

**POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES FOR COMMUNITY BASED
ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT AT HARO ABA DIKO
CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA, WESTERN OROMIA ,
ETHIOPIA.**

M.Sc. Thesis

by:

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Jimma, Ethiopia

**Potentials and Challenges for Community Based Ecotourism
development at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area,
Western Oromia,Ethiopia**

BY

Habib Bati Geda

A Thesis

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Approval Sheet

JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY MEDICINE

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved brother Mustefa Bati Geda

STATEMENT OF AUTHOR

First, I declare that this thesis is a result of my genuine work and that all sources of materials used for writing it have been duly acknowledged. This thesis has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Wild life and Ecotourism Management at Jimma University and is deposited at the Library of the university to make it available for readers. I solemnly declare that this thesis has not been submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any academic degree, diploma, or certificate.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
CBET	Community Based Ecotourism
IES	The International Ecotourism Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
HADCHA	Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MOCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
ETC	Ethiopian Tourism Commission

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Abstracts

Community-Based Ecotourism has become the most basic tool to meet sustainable tourism and livelihood demand across the world in general and developing Countries in particular. However there was the challenges that hinders development of community based ecotourism. This study was conducted to identify the Potentials, Challenges and perceptions of community towards community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area, western oromia, Ethiopia. In order to achieve the objective of the study both primary and secondary data were used. Purposive and simple random sampling methods were used to select three kebeles surrounding the study area and 140 sample respondents respectively. To select key informant, snow ball method was used. The quantitative data was analyzed using frequency, percentage and mean while the qualitative data was used to triangulate and substantiate the study. The result of the study indicated that Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area had huge resource potential such as attractive flora and fauna varied in types and, Dabena and Didesa rivers that are potential resource of fish species with attractive cultural resource like Cultural dance, cultural food and drinks, coffee ceremony, Dressing style, Traditional ways of conflict resolutions mechanisms (Jaarssummaa) are potentials Resource for community based ecotourism establishment. Although it had this potentials, the community based ecotourism establishment is constrained by lack of awareness, basic infrastructures, tourism professionals, integrations between community and licensed Tour operator and government organizations, and Illegal activity of community like Settlements within the Controlled Hunting Area and Conversions of forest lands to Agricultural lands. To empower the establishment of community based ecotourism, awareness creation program, promotion activity, filling gap of community social infrastructures and further study in the study area should be needed.

Key Words: *Community -based, Ecotourism, Challenges, Potentials*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Justifications

Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. It is an increasingly important source of income, employment and wealth in many countries. International tourism now accounts for a larger share of foreign exchange receipts and export earnings than any other industry in the world. The contribution of tourism industry to the global economy has grown fast in recent years. It has become one of the leading foreign exchange earnings for many countries. On the other hand, with a growing interest to spend leisure time in nature and increasing awareness of environmentalism, ecotourism has become one of the fastest-growing segments of the tourism industry (UN, 2001). Belsky (1999); Khan (1997), reported that ecotourism provides better sectoral linkages, reducing leakage of benefits out of the country, creating local employment and fostering sustainable development. Thus, it has been popularly promoted as a means of reconciling biodiversity conservation with economic development, particularly in developing countries. The International Ecotourism Society (2010) has described Ecotourism as responsible travel to natural areas that protect the environment and enhance the welfare of local communities. In line with this, IUCN (1994) defined the term ecotourism as an environmentally responsible travel and visitation to natural places, to experience and admire nature (and any related cultural features, both ancient and contemporary) which encourage conservation, and have a minimal visitor impact and provide active socio-economic involvement of local peoples, leading to their regional sustainability enhancement.

Community-based ecotourism (CBE) is a form of ecotourism in which the community has substantial control over it, and the majority of the benefits remain in the community. It has thus emerged as a valuable tool for poverty alleviation, wildlife conservation and the delivery of responsible and sustainable tourism offerings (Denman, 2001). Ethiopia is a country having enormous potential of ecotourism resource including cultural, historical, archaeological and natural resources which are ideal for the development of sustainable ecotourism ventures (Ketema, 2015). There are some encouraging community based ecotourism developments in Ethiopia such as Adaba-Dodola , a pilot ecotourism project on Semen Mountains National Park, Wonchi Crater Lake (near Ambo, Oromia Region), Adwa

(Tigray region) and Meket in north Wollo (Amahara region). The challenges facing the tourism industry are complex and numerous. Since, tourism sector is very recent, most of the local communities are not aware of about its economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits. As a result some of the members of local community do not support community based ecotourism projects. Community based projects have failed, usually because of lack of financial viability (Mitchell and Muckosy, 2008). It is still rare to find examples where projects are initiated, planned or managed by forces outside the community. On the other hand, when the NGOs fully implement the project and hands over management to the community, the project can easily fail because there has not been either initial or sustained support on the part of the community. Hip well (2007) reported that involving local community in planning the project makes the community develop sense of ownership which is a guaranty for the success of that project. In line with this (Sewnet,2017) revealed that lack of basic ecotourism infrastructure and facilities, conflicts of interest over resource usage and a lack of trained man power are the major hindrances of community based ecotourism development in Ethiopia. Moreover; Habte (2015) also indicated that due to lack of biodiversity data, the biodiversity potential of the area is unknown. Community based ecotourism as a niche market is not still enough, while the country's potential for the segment touches to the ceiling. Even though, the country is endowed with many natural and manmade resources, it is not promoted well to benefit the country in general and community in particular.

There was no study conducted in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area to identify the potentials resource and challenges that limit the establishment of community based ecotourism else before except the research conducted by (Habte,2014and 2015), on pilot socio-economic analysis and Community education to conserve Wildlife through the use of local resource. Therefore this study initiated to fill such knowledge gaps.

1.2 .Objective of The Study

1.2.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study was to assess the potentials and challenges of community-based ecotourism development in Haro Aba Diko Controlled hunting (HADCH) area.

1.2.2 Specific objectives

1. To assess potentials resource for community based ecotourism development in Haro Aba Diko controlled hunting area and the surrounding ,
- 2.To identify the challenges for developing community based ecotourism in HADCH area,
3. To assess the perception and expectations of local community on tourism in general and community based ecotourism (CBET) in particular.

1.3. Research Questions

1. What are the potentials of Haro Aba Diko controlled hunting area for community based ecotourism development
3. What are the challenges for developing community-based ecotourism in the area?
3. What attitudes do the communities have towards community based ecotourism development in the study area?

1.4. Significance of The study

The study identified the challenges and opportunities for developing community-based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko controlled hunting area. Challenges for developing community based ecotourism in the area is identified and appropriate solution were recommended. The study provides elements for discussion on community based ecotourism potentials, challenges and opportunities for establishing community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area .It is used as an input for policy makers, Government and non government organizations in the study area.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definitions of related terms

Nature tourism is a form of tourism where the motivation of visitors centers on the observation of nature. However, ecotourism is a form of tourism that seek to minimize the negative and enhance the positive impacts of nature tourism (UN, 2001).

Ecotourism is the responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improve the well-being of local people, it is distinguished from nature tourism as it involves travel to natural areas, provide benefit to the community and area visited, minimize the negative impacts of mass tourism, builds environmental awareness and respects local culture. It provides financial benefits for conservation and empowerment for local people. It allows local community to participate in decision making and provide alternative means of income and employment for local communities(UN, 2001; Neto, 2002; Kiss and Lowmen, 2004; Baker, 2008 and IES, 2010).

Community-based ecotourism is specific form of tourism where the local community has substantial control over, involvement in its development and management. As a result, most benefits remain within the community,Community based ecotourism should promote sustainable use and collective responsibility.It is environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas and local communities in order to enjoy,study and appreciate nature and any associated cultural features tangible and intangible heritage ,that promotes conservation, having low visitor impact, and provides for beneficially active socio economic involvement of local peoples (IUCN, 1996) . Community based ecotourism establishments emphasize on empowering local communities to conserve natural resources and participate in their own economic development without control by external participants. Community based ecotourism can bring numerous socioeconomic benefits to a country or a locality, in terms of generating foreign exchange, creating local employment, motivating national and local economies, and fostering international peace and increased environmental awareness and education. But appropriate management structures and adequate planning, are required to ensure its sustainability (WWF, 2001).

2.2 Tourism Development in The world and Africa

It is estimated that the tourism industry employs more than 130 million people worldwide and makes capital investments in excess of US\$400 billion annually (WTO, 2007). The number of international tourist arrivals shows a substantial growth from a 25.3 million arrivals in 1950 to 846 million in 2006 (WTO, 2007). The percentage share of international arrivals that Africa receives is minimal. It is however encouraging to notice that the international arrivals to Africa is increasing annually, growing from 5% per annum in 1990 to 7.6% per annum in 2004, and it has been reported by the (WTO, 2009) that the growth rate for 2006 was 11.2% and for 2007 it was 8.4%. In 2008 there was a slight decline in the rate of increase to 3.7%. These growth rates are the fastest in the world and almost double the world annual growth in international arrivals for 2006 recorded at 6.1%. International rates of increase in tourism arrivals also showed a slowing of the growth rates to 6.0% in 2007 and 2.0% in 2008 (figure 1).

