase of the Acheulean (Simbiro, Atebella).



Source: photo taken by researcher, 2019

3.2. Research approach and design

The researcher used a mixed research approach which includes quantitative-led mixed research approach and descriptive research design. The qualitative research approach provides unique and critical contributions to the research outcomes. It provides an opportunity for the researcher to explore and gain an understanding of a particular situation or events (Marshall & Rossman, 2014; Creswell, 2009).

This study also used a quantitative research approach to collect and analyze data from households through a survey questionnaire. The quantitative approach involves a number of respondents together with results, findings, and interpretation used to establish an interrelationship amongst variable in frequency and percentage. Mixed research approach entails the use of multiple methods, which could be a combination of a quantitative and qualitative to support in this study. Mixed method was used in this study to interpret quantitative result with subsequent qualitative data. Descriptive statistics were used both for quantitative and qualitative research approaches. For this study, descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics were used to indicate and compare data obtained from respondents. This method was used in the study because descriptive analysis provides a means of presenting the data in a transparent and understandable manner with for table construction of frequency distribution.

3.3. Sampling technique

The researcher used non-probability sampling to select three Keble and Awash Melka Town from Kersa Malima District by purposive sampling techniques due to their proximity to the study area. Then the researcher selected households from the selected kebeles and Town by using a proportionate stratified sampling technique. The researcher has applied the purposive sampling technique to select respondents for key informant interviews from the Awash Melka Kunture Site and Culture and Tourism, Office of Kersa Malima District and simple random sampling technique were applied to select households for survey questionnaires

3.4. Target population

The target population of this study was households from local communities surrounding Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site, Site management, and Kersa Malima District culture and tourism office employees. To get relevant data the researcher selected the respondents for an interview, purposefully who work on tourism planning and development position from the office.

3.5. Sample size determination

The researcher selected from Kersa Malima District three Kebele and Awash Melka Town by a purposive sampling technique according to their proximity to destination and from kebele and concerned Town household has been selected by proportionate stratified sampling technique. Accordingly, Godeti Wamber, Dambi Rogge, Muti Alibo kebele, and Awash Melka Town have been selected. To determine sample size of the total number of households from concerned kebeles and Town, the researcher applied the formula of Yamane, (1967) cited in Israel, (1992) to determine sample size for survey questionnaire which is reliable up to 95% and deviation factor has less than 0.05 Social scientists usually establish a cut-off point at 5% chance of sampling error Derbew (2009). To determine the required sample size at 95% of confident level based on the following formula:- $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$ $N = 650$

Where n = sample size $e = 0.05\%$

1 = constant number $n = \frac{650}{1 + 650(0.05)^2}$

$n = 248$ sample size

Accordingly, 248 Households have been selected for this particular research where proportionate stratified random sampling has applied since the numbers of household representative in each selected kebele and town are not the same.

The sample sizes of involved and non-involved household were determined based on the data gathered from Kersa Malima Culture and Tourism Office for this study.

$n_1 = \frac{nN_1}{N}$ Where

n = Total number of samples

n_1 = Number of samples in each kebele

N = Total number of population from sampling frame

N_1 = Number of sampling frame population in each area

Table.1 Sample Size determination.

Sample size in each selected area involved and noninvolved households

Kebeles and town name	Number of Households	Number of involved Household	Number of None involved Household	Proportional Allocation		A Sample of respondents from each kebeles & town
				Sample Size of involved	Sample Size of not involved	
Godeti Wamber Kebele	158	62	96	24	36	60
Dambi Rogge Kebele	150	70	80	27	30	57
Muti Aliiboo Kebele	100	50	50	19	19	38
Awash Melka Town	242	120	122	46	47	93
Total	650	302	348	116	132	248

Source: Researcher own calculation based on data from Kersa Malima Tourism and Culture office, report on 2018

3.6. Sources and Methods data of collection

In order to achieve the objectives of this study, data were gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through interview, open and close ended questionnaires and secondary data were collected from written material, book, reports, thesis and etc. A Household Survey data have been gathered with the help of enumerators employed from the area. Five people who know the area and skills have been given trainings on the application of instruments of data gathering. Accordingly, they have been deployed in the predetermined kebeles and Town supported with close supervision of the researcher in which all the necessary information has been collected from the pre identified sources. The researcher used both open and closed-ended questions supported by a five-point Likert scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1) and very high (5) to very low(1) alternative to obtain data from the selected sampled of households.

The first section of the questionnaires has been gathered relevant demographic, socioeconomic profiles of the respondents. The second section of questions was focused on the source of information and their involvement. In the third section, the respondents were asked to rate their responses based on a 5-point Likert-type scale from “strongly agree (5)” to “strongly disagree (1)” and very low to very high alternative were given to respondents. This part has analyzed the extent of local community involvement, the willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development, and contribution of involving the local community in planning and factors influence the involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development processes. A questionnaire has been prepared in English and translated into the local language (Afan Oromo) for the respondents. Later, all responses were translated and transcribed into English. Pre-testing survey: The researcher conducted a pilot survey with ten randomly selected participants from Kersa Malima District in order to ensure that participants would understand the intent of the questions and provides appropriate responses. The final revised questionnaire had a few minor changes based on the pilot survey; changes were made to accommodate Oromic expressions.

A. Semi- structure Interviews

The qualitative research method involves participatory methods of data collection on participant’s perceptions and experiences of a particular event (Creswell et al., 2007; Dunn, K., 2005). The personal contact between interviewer and respondent often leads to more meaningful answers and a higher rate of response. In addition, the interviewer may judge the quality of responses, notice if a question has not been correctly understood, encourage a complete answer and, finally, better understand the responses by observing the visual signs of interviewees (Walliman, 2006). For the purpose of this study, semi-structured face to face key informant interviewee will be conducted with two different groups which account for a total of four key informants 1 from Site management employee, 3 from Kersa Malima District culture and tourism office. The reason to have a key informant interview with employees of Kersa Malima Culture and Tourism office is due to the fact that they have responsibilities on the study issues of tourism planning and development.

The second key informants were employees of Awash Melka Kunture Site Management due to having knowledge about the study area. The interview was conducted in an Afan Oromo language; length of interview varied between 25 and 40 minutes. Specific codes were developed to identify each interview on transcripts, and during the analysis to ensure and maintain confidentiality and participants' anonymity.

Table 2: Profiles of Interviewees

No	Gender	Occupation	Date of Interview Year 2019	Language Used	Place of Interview	Code of interviewee
1	Male	Manager	March 11	Afan Oromo	Leman Town	KMDCTOR 01
2	Male	Employee	March 12	Afan Oromo	Leman	KMDCTOR 02
3	Male	Employee	March 14	Afan Oromo	Leman	KMDCTOR 03
4	Male	Employee	March 16	Afan Oromo	Awash	AMKTDR 04

Source: Field survey 2019.

As pointed out in the above table 2, key interview was conducted with 4 key informants out of these 3 respondents from Kersa Malima District C&TO and 1 respondent from AMKTD.



Interview with AMKTD employee



Interview with KMDCTO employees

B. Secondary Data Collection

In an effort to make this research more valid, credible and applicable secondary data sources which are important to the study was reviewed. For this purpose, both published and unpublished sources were investigated thoroughly, especially books, reports, project papers, annual and action plans.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

After all the necessary data were gathered from different sources and then it is compiled in a way that is easy to manage. The completion of the data collection, the household information, and employee information were coded and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 23 version for analysis. The demographic information collected from respondents includes age, gender, education level, and other characteristics were analyzed in this step. The result of the analysis was interpreted and discussed using descriptive statistics (frequency, mean, standard deviation). In order to analyze factors that influence households' involvement in the study area, a logistic regression model was used. The study was regressed households involvement as a dependent variable as a function of the independent variables which is Socio-economic and demographic variables.

The choice of the logistic regression model was premised on the specification of the dependent variable as binary in nature and in outcome.

Dependent variable = household's involvement = 1 = Households involved

0= Households not involved

Independent variables = (Socio-economic, demographic characteristics)

3.8. Model specification and Descriptions of variables

The logit model assumes a logistic distribution function. The model uses the maximum likelihood estimation approach after transforming the response variable into logit (Garson, 2008). It measures the odds of household involved in tourism planning and development.

After transforming the dependent variable into the natural log of the odds (logit), the equation is written as: $\log \left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} \right) = X_i \beta$ (1)

$$P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-X_i \beta}} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

A dummy variable was used to identify whether each sampled household is an involved or not-involved in tourism planning. Y is a dichotomous dependent variable that indicates whether the household is involved in tourism planning or not; a value of 1 means the households involved, and a value of 0 indicates household not involved. Lastly, X_i stand for independent variables which might affect the household involvement in tourism planning and development.

$$Y_i = \log \left(\frac{\text{prob}(\text{even})}{\text{Prob}(\text{nonevent})} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=0}^n x'_i \beta + e_i \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Therefore, the probability of a household involving in tourism planning and development, Pr (Y_i=1) is a joint probability likelihood function evaluated at X_i β, where X_i is a matrix of independent variables and β is the coefficient of the independent variable and e is margin of error. Where Y_i is the probability of the even occurring (i.e., a households involved tourism planning and development), X_i denotes a set of explanatory variables (i.e., income, location, age, gender, education level).

Descriptions of variables

The dependent variable for this study has binary (dichotomous) nature, that is, the dependent variable can take the value 1 with a probability of respondents involved in tourism planning and development, or the value 0 when a given household did not take part in tourism planning and development activities as a member. Local community involvement: refers to the involvement of local communities, whether to take part in tourism planning and development. To identify the factors influencing the involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development, the binary logit model was employed for this study. Therefore, the determinants of involvement of the local community in tourism planning and development are estimates using a binary logistic regression model. Models, which include a "Yes" or "No" type dependent variable, are called dichotomous (binary). Such models approximate the mathematical relationships between explanatory variables and the dependent variable that has binary outcomes. The logistic model was specified to assess factors determining the probability of a household being the member of tourism planning to the probability of a household head is not involved in tourism planning and development residing in the study area. As already noted, the dependent variable was a dichotomous member of tourism planning and development. However, the independent variables were of both types, that is, continuous or categorical.

Independent variables

Sex of the household head (SEXHH): This is a discrete variable that takes a value of “1” if the household head is male and “0”, otherwise. In this study, it is assumed that male household heads have more exposure and access to resources and information regarding the importance of tourism planning and development than female household heads. Thus, the male household head is taken as a reference variable and expected to involve more than female household heads.

Age of household head (AGEHH): This is a continuous variable and defined as the number of years of household head age.

The educational level of the household head (EDCNHH): It is generally recognized that education equips individuals with the necessary knowledge of how to make a living. Thus, for the purpose of this study, I believe that those who are literate and have at least some education are better to involve in tourism planning and development.

Social status of the household head (SSHH): refers to the involvement of household head as a committee member or leader to different social organizations in their community.

Household annual income (HHAI): household annual income may positively or negatively influence local community involvement in tourism planning and development.

Location of household (LHH): refers to the involvement of household head are based their location from the site it means household proximity to the destination were willing to involve than whom far from the destination.

Awareness about the benefits of tourism (AWABTHH): households who have better know how about the benefits of tourism would better involve tourism planning and development.

Information (IHH): it refers to that household who has information about tourism are willing to involve than the other.

3.9. Ethical Consideration

All of the participants of this study were informed about the purpose of the study before asking question. The respondents were consulted and permission letters that dictate about legality of the research conducted have been provided before any interview and related issues were raised. The respondents have been informed and agreed that the information they give will keep confidential and for this research purpose only. All the respondents were free to express what they feel regarding the issue of involvement in the study area. To prove the ethical consideration expected in research and avoid the repetition during questionnaire survey, the names, jobs, positions of interviewee, date of interview and time of interview were provided.

3.10. Reliability and Validity of data

Reliability of data

In order to ensure reliability, the questionnaire was pre-tested using 30 respondents before the actual surveys, and the findings subjected to the Cronbach Alpha test to measure internal consistence, for involvement in tourism planning and development $\alpha = .899$. The reliability scores got mean that the items used to measure the variable under study consistently reflected the construct they were measuring.