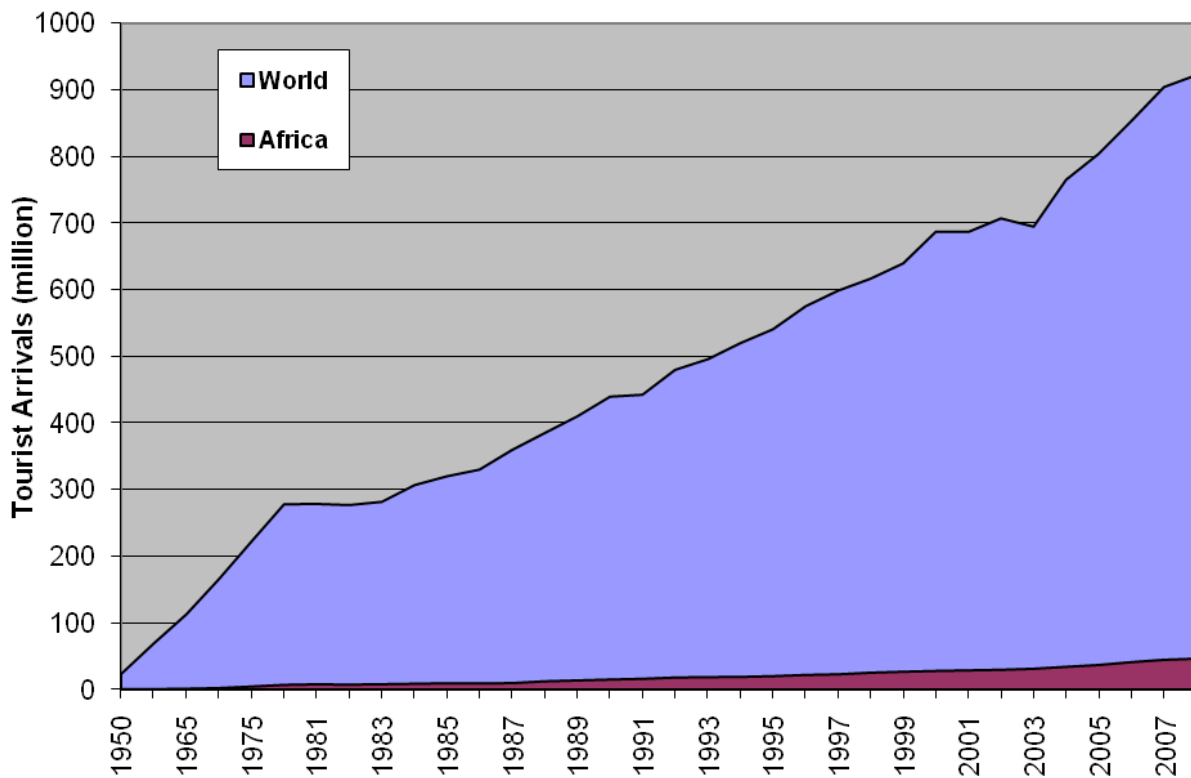


Figure 1: International tourist arrival of the world and Africa between 1950 and 2008 Source: (WTO,2007)

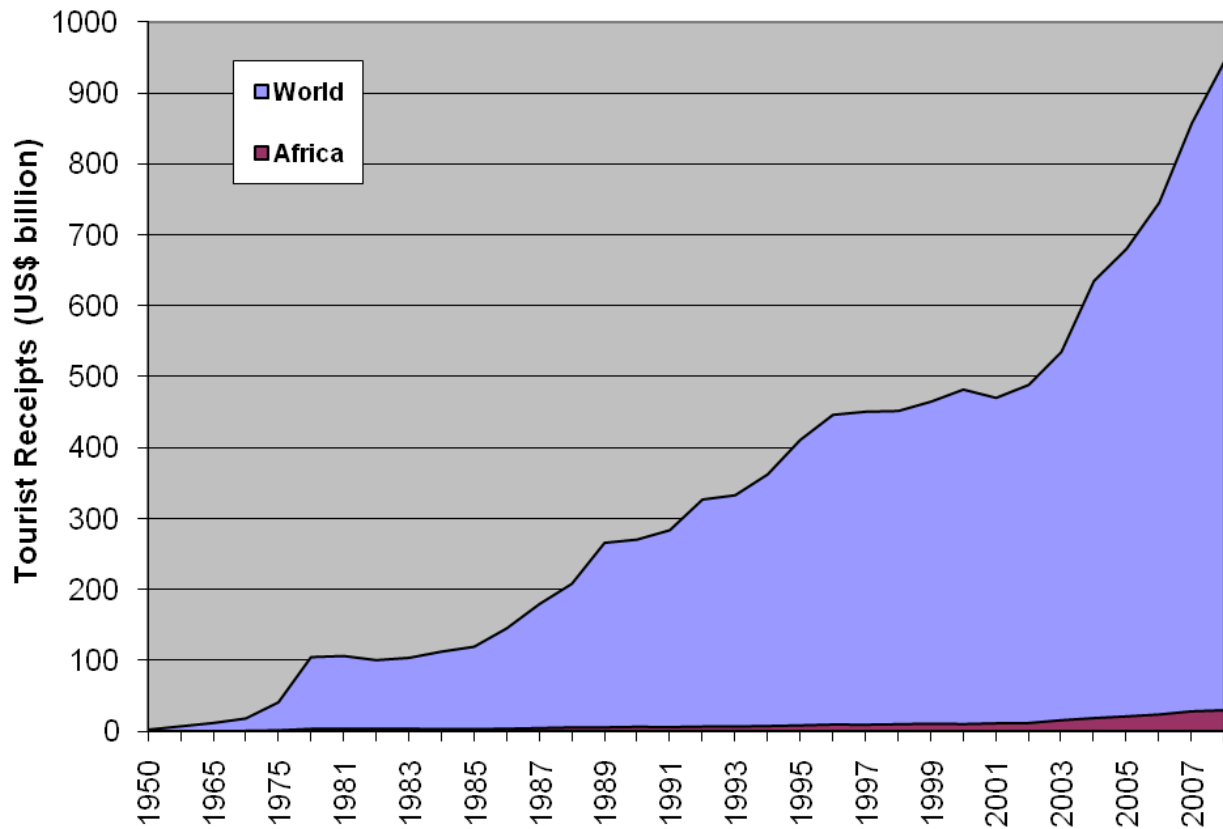


Figure 2: International tourist receipts for the World and Africa Source :(WTO,)

International tourism expenditure on aspects such as accommodation, food and transport is an important pillar for the economies of many countries, creating much needed employment and economic opportunities worldwide, for instance international tourist receipts have grown from US\$2.1 billion in 1950 to US\$944 billion in 2008 The international receipts in Africa have also grown from US\$0.1 billion in 1950 to US\$30.6 billion in 2008. (WTO).

Table 1: Forecast of international tourist arrival of the world and Africa between the year 1995 and 2020. Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO, 2002c).

Country	Forecasts of International Tourist Arrival between 1995-2020						
	Av. Annual. Growth (in Million)				Av. Annual Growth Rates (in Dollar)		
	1995	2000	2010	2020	1995-2000	2000-2010	2010-2020
Europe	336	385	521	714	2.9	3.1	3.2
East Asia	81	93	194	388	2.7	7.6	7.2
Americas	110	93	190	282	3.3	3.9	4.0
Africa	20	130	48	78	6.2	5.7	5.1
Middle East	14	27	36	69	6.2	7.0	6.7
South Asia	4	6	11	19	5.7	6.7	5.8
Total	565	659	1000	1550	3.2	4.2	4.5

2.3 Tourism in Africa

Africa has potential for tourism development even though it is the world's poorest region, with almost fifty percent of its population living with less than \$1 per day, especially in rural areas. (WTO, 2002c). There is lack of facilities and services infrastructures in many places which hinders the full use of exploiting this potentials of tourism even though there is potentials for developing tourism in Africa. According to WTO, international tourist arrivals in Africa will reach 78 million by 2020. This indicates that an average annual growth rate of 5.5% for the period 1995-2020, which are almost one-and-a-half percentage points above the expected to increase over the forecast period from 3.6% of worldwide arrivals in 1995 to a too little 5% in 2020.

2.4 History of Tourism Development in Ethiopia

The history of tourism is one of the unnoticed themes in Ethiopian history which has received less attention. In Ethiopia, the development of modern tourism as an important economic sector goes back to the imperial regime, when the Ethiopian Tourist Organization (ETO) was founded in 1961. Since that period, until the overthrow of the regime in 1974, the development of tourism has shown a remarkable trend in the arrival of tourists, an increase in the number of tourist arrivals from 19,215 in 1963 to 73,662 in 1973, were seen during the imperial regime. After the imperial regime had been overthrown from power in 1974, a military group (known as the Derg hold power). Recognizing the importance of tourism in the country's economy, the government has made possible efforts that would enable the enhancement of the sector. However, it was not long lasting due to some inter-related factors. This was due to tourism development in this period has been increasingly challenged by war, stressed political and diplomatic relations with the western world, new political and economic reforms, restriction on free entry of tourists, drought/famine, and government change. On the other hand, the outbreak of political disorder, civic war, and famine has always been followed by the frequent and instant dissemination of the news in western media which led to any warning on the anticipated incidents and immediate cancellations of trips by international tourists and due to security reasons, tourists might perhaps forced to abandon their intention of visiting tourist attractions which are unsafe. Such unfavorable environment limits pleasure and relaxation that the tourists want and restricts tourists' comfort, who had the choice of travelling to other safe countries. In that period flow of tourists gradually decreased from 50,220 in 1974 to 28,984 in 1977 and a fall from 22.2 million birr in 1974 to 3.3 million birr in 1978 (Temesgen, 2014).

However, since 1979, the tourism sector was recovered because of relative stability that was seen in the country. Using this opportunity, the government established the Ethiopian Tourism Commission (ETC) supervised by the council of ministers, under proclamation No.182, 1980 in 1979. The main purpose of the Ethiopian Tourism Commissions (ETC) was "to develop and promote tourism at home and abroad by means of building and expanding accommodation and recreational facilities, to establish and supervise organizations in the business of providing tourist facilities, issue licenses to persons or organizations engaged in the provision of tourist facilities, publicize the tourist attractions of the country, establish administer, expand and control training

center for personnel to be engaged in tourist facilities, and prepare and disseminate information concerning tourists. However, the promising habit of tourism was interrupted by the outbreak of the 1984/85 famine and the years of post-famine austerity. The famine brought about a crippling effect on the country's economy, whereby the tourism sector was disproportionately affected. In the mean time, major emphasis was given on rehabilitation and re-construction of the famine victims, let alone tourism development (Birtukan,2018).

The end of military power in 1991 brought about a relative conducive environment attributed to the political stability and the market liberalization that attracted a large number of business, conference and vacation tourists. The tourism industry declined following the downfall of Derg due to the destruction of parks as a reflection of the communities opposition against the regime. The surrounding communities cleared forests and parks and converted it to agricultural land and settlements. However, immediately following the transition period, some policy measures were taken, even if recovery of economic losses took a little bit longer. Of particular significance was the declaration of new economic policy under proclamation No. 15/1992. This policy measure made radical shift from command economy to free market which further intensified private investments. Closely linked, Ethiopian Tourism Commission (established by the Derg) was strengthened, to be in charge of tourism investment initiatives, and supervising the establishment and operation of tourism and hospitality facilities, which later transformed into the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Under this circumstance, one that drew considerable attention was the implementation of decentralization policy, which provides each regional governments of the country an opportunity to develop the tourism potentiality of their respective area. Then after, independently exercised tourism offices in each region was established under proclamation No. 41/1993.68 (Temesgen, 2014).

The country's relative stability, free market economy, and free entry of foreigners despite differences in ideology, religion and race, increase the international tourism market led to the unprecedented rise in the number of international tourist arrivals from roughly 81,581 in 1991 to 139,000 in 1997. However Ethiopia's tourism was challenged between the year of 1998-2000 ,this was due to the outbreak of the Ethio-Eritrean war for unresolved border dispute with neighboring Eritrea in that period .Therefore, the first sharp decline during this period was seen for the past two years (1998- 2000), when international tourist arrival figures dropped

progressively from 139,000 in 1997 to 112,000 in 1998. During 2000 the two countries came into cold peace and the tourism industry was recovered. Following the government obtained assistance from the World Bank and IMF, which offered the government an opportunity to strengthen its efforts on the development of the socio-economic sector. It was the most promising route out of economic deprivation. This laid the foundation for the post-war expansion of tourist travel and the unprecedented rise in the number of tourist arrivals in Ethiopia from 135,954 in 2000 to 148,386 in 2001 source: (Birtukan, 2018).

2.4.1 Community Based Ecotourism in Ethiopia

Community Based Eco-tourism is relatively very young in Ethiopia. There are numerous community based eco-tourism initiatives and associations doing well all across the country. The specific location of these active Community based ecotourism (CBEs), include; Simien and Bale Mountains national parks, Menze Guassa, Lake Tana, Lalibela Meket in north Wollo (Amahara region) Lake Ziway and Langano, Lake Hawassa, Abune Yossef , Mekedella, Adawa(Tigray region) and Yirgalem, Wonchi Crater Lake (near Ambo, Oromia Region), Adaba -Dodola. Although these initiatives are not well integrated in the mainstream tourism marketing, many of these CBEs can be very good models to expand CBEs to the rest of the country as the country is endowed with huge nature based tourism potential (Sisay,2004) as cited in (Sewnet,2017).

2.4.2. Potential Resource for Community based Ecotourism in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has numerous community based ecotourism potential varied in type and engaging to a wide range of interest . The attractions are: historical, cultural, archaeological, anthropological, scenic, climatic, therapeutic, flora and fauna resources such a unique combination of attractions within a single country has no match on the African continent ((MOCT, 2006). The country has abundant parks and reserves to shelter its flora and fauna. Community based Ecotourism represents an approach to tourism that emphasizes on environmental and cultural preservation. It highlights opportunities for tourists and other visitors to experience aspects of the country's ecology and natural attractions as well as unique features of its archaeology, history and culture. The following category specifies the major community based Ecotourism potentials in Ethiopia (MOCT, 2006).

Twelve heritages of Ethiopia have been registered as world heritage sites by United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), namely Simien Mountain National Park (1978), Rock-hewn Churches of Lalibela (1978), Fasil Ghebbi (1979), Lower Valley of the Omo (1980), Axum (1980), Tiya (1980), Lower valley of the Awash (1980) and the fortified Historical town of Harar Meskel celebration (2013), and Chenbelala celebration (2015) and Geda system (2016) (MOCT ,2016).

Ethiopia has many attractive mountains like The Bale and Semien Mountains, mountains in wag and lasta, Northeastern Tigray the Irob region, Chilalo Mountains in Arsi, Ziquala peaks and Fantalle in Awash national park ,these places are best suitable for individual trekkers, hiking parties and for professional climbers. Ethiopia's lakes such as Abijata shala , Rift valley , Wenchi, Hawasa have varied features of great interests to Eco tourists: these includes: birds, wildlife, vegetation, colorful ethnic groups, historic churches and monasteries, unusual geologic features and much more. Extensive and nice looking Ethiopia's national parks, like Nechsar, Mago, Omo, Awash, Bale mountain,semien mountain,chebera cherchora, yangudi rassa, Nechsar, gambela, maze, kafta shiraro, etc and wild life sanctuaries such as sankele (Swaynes heartbeest) ,Babile (elephant), kuni muktar(mountain nyala), Didessa,yabelo,Stephanie are spectacular places for Eco tourists to watch the real African big wild life and enjoy the breathtaking surrounding landscapes. The underground cave and rock arts of Sof Omer in Bale, Lega goda at the vicinity of Dire dawa, Shebe found at a short distance from Dila town are places to admire the works of nature, rock paintings and carvings of people and animals. Battle sites like Adowa and Maqdala and places of significant political events like Boru Meda, Entoto, and Ankober etc are most interesting sites for history loving Eco tourists.different historic site like: shek hussien shrine, aksum oblesskis, roch hewan church of lalibela, are some of the potential site that our country have for community based ecotourism (Henze, 2007).

2.5. Basic Principles of Community-Based Ecotourism

The rationale behind Community based ecotouism (CBET) is to promote the protection of environment and enhance the well being of local community. The aim of Community based ecotourism (CBET) is to empower local community by enabling them to take part in decision making process so that generation and fair distribution of economic and social benefits of

tourism can be managed and internal collaboration and social cohesiveness can be established throughout the local community. Community participation enhance local communities well being and community involvement can repair up the communities' carrying capacity towards tourism development by minimizing the negative effects of tourism, while increasing the positive impacts (Wearing, 2001). Local community participation can control the power structures in the community and fair distribution of benefits and costs resulted from tourism development. Community participation is 'not only about achieving the more efficient and more equitable distribution of material resources, it is also about the sharing of knowledge and the transformation of the process of learning itself in the service of people's self-development. Community based ecotourism should be economically feasible and should optimize the economic growth in an appropriate manner in relevance to the limits of tourism destination. Fair distributions of economic benefits from tourism among whole community is fundamental in community based ecotourism (CBET). Moreover, Community based ecotourism(CBET) ventures, in comparison to mass tourism, enable local community to continue to their preferred lifestyles without any intervention in employment structures, Social empowerment of local community comprises another important dimension of Community based ecotourism (CBET), Community based ecotourism should respect social and cultural identity of local communities and it should enable local people to control their own lives (Minca and Linda, 2000).

Community based ecotourism (CBET) on the other hand should provide the environmental sustainability of the environmental resources of the host destination, it should in line with the idea recognized that; natural resources should be protected and used depending on its' carrying capacities, thus; the natural resources can be sustained for present and future generations.

It must strives to empower local community by involving them to take part in decision making process as a result income generation and fair and equitable distribution of economic and social benefits of tourism can be managed and internal collaboration and social cohesiveness can be established throughout the local community(Place, 1998 and Fennel ,1999).

2.5.1. Community-based Ecotourism as an alternative model of Ecotourism

Ecotourism is distinguished from conventional tourism in that it employs locally and use local material product that has less negative impacts on the natural and cultural

environment.

Community based ecotourism emphasizes on the social dimension of ecotourism. It is a form of tourism that links local economic development with environmental conservation, it ensures that the benefits, both social and economic, are realized by local communities. Therefore, Community Based Ecotourism is a mechanism for rural livelihood improvement and Environmental conservation (WWF, 2001).

Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) is socially sustainable if the tourism activities are developed and operated mainly by local community members and certainly with their authority and support that encourages community participation. So that the reasonable share of the revenues is enjoyed by the community in one way or another, this may include revenue streams which go to joint ventures, community associations, businesses that widely employ local people, it ensures respect for local culture, heritage and natural attractions especially where the environment is one of the attractions (Hatton, 1999).