Validity of data

To ensure rigor and validity of the data, the researcher took a number of steps during the research design, data collection and analysis. Prior entering the field data, first the researcher continuously refined his survey questionnaires to ensure the questions were meaningful and context appropriate. Further, some of the questions in the survey had been used and tested previously in other developing countries like Tanzania, Cameroon. Second, the researcher used an appropriate population sample size (212 surveys and 4 interviewees). In addition, the use of multiple methods provided opportunities for triangulation of data. Further, as a native speaker of Afan Oromo, the researcher was able to engage with all participants in the language of their preferences.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the major results of the study with discussion. The qualitative data were analyzed thematically and presented by taking the major themes in parallel to the specific objectives of the study. In the following five sections the major findings of the study were presented accordingly. The first section presents the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of households, their assets, access to infrastructures and source information. The second section presents descriptive statistics of the extents of local community involvement in tourism planning and development. The third section focuses on the willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development. The fourth section discusses the contribution of involving the local community in tourism planning and development. The fifth section analyses factors affecting local community involvement in tourism planning and development. Moreover, information obtained from the key interviewee was used to support (triangulate) survey findings. Thus, household responses were categorized, counted (quantified), and analyzed. The study employed in the analysis, SPSS software 23 versions where organized data was entered and analyzed.

4.1. Distributed and returned questionnaires

Table 4.1. Distributed and returned questionnaires

Questionnaires	Non- involved HH	Involved HH	Total	Percentage
Distributed	132	116	248	100%
Returned	122	106	228	91.93 %
Not returned	10	10	20	8.06 %
Invalid	10	6	16	6.45%
Valid	112	100	212	85.48%

Source: Field survey 2019.

As revealed from the above table 4.1, out of 248 questionnaires distributed for the respondents 228 (91.93 %) were returned and 20 (8.08%) were not returned. Again out of returned questionnaires 16 (6.45%) were invalid because of the required variables were missed by enumerators during data collection and it was difficult to get household second time out of their busy schedule and 212 (85.48%) which means 112 non- involved and 100 involved were valid and entered in the analysis. This means for the study, 212 (85.48%) of questionnaires successfully completed and, therefore, the reported data are based on a total of 212 respondents.

4.2 Socio demographic and economic characteristics of respondents

Table 4.2.1 Summary descriptive statistics of demographic characteristics of households

Category	HH characteristics	Involved HH =100(47.2 %)		Non-involved HH =112(52.8%)		Total =212
1.	Gender HH head	Number	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	
	Male	69	32.40%	66	31.13%	135(64%)
	Female	31	14.62%	46	21.69 %	77(36%)
	Total	100	47%	112	53%	100%
2.	Marital status HH head					
	Married	61	28.77%	67	31.60%	127(60%)
	Single			12	5.66%	12(6%)
	Divorced	26	12.26%	21	9.90%	48(23%)
	Widowed	13	6.13	12	5.66%	25(13%)
	Total	100	47%	12	53%	100%
3.	Level of education of HH head					
	Elementary completes	14	6.60%	33	15.56%	47(23%)
	Illiterate	33	15.56	58	22.16%	92 (43%)
	High school completes	22	10.37%	9	4.24%	31 (14%)
	Diploma and above	31	14.62%	11	5.18%	42 (20%)
	Total	100	48%	112	42%	100%
4.	Kebele of HH					
	Godeti Wamber	21	9.90%	31	14.62%	52(24 %)
	Muti Alibo	13	6.13%	15	7.07%	28(13%)
	Dambi Roge	22	10.37%	25	11.79%	47 (22%)
	Awash Melka Town	44	20.75%	41	19.33%	85(40%)
	Total	100	47%	112	53%	100%
5.	Occupation of HH head					
	Government employee	24	11.32%	16	7.52%	40(19%)
	Farmers	42	19.81%	52	24.52%	94(44%)
	Trade	32	15.09%	35	16.50%	67 (32%)
	Others	2	0.94%	9	4.24%	11 (5%)
	Total	100	36%	112	64%	100%

Source: field survey 2019,

The above table 4.2.1 summarizes the results of demographic characteristics of sampled households within KMD based on those involved in the tourism development and planning and those not involved. The results show that 77 (36.43%) sampled household headed by females and the remaining 135 (63.53%) headed by male household. For those who involved households 32.40% were headed by a male and 14.62% were headed by females. Even if the sex distribution is almost proportional, usually males were highly involved in tourism due to females are more responsible for unpaid house chores and other determining factors (administration system, culture, access, and interest). Education is an important characteristic that determines the farmer's ability to communicate and acquire information and more likely to adopt new ideas. With regard to the level of education, 43% had no formal education or illiterate household head while 23% had formal education elementary school completed and 20% had Diploma and a slight minority of the respondents had high school completes 14%. The marital status of the household head is such married account for 59 %, followed by 23%, 17% Widowed and unmarried or single comprises only 1%, comparison of involved and non-involved household shows more or less the sample of households was similar to their marital status. Of those households involved in tourism the majorities 29% were married and a slightly higher proportion, 32% of the household yet involved in tourism planning were married. About 40% of the respondents were from Awash Melka Kunture town, 25% were from Godeti Wamber kebele, 13% were from Muti Alibo kebele, while the remaining 22% were from Dambi Roge kebele. The occupation of the respondents was Government employee, Farmers, Trade, Others 40 (18.84%), 94 (44.33%), 67 (31.59%), 11 (5.11%) counted respectively. The majority of the respondents have participated in agricultural farming.

Table: 4.2.2 Descriptive statistics of continuous variables and test of mean differences for involved and non-involved households

SN.	Continuous variables	Involved households in tourism planning and development in the study area n=100		Non-involved households in tourism planning and development in the study area n=112		Significance
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	
1.	Number of years household lived in the kebele or town.	34.11	8.216	27.33	10.02	.000
2.	Age of household head	39.41	7.87	38.14	8.31	.256
3.	Distances of your home to Awash Melka Kunture Tourist destination(in meter)	2712.00	2918.87	3225.00	3177.45	.582
4.	Total family members of households	4.45	2.61	4.54	2.69	.796
5.	Land owned in hectares	3.17	2.96	1.82	2.45	.000
6.	Annual income from Crop production	7380.00	5508.08	7375.00	6007.69	.995
7.	Annual income from livestock	3350.00	6024.15	3098.21	3287.86	.711
8.	Annual income from Tourism related business	1260.00	2596.11	1848.21	2984.07	.126
9.	Total annual income of households (logincom)	4.0015	.26811	4.0652	.22851	.066

Source: Field survey, 2019

Continuous variables are presented as mean ± standard deviation.

Table 4.3.2, of the above, shows a summary of descriptive statistics and compares households who involved and non-involved in tourism planning and development. The number of years household lived in, their kebele or Town was significant variation between the involved (34 years) and non-involved household (27 years) $p < 0.01$. With regard to household demographics, the age of the household head showed a statistically significant variation. The age of the household of involved were relatively the similarities on average 39 years compared to non-involve (about 38 years). Similarly, the Likewise, household family size shows not a significant variation between the two groups, with the involved households having about 4 families on average compared to 4 families for non-involved. Land owned by household head result shows significant variation between the two groups, with who involved having more land (3.17 ha) than the non-involved (1.82 ha) $p < 0.01$.

Therefore, descriptive statistics confirm that there is a significant difference between involved households and non-involved in terms of their demographics, economic factors. Additionally, total annual incomes of households were not a significant difference between the involved 4.0015ETB and non-involved 4.0652 ETB. Household home distance to study area also significant variation in involved 2712 meters and non-involved household 3225 meters. From the table 4.3.2, it is evident that for some of the socioeconomic characteristics, there were statistically significant differences between involved and non-involved respondents in tourism planning and development.

4.3. Socio- economic characteristics of households

Table 4.2.3 Socio- economic characteristics of households

S.N	Statements	Involved HH		Non-involved HH		Total
		N	Percent age	N	Percentage	
1.	Social status or responsibility in your community: Have you ever been participated in social organization?					
	Yes	52	24.52%	63	29.71%	115
	No	48	22.64%	49	23.11%	97
2.	If your answer is 'Yes' for question number 10, in which of the following institution are you leading?					
	Kebele administration	14	6.60%	18	8.49%	32
	Idir or Iqub	20	9.43%	11	5.18%	31
	Religious leaders	14	6.60%	20	9.43%	24
	Other	13	6.13	15	7.07	28
3.	Did you have access to credit?					
	Yes	50	23.58%	48	22.64%	98
	No	50	23.58%	64	30.18%	114
4.	If your response yes, for question number 3 what kind of credit services do you have?					
	Saving and credit institution	41	19.33	45	21.22%	86
	Commercial bank	9	4.24			9
	Other institutions			16	7.54%	16
5.	Do you have your own possession land?					
	Yes	54	25.47	62	29.24%	116
	No	46	21.69	50	23.58%	96

Source: Field survey 2019,

As indicated in the above table 4.3.3 24.52% involved and 29.71% non-involved households were having the responsibility or position in the different informal traditional institution. It means that more than half of respondents (54.23%) were participating in an informal traditional institution in their Kebeles and 45.77% respondents were not participating in an informal traditional institution such as Kebele administration, Idir or Iqub, Religious leaders.

About 23.58% involved and 22.64% non-involved households had access credit, whereas 23.58 % involved and 30.18% non-involved respondents were not having access to credit. Hence the results show that the majority of the households 52.72% did not get access to credit. Furthermore, about 24 % of involved and 23% of non- involved have access to credit. Households who have access to credit borrowed from the different institution like Save and credit institution, commercial bank, other institutions. As shown in the above table 4.3.3, 19.33% of involved and 21.22% non-involved households got credit from different save and credit institutions but few reported that they obtained credit from a commercial bank and other institution. However, the majority of 52.72% of household respondents did not get credit from this organization. As revealed in the above table 4.3.3, 25.47% involved and 29.24% non-involved household respondents own private land. On aggregate more than half of sampled household (54.71%) own their own land, but the remaining 46% were not owned their land.

4.4. Source of household income

Table 4.4.1 Household income from different crop types

Source of income	Involved HH		Non-involved HH		Total
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	Percentage
Types of crop production					
Teff	40	18.86%	60	28.30%	47%
Wheat	40	18.86%	30	14.15%	33%
Barley	15	7.07%	15	7.07%	14%
Maize	5	2.35%	7	3.30%	6%

Source: Field survey 2019,

The major crops grown cereals in the study area are teff, maize, wheat and barley. Table 4.4.1 above depicts that teff and wheat are the dominant cereal crops in terms of income source for the households which counted for 18.86% and 28.30% respectively for involved and non- involved household. Maize and barley are the third and fourth cereal crops of household in the study area. On the contrary to this minority of involved and non- involved respondents were generated incomes from maize. Therefore, the crops grown in the area are highly dependent on the availability of rain in summer seasons. Moreover, based on the key informant interviews the majority of households revealed that their crop production covers of their livelihood and consumption of their family for a year. This shows that their crop production has 3 months deficit to feed their family in a year.

Table 4. 4. 2 Livestock production income source of households

S.N	Types of livestock	Involved	Non-involved	Total percentage	Total Numbers of livestock	TLU
1.	Ox	70	85	73%	150*1	150
1.	Cow	75	90	78%	200*1	200
2.	Calf	45	68	53%	130*0.25	32.5
3.	Sheep and Goat	55	60	54%	135*0.06	8.1
4.	Donkey(young)	40	55	45%	120*0.35	42
5.	Horse	35	65	47%	100*1.10	110
Total TLU of HH						542.6

Source: field survey, 2019

***Note: TLU= Tropical Livestock Unit using conversion factor:** 1 Cattle = 1.0, 1Calf=0.25, Sheep=0.06, 1Horse =1.10, 1Young donkey=0.35, 1Goat=0.06. The average of TTLU of each household was 2.55 TLU.

Livestock types kept by the household include cattle such as Oxen are kept to provide draft power, cows to provide farm households with milk and butter for consumption and sale. The Donkey is for transporting goods while sheep and goats are mainly kept for sale as well as for their meat. The feed sources commonly used for livestock, are natural grazing and crop residues. The contribution of natural pasture as sources of feed is very limited due to the extensive coverage of the land by crops. The results of the survey data have shown average ownership of livestock as depicted in above Table 4.4.2, Average TLU units of the household were 2.55TLU. The data also revealed that 78% of household respondents have TLU 200 Oxen and 73% of respondents were had 150 TLU Cows. In the above table 4.4.2, it depicted that 53%, 54%, 45%, 47%, respondents also had Calf (32.2 TLU), Sheep and Goats (8.1 TLU), Donkeys (42 TLU), Horse (110 TLU) respectively. In general, livestock was the main source of income in the study area next to crop production.