2.6 Challenges for Establishing Community-Based Ecotourism

2.6.1. Lack of community involvement

Community involvement in tourism development process is one of the important factors for the success of tourism developments. However participating community in every aspect of tourism development is impractical, this is because of lack of coordination between and among stakeholders, and coordination of all stakeholders is considered to be an important problem in developing countries like Ethiopia. Lack of coordination and collaboration mechanisms between public and private sector and community is a well-known problem of tourism industry. Although community involvement requires bottom-up policies and decentralization of any administrative and economic powers, there exists one central authority in many of the developing countries like Ethiopia which directs the tourism development process (MCT, 2009).

For this reason, participatory tourism planning process is negatively affected. Protected areas cannot co-exist in the long term if the community is hostile to it. Local people are important stakeholders with whom protected area managers must cooperate, if local people get a sustainable income or a tangible economic benefit from tourism in the protected areas, they will be less likely to exploit it through fuel collection, charcoal burning, poaching and other illegal

activities. According to (Kiss, 2004), community-based ecotourism is a popular tool for biodiversity conservation; based on the principle that biodiversity must pay for itself by generating economic benefits particularly for local people. If local people gain from the sustainable use of, for example, wild animals through tourism they will protect their asset and may invest further resources into it. Successful community-based ecotourism requires the empowerment of community members through local participation and control of tourism decision-making, employment and training opportunities, and increased entrepreneurial activities by local people. Inadequate participation of the locals peoples in ecotourism development process results in inequitable benefit sharing, Simple provision of incentives as a means to exploit resources and marginalize a certain part of a community may intensifies over exploitation of resources, loss of confidence on ownership, and increase the annoyance of marginalized community towards further development of ecotourism (Ketema, 2015).

2.6.2. Lack of awareness and limited participation

In developing countries like Ethiopia, Lack of awareness and experience of local community, limit the understanding of potential impacts of tourism development, lack of awareness and experience may hesitate community capacity to benefit from tourism development opportunities. Community based ecotourism development encourages a local community's participation and they also benefit in sharing activities, and also enhance their understanding about the natural and cultural resource conservation initiatives. However, most of ecotourism destinations in Ethiopia are not in line with the principles of community based ecotourism. Most of the local people had no awareness about ecotourism in general and community-based Ecotourism in particular, and they did not participate at any stage in park management decisions (Alemayehu, 2011) and (Tosun, 2000). According to (Habte,2014) report in Debena Didessa River Valley, on community educations to conserve wild life through the use of local resource persons, death of wildlife is the major problem of the study area due to lack of community awareness about the importance of biodiversity.

2.6.3. Lack of expertise in community based ecotourism and Tourism policy

Community based ecotourism need special expertise skills specific to the area. However Community-based ecotourism tend to have little experience. Ecotourism development often

develop from hobby-type activities into an enterprise and owners sometimes have difficulty adjusting to the changes involved in this process. Business owners interested in developing recreational enterprises often have little management experience and lack information on where to begin (Weaver et al., 1996). Community-based ecotourism requires an understanding, and possible a strengthening, of the legal rights and responsibilities of the community over land resources and development. This should apply in particular to the tenure of community held lands and to rights over tourism, conservation and other uses on these lands, enabling the community to influence activity and earn income from tourism. It should also apply to participation in land use planning and development control over private property. In line with this the tourism policy of Ethiopia is generally lacks implementation strategies and doesn't give due attention to ecotourism or community based ecotourism. Rather it emphasizes on the broad based developmental frameworks, development of the existing and new tourism attractions and products, expanding the infrastructure and tourist services that are vital for the growth of the sector, to ensure the country benefits from the sector by being sufficiently competitive in the international tourism market and in solving the serious limitations are not concerned (WWF, 2001).

2.6.4. Conflict of interests

Conflict is the major challenge for developing community based ecotourism, for instance in the Awash Park area. The Park management faces the inter ethnic conflict between Kerreyu, Ittu and Afar pastoralists for the traditional resource ownership rights of dry season grazing and access to water points. Particularly, a prolonged drought usually worsens the conflict between these rival groups. Conflict with the Park scouts and the local Pastoralist is usual in the park. Employees of the Park are also under big threat. Since the majority of the Park area is out of control of the Park administration, most of the time ethnic groups used the core wildlife area inside the Park as a battle field which usually resulted wildlife habitat destruction, wildlife killing and migration. Hence the Park is unable to ensure the safety of tourists within the protected areas. The threat of being robbed while visiting or traveling to the Park reduced the number of international and domestic visitors alike. Thus, security related concerns are big challenges to develop Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) in such area (Alamayew, 2011).

2.6.5. Limitations of Community Capacity Building in Tourism Development

Identify community capacity building as an important principle for tourism development but it has some limitation (there is a literature that directly attends to the barriers to community capacity building (Fariborz and Ma'rof, 2009). There are constraints of Community Capacity Building in Tourism Development these are , lack of community participation in tourism development policies, Power imbalances between governments and local communities, lack of tourism knowledge Short term funding programmers (Hunt ,2005).

2.7. Benefit of Community-Based Ecotourism

The development of community based ecotourism can create different social, cultural, economic and environmental opportunities for the local community. Community-based ecotourism which is established within vulnerable communities of rural and remote areas, can provide a much needed addition to local income from an activity that values and supports conservation in both developed and emerging economies (TIES, 2012). Community based ecotourism can provide an alternative economic base, but it does not happen automatically, local populations must be allowed to capture a significant amount of the economic multipliers generated by tourism. (Place, 1995).Community gained various economic benefit from Community based ecotourism through the development of the local handicraft, carpentry and bee keeping industries, job creation, the provision of services to tourists, such as guiding to local sites, take tourists on horse riding trips, and serving food to tourists. If community based ecotourism is to act as a catalyst for development, rather than the destruction, of rural places, a large proportion of local people must benefit from the arrival of tourists, rather than only tolerate the load of their costs. Local participation from the beginnings of conservation projects is critical to their success. If so, participatory planning for park-based tourism development may provide the best opportunity for linking conservation and community development .Community based ecotourism aims to promote emotion and pride of community through preservation of traditional practices and cultural techniques. Development of community based ecotourism provides empowerment of local people in economic, social, political and psychological aspects. Tourism can change the livelihood and life style of community in various ways for instance, tourism creates job opportunity which leads to reduction in emigration from rural area. In addition

development of tourism is promote the creation of basic infrastructure of community facilities and services that otherwise might not have been developed. Environmentally community based ecotourism promote preservations of ecosystems and natural areas through provisions of funds to conservations of the area. Environmental benefits were closely linked to the awareness and change in people's attitudes to natural resource management. Therefore, Community based ecotourism has become popular tool for biodiversity conservation, through improving local communities and visitors attitudes and behavior towards conservation and natural resources (Place, 1995).

2.8 The call for partnership

Communitybased ecotourism, need an integated approach between Governments, the private ent erprise, local communities, NGOs and all other stake holders that have key roles for the development of community based ecotourism. All community-based ecotourism initiatives should be centered on a clear strategy agreed and understood by the local community and all other stakeholders with an interest in tourism and conservation. The strategy should enable a comprehensive picture to be formed of needs and opportunities in an area, so that a range of complementary actions can be taken. One of the main benefits from work of partnership strategy is to provide the community with the tools and knowledge necessary for decision making and empowerment. The strategy should be community led and community focused. However, it is essential that involving people with experience and knowledge of tourism and conservation are important .However People involved should include representatives of the local community, knowledgeable tourism operators, local entrepreneurs, relevant NGOs, conservation agencies including protected area managers, and local authorities. Partnership should be made as appropriate to the regional and national government level (WWF, 2001).

Establishing of Community based ecotourism need political organization as the coming out of community-based ecotourism establishment is directly linked to the political organization of indigenous and social movements. Community based ecotourism establishments provide an alternative to fight against poverty, injustice, discrimination and environmental destruction. Successful community-based ecotourism requires a level of specialization that goes beyond good intentions and determined administration. About working with communities on ecotourism it's not enough to have specialization in biology or anthropology, the process is long and requires a

better understanding of the tourism market and community dynamics and the overall collaboration of stakeholders particularly committed local management (Micheal et al.2003).

2.9. Residents attitudes towards Tourism development

Tourism sector is seen as one of the leading sectors that represents a valuable source for income and employment and a trigger for economic, socio-cultural and infrastructural development for local communities (Telfer and Sharpley, 2008). On the other side, without control and management tourism may bring negative effects on local community's sustainable survival, at the same time, reducing the attraction of the tourism destination. Therefore, it is fundamental for tourism sector to balance the positive and negative effects within the context of sustainable tourism development. In order to optimize benefits and mitigate problems emerged by tourism development, good planning and careful management are fundamental.