Table 4. 4.3 Tourism related income source of households

S.N	Statements	Involved HH		Non-involved HH		Total percentage
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	Percentage
1.	Did you earn income from tourism?	55	21.22	15	7.07	33%
	Handcraft	15	7.07	3	1.41	8%
	Souvenir shop	15	7.07	4	1.88	9%
	Hotel business	20	9.43	8	3.76	13%
	Other tourism business	5	2.35	0	0	2%

Source: Field survey 2019,

As depicted in the above table 4.4.3, the contribution of tourism in the study area was very small due to different problems. However around 9% of involved respondents and seven percent of non-involved in tourism planning and development respondents in total 16% were participating in tourism business 9% of them in the hotel business, 4% in the Souvenir shop, 2% in handicraft and 1% of them participate in other tourism-related business. This finding concluded that income generated from tourism very few when compared with crop production and livestock.

4.5 Types of assets and infrastructures of households.

Table 4.5.1 Types of assets of households.

S.N	Statements	Involved HH		Non-involved HH		Total percentage
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	Percentage
	Types of asset of HH	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	Percentage
	Radio	100	47.16	58	27.35	74.51
	TV	45	21.22	20	9.43	30.65
	Phone	100	47.16	90	42.45	89.61
	House in Urban	12	5.66	10	4.71	10.31
	Solar panel	21	9.90	13	5.13	15.03

Source: Field survey 2011,

As revealed in the above 4.5.1, table 47.16% involved household and 42.45 non-involved households were having their own assets like phone, 47.16% involved and 27.35% non-involved respondents were having their own Radio.

30.65% of respondents had Television 21% and 9% of involved and non- involved respectively. More or less 10%, 15% of respondents have had a house in urban and Solar panel respectively. This finding concludes that the majority of respondents of the study area were having 90% and 75% phone and Radio respectively. On the contrary of this minority of respondents were having a house in urban and solar panel assets.

Table 4.5.2 Households access to infrastructures

S.N	Statements	Non-involved HH		Involved HH		Total percentage
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	
	Access infrastructure of HH					
1.	Road	70	33.01	50	23.58	55.59
2.	Market	21	9.90	13	5.13	10.03
3.	School	45	21.22	50	23.58	44.80
4.	Health center	12	5.66	21	9.90	15.05
5.	Potable water	21	9.90	40	18.86	28.76

Source: Field survey 2019.

As pointed out in the above 4.5.2, table more than half of the total respondents had access roads (55.59%), (44.80) were having accessible school and 28.76 were having accessible potable water. However, a minority of respondents have had no accessible infrastructures such as accessible market, health centers. This result shows that involved and non- involved household had not accessible infrastructures' such as roads, market, school, health centers, and potable water.

4.6. Information sources of households

Table 4.6. Information sources of households

S.N	Statements	Involved HH		Non-involved HH		Total percentage
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	Percentage
1.	Have you ever heard about Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Tourist Destination? Yes=1 No=0					
	Yes	90	42.42%	26	12.26%	54.68%
	No	10	4.71%	86	40.56%	45.27%
2.	Source of information					
	Radio or TV	12	5.66%	35	16.50%	22.16%
	Neighbors	24	11.32%	17	8.01%	19.81%
	Attending public meetings	70	33.01%	5	2.35%	35.37%
3.	Awareness about the significances of Awash Melka Kunture as a tourist destination.					
	Yes	89	41.98	12	5.66%	47.64
	No	11	5.18	87	41.03	46.21

Source: Field survey 2019,

As revealed in the above table 4.6.1, 42.42% of involved and 12.26% of the sampled household were had information about the study area. In opposite of this 4.71% of involved households and 40.56%, the non-involved household had no information about the study area. From the above table respondents who were having the information, they get from different sources of information such as Radio 22.16%, Neighbors (19.81), and attending a public meeting 35.37% of households has information about the study area. The study concluded the majority of the non-involved household was having less information than involved household about Awash Melka Kunture. The major sources of information about household head are Radio and TV for non-involved, whereas attending a public meeting were major for involved households. Majority of involved households 42% get awareness.

Similarly, this study results revealed that 42% of involved and 6% the not yet involved have awareness about Awash Melka Kunture Tourist destination, whereas 41% non-involved and 5% of involved in tourism planning and development didn't get awareness about Destination.

4.7. Extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development

Table 4.7. Extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development

To what extent do you rate your agreement with the following statements on your current involvement? n=100	V. Low =1	Low =2	Medium =3	High =4	V. High =5	Mean	Scale
Aspects	%	%	%	%	%		
1. Involved in destination discussions and meeting for development.	6.0	52.0	10.0	25.0	7.0	3.25	Medium
2. Encouragement to involved in the tourism sector related business	9.0	47.0	15.0	18.0	11.0	3.22	Medium
3. Involved in the management and conservation of the destination.	5.0	31.0	14.0	32.0	18.0	2.73	Low
4. Current cooperation between the destination management and local community.	7.0	11.0	18.0	34.0	30.0	2.31	Low
5. Encouraged to be leadership roles in tourism planning committees.	4.0	3.0	10.0	72.0	11.0	2.17	Low
6. Opportunity to be involved in benefit sharing	5.0	5.0	8.0	34.0	48.0	1.68	Very low
7. Having involved in selecting Tourism planning committee members and given feedback on the site development.	6.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	52.0	2.01	Low
8. Producing and selling hand craft and souvenirs	2.0	16.0	6.0	28.0	48.0	1.96	Low
9. Opportunity to be involved in decision making.	2.0	3.0	6.0	24.0	65.0	1.38	Very low

Source: Field survey, 2019

1= Very Low 2=Low 3= Medium 4= High 5= Very High n=100 respondents

As explained in the literature section, community participation in the tourism industry often depends on the involvement of local people in tourism planning and development processes. So, in order to understand the extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study areas, it is important to assess how communities in this area are

involved in tourism. One approach to address this is to examine local people's views over a variety of ways of involving in tourism.

In turn, this provides a wider picture of the nature of community involvement that the local people expect and establishes the basis through which the current applied ways, if any, in the study area could be compared. Thus, in order to determine the extent of local community involvement in the study areas in the tourism industry through the household survey questionnaire. The respondents were asked for a 5-point Likert-scale how they rate their involvement from Very high involvement to Very low involvement with a series of nine statements regarding ways of involving in tourism planning and development. The mean scores of each statement were ordered from the highest to the lowest mean. Overall, local people, viewed all these nine ways as appropriate for involving them in tourism planning and development. The mean scores for all variables are less than 3.5, suggesting the extent of involvement low with these statements. The level of each item was determined by the following formula: $(\text{highest point in Likert scale} - \text{lowest point on a Likert scale}) / \text{the number of the levels used} = (5-1) / 5 = 0.80$, where 1-1.80 reflected by “very low”, 1.81-2.60 reflected by “low”, 2.61-3.40 reflected by “moderate”, 3.41-4.20 reflected by “high”, and 4.21-5 reflected by “very high”.

As it is pointed out in the above table 4.7, the respondents had a tendency to support the idea that they should take part actively in involved in destination planning related discussions and meeting for development. In fact, this was the most popularly accepted option when compared with other ways of involving Mean 3.25, their encouragement to involve in tourism sector related business counted as the second means of involving local community 3.22. However, the involvement of local communities in Current cooperation with destination management was counted 2.31, Opportunity to be involved in benefit sharing 1.68, in selecting Tourism planning committee members and given feedback on the site development 2.01, opportunity to be involved in decision making 1.38, Producing and selling Handcraft and souvenirs 1.96, involving in the management and conservation of the destination were counted 2.73. According to the three interviewees from Kersa Malima Culture and Tourism Office in their office, they have no organizational structure which designed to involve local communities because of different problems such as lack of budget, time and trends also do not allow all community involvement when a decision is making and destination planning.

These result in line with the results from an interview carried out by the researcher with the responsible bodies at District tourism office in which found out that only a small proportion of the study population were involved or gaining “ *tourism-related seminar, conference or workshops, the encouragement to involve in the tourism sector related business*”. The researcher found at the time of interview that there were an emerging tendency among respondents to react more positively to these two options “ *attending tourism related seminar, conference or workshops' and the encouragement to involve in the tourism sector related business*”. As stated results from tourism officials and tourism Destination employees conveyed that community involvement practice is very limited even if it is the best alternative to ensure sustainable tourism development of Awash Melka Kunture. “ *To some extent, community involvement still vestiges in participation and not involve particularly in problem identification, management, decision-making, benefit sharing, and other tourism matter*”. KMDCT interview with respondent

As the results from KMDCTR02 stated, “leaders of local communities surrounding Awash Melka Kunture invited to involve in the discussion, meeting about tourism development”. Even though it’s difficult to invite all of them to involve some of them were involved, especially Aba Gadas, kebele administrator, religious leader were invited. “ *We have been invited in meeting and workshop of resource conservation and regarding environmental pollution, however, we could not say that the involvement of local communities in our district is enough*”. Additionally, according to the interviewee from Kersa Malima District Culture and Tourism office “ *we have no organizational structure which designed to involve local communities because of different problems such as lack of budget, time and trends also does not allow all communities involve when a decision is making and destination planning is implemented*”. KMDCT interview with respondent

In contrary of results from survey questionnaires and KMDCT, AWMKTD interviewee was opposed survey results. According to an interviewee AMKTDR04 Destination has a strategy which involves the local community in tourism development and planning. This strategy was developed with the cooperation of the Kersa Malima District, Sabata Hawas culture and tourism office and Ethiopian sustainable tourism development organization. The main objectives of these strategies were to involve both female and male Youths in different tourism activities by facilitating different materials for them.

As he stated, awareness of local communities about strategy is not as much enough. As one interviewee from AWMKTD stated, they designed different activities at Awash Melka Kunture Tourist Destination to support local communities' especially for female and male youth.

Like, establishing an association on handcraft making by providing raw materials for them, established an association on local guides in Awash Melka Kunture tourist destination, gives training and an opportunity to participate in different workshops regarding resource conservation, established association in the hotel business by providing equipment's and facilitated financial capital for them. Interview with AMKTDR

According to the interviewee AMKTDR04 they have different plans for increasing the community involvement and length of stay tourist in Melka Kunture tourist destination: - *"We have a plan to develop the following activities for increasing local community participation in tourism"*. Construct different lodges on destination and in Awash Melka town, develop different infrastructure and tourist facilities, Plan to develop trekking by mule or horse from Awash Melka Kunture to Adadi Mariam church, develop recreation activities like horse or mule riding, campsite, legal hunting animals who get old age, investigation other tourist destination like Caves in Muti Alibo Kebele, develop recreation activities on lake Garba to Malka Kunture (boat trip on the lake), So, if the above activities well developed the involvement of local community increases in a future. Interview with AMKTDR

Therefore, as pointed out in the previous study participation of local community members in planning, decision making, and evaluation was very poor compared to other participation indices which were conducted by Nafbek Solomon at Wonchi ecotourism site. This finding was concluded that the extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study area is low.

4.8. The willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development.

**Table.4.8. The willingness of local community involvement in tourism planning and development.
Group Statistics**

S N	The willingness of involving household in tourism planning and development in the study area.	Involved household n=100		Non-involved household n=112	
		Mean	Std.Deviation	Mean	Std.deviation
1.	Consulted when rule and regulation are being made for destination development and planning	4.30	1.09	3.41	1.38
2.	To be members of decision making committee on tourism development and planning	3.99	1.30	3.70	1.12
3.	Interested to involve in tourism business like accommodation, handcraft selling, local guide.	3.92	1.14	3.66	1.37
4.	Wish you to be involved in local tourism decision-making process during planning	3.98	1.10	3.52	1.47
5	Feeling personally involved in the decision-making process regarding tourism development such as establishment of tourist hotel, lodges or camp sites.	4.22	1.01	3.65	1.15
6	Voluntary to involve conservation and management, Tourism resources.	4.31	.928	3.59	1.38
The grand mean		4.12		3.58	

Source: From field survey, 2019

In order to assess local communities' willingness to involve in Tourism planning and development respondents from among the local people were asked to rate their level of agreement with a series of statements, using a 5-point Likert scale. When the results are carefully examined, it is clear that the mean scores of all variables above 3.5, which implies that overall responses spread between agree and strongly agree. It can also be observed that the difference between the mean scores is small, indicating broadly similar opinions about the interest suggested by the statements. The higher the mean score shows that the idea was strongly supported or accepted by the respondents, while the lower the mean score is vice versa. The higher the standard deviation implies that is a high disparity of the responses. That is, the idea is supported by many respondents and opposed by many respondents.

The mean and the standard deviation were calculated in order to get the statistical quantitative outputs. Based on both mean and standard deviation scores, it appears that there was the strongest agreement with the statement decision-making process regarding tourism development such as the establishment of tourist hotel, lodges or campsites mean 4.22 for involved and 3.65 non-involved households, Voluntary to involve conservation and management 4.31 and 3.59 mean for involved and non-involved respectively. The willingness of household be involved in the local tourism decision-making process during planning were mean 3.99 for involved household and 3.70 for non-involved. Interested to involve in tourism business like accommodation, handcraft selling, local guide 3.92 and 3.66 mean for involved and no-involved respectively. About the feeling personally involved in the decision-making process regarding tourism development such as the establishment of tourist hotel, lodges or campsites were counted 4.22 for involved household and 3.65 for non-involved. The household, voluntary to involve in the conservation and management of destination were 4.31 and 3.5 mean for involved and non-involved respondents respectively. This shows that the willingness of involved household head greater than non- involved household head due to having an awareness and information than those non- involved household while participating in tourism-related seminars and meeting. These results suggest that local people interested and appreciate if they get the opportunity to involve in tourism development and development and they knew the contribution of tourism as a source of income. From table 4.12, it is clearly revealed that the local community is highly interested to actively participate in the tourism industry in terms of decision making and sharing tourism benefits. Besides, the result revealed that local communities want to be encouraged to invest in the tourism sector.

According to interviewee from AMKTD stated that *“it hasn’t been easy trying to convince the people to involve in tourism planning and development in the first place because they are attached with political issues”*. Interview with AMKTDR

As one key interviewee from AMKTD, stated *“Due to different problems local communities surrounding awash Melka Kunture are not willing to participate in decision making and tourism development”* They were explaining the main problems which avoid the involvement of local communities in Awash Melka Kunture destination planning and development such as, Lack of awareness, Conflict in relation to ownership, Weak coordination among stakeholders.

Overall, these results conclude that both involved and non-involved local communities were interested to participate in tourism development and planning and the results from the interview also support survey results. However, the means results of the involved and non-involved communities were different it implies that they were having a different opinion on different means of involving in tourism planning and development. This study finding shows that, the communities willing to participate in the planning and development of Tourism. The finding also shows that the full participation of the community will be achieved if there are actively involved in every step along the way and their active involvement will also depend on their awareness of the benefits that come with the development of such venture.

4.9. Community awareness on contribution of local community involvement in tourism planning and developments

Table 4.9. Contribution of local community involvement in tourism planning and developments

Contribution aspects	S. Agree=5		Agree=4		Neutral=3		Dis Agree=2		S.DisAgree=1		Mean
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Socio-cultural contribution											
Give power to local communities to manage resources	67	31.6%	80	37.7%	10	4.7%	21	9.9%	34	16.0%	3.58
Helps to achieve Sustainable Tourism Development	64	30.2%	65	30.66%	22	10.37%	27	12.73 %	34	16.0%	3.46
Promotes cross cultural exchange (greater mutual understanding and respect one another's culture)	79	37.3%	46	21.69%	36	16.98%	28	13.20 %	23	10.84%	3.61
Improved access to infrastructure like road, electricity, water and etc.	46	21.69%	64	30.18%	33	15.56%	42	19.81 %	23	10.84%	3.28
Encourage host guest relation	49	23.11%	66	31.13%	32	15.09%	30	14.15 %	35	16.50%	3.30
Get awareness about the significance of tourism.	65	30.66%	58	27.35%	27	12.73%	33	15.56 %	29	13.67%	3.45
The grand mean of sociocultural contribution											3.44
Economic contribution											
Provides employment opportunities for local communities	61	28.77%	57	26.88%	18	8.49%	44	20.75 %	32	15.09%	3.33

Creates Opportunity to be involved in tourism related business	37	17.45%	85	40.09%	17	8.01%	31	14.62 %	42	19.81%	3.20
To improve living standard of the local community	83	39.15%	79	37.26%	7	3.30%	18	8.49%	25	11.79%	3.83
Poverty alleviation	54	25.47%	33	15.56%	23	10.84%	59	27.83 %	43	20.28%	2.98
The grand mean of economic contribution											3.33
Environmental contribution											
Solve environmental problems related to the destination.	44	20.75%	41	19.33%	26	12.26%	47	22.16 %	54	25.47%	2.87
Promotes positive environmental ethics for local communities	46	21.69%	35	16.50%	29	13.67%	52	24.52 %	50	23.58%	2.87
Enhance proper utilization of resources by local community	61	28.77%	44	20.75%	33	15.56%	23	10.84 %	51	24.05%	3.19
Improved understanding of the relationship between the environment and sustainable economic development.	26	12.26%	69	32.54%	22	10.37%	45	21.22 %	50	23.58%	2.88
The grand mean of environmental contribution											2.95

Source: From survey, 2019

As shown in the above table 4.9, 39.12% of households strongly agreed and 37.26% agreed that community involvement in tourism planning and development improves the living standard of the local community but, 3.30 % neutral response, 8.49 % disagreed and 11.79 % strongly

disagreed that the living standard of local community improve due to the involvement of local community in tourism planning and development. The majority of the sample households 76.38% accepted local community involvement improves the living standard of the local community Mean 3.83. Next to that 31.6% respondents strongly agreed and 37.3% agreed involving local community it gives power to communities to manage resources, but 10.37% neutrally ignored and 12.73%, 10.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed that, local community involvement not gives Power to manage the resource, so the majority of the respondents (68.9%) were acknowledged it gave power to manage the resource Mean 3.56. About 30.2% of the respondents strongly agreed and 30.66% agreed that local community involvement helps to achieve Sustainable Tourism Development. The remaining 10.37% neutrally abstained, 12.73% disagreed and 16.0% strongly disagreed that it helps to achieve Sustainable Tourism Development. Hence, more than half the sample households (60.86%) accepted it achieves Sustainable Tourism Development (Mean 3.46). Yet again, 37.3% of the respondents strongly agreed and 21.9% agreed that promotes cross cultural exchange. The remaining 16.98 % neutrally refrained, 13.2% disagreed and 10.84 % strongly disagreed that it not promotes cross cultural exchange. Thus, 58.02% respondents expected it promotes cross cultural exchange (Mean 3.63).

Likewise, 30.66% of the sample household strongly agreed and 27.35% agreed local community involvement helped to create awareness about the significance of tourism. Hence the remaining 12.73% neutrally neglected, 15.56% disagreed and 13.67% strongly disagreed it not help to create awareness about the significance of tourism. More than half respondents, 58.01 %) believed it helped to create awareness about the significance of tourism (Mean 3.45). Besides, 17.45% of respondents strongly agreed and 40.09% agreed to create an opportunity to be involve tourism related business from community involvement and the remaining 8.01% neutrally refrained, 14.62% disagreed and 19.81% strongly disagreed they did not create an opportunity to be involve tourism related business. Thus, more than half of them (58.53%) accepted community involvement creates an opportunity to be involve tourism related business (mean 3.20). 27.77 % of the respondents strongly agreed and 26.88% agreed that community involvement was providing employment opportunities for local communities, whereas the remaining 8.49 % neutrally neglected, 20.75 % disagreed and 15.09 % strongly disagreed it was not providing employment opportunities for local communities. Then, 56% of the respondents

agreed it was providing employment opportunities for local communities (Mean n 3.33). Still, 23.11% of the respondents strongly agreed and 31.13% agreed community involvement helps to encourage host guest relation, but the remaining 15.09% neutrally ignored 14.15% disagreed and 16.50 % strongly disagreed it did not help encourage host guest relation. Consequently, more than half respondents, 54.44% accepted that it encourages host guest relation at the area (Mean 3.30).

Moreover, 21.69% of the respondents strongly agreed and 30.18% agreed that helps to improve access to infrastructure like road, electricity, water. However, the remaining 15.56% neutrally refrained, 19.81% disagreed and 10.84% strongly disagreed community involvement not improve access to infrastructure like road, electricity, water. 51.77% respondents accepted that community involvement helps to improve access to infrastructure like road, electricity, water (Mean 3.28). Again, 28.77% % of respondents strongly agreed and 20.75% agreed that helps proper utilization of resources by local community, however, the remaining 15.56% neutrally refrained, 10.84% disagreed and 24.0% strongly disagreed were not the proper utilization of resources by local community. Therefore, half respondents (49.31%) accepted that community involvement helps proper utilization of resources by local community (Mean 3.19).

On the contrary, 12.26% of respondents strongly agreed and 32.54% agreed local community involvement helps to improve understanding relationship between the environment and sustainable economic development, whereas the remaining 10.37% neutrally trusted, 21.22% disagreed and 15.6% strongly disagreed it did not help to improve understanding of the relationship between the environment and sustainable economic development. Thus, less than half respondents (44.80%) confirmed that it helps improved understanding of the relationship between the environment and sustainable economic development (Mean 2.88)

As well, 25.47% of the respondents strongly agreed and 15.56% agreed community involvement helps to alleviate poverty, whereas the remaining 10.84 % neutrally ignored, 27.83% disagreed and 20.28% strongly disagreed that it not helps to alleviate poverty. Thus, (41.03%) respondents expected that it helps to alleviate poverty (Mean 2.98).

In the same way, 20.75% of the respondents strongly agreed and 19.33 % agreed that local community involvement supported solve environmental problems related to the destination. But the remaining 12.26 % neutrally neglected, 12.16% disagreed and 25.47% strongly disagreed it

did not supported solve environmental problems. Consequently, less than half of respondents (41.08%) expected it supported solve environmental problems (Mean 2.87).

Additionally, 21.69% of the respondents strongly agreed and 16.50% agreed local community involvement promotes positive environmental ethics for local communities, but the remaining 13.67% neutrally abstained, 24.52% disagreed and 23.58% strongly disagreed it did not undermine local living standards. As a result, a minority of the respondents (38.19%) accepted that it promotes positive environmental ethics for local communities (Mean 2.87).

Thus, the greater parts of the respondents appreciated community involvement in tourism contribute to the achievement of sustainable tourism development, improve the living standards of the local community, give power to local community to manage resources. As stated in literature Murphy, 1985, explained in his study, “Where development and planning do not fit in with local aspirations and capacity, resistance and hostility can....*destroy the industry’s potential altogether*”. This statement illustrated that local communities must be involved in tourism development in order to implement a successful tourism plan.

Interview result *also support this idea “active, local community participation forms the core of community involvement and sustainable tourism development, therefore if communities are not involved in tourism finally the consequence will be dependency, diminishing livelihood options and degradation of exhaustedly tourism resources of the study area”*. Interview with AMKTDR

In general, it was clear that community involvement is very important in terms of economic, social and political aspects that increase self-reliance, self-employment, local economic development and sustainable tourism development in the study area.

4.10 Result of determinants of household involvement in tourism planning and development.

In order to investigate the determinants of household involvement in tourism planning and development the binary logistic model was used. The result of the binary logistic regression model estimate in table 4.10 indicates that, out of the fourteen variables included, nine variables were found to have a statistically significant influence on the household involvement in tourism. The significant explanatory variables influencing local community involvement in tourism planning and development are displayed below:

Table: 4.10. Factors affect the involvement of local communities in the study area

Explanatory variables	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Odds Ratio
Number of years of HH lived in the area	.080	.022	13.733	1	.000**	1.08
Gender of head	.795	.384	4.288	1	.038*	2.21
Age of head	-.112	.022	26.923	1	.000**	.894
Family size	.059	.068	.757	1	.384	1.06
Education of head	.448	.168	7.108	1	0.008**	1.56
Social status	1.379	.390	12.521	1	.0008**	3.973
Land size owned	-1.430	.475	9.060	1	.003**	.239
Logincom	-.765	.754	1.029	1	.310	.465
Assets	-.379	.356	1.135	1	.287	.684
Access to infrastructure	-.485	.440	1.214	1	.270	.616
Access to information	.085	.173	.239	1	.625	1.088
TLU of household	-.180	.064	7.802	1	.005**	.836
Awareness	1.792	.365	24.140	1	.000**	6.002
Distance of home of HH	-.001	.000	52.360	1	.000**	.999
Constant	-6.626	1.170	32.064	1	.000	.001

Source: model output.

Significant at 1%, *significant at 5% and * significant at 10%

Chi-square value=87.0, $p < 0.01$

N = 212

$R^2 = 0.66$ in the goodness of fit test, this proves that the data fitting of logistic regression model are better.