Since sustainable tourism development has become to the agenda beginning from mid-1980's, community participation started to be considered as 'a process by which people are enabled to become actively and really involved in defining the tourism development issues and in making decisions;(Choi and Murray, 2010). However, in terms of tourism policy implementation most of the governments tend to omit the residents' perceptions about tourism development. Lots of studies revealed that community involvement in tourism planning are short-lived, passive, partial, static and minimal (Choi and Murray, 2010). Within the sustainability paradigm, sustainable community tourism emerged as an option for adequate management philosophy (Choi and Murray, 2010). One of the most important aspects of sustainable community tourism development, which should not be ignored by local governments, planners and decision makers, is to involve local community in the planning and decision making process. It is important to assess residents' attitudes towards tourism development not only for developing tourism in a planned way but also for mitigating any kind of negative attitude against existing tourism development. There are also some other reasons, as summarized below, for making the community to participate into the planning process. Firstly, it is believed that successful tourism development highly depends on the acceptability of tourism and tourism related programmes by local communities. Within the sustainability paradigm, residents' are seen one of the crucial and important stakeholders in the community. This is also supported by stakeholder theory that; residents are one of the key stakeholders therefore the idea of seeking their perceptions is

important in order to maintain successful tourism development (Buchholz and Rosenthal, 2005). (Gursoy and Rutherford, 2004) stated that local governments and decision makers should seek residents' opinions and priorities. Secondly, it is essential to understand residents' reactions towards tourism development to get their support for future tourism development. If residents are positive about tourism development, they will be willing to welcome tourists. Consequently, the residents' are one of the crucial stakeholders in tourism planning and management process. Therefore, it is important to understand their reactions towards existing tourism development not only because of communities' well-being, but also for minimizing negative effects while maximizing the benefits. The quality and long term viability is also important assets for sustainability of tourism, for this reason, a request for resident involvement in planning process is very important.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Description of the study area

3.1.1 LOCATION

The study was conducted on Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area, west oromia region, Bunno Bedele Zone. It is bounded by Dabo Hana, Chewaka and Meko woredas (Figure 3). The area is administered under Oromia Forest and Wild life Enterprise having an area of 21,000 hectares.

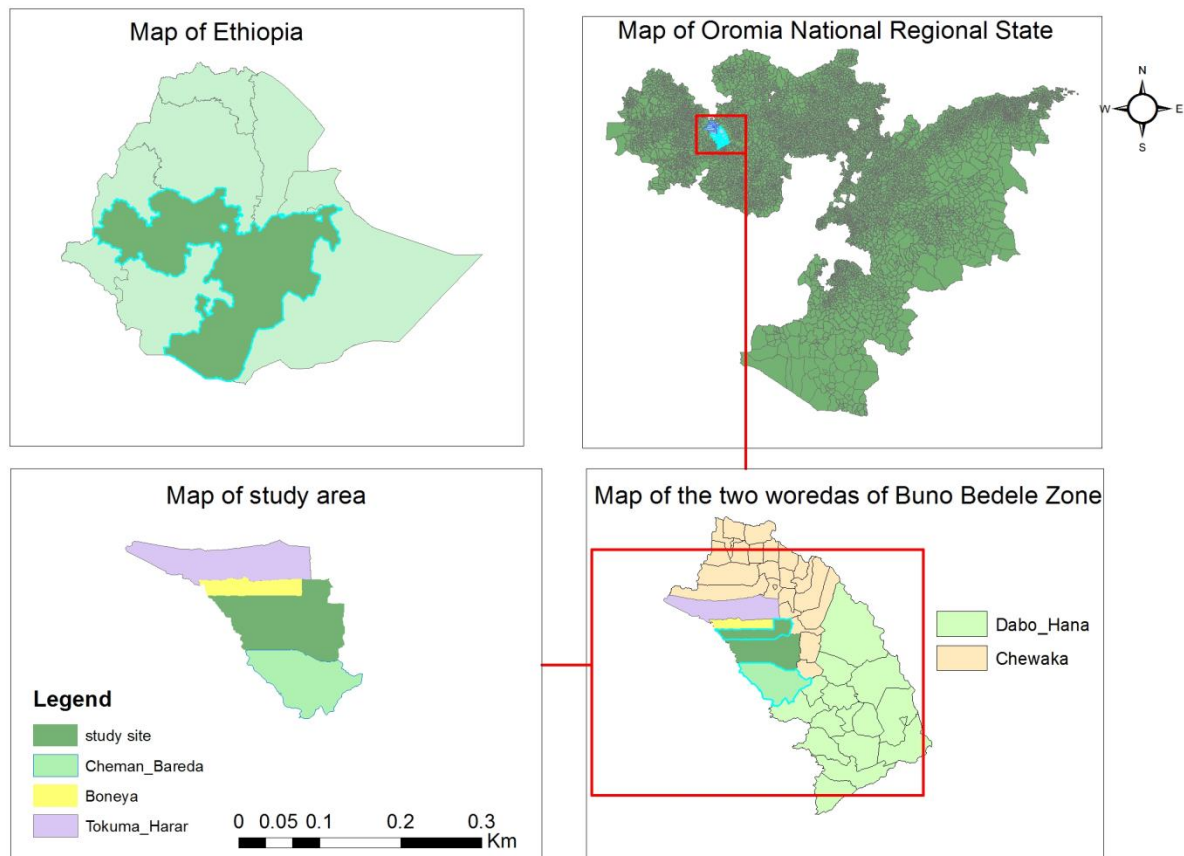


Figure 3: Map of study area showing Ethiopia, Oromia Regional State and the study site

3.1.2 Human Population

The projected population of Dabo Hana and Cheweka woredas was 123,855 and 168,318 respectively in 2017. Of this, 61,413 were male and 62,442 were female in Dabo Hana and 89,043 were male and 79,275 were females in Cheweka woreda. About 10% of Dabo Hana and 2% of

Cheweka woreda populations were urban dwellers. The majorities (61.66%) of the inhabitants in Dabo Hana woreda were followers of Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, 29.13% were Protestants and 9.21% were Muslim. On the other hand, the majority of Cheweka woreda populations were followers of Islamic religions with 94.17% and 4.53 were orthodox and 1.19 were Protestants.

3.1.3 Climate

The area grouped in to three climatic zones based on altitude. There are two distinct seasons: the rainy season starting in late March and ending in October and the dry season occurring during November to early March and Cheweka and Dabo Hana woreda receive average annual rainfall of 1100 mm and 1131 mm respectively. Dabo Hana and Cheweka woredas have the minimum and maximum daily temperature of 18-24°C and 36 - 41°C respectively (LDMA, 2010).

3.1.4. Vegetation and Fauna

Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area has potential resource for ecotourism development. It is home for different mammal species and evergreen species of forest including grassland, savanna and shrub species.



Figure 4: Photo taken during field Visitation

3.1.5. Socio-economic conditions of surrounding community

The community surrounding the area practice mixed farming mode of life. Different kinds of crops, vegetables, livestock, oil crops and coffee etc are under production in the woreda. Coffee and Khat, teff and maize are an important cash crop of the area.

3.2. Research Methods

3.2.1 Study site selections and Sampling design

The rationale for selecting Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area was the presence of various potential resources for community based ecotourism development. Purposive, simple random sampling and snowball methods were used to select kebeles, Respondents and key informants respectively. The respondents from households of local communities were selected randomly from three Kebeles surrounding Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting (HADCH) area. Kebeles were selected from Dabo Hana and Cheweka woredas by purposive sampling technique. Two kebeles (Tokuma Harar and Boneya) from Cheweka and one kebele (Chemen Bereda) from Dabo Hana Woreda were selected based on their proximity. The total households of Chemen Bereda was 492, of Tokuma Harar was 514 and of Boneya kebele was 378. From the total 1384 households of the three kebeles, 140 respondents were selected randomly based on the following formula (Israel, 1992),.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} = \frac{1384}{1+1384(0.08)^2} = 140$$

where:

n = sample size required

N= number of people in the population

e = the precision level which is = (±8%)

Where Confidence Level is 95% at P = ± 5 (maximum variability)

Table 2: sample size of selected kebeles

Selected Kebeles	Number of House holds in selected kebeles (N)	Proportionate of sample size	Number of Sampled size (n)
Chemem Bereda	492	0.36	50
Tokuma Harar	514	0.37	52
Boneya	378	0.27	38
Total	1384	1	140

3.2.2. Methods of Data Collections

To undertake this study, both primary and secondary data were used by employing both qualitative and quantitative approach. The primary data was collected using structured questionnaire that was administered by the researcher. The questionnaire was pre-tested and a necessary correction was made before actual use. During interview, the researcher provided enough information about the objectives of the study to avoid potential bias from the respondents in responding to questions. Secondary data were collected from relevant sources such as from bureau of Oromia Forest and wildlife enterprise of the Bunno Bedelle Zone, Ministry of Culture and Tourism bureau of the zone as well the woreda and Agricultural and rural development office of Dabo Hana and Cheweka woreda to verify the primary data, in addition secondary data from literature review and previously published research and articles was also used.

3.2.2.1. Interview

Interview were conducted with Community representatives, controlled hunting area warden, staff members of cultural and tourism bureau and Oromia forest and wildlife enterprise of the zone and woredas. To do these a list of questions were prepared and respondents were interviewed to forward their ideas, opinions, feelings and knowledge regarding the challenges and opportunity for developing community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area ,role of community to conserve biodiversity and their responsibility to establish community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area and their attitude towards biodiversity in general and community based ecotourism concept in particular were part of interview questions (Annex III).

3.2.2.2. Focused group discussion

Two Focus group discussions having twelve members each were carried out with local elders, community leaders, including individuals who have adequate knowledge of controlled hunting area (Figure 5). The issues discussed include the potential resource for community based ecotourism and challenges of Community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area , role of government and community to develop community based ecotourism in the study area, expectations and attitudes of community towards community based ecotourism, benefit the area provide for the surrounding community ,weather community has been taken any training concerning awareness creations program and biodiversity issues in general and community based ecotourism in particular were some of the points discussed with the community during study period (Annex II).