Length of living HH: The model result shows that the length time period of household lived in the area had a positive relationship with local community involvement in tourism planning and development. The finding shows that with one year increase in the number of households living in the area associated with an increase in their involvement in tourism activities by a factor of 1.08 other things remaining. According to Snyman (2014), of residence in an area has a significant positive relationship with the level of involvement in tourism activities.

Therefore, length of stay by a household in an area contributes to the social network that helps in getting to know tourism opportunities which they can participate in.

Gender of HH: gender of household head was found to significantly at $p < 0.05\%$ influence household involvement in tourism planning and development. The probability household involvement in tourism activity was higher among households headed by male compared to households headed by female counterparts. Male headed households were found to involve more than female headed by a factor of 2.21 other things remaining.

Age of household head (AGEHH): this variable is found to be significant ($p < 0.01\%$) and has a negative association with the household involvement. That is, the households with younger head tend to involve than old household head. The odds ratio of 0.894 for age of household head implies that, other things being constant, the odds ratio in favor of being involved in Tourism planning and development by a factor of 0.894 as an age of household head decrease by one year.

The educational level of household (EDUNLEVELHH): education is an important factor that determines household ability to communicate and acquire information. This variable was found to be highly significant ($p < 0.01\%$) and has a positive association with the household involvement. The result of this study shows that, the other thing being constant one year increase in the level of head household education increase probability of household involvement in tourism planning and development by a factor of 1.56. In previous studies, Kaltenborn, B. P. et al, noted that communities with formal education have more positive perceptions of tourism and its benefits and participate more than those with no have formal education levels. Generally, educated people tend to be more skilled and knowledgeable and can participate in productive activities that do not strain tourism resources compared to those with no formal education.

Involvement in social institution (SOCIALSTATUSHH): Involvement of household head in different social institution is key variable affecting household involvement in tourism planning and development. As it was expected, in this study having responsibility in different social institution like Idir, Ekub and kebele administrator the probability household head involve in tourism planning and development was increasing by a factor 3.97 other things remaining and has positive associated significance ($p < 0.01\%$).

Therefore, social status of household head in different social institution enhances household involvement in tourism planning and development.

Land size of household (TFSHH): land size, found to have a statistically significant ($p < 0.01\%$) and a negative association with the probability of household involvement in tourism planning and development in the study area. The finding indicates that as land size increase by one hectare other thing kept constant probability of household involvement in tourism planning and development decreases by a factor of 0.23. This is likely because household's large farmland will have the probability to harvesting enough production agriculture and also face labor. In related to this finding the previous study was identified the size of land owned by a household influences the participation of the household in tourism activities (Mugizi, 2017).

Total Livestock, owned by household (TLUHH): herd size is negative and significant at 1% related to the probability of involved in Tourism planning and development in the study area. The negative relationship is explained by the fact that herd size being a wealthy status in rural areas, those sample household with large herd size have a better chance to earn more income from livestock production. The other possible reason is may be that as the herd size increases the management of them also increases as result households' participation in other activities and their involvement in tourism decreased. The odds ratio for total livestock holding indicates that, other things remains constant, the probability of involved in tourism in the study area increases by a factor of .180 as the total livestock holding decreases by one TLU.

Awareness of households (AWAICHH): the result of this study indicated that if households have awareness about the benefits of tourism the probability of being involved in tourism planning and development found to increase and significantly ($p < 0.000$). The implication is that household who has more awareness about benefit of tourism are more likely to join the tourism planning and development activities than those households who have no awareness about the benefits of tourism. Other things kept the same households who have awareness compared to counterpart households who have no awareness their probability of involving in tourism planning and development is higher by a factor 2.93.

Distance of household, home (DHH): The distance of the household head from the Destination is an important factor that determines their participation.

As the household located near to the Destination the probability of involving in tourism planning and development increase by a factor 1.00 other things remaining and statistically significant ($p < 0.01\%$). In line with this result key interviewees from KMDCTR and AMKTDR shows that lack of awareness about sectors, lack of benefit sharing unwillingness of the local community, trends of institutional which designed for the participation of the local community is not good, lack of cooperation between community and Tourist destination. Interview with KMDCT R and AMKTDR

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of findings

This section shows the overall summary of the findings found in this study were summarized and presented below:

Out of the total number of respondents, 40% were selected from Awash Melka Kunture Town based the size of the population. The gender characteristics of the respondents were predominantly male, 63.53% and 36.43% of female respondents from both involved and non-involved households. Majority of involved and non-involved households were not having an access to infrastructure, access to credit, information and awareness about Awash Melka Kunture Site. This finding concluded that income generated from tourism is very little when compared with crop production and livestock, which means the majority of households were generated income from crop production and livestock respectively. In order to understand the extent of local community involvement in tourism in the study areas, it is perhaps important to assess how communities in the area involved in tourism planning and development. In fact, the most popular ways of local community involvement in the study area were involved discussion and meeting related to tourism destination 3.25 Mean, secondly some of them were getting the opportunity to attend a tourism related business 3.22 Mean in the study area.

However, it is interesting and perhaps to see that respondents responding to a benefit sharing Mean 1.68, decision making Mean 1.38 cooperation between the destination management and local community, as appropriate means by which they could be involved to use tourism as an alternative livelihood. The mean scores of all ways of involvement were greater than 3.5, suggesting strong agreement with the willingness of involvement in different ways. This result suggests that local people interested and appreciate if they get the opportunity to be involved in tourism development and planning.

The findings have witnessed that while local communities recognize and acknowledge the need to be involved when making decisions about tourism development and planning, they insisted that they themselves wish to participate in the decision making process. Consulted when rule and regulation are being made for destination development and planning Mean 4.30, 3.42 for involved and non-involved respectively.

To be members of decision making committee for tourism development and planning 3.99 Mean for involved and 3.70 Mean for non-involved respondents. Moreover the mean score of involved households was greater than those non-involved households this shows that households who involved are having awareness than those non-involved. Therefore, their willingness to participate in the study area was counted score greater than 3.5 mean for every means of involvement for both involved and non-involved respondents. This study also identified the contribution of involving local community in tourism planning and development. As survey questionnaire results indicate that socio-cultural contribution has the highest averages mean score than economic and environmental contribution in the study area grand mean 3.44, 3.33, 2.95 respectively. Furthermore, due to a low extent of local community in tourism planning and development there were low contribution in the study area.

The results revealed that to involving local community in tourism had, contributions such as economic contribution, socio-cultural contribution, environmental contribution in the study area. Economic contribution:- local community empowered on tourism resource or involve in tourism planning and development it contribute different economic contribution such as benefit sharing, create job opportunity, improve their living standards or poverty reduction. Socio-cultural contribution, Involvement of local community in tourism planning and development had a different socioeconomic contribution like to develop host-guest relationship, build a sense of ownership of local community, support local community to manage resource appropriate use of resource, develop awareness local community about the significance of tourism. Environmental contribution issue are not easy in tourism, industry because of this local community involvement contributes to environmental aspects when they were involved the resource well conserved, sustaining the resource.

As the binary logit model result shows from thirteen explanatory variables entered in binary logistic model nine of them were statistically significant at different levels. A variable which affects the involvement of local community in tourism planning and development were, level of education, age, gender, lack of awareness, distance of their home from the site, length of living in their area, involving in traditional institutions and land owned by local community negatively affect the involvement of the local community.

5.2. Conclusion

Tourism development has long been regarded as one of the primary tools for economic advancement in developing countries such as Ethiopia. However, if not planned properly, these efforts can result in harmful environmental, social and economic consequences which are often borne by the local population. Therefore, various scholars suggest that careful planning is necessary to maximize the benefits of tourism development while minimizing its negative effects. With reference to the results obtained in chapter four the following conclusions are forwarded. As stated in the literature section, the success of the tourism industry often depends on the involvement of local people in the tourism development processes. There have been previous studies focused on local residents' perceptions of tourism development, the involvement of local communities throughout the planning process and limiting factors to community participation. The gender characteristics of the respondents were predominantly male respondents from both involved and non-involved household. The major source of income of respondents was mixed of crop production and livestock and tourism related activities were not developed. Majority of involved and non-involved households were not having an access infrastructure, access credit, information and awareness about Awash Melka Kunture Site.

This finding concluded that income generated from tourism were very few when compared with crop production and livestock. The finding further indicated that the majority of the respondents did not participate in decision making, benefit sharing, planning and development in the study area. The extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study area was very low so it needs the improvement of their involvement especially in decision making, benefit sharing, planning. Moreover, the willingness to involvement in tourism planning and development in the study area were very high, but due to lack of awareness the willingness of households who involved greater than non-involved households. The study also shows that local community involvement in tourism planning and development has economic, socio-cultural, environmental contribution. As identified in finding the extent of local community involvement was low and the willingness of involvement was very high and the contributions of tourism in the study area are small.

As a binary logistic model shows that socio-demographic, institutional and economic factors such as age, gender, participating in a traditional institution, level of education, awareness creation, location of their home and land owned by local community, length of lived were identified in the study area. As the study confirmed, Even though the area is rich in natural and cultural heritages, there are very serious factors that affects local community involvement in tourism planning and development. The major factor which affects local community involvement is lack of awareness about significance of tourism. So unless quick measure has been taken, the heritage assets of the area will not be transferred to the next generation with their cultural, historical and scientific values they have.

5.3. Recommendations

On the bases of the main findings discussed on the above, some possible recommendations could be forwarded with the purpose of improving and sustaining local community involvement in tourism planning and development in the study area.

Awareness creation to local community: Ambo University Waliso Campus should be cooperated with South West Shoa Culture and Tourism Office and give training and awareness about the value of the tourism resource for local communities.

Prioritizing Local Community: The resources of the study area may have universal values of the host community with physical, spiritual or intellectual access to cultural practice, belief and knowledge should be left substantial control to local communities. The use-rights and interests of the community who may exercise the traditional rights over their resources need to be respected and empowered in setting policies, plans, decision-making and implementation.

The finding has revealed that local communities have the interest to participate in the decision making process, they felt that they are not participating. Therefore, the government should be creating favorable conditions for local people to participate in tourism decision making processes.

In order to increase the contribution of tourism as a means of employment creation and income generation, there is a need to establish tourism training programs and institutions at the community level that will create opportunities for the local people to take part and be employed in various tourism businesses. The government and concerned stakeholders should work in collaboration so that local communities could get favorable conditions to get credit access that enables them to participate in the tourism industry through MSEs (Micro small enterprises).

As it has been indicated in this study community involvement in tourism planning and development were affected by different factors like socio- economic characteristics of households (such as land holding size, Age, gender, has its own contribution for the success and failures of sustainable community involvement in tourism development and planning.

However, community involvement in tourism planning was less evident in the study area. Therefore, Communities should be actively participating in the initial planning phase, managing, controlling of the tourism business, and sharing of benefits.

As model result revealed education is a factor which affects local communities' involvement in tourism so, Government should be established on-going tourism related educational workshop and training for the communities.

Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Destination management organization should establish strict rules and regulations to prohibit the illegal community activities and to enhance sustainable utilization of resources.

Finally the study also recommends that similar research should be conducted in the destination to validate the finding of this study and a more in depth study should be done by incorporating the other variables.

REFERENCE

- Andereck, K. L., & Vogt, C. A. (2000). The relationship between residents' attitudes toward tourism and tourism development options. *Journal of Travel research*, 39(1), 27-36.
- Ahn, B., Lee, B., & Shafer, C. S. (2002). Operationalizing sustainability in regional tourism planning: an application of the limits of acceptable change framework. *Tourism Management*, 23(1), 1-15.
- Alshboul, K. (2016). *Assessing Local Community Involvement in Tourism Development* around a Proposed World Heritage Site in Jerash, Jordan.
- Aref, F., & Ma'rof, R. (2008). Barriers to community participation toward tourism development in Shiraz, Iran. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(9), 936-940.
- Ashley, C. (2006). *How can governments boost the local economic impacts of tourism: options and tools: toolkit*. SNV Netherlands Développement Organisation.
- Ashley, C., Roe, D. & Goodwin, H. (2001). *Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies: Making Tourism Work for the Poor*. Nottingham: Russell Press.
- André, P., Enserink, B., Connor, D., & Croal, P. (2006). Participation publique, principes internationaux pour unemeilleurepratique. *International Association for Impact Assessment*.
- Ayalew, S. (2009). Historical Development of Travel and Tourism in Ethiopia. *Addis Ababa: Jackal PLC*.
- Bardin, G., Raynal, J. P., & Kieffer, G. (2004). Drainage pattern and regional morphostructure at Melka Kunture (Upper Awash, Ethiopia).
- Bulgarelli, G. M. and Piperno, M. (eds) (2000). *Melka Kunture: Immagini/Images*. Dipartimento di Discipline Storiche "Ettore Lepore", Università Di Napoli "Federico II".
- Belisle F.J., and Hoy, D.R., 1980, *The perceived impacts of tourism by residents: A case study in Santa Maria Colombia*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 17(1),83-101
- Botes, L. & Rensburg, D. (2000). *Community participation in development: nine plagues and commandments*. *Community Development Journal*, 35(1): 41-58.