Figure 5: Discussions with local community surrounding Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area

3.2.2.3. Questionnaire surveys

Questionnaire survey was carried out with respondents to gather data on socioeconomic characteristics, potential resource of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area and challenges hinders to establish community based ecotourism as well as community perceptions and expectations towards community based ecotourism and benefit the area provide for community surrounding the area, major cause for the destructions of the area resource and appropriate solutions to overcome the destructions of resource were conducted within selected respondents from three kebeles of chemen bereda ,Tokuma Harar and Boneya surrounding controlled hunting area (Annex I).

3.2.2.4. Key informants interview

Key informant interview were carried out with 10 respondents purposely taken through snowball methods. These were, two controlled hunting area scouts, community leader of Chemen Bereda, Tokuma Harar and Boneya kebeles, manager of oromia forest and wild life enterprise, staff member of oromia forest and wild life enterprise, manager of tourism bureau of zone and Dabo Hana and Cheweka district to collect reliable information about potential resource of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area like wild life , types of vegetations found in the area and different water body available in the area, challenges limit to establish community based ecotourism in the area and opportunity of community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko

Controlled Hunting area and year when the area is established were the questions asked (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Key informant interview with some selected key informants

3.2.2.5. Field observation

Observation was the main instrument of data collection applied during area visitation to observe the condition of biodiversity, potential resource for ecotourism and challenges of community based ecotourism in and the surroundings of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area. In addition infrastructure facilities and life style of the local people surrounding controlled Hunting area was observed during area visitations. To capture information, Note book and photo camera were used. Field observations were conducted together with HADCHA warden in order to get better understanding of the information collected (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Field observation with Controlled Hunting area warden and tourism professionals

3.3. METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Data analyses were done both quantitatively and qualitatively. The data gathered using questionnaire was first arranged and organized in tables and changed into frequency and percentage, and then it is classified and tabulated. Multiple response questions were presented in multiple response tables, considering both total number of people and total responses percentages, SPSS statistics version 23 was used for performing percentage, frequency, tables and graphs (bar charts) to show results as well as Cross tabulation and chi-square methods were used in order to find out the degree of association of each independent variable to the dependent variables and variations among variables. Text explanations and descriptions were used in case of qualitative data analysis. Data collected through interview were analyzed systematically based on the techniques of listening and transcription, reduction to units of relevant meaning and summarization. Data collected through focused group discussion was critically analyzed by using the guidelines which was used for analyzing interview responses. Data collected through field observation was analyzed in the form of text.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Demographic characteristics of sample households

The survey result shows that the majority of respondents 69 (49.3%) were ranges between the age group of 31-45 and the respondents ranges between 15-30 and 46-60 accounts 40(28.6%),18(12.9%) respectively. The rest 13 (9.3%) were found in the age category of greater than 60. There has been significant difference in the age category of respondents ($X^2 = 55.829$, $df = 3$, $p = 0.00$). This indicated that the majority of respondents were found in productive age that have plentiful human power to participate in every community based tourism activity (Figure 8).

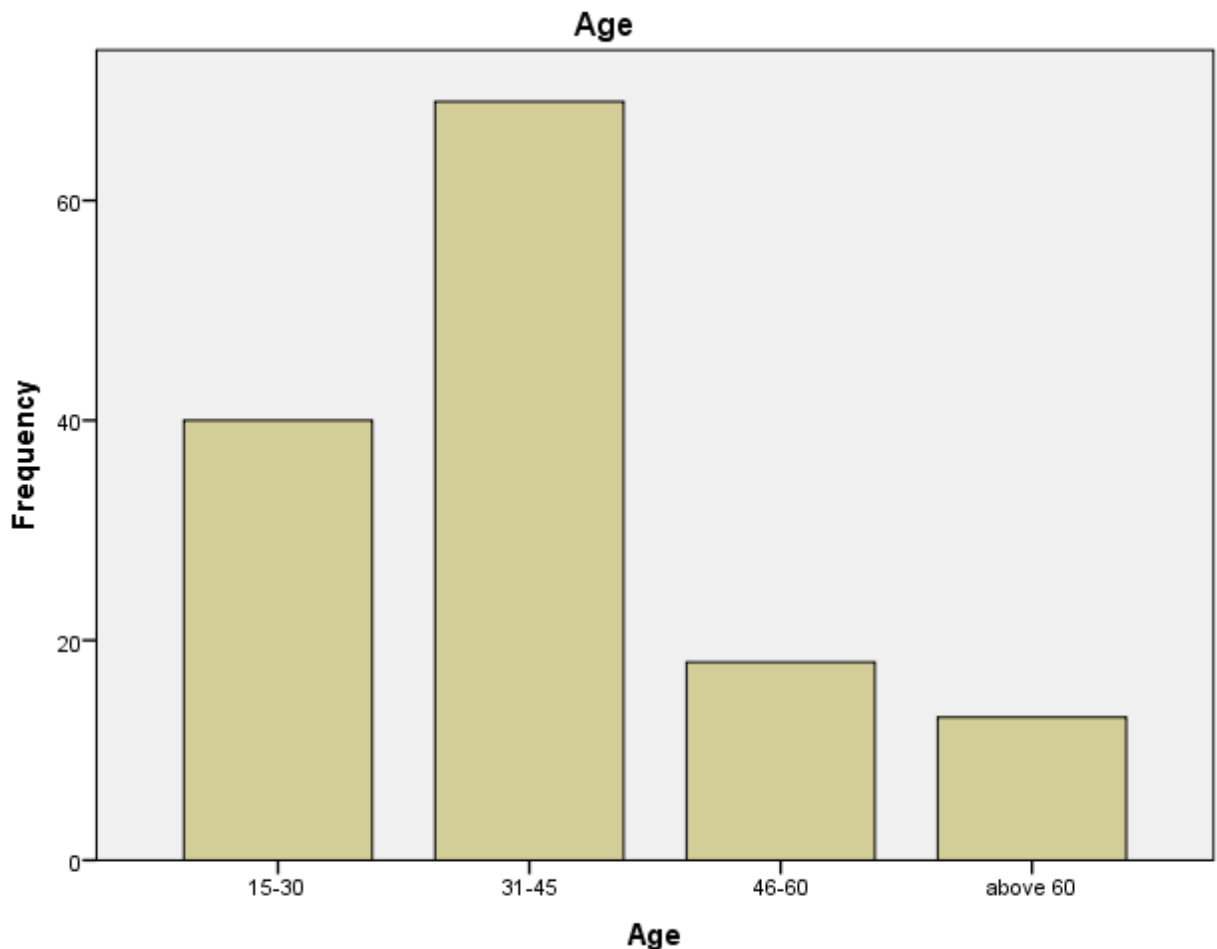


Figure 8: Age categories of sample households

The result on the demography of the respondents showed that 83(59.3%) of the households were male-headed while, 57 (40.7%) of were female headed. The number of males was significantly higher than females ($X^2 = 4.8$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.03$). The result also revealed that 50 (35.7%) of households were unmarried and 67 (47.9%) were married. Concerning the family size of respondents, the majority of households 67(47.9%) have 5-7 family members where as 43 (30.7%) have 1-4 family members. There was a variations in family size among the households ($X^2 = 60.9$, $df = 3$, $p = 0.00$).This in turn implies that as the family size increases,the dependency ratio of the households will be high, large family size results important differences among the households income negatively.

Concerning the literacy level of respondents the majority of respondents 74 (52.9%) attained formal educations and 33 (23.6%) of respondents were at least capable of reading and writing though they did not attend formal education. The remaining 13 (9.3%) of respondents were unable to read and write and about 20 (14.3%) of respondents attained high school educational level and above. This in turn could have its own implications for community based ecotourism development that means the more the respondents were literate the more information and awareness they gained concerning resource management for developing community based ecotourism (Table 3).

Table 3: Sex, Marital status and Family size of sample House –holds

	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	83	59.3
Female	57	40.7
Total	140	100
Marital Status		
Married	67	47.9
Single	50	35.7
Divorced	18	12.9
Widowed	5	3.6
Total	140	100.0
Family Size		
1-4	43	30.7
5-7	67	47.9
8-9	26	18.6
Above 9	4	2.9
Total	140	100.0
Educational Level of Respondents		
Uneducated	13	9.3
Able to read and write	33	23.6
Primary school	74	52.9
Secondary school and above	20	14.3
Total	140	100.0

The result of sex literacy cross tabulations shows that of the total respondents, 13 were uneducated having 46.2% and 53.8% of male and female respectively. Thirty three (78.8 males and 21.2%) can read and write. Out of 74 sampled respondents attained primary school (52.7% male and 47.3% female). Finally, 20 of total respondents attained secondary school and above (60% was male and 40% was female), Table (4). This indicated that there was statistically significant difference between education level of male and female respondents($X^2 = 7.461$, $df = 3$, $p = 0.048$).

Table 4: Ratio of Sex literacy level cross tabulations

		Literacy level				Total	
		Uneducat ed	Able to read	primary school	secondary school and above		
Sex	Male	Count	6	26	39	12	83
		% within Literacy level	46.2%	78.8%	52.7%	60.0%	59.3%
	Femal e	Count	7	7	35	8	57
		% within Literacy level	53.8%	21.2%	47.3%	40.0%	40.7%
Total		Count	13	33	74	20	140
		% within Literacy level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %

The survey result shows that nearly 62.1% of respondents lived more than fifteen years in the surrounding of Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area, sample respondents living less than 6 years adjacent of the study area constituent 0.7%. This indicate that most of respondents lived around Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area for long time and know the potential resources and challenges of the controlled Hunting area (Table 5).

Table 5: Information on duration of residency of characteristics of sample respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	< one yrs	1	0.7
	1-6 yrs	5	3.6
	6-10 yrs	6	4.3
	10-15 yrs	41	29.3
	Above15 yrs	87	62.1
	Total	140	100.0

4.2. Source of income.

In order to identify the major source of income, basic data were collected from the respondents. Based on their response, crop farming, livestock rearing, mixed farming (both livestock rearing and crop farming) and other income generating activities like handcraft and beekeeping activities are the major source of their income as indicated in Figure 9.

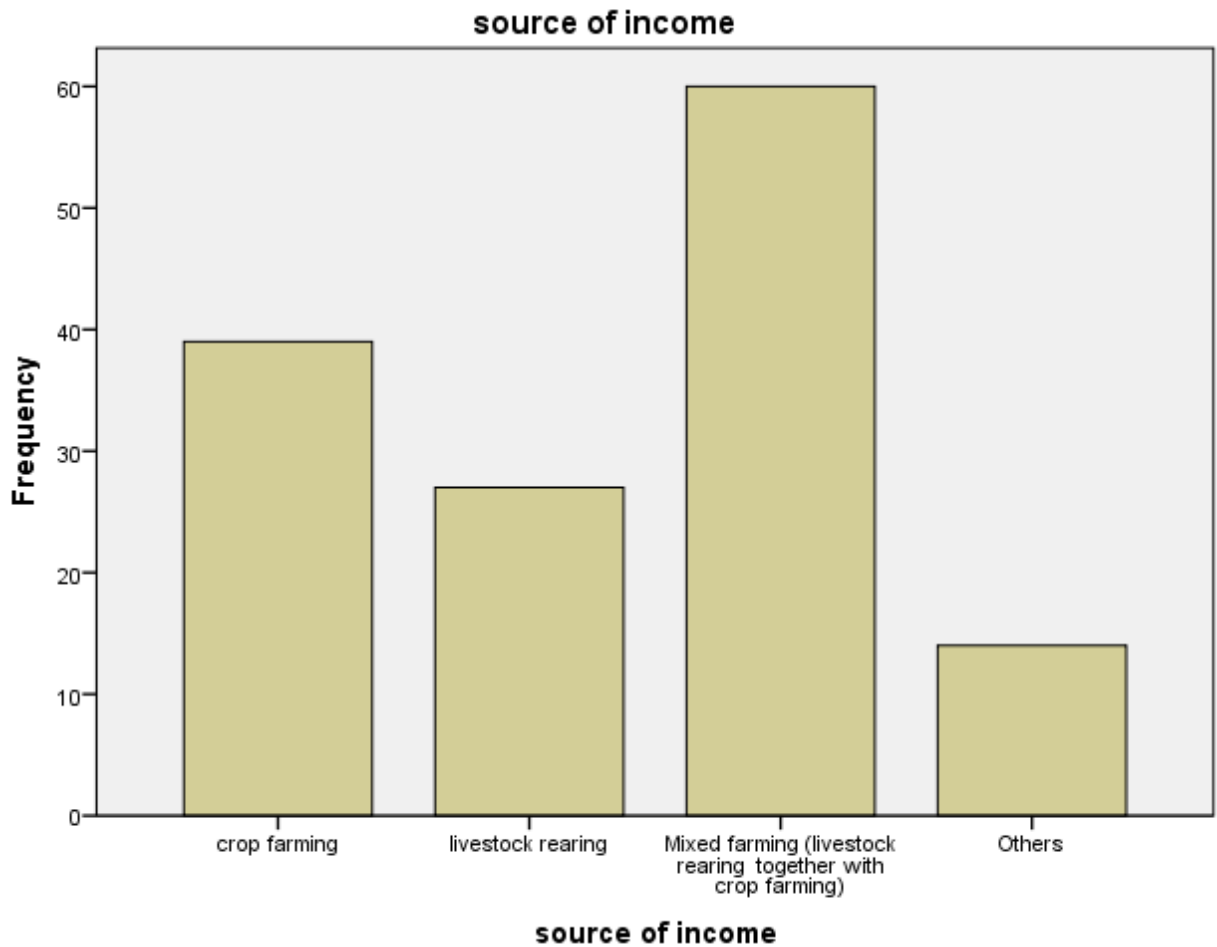


Figure 9: Income Source of community

Concerning community source of income 42.9% respondent mentioned that mixed farming (both crop farming and livestock rearing) is their income generating activity and crop farming accounts for 27.9% and the rest practice livestock rearing and other income generating activities like handicrafts (19.3%) and bee keeping activities (10.0%).

4.3. Natural resource for community based ecotourism development

The survey results of the respondents showed that Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area has sufficient natural resource for community based ecotourism developments. The figure(10) showed that list of the natural resource,response of the respondents in terms of rank of potential

natural resource existence in (HADCHA).Of the total respondents, 40.71% mentioned that the presence of dense attractive natural forest that is habitat for diversified wild life species as first rank and 32.14% of respondents revealed the existence of Mammal species ranges from small to large mammals as second ranks. The rest 14.29%, 8.57% and 4.9% of respondents mentioned the presence of different rivers like Dabena, Didesa, that is potential source of fish species, scenic mountains that is having good climatic conditions and hot spring that is used to cure illness as 3rd,4th and 5th ranks .This indicated that Presence of these natural resources is the base for community based ecotourism development. However, it needs effective management and promotions (Figure10).

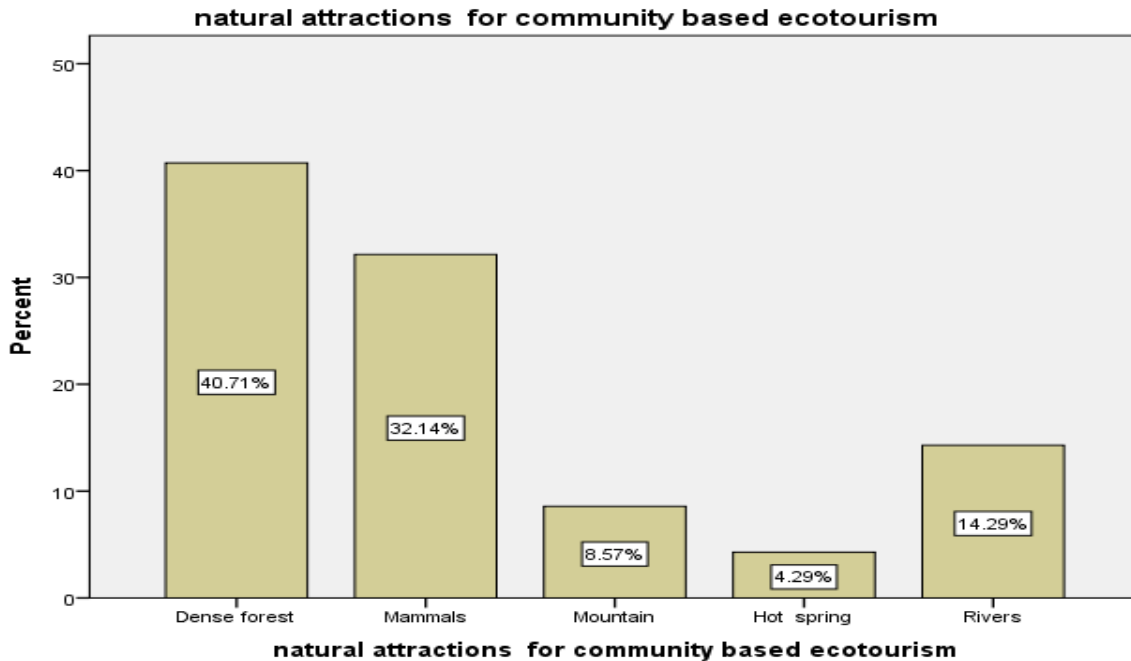


Figure 10: Natural resource for community-based ecotourism

4.3.1. Fauna in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area.

List of fauna found in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area with their local, common and scientific name (Table 6).

Table 6: Fauna in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area.

Local name	Common name	Scientific name
Hoola Bishaanii	Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Leencaa	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Booyyee adii	Bush pig	<i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i>
Boyye gurachaa	Common bush pig	<i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i>
Qeeransaa	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Weenii adii	Colubes monkey	<i>Colubes gureza</i>
Karkarroo	Warthog	<i>(Phacochoerus aethiopicus),</i>
Roobii	Hipopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>
Jaldeesaa	Baboon	<i>Papio Anubis</i>
Harre Didaa	Plain Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>
Gafarsaa	Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Kurrupee	Bush duiker	<i>Swlvicapra grimmia</i>
Qurxummii	Tilapia fish	<i>Oreochomis niloticus</i>
Caanaa	Blue monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>
Hamaa	De Brazza's Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>
Jaaldessa	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio Anubis</i>
Qamaalee	Grivet Monkey	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>
Gadamsa	Giant Forest Hog	<i>Canis aureus</i>
	Golden Jackal	<i>Hystrix cristata Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
	Greater kudu	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>

Source :Habte (2015)

Some potential fauna resources in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area is indicated in Table 6. This indicated that Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area has huge potential of animal species that could help for establishing community based ecotourism. However, it needs effective promotions of the area resource to establish and develop community based ecotourism and to improve the livelihood of local community surrounding the controlled hunting area and for sustainability of this fauna resource through community based natural resource management approaches.