- Bennett, N.&Dearden, P. (2014). From measuring outcomes to providing inputs: *Governance, management, and local development for more effective marine protected areas. Marine Policy*, 50, 96-110.
- Burns, P., and Sancho.M. (2004) “*Local Perceptions of Tourism Planning*; the case of Cuellar, Spain, *Annals of tourism Research*.
- Bramwell, B., and Lane, B. (2000) *Tourism Collaboration and Partnerships*, Aspects of Tourism, Channel View publications.
- Butler, R.W. (1991) *Tourism, Environment, and Sustainable Development, Environmental Conservation* 18 3: 201-209.
- Cater, E., & Lowman, G. (1994). *Ecotourism in the Third World: problems and prospects for sustainability* (pp. 69-86). John Wiley & Sons.
- Castells, M. (1997) *The Internet Galaxy: Reflections on the Internet, Business and Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chavaillon, J. and Piperno, M. (2004). History of excavation at Melka Kunture. In: *Studies on the Early Paleolithic Site of Melka Kunture, Ethiopia, Origines*. (Chavaillon, J. and Piperno, M., eds). Florence: Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria. Pp. 195-209.
- Chapman, M. & Kirk, K. (2001). Lessons for Community Capacity Building: A summary of the research evidence (Online), viewed 23 September 2015, from <http://www.scothomes.gov.uk/pdfs/pubs/260.pdf>
- Cole, S. (2006). Cultural tourism, community participation and empowerment. In: Smith M. K. and Robson M. (eds). *Cultural tourism in a changing world: politics, participation and (re)presentation*. Clevedon, UK: Channel View Publications.
- Connel, J. and Rugendyke, B. (Ed).(2008). *Tourism at Grass Root Level.Villagers and Visitors in Asia Pacific*. London and New York: Routledge
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2007).*Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. Sage Publications.

- Collins, K., & Ison, R. (2006). Dare we jump off Arnstein's ladder? Social learning as a new policy paradigm. In: *Proceedings of PATH (Participatory Approaches in Science & Technology) Conference, 4-7 June 2006, Edinburgh*
- Cooper, C., Fletcher, J., Fyall, A., Gilbert, D., and Wanhill, S., 2008, *Tourism, Principles and Practice* (4th Eds). Harlow: Pearson Education
- Cooke, K., 1982, *Guidelines for Socially Appropriate Tourism Development in British Columbia*, Journal of Travel Research. 21(1),22-28
- Dola, K., & Mijan, D. (2006). *Public participation in planning for sustainable development: Operational questions and issues. ALAM CIPTA, International Journal on Sustainable Tropical Design Research & Practice, 1(1), 1-8.*
- Dunn, K. (2005). *Interviewing, in: Qualitative research methods in Human geography*. University Press. (79), 105, 2005.
- Engida, T. E., & Mengistu, A. T. (2013). Explaining the determinants of community based forest management: Evidence from Alamata, Ethiopia. *International Journal of Community Development, 1(2), 63-70.*
- Ekwale, A. E. (2014). *An assessment of local community involvement in community based ecotourism planning and development: The case of Takamanda National Park. South West region, Cameroon* (Doctoral dissertation, Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU)-Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi(DAÜ)).
- Eshliki, S. A., & Kaboudi, M. (2012). *Community perception of tourism impacts and their participation in tourism planning: a case study of Ramsar, Iran. Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 36, 333-341.*
- Flanagan, S. (2001) *A Partnership Approach to Tourism Development - The Irish Experience, Towards Earth Summit 2002, RIO + 10 Conference, September, 2001. Dublin.*
- Getz, D., 1983, *Capacity to absorb tourism, concepts and implications for strategic planning*, Annals of Tourism Research. 10, 239-263

- Getz, D., 1987, *Tourism planning and research: Traditions, models and the future*, Paper presented at the Australian Travel Research Workshop, Bunbury, 5-6 November
- Getz, D., 1994, *Residents' Attitudes towards Tourism: A Longitudinal Study in Spey Valley, Scotland*, *Tourism Management*. 15(4),247-258
- Goeldner, C.R., and Ritchie, J.R.B., 2009, *Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies* (11th Eds.). London: John Wiley
- Godfrey, K. & Clarke, J. (2000). *The tourism development handbook: a practical approach to planning and marketing*. London: Continuum.
- Gursoy, D., Jurowski, C., and Uysal, M., 2002, *Resident Attitudes: A Structural Modelling Approach*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 29(I), 79-105
- Gursoy, D., and Rutherford, D.G., 2004, *Host Attitudes toward Tourism: An Improved Structural Model*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 31 (3), 495-516
- Gunn, C. (1979) *Tourism planning*, Basic Concepts Cases, Taylor & Francis.
- Hall, M. (2000) *Tourism Planning. Policies, Processes and Relationships*. Essex: Prentice Hall.
- Haywood, K.M., 1988, *Responsible and Responsive Tourism Planning in the Community*. *Tourism Management*. 9,105-118
- Hanrahan, J., & Boyd, S. (2008). *Host communities' participation in planning for sustainable tourism in Ireland: a local authority perspective*
- Hipwell, W.T. (2007). *Taiwan Aboriginal Ecotourism: Tanayiku Natural Ecology Park*. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34 (4) 876-897.
- Hom, C., and Simmons, D., 2002, *Community adaptation to tourism: Comparisons between Rotorua and Kaikoura, New Zealand*, *Tourism Management*. 23(2). 133-143.
- Hovers, E. and Braun, D.R. (2009). *Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Oldowan*. Springer.
- Haukeland, J.V. (2011). *Tourism stakeholders' perceptions of national park management in Norway*. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 19:133-153.

- Inskeep, E., 1999, *Tourism Planning*. London: Sage
- Inskeep, E. (1994) *Tourism Planning: An Integrated and Sustainable Development Approach*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Iorio, M., & Wall, G. (2012). Behind the masks: *Tourism and community in Sardinia*. *Tourism Management*, 33(6), 1440-1449.
- Ivars, J. (2001) *La planificación turística de los espacios regionales en España*. PhD thesis, University of Alicante
- Jamal, T., & Robinson, M. (2009). *The SAGE handbook of tourism studies*. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 37(4), 1196-1198.
- Jamal, T. & Stronza, A. (2009). *Collaboration theory and tourism practices in protected areas: Stakeholders, structuring and sustainability*. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 17(2), 169-189.
- Jamal, T.B., and Getz, D., 1995, *Collaboration Theory and Community Tourism Planning*, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 22(1), 186-204
- Joppe, M. (1996). *Sustainable community tourism development revisited*. *Tourism management*, 17(7), 475-479.
- Jurowski, C., and Gursoy, D., 2004, *Distance Effects on Residents' Attitudes toward Tourism*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 31(2), 296-312
- Kang, Y.S., Long, P.T., and Perdue, R.R., 1996, *Resident attitudes toward legal gambling*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 23(1), 71-85
- Kaltenborn BP, Bjerke T, Strumse E. 1998. Diverging attitudes towards predators: do environmental beliefs play a part? *Research in Human Ecology* 5(2):1-9.
- Kumar, S. (2002). Does —participation in common pool resource management helps the poor? A social cost–benefit analysis of joint forest management in Jharkhand, India. *World Development*, 30(5): 763-782.

- Kubsa, A. (2007). *An Analysis of Government Incentives for Increasing the Local Economic Impacts of Tourism in Ethiopia, Tourism and Development Agendas for Action*. Kenya, English Press Ltd. Longman.
- Khan, M. A. 2005. *Principles of tourism development*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
- Ko, D.W., and Stewart, W.P., 2002, *A structural equation model of residents' attitudes for tourism development*, *Tourism Management*. 23, 521-530
- Krippendorf, J. (1987) *The Holiday Makers*, London, Sage.
- Lankford, S. V., 1994, *Attitudes and Perceptions toward Tourism and Rural Regional Development*, *Journal of Travel Research*. 32(3), 35-43
- Lankford, S.V., and Howard, D.R., 1994, *Developing a Tourism Impact Attitude Scale*. *Annals of Tourism Research*. 21(1), 121-139
- Liu, Z. (2003). *Sustainable Tourism Development: A Critique*. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 11:6, 459-475.
- Madrigal, R., 1993, *A Tale of Tourism in Two Cities*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 22(2), 336-353
- Manyara, G. & Jones, E. (2007). *Community-based tourism enterprise development in Kenya: an exploration of their potential as avenues of poverty reduction*. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 15(6): 628-644.
- Marshall, C., & Rossman, G. B. (2014). *Designing qualitative research*. Sage publications.
- Mazibuko, N. P. (2000). *Community participation in tourism development at KwaNgcolosi, Kwazulu-Natal: a feasibility study* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Zululand).
- Marais, L. (2011). *Local economic development and partnerships: critical reflections from South Africa*. *Community Development Journal*, 46 (suppl 2), ii49-ii62.
- Messele Werku (2010). *Community participation tourism development: The case of Axum*, Master Thesis in Development Studies, Mekelle, Ethiopia.

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism. (2009). *Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Tourism Development Policy*, Addis Ababa.
- Michael, M. (2009). *Community involvement and participation in tourism development in Tanzania: a case study of local communities in Barabarani village, MTO WA MBU, Arusha-Tanzania*.
- Mitchell, J., and Muckosy, P. (2008). *A Misguided Quest: Community-Based Tourism in Latin America*. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- Moscardo, G. Ed. (2008). *Building community capacity for tourism development*. Townsville, Australia: James Cook University
- McGehee, N.G., and Andereck, K.L., 2004, *Factors Predicting Rural Residents' Support of Tourism*, *Journal of Travel Research*. 43. 131-140
- McCool, S.F. (2009). Constructing partnerships for protectng area tourism planning in an era of change and messiness. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 17:133-148.
- Muganda, M. (2009). Community involvement and participation in tourism development in Tanzania, unpublished Master's thesis, Victoria University of Wellington: Australia.
- Muganda, M., Sirima, A., & Ezra, P. M. (2013). The role of local communities in tourism development: Grassroots perspectives from Tanzania. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 41(1), 53-66.
- Mutamba, J. (2018). *Community participation and implementation of the housing projects for the needy families of Ubudehe program in Gicumbi district, Rwanda* (Doctoral dissertation, Kampala International University).
- Mugizi, F., Ayorekire, J., & Obua, J. (2017). Factors That Influence Local Community Participation in Tourism in Murchison Falls Conservation Area. *Journal of Environmental Science and Engineering A*, 6, 209-223.
- Murphy, P., Murphy, A. (2004) *Strategic Management for Tourism Communities*, Aspects of Tourism: 16, Channel View Publications
- Murphy, P, 1981, *Community Attitudes to Tourism a Comparative Analysis*. *Tourism Management*. 2(3), 188-195

- Murphy, P.E., 1983a, *Perceptions and Attitudes of Decision-making Groups in Tourism Centers*, Journal of Travel Research. 21, 8-12
- Murphy, P., 1983b, *Tourism as a community industry: An ecological model of tourism development*, Tourism Management. 4(3). 180-193
- Murphy, P.E., 1985, *Tourism: A Community Approach*. New York: Routledge
- Nunkoo, R., and Ramkissoon, H. 2010b. Modeling community support I a proposed integrated resort project, Journal of Sustainable Tourism. 18(2).257-277
- Niezgoda, A., & Czernek, K. (2008). Development of cooperation between residents and local authority in tourism destination. *Turizam:međunarodniznanstveno-stručni časopis*, 56(4), 385-398.
- Oromia Regional State Culture and Tourism Office (2010), Annual Report
- Payne, G., & Payne, J. (2004).*Key concepts in social research*.Sage.
- Pizam, A. (1978). Tourism's impacts: *The social costs to the destination community as perceived by its residents*. *Journal of travel research*, 16(4), 8-12.
- Pearce, D.G., 1981 (1989), *Tourist Development*. New York: Longman
- Richardson, S.L., and Long, P.T., 1991.*Recreation, Tourism and Quality of Life in Small Winter Cities: Five Keys to Success*, Winter Cities. 9(1). 22-25
- Ritchie, J.R.B., 1988, Consensus Policy Formulation in Tourism: *Measuring Resident Views* via Survey Research, Tourism Management. 9 (3). 199-212
- Ritchie, J.B.R., 1993, Crafting a destination vision: putting the *concept of resident- responsive tourism into practice*, Tourism Management. 14(5).379-389
- Ritchie, B. W., and Inkari, M., 2006.*Host Community Attitudes Toward Tourism and Cultural Tourism Development: The Case of the Lewes District*. Southern England. International Journal of Tourism Research b. 8(I). 27-44

- Sadler, B. (1988) *Sustaining Tomorrow and Endless Summer: On linking tourism environment in the Caribbean*. In: Edwards, F., Editor, *Environmentally sound tourism in the Caribbean*, University of Calgary Press, Calgary: ix-xxiii.
- Solomon, N. (2016). *Assessing the Typology of Community Participation in Wonchi Crater Lake Ecotourism Development, Ethiopia*. An International Peer-reviewed.
- Snyman, S. (2014). *Assessment of the main factors impacting community members' attitudes towards tourism and protected areas in six southern African countries*. *Koedoe*, 56(2).
- Simmons, D. G. (1994). *Community participation in tourism planning*, *Tourism Management*, 15 (2) 98-108
- Shani, A., & Pizam, A. (2012). *Community participation in tourism planning and development*. In *Handbook of Tourism and Quality-of-Life Research* (pp. 547-564). Springer Netherlands.
- Shimelis Behailu (2004). *Impact and uncertainties of climate change on the hydrology*. *Hydrological Processes*, 27(20), 2973-2986.
- Sirakaya, E., Teye, V., and Sonmez, S., 2002, *Understanding Residents' Support for Tourism Development in the Central Region of Ghana*. *Journal of Travel Research*. 41(1), 57-67
- Snaith, T., and Haley, A., 1999, *Residents Opinions of Tourism Development in the Historic City of York, England*, *Tourism Management*. 20(5). 595-603
- Simpson, M. C. (2008). *Community benefit tourism initiatives—A conceptual oxymoron?* *Tourism Management*, 29(1), 1-18.
- Simpson, M. C. (2007). *An integrated approach to assess the impacts of tourism on community development and sustainable livelihoods*.
- South West Shoa Zone Culture and Tourism Office (2010), Annual Report
- Scheyvens, R. (1999). *Ecotourism and the empowerment of local communities*. *Tourism management*, 20(2), 245-249.
- Smith, T. (1997) *Pilgrimage at Contested Sites*, *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol 24, No.15: 125-142.

- Tashakkori, A., & Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Exploring the nature of research questions in mixed methods research*. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 1(3), 207–211.
- Teye, V., Sonmez, S.F., and Sirakaya, E., 2002, *Residents' Attitudes towards Tourism Development*, *Annals of Tourism Research*. 29(3), 668-688
- Tosun, C. (2001) *Challenges of Sustainable Tourism Development in the Development Process in Developing Countries*. *Tourism management*, 18 (6) 613- 633
- Tosun, C. (2000). *Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries*. *Tourism Management*, 21, 613-633.
- Tosun, C. (2006). *Expected nature of community participation in tourism development*. *Tourism management*, 27(3), 493-504.
- Tosun, C., & Timothy, D. J. (2001). *Shortcomings in planning approaches to tourism development in developing countries: the case of Turkey*. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 13(7), 352-359.
- UNEP (2014) *Tourism and socio-cultural conservation*. Retrieved from <http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Business/SectoralActivities/Tourism> [Accessed on 12/6/2016].
- UNWTO (2016), *Tourist Arrival and Tourist Expenditure Report*, Madrid
- Vargas-Sanchez, A., Plaza-Mejia, M.A., and Porras-Bueno N . 2009, *Understanding residents' Attitudes toward the Development of industrial Tourism in a Former Mining Community*, *Journal of Travel Research*. 47(3), 373-387
- Ravens Bergen, F., & Vander Plaat, M. (2009). *Barriers to citizen participation: the missing voices of people living with low income*. *Community Development Journal*, bsp014.
- Walliman, N. (2006). *Social research methods*. SAGE.
- Wang, Y., and Pfister, R.E., 2008, *Residents' Attitudes toward Tourism and Perceived Personal Benefits in a Rural Community*, *Journal of travel Research* b. 47. 84-93

- Wall, G., and Mathieson, A., (2006) *Tourism-Change, Impacts and Opportunities*, Harlow, Pearson/Prentice Hall.
- World Tourism Organization (WTO). (2002). *World Ecotourism Summit – Final Report*. Madrid, Spain: World Tourism Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.
- Walle, Y. M. (2010). *Tourist flows and its Determinants in Ethiopia* (No. 001).
- Zamil, A. (2011). The Role of Jordanian Local Community in Marketing Tourism. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly*, 2(3), 42.



APPENDIX

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Dear Respondents

Household Survey questionnaires

I am Diribi Belemo Workneh, a student of Addis Ababa University. I am undertaking a study on the title “**Involvement of local community in tourism planning and development: in Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Site, South West shoa Zone, Oromia Regional State**”. The study is a partial fulfillment of the award of a Master of Art Degree in tourism development and Management. The purpose of writing is to kindly request you to participate in this study to enable the collection of information required for this research. In order to make the study more fruitful, your response to the given question will be necessary. The information gathered will be strictly used for the purpose of this study.

Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation!

Diribi Belemo

A. Sources of household income

1. Type of crop Production	Did you earn income from source? 1=Yes, 0= No			Income earned in Birr
Teff				
Wheat				
Maize				
Barley				
Total income earned from Crop production ETB				
2. Type of livestock	1=Yes, 0= No	Number of livestock	TLU	Income earned from livestock in Birr
Ox				
Cow				
Calf				
Bull				
Sheep and Goat				
Donkey				
Horse				
Total income earned from livestock ETB				
3. Types of Tourism related business	Did you earn from source? 1=Yes 0=No			Income earned from source in Birr?
Handcraft				
Souvenir shop				
Hotel business				
If other please specify_____				
Total income earned from Tourism related business ETB				
Total annual income of household from different source in ETB				

B. Types of Asset and Infrastructures facility of household head

Type of asset	Do you have your own asset? 1= Yes, 0= No	
Radio		
TV		
Phone		
House in Urban		
Solar panel		
Types of infrastructure of household	Do you have access infrastructure facility? 1=Yes, 0= No	If yes, distances your home from -----(meters/km)
Road		
Market		
School		
Health center		
Potable water		

C: - Information sources of household

1. Have you ever heard about Awash Melka Kunture Prehistoric Tourist Destination?

1=Yes 0=No

2. If your answer is yes, for question number 1, from where do you get the information?

1= Radio or TV 2=Neighbors 3= Attending public meetings

4= others (please specify-----)

3. Did you get awareness about the significances of Awash Melka Kunture tourist destination?

1=Yes 0=No

Part 2: - Extent of local community involvement in tourism planning and development in Melka Kunture

	Statements	Level of agreements n= 100				
S.N	To what extent do you rate your agreement with the following statements on your current involvement?	Very high (5)	High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Very high (1)
1.	Current cooperation between the destination management and household.					
2.	Opportunity to be involved in benefit sharing					
3.	Involvement in destination planning related discussions and meeting for development.					
4.	Encouraged to be leadership roles in tourism planning committees.					
5.	Having involved in selecting Tourism planning committee members and given feedback on the site development.					
6.	Opportunity to be involved in decision making.					
7.	The encouragement to involve in the tourism sector related business					
8.	Producing and selling hand craft and souvenirs					
9.	Involvement in the management and conservation of the destination.					

Part 3: -Willingness of local community to involve in tourism planning and development in the study area

S. N	Statement	Level of agreements				
		Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly disagree (1)
1.	Consulted when rule and regulation are being made for destination development and planning.					
2.	To be members of decision making committee on tourism development and planning.					
3.	Interested to involve in tourism business like accommodation, handcraft selling, local guide.					
4.	Wish you to be involved in local tourism decision-making process during planning stages					
5.	Feeling personally involved in the decision-making process regarding tourism development such as establishment of tourist hotel, lodges or camp sites etc.					
6.	Voluntary to involve conservation and management, Tourism destination.					

Part 4: -To evaluate the positive effects of involving local communities in tourism planning and development

	Statements	Level of agreements n=247				
S.N	Contributions of involving local communities in tourism planning and development	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly disagree (1)
	Socio-cultural contribution					
1.	Give power to local communities to manage resources					
2.	Helps to achieve Sustainable Tourism Development					
3.	Promotes cross cultural exchange (greater mutual understanding and respect one another's culture)					
4.	Improved access to infrastructure like road, electricity, water and etc.					
5.	Encourage host guest relation					
6.	Get awareness about the significance of tourism					
	Economic contribution					
1.	Provides employment opportunities for local communities					
2.	Creates Opportunity to be involve tourism related business					
3.	Improve life standard of the local community					
4.	Poverty alleviation					
	Environmental contribution					
1.	Solve environmental problems related to the destination.					

2.	Promotes positive environmental ethics for local communities					
3.	Proper utilization of resource by local community					
4.	Improved understanding of the relationship between the environment and sustainable economic development.					

Part 7: Interview question for Kerssa Malima District Culture and Tourism Office employee

Identification Number (Code): _____

Name of Kebele or Town: _____

Name of interviewee: _____

Job position of interviewee: _____

Date of Interview: _____

1. Have you invited to involve local community in tourism destination related discussions? Yes or No, if you invited them, in what way?
2. Does your Office have an organizational structure to involve the local community in Tourism planning and development activities? Yes or No. If you say yes, it is a simple or complex structure for local communities? Please explain it.
3. Does in your office decision making body include a member of the local community? Yes or No. If “YES” in what way.
4. If No, why there are no local community involvements in decision making? Do you think that there are factors that limit the involvement efforts and supports? Yes or No, if your response is yes, what are those factors?
5. What do you suggest for the improvement of local community involvement in tourism?
6. How do you evaluate the extent of local community’s involvement in the decision-making process regarding tourism development such as establishment of tourist hotel, lodges or Camp sites?
7. What is the importance’s of local community involving in tourism planning and development?

Part 8: Interview for Awash Melka Kunture Destination Management employee

Identification Number (Code): _____

Name of interviewee: _____

Job position of interviewee: _____

Date of Interview: _____

1. What strategy exists to increase the involvement of local community in tourism planning and development
2. Are the communities aware of this strategy and how did you create the awareness?
3. Do you think that they willing to involve in the decision making process and development of tourism? If they will NOT what is the problem?
4. What activities have been implemented to support community development in the surrounding areas?
5. What are the major factors influencing local community involvement in tourism planning and development of in the area?
6. How could the local community involve more in the future tourism planning and development?

Yuunvarsiiiti Finfineetti
Kolleejjii Qorannoo Misoomaa
Mumme Barnnoota Misooma fi Bulchiinsa Turiizimii
Sagantaa Digrii Lammaffaa Misooma fi Bulchiinsa Turiizimii

Kabajamoo deebii kennitan,

Gaaffannoon kun kan qophaa'e, Dirribii Beellamoo Warqinaa Yuunvarsiiiti Addis Ababaa tti barataa digirii 2^{ffaa} Muummee Barnnoota Misooma fi Bulchiinsa Turiizimii yoo ta'u; kaayyoon gaafannoo kanaas mata- duree qo'annoo kootii **“Hirmaannaa hawaasa naannoo hawwaata Turiizimii Malkaa Qunxurree karoora fi misooma Turizimii: (Aanaa Qarssaa Maalimaa, Godina Shawaa Kibba Lixaa Mootummaa Biyyoolessa Nannoo Oromiyaa)”** irratti abbootii yookin haadholii warraa irraa odeeffannoo gahaa funaanuu ilaala. Qorannoo kana bu'aa qabeessa gochuudhaaf, deebiin keessaan gaaffiwwan kennamaniif kennitan baay'ee barbaachisaadha. Deebiin keessan qorannoo kanaaf qofa kan ooluu fi iciitiidhaan kan eegamuudha.

Yeerroo fi gargaarsa keessaniif durseen isin galateeffadha!

Nagaa wajjin

Dirribii Beellamoo

Kutaa 1. Haala Hawaasummaa fi Dinagdee deebi kennitootaa

1. Koodii Abbotii ykn hadholii warraa: _____
2. Saala: 1= Dhiira 0 = Dhalaa
3. Umuriin kee meeqa: _____
4. Haala fuudhaa/heerumaa:
 1. Kan fuudhe/heerumte
 2. Kan hin fuune/heerumne
 3. Kan wal hike/hiikte
 4. Kan jalaa duute/du'e
5. Bay'inni maatii keessanii meeqa?:- _____
6. Sadarkaa barnootaa abbootii ykn hadhotii warraa:
 1. Kan hin baranne
 2. Barnoota Sadarkaa 1^{ffaa} kan xumure/te
 3. Barnoota Sadarkaa 2^{ffaa} kan xumure/te
 4. Barnoota Dipiloomaa fi isaa ol kan qabu/qabdu
7. Hojii abbaa warraa?
 1. Hojjataa mootummaa
 2. Qotee bulaa
 3. Daldala
 4. Kan biro _____
8. Waggaa meeqaf ganda yookin magalaa kana keessa jiraattan? _____
9. Ganda kam keessa jiraattu?
 1. Ganda Dambii Roggee
 2. Ganda godeettii Dambarii
 3. Magaalaa Awaash Malkaa
 4. Muxxi Alibo
10. Kanaan dura dhaabbata aadaa fi hawaasummaa keessati hirmmaatee beektaa?
1= Eeyyeen 0= Lakki
11. Gaafii 10^{ffaa} eeyyen yoo jettee dhaabbata kam keessatti hirmmattee beekta
1= Bulchiinsa gandaa 2= Afoosha
3= Itti gaafatama mana amantii
4= kan biroo _____
12. Tajaajila qusannoo argattani beektuu?
1= Eeyyeen 0= Lakki
13. Gaafii 12^{ffaa} eeyyen yoo jettee eessarraa argattee beekta?
1=dhabbata liqiii fi qusannoo irraa 2= Baankii Daldalaa irraa
14. Lafa qonnaa qabdaa? 1= Eeyyeen 0= Lakki
15. Gaafii 14^{ffaa} eeyyen yoo jettee heektara meeqaa qabdda?: _____
16. Fageenyi bakkee mana jireenyaa keessanii kilomeetira ykn meetira hangamii hawwata irraa fagaata-----?

4. Gosota Madda galii abbotii warraa	Madda Galii Oomisha midhaanii irraa argatanii? 1= Eeyyeen 0= Lakki	Eeyyeen yoo jette bara 2010 tti qarshii Itiyoophiyaa meeqa argatte?
Xaafii		
Qamadii		
Garbuu		
Boqqolloo		
Waliigalatti oomisha midhaan irraa qarshii Itiyoophiyaa meeqa argatte?		
Horsiisa beeladaa	1=Eeyyeen 0=Lakki	Lakkoosan horii qabdu?
Sangaa		
Sa'a		
Hoola fi Re'ee		
Farda		
Harree		
Waliigalatti horsiisa horii irraa qarshii Itiyoophiyaa meeqa argatte?		
5. Daldala Turizimiin walqabate	Madda Galii Daldala Turizimiin walqabate irraa argatanii? 1=Eeyyeen 0= Lakki	Eeyyeen yoo jette bara 2010 tti qarshii Itiyoophiyaa meeqa argatte?
Hojii harkaa		
Gurgurtaa meshaa aadaa		
Daldala hoteelaa		
Kan biro _____		
Waliigalatti Daldala Turizimiin walqabate irraa qarshii Itiyoophiyaa meeqa argatte?		

Qabeenya dhunfaa fi bu'uraalee misooma abbotii/hadholii warraa

S.N	Gosa qabeenyaa abbootii Warraa	Qabeenyaa dhuunfaa keessanii qabdu? 1= Eeyyeen 0= Lakki
	Raadiyoo	
	Televijinii	
	Bilbila	
	Mana magaalaa keessaa	
	Kan biroo _____	

S.N	Gosa bu'uuralee misoomaa abbotii warraa	Bu'uuralee misoomaa mijataa qabduu? 1= Eeyyeen 0= Lakki	Eeyyeen yoo sa'aa meeqa mana jireenya keessan irraa fagaata?
	Karaa		
	Gabaa		
	Mana barnnootaa		

	Buufata fayyaa		
	Bishaan dhugaatii qulquluu		
	Bufata tajaajila qonnan bultootaa		

kutaa 2: - Madda odeeffannoo hirmannaa abbootii warraa

1. Kana dura odeeffannoo wa'ee bakkee hawwata Turizimii Malkaa Qunxuree dhageessee beektaa?
1=Eeyyen 0= Lakki
2. Gaafii lffaa eeyyen yoo jettan, maal irraa dhageessanii beektu?
1= Raadiyyoo ykn Televijini 2= Olla irraa 3= Dhaabbata Misooma Aanaa
4= Walgahii hawasaa irraa 5= Kan biro _____
3. Kanaan dura hubannoo wa'ee fayidaa bakkee hawwata Turizimii Malkaa Qunxuree argattanii beektuu?
1=Eeyyen 0= Lakki

Kutaa.3. Gaafilee hirmaannan hawaasa nannoo Malkaa Qunxuree karoora fi misooma Turizimii keessatti hangam akka ta'e ibsu.

S.N	Gaafilee armaan gadii irratti sadarkaan walii galtee keessan hangamiidha?	Sadarkaa walii galtee (n=117) abboti warraa hirmmatan				
		Bayee Guddaadh a (5)	Guddaadh a (4)	Giddu galeessa (3)	Gadi bu'aadha (2)	Bayee gadi bu'aadha (1)
1.	Walitti dhufeenyi bulchiinsa bakkee hawwataa fi abbootii warraa gidduu jiru yeroo ammaatti.					
2.	Carraa qoodinnsaa galii bakkee irraa argamuu fi hirmaannan murtee kennuu keessatti qabddan.					
3.	Hirmaannan karoora fi misooma turizimii bakkee senichaa keessatti qabddan.					
4.	Gahee hoggansaa karoora Turizimii keessatti qabddan.					
7.	Hirmaannan koree karoora fi misooma filaachuu fi yaada kennuu keessaatti qabddan.					
8.	Haalli marii adeemsa karoora Turizimii bakkee seenaa fi isin gidduu jiru.					
9.	Oomishaa fi gurgurtaa hojii harkaa irratti qabddan.					
10.	Hirmaannaan bulchiinsa fi eegumsa hawwatichaarratti qabddan					

Kutaa 4: - Gaafilee fedhii hirmaannaa hawaasa naannoo karoora fi misooma Turizimii bakkee hawwatahaarratti qabanin wal qabatan.

S.N	Gaafileewwan	Sadarkaa walii galtee				
		Bayeen walii gala (5)	Waliin gala (4)	Hin murteessine (3)	Walii hin Galu (2)	Bayee walii hin galu (1)
7.	Wa'ee karoora fi misooma bakkee hawwataaf seerri fi herrii ittiin bulmmaataa yeroo tumamuu gorssa fudhaachuuf.					
8.	Miseensa koree karoora fi misoomaa ta'uuf fedhiin qabdan.					
9.	Daldala Turizimiin wal qabatee bakkee hawwataa irratti hirmaachuf fedhii qabduu.					
10.	Murtii sadarkaa karoora fi misooma bakkee hawwataa irrattii hirmaachuf hawwiin qabdan.					
11.	Akka nama dhunfatti murtee kennuuf karoora fi misoomaa bakkee hawwataa irratti qabdan.					
12.	Eegumsaa fi bulchiinsa bakkee hawaata Turizimii keessatti hirmaachuf fedhiin qabddan.					

kutaa 5: - Gafilee hirmmaannan hawasaa naannoo karoora fi misooma hawwata Turizimii keessatti bu'aa maalii akka qabu madaalu.

	Gaafileewwan	Sadarkaa walii galtee				
S. N	Hawaasa naannoo karoora fi guddina Turizimii keessatti hirmmaachisuun bu'aa maalii qaba.	Bayeen walii gala (5)	Waliin gala (4)	Hin murteessine (3)	Walii hin Galu (2)	Bayee walii hin galu (1)
	Bu'aa hawasummaa fi aadaa keessatti qabu					
1.	Angoo bulchiinsa hawwataa hawaasaf kenna.					
2.	Guddina Turiizimii walitti fufiinsa qabu galmaan gahuuf.					
3.	Muxannoo aadaa wal jijjiru fi aadaa ofii kabajuu guddisa.					
4.	Fooya'inaa bu'uraalee misoomaa kanneen akka daandii, bishaanii, elektirikii fi k.k.f.					
5.	Hariiroo hawaasa fi turistii gidduu jiru cimsa.					
	Bu'aa Diinagdee hawaasaa keessatti qabu.					
4.	Carraa hojii banuu irraatti.					
5.	Carraa daldala Turizimiin wal qabatee irraatti hirmmana cimsa					
6.	Haala jiruu fi jireenya hawasaa foyyeessa					
7.	Iyyummaa hirdhisuu irraattii gahee taphata.					
	Bu'aa naannoo irratti qabu					
5.	Rakkolee naannoon wal qabate bakkee hawwataa furuu.					
6.	Amalaa fi ilaacha eegumsa naannoo dagaagssa.					
7.	Albuudaa naannoo seeran akka fayyadaman tajaajila.					
8.	Hawaasni naannoo hubannoo hariiroo naannoo fi guddinaa Dinagdee akka qabaatu keessatti.					

Kutaa 6: Gaafannoo kallatti hojjattoota waajira Aadaa fi Turiizimii Aanaa Qarssaa Maalimaa waliin

Lakkoofsa adda baasu (Code): _____

Maqaa Gaafatamaa: _____

Gahee hojii: _____

Guyyaa gaafannoo: _____

1. Akka waajira keessanitti hawaasa nannoo kanaa marii dhimma Turizimiitin wal qabate irrattii hirmaachiftanii beektuu? yoo hirmaachiftanirtu ta'e maalirratti hirmmaachiftani?
2. Waajirri keessan caasaa hawaasa naannoo karoora fi sochii misooma Turiizimii keessatti hirmmaachisu qabaa? Caasaan hirmaahisu yoo jiraate mijataadha moo walxaxaadha haala kamiin ibsuu dandeessuu?
3. Waajira keessan keessatti hawaasni naannoo qaama murtee wayee karoora fi misooma Turizimii kennu keessatii bakka qabuu? Yoo bakka qabuu ta'ee maalfaa ykn akkamiti ibsa baldhaa kennituu?
4. Yoo baakka hin qaban ta'e immoo dhiibbawwan akka hin hirmaannee godhan maal fa'a jettanii yaaddu?
5. Hirmaannaa hawaasa naanno Turizimii keessatti qabu gara fuulduraatti foyyessuuf akka keettii maal dhaamta ykn gorsita?
6. Akka Aanaa keessanitti hirmaannannan hawasaa karoora fi misooma Turiizimii maal fakkata?
7. Hawaasni naannoo kanaa karoora fi misooma Turizimii keessatti yoo hirmaatan fayida maalii qaba jettanii yaadduu?

Kutaa 7: Gaafannoo kallatti hojjattoota bakkee hawwata Turiizimii Awaash Malkaa Quxurree waliin.

Lakkoofsa adda baasu (Code): _____

Maqaa Gaafatamaa: _____

Gahee hojii: _____

Guyyaa gaafannoo: _____

1. Maloota ittin hirmaannaa hawasa nannoo karoora fi misooma Turizimii hawwawa Malkaa Qunxurree keessattii dabaluu fayyadu jiraa?
2. Hawaasni naannoo hubannoo mala kanaa argatan jettanii yaadduu yookin immoo kara kamiin hubannoo argachuu danda'u jettanii yaadduu?
3. Hawaasni naannoo haala murtee kennuu fi misooma Turizimii keessatti hirmmaachuf fedhii qabu jettanii yaadduu? Yoo fedhii hin qabnee rakkoon maalinni jettuu?
4. Sochiileen deeggarssa guddina hawaasa naannof diriirffame jiraa?
5. Akkaa hawasni naannoo hin hirmaanne waantotni godhaan ykn dhibawaan jiran maalini jettanni yaaddu?
6. Karaa kamiin hirmaannaa hawaasaa naannoo hawwata Malkaa Qunxurree kaora fi misooma Turizimii keessatti gara fuula duraatti dabaluu dandeenya jettanii yaadduu?



Interview with Kersa Malima District Culture and Tourism employees



Interview with Awash Melka Kunture Tourist Destination employee