Figure 11: Partial View of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area

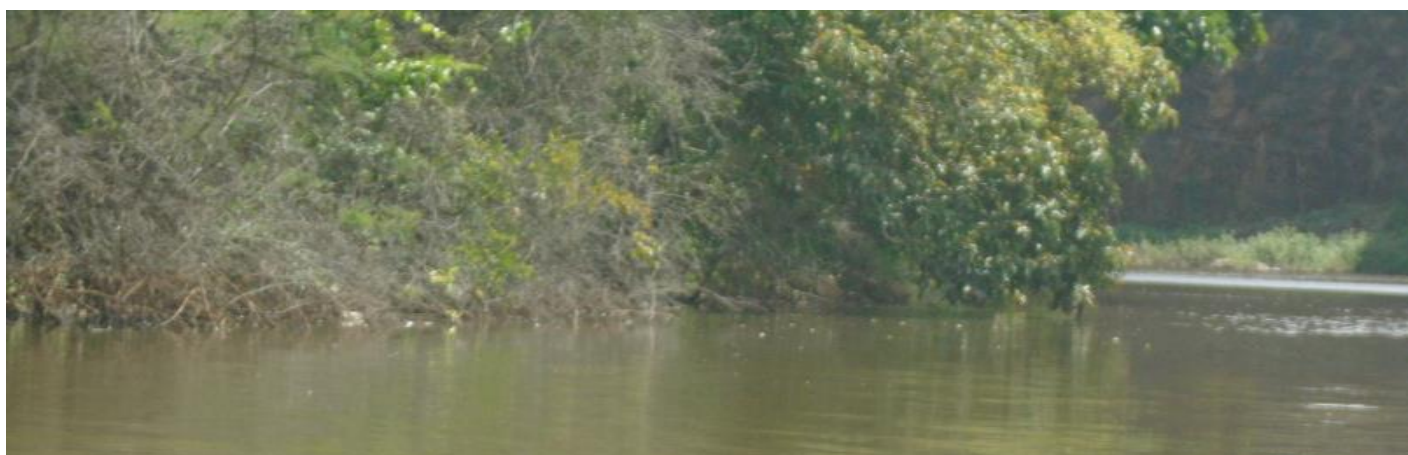


Figure 12: Dabena River.

The information obtained from respondents and controlled hunting area warden indicated that Dabena River is potential of fish species which could be source of income for local community around it (Figure 12). This shows that if community based ecotourism is started in the area, the community could benefit in various ways.

4.4. Cultural resource for Community based ecotourism development

The researcher confirmed that the community surrounding of the Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting (HADCH) area have different cultural practices which could help to develop community based ecotourism. These are *Buna Qala*, Coffee ceremony, Cultural dance, Cultural dress, Delicious cultural food and way of conflict resolutions through local institutions (Figure 13).

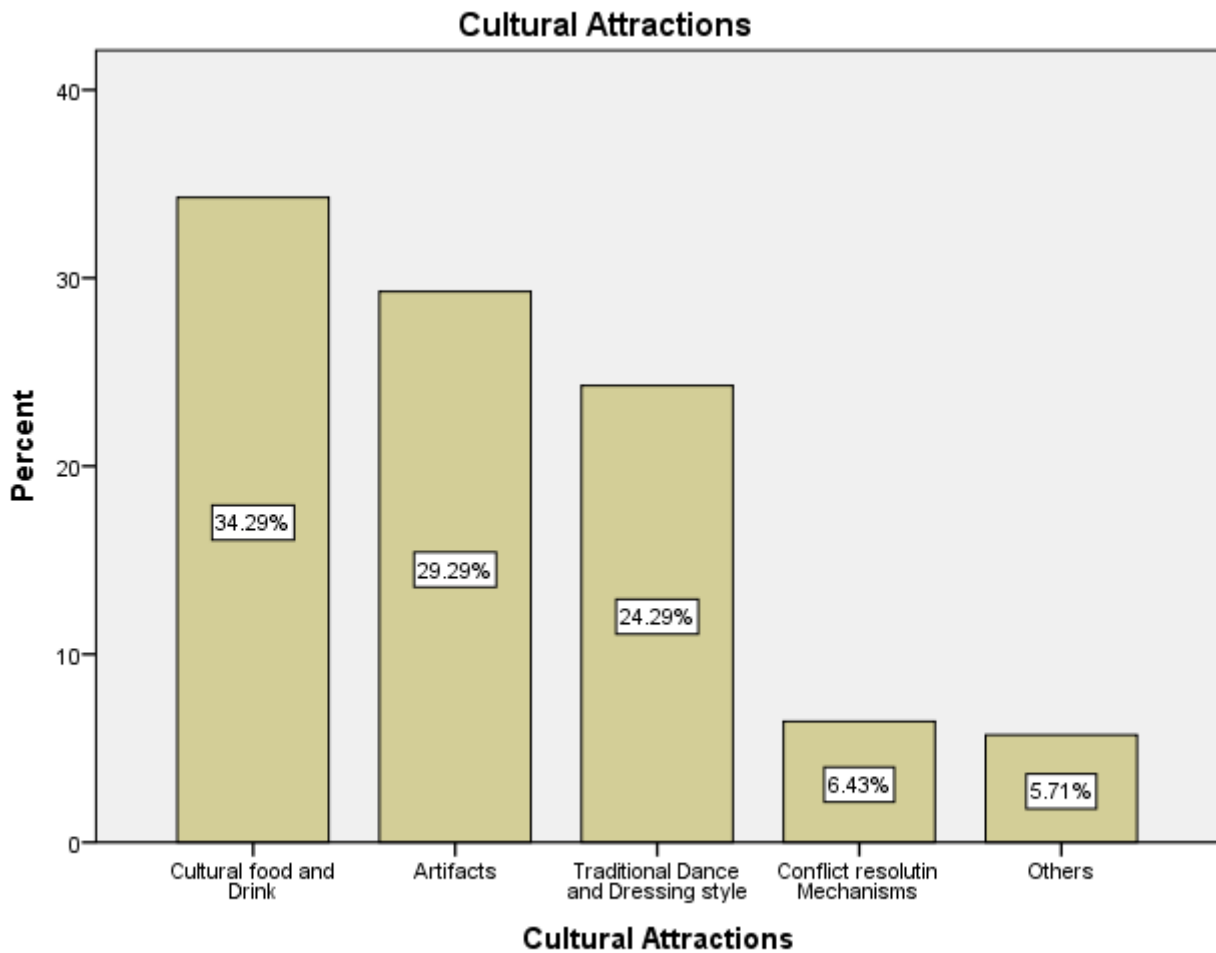


Figure 13: Cultural resource for community-based ecotourism developments

The survey result of the study showed that Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area has different cultural resources which could help for the community based ecotourism development. About 34 % of respondents revealed the presence of delicious cultural food and drinks, 29% confirmed the presence of different artifacts practiced by local community and 24% confirmed the presence of traditional dance with traditional dressing style. About 6% of the respondents mentioned the presence of conflict resolution mechanisms through local institutions(*Jaarsummaa*),where as about 6% replied the presence of other cultural practices like coffe ceremony, Irrecha ceremony and *Buna qala*.

4.4.1. Buna Qalaa

According to community discussion and key informants interview, *buna qalaa* is seen as symbol of peace, agreement, and fertility of human beings and cattle. *Buna qala* prepared from coffee bean, the method of preparations is first the coffee beans are washed, and roasted, second the roasted coffee beans are mixed with plenty of butter and then it could be eaten with spoon. The Oromo prepare buna qalaa for different cultural ceremonies and for social purpose and as a source of food. It is also one of the most tasty and delicious meal of Oromo and an important ration during festivals and wedding. In Oromo culture, the family making *Buna qalaa* it is obligatory to share the tasty *buna qalaa* with others or neighbors, this can strength their partnership. The people's belief in the influence of its blessing is by saying 'kuma' which means 'thousand' and also means 'plenty'. The buna qalaa should be given to everyone in the house. When they take the little cup with buna qalaa they say '*kuma horaa*', '*kuma bobbasaa*' as blessing, wishing for them to have thousands of cattle. Every time ones give buna qalaa to people, they bless, wish peace, health, prosperity to the giver.

4.4.2. Coffee Ceremony

According to community discussions and key informants interview, drinking coffee is an essential part of their daily life. It plays a vital role in socio-economic, political, cultural and religious life of the people. Making coffee involves roasting coffee beans and boiling water this helps to discuss on issues like culture, work ethics, peace, health, education and other societal issues. The traditional coffee ceremony plays great role in creating opportunity to deal with conflicts of the community members by way of traditional conflict resolution mechanism called *Jaarsummaa*. The ceremony itself reflects that sharing the ceremony means the neighbors are in peace with each other. The guests of the ceremony also wish peace to the family who arranged the ceremony saying, '*bunaa fi nagaa hin dhabinaa*' meaning 'let coffee and peace be upon you

4.5. Challenges faced to develop community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area

The results of collected information indicated that Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area has huge potential for establishing community based ecotourism. However there were challenges like lack of awareness and limited participation of community in decision making and management activities, conflict between community and concessioner of Control hunting area, limitation in community capacity building in tourism concept, lack of expertise in the area to develop community based ecotourism and illegal hunting of wild life by local community, expansions of human settlement within the control hunting area especially in the directions of cheweka woreda that reduce status of flora and fauna found in the area through deforestation and agricultural expansions and in additions lack of basic infrastructure like absence of adequate transport facilities, communication facilities, health care facilities ,accommodation service, lodge service that are essential for visitor and host community are some of the challenges that hinders the establishment of community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area (Figure 14).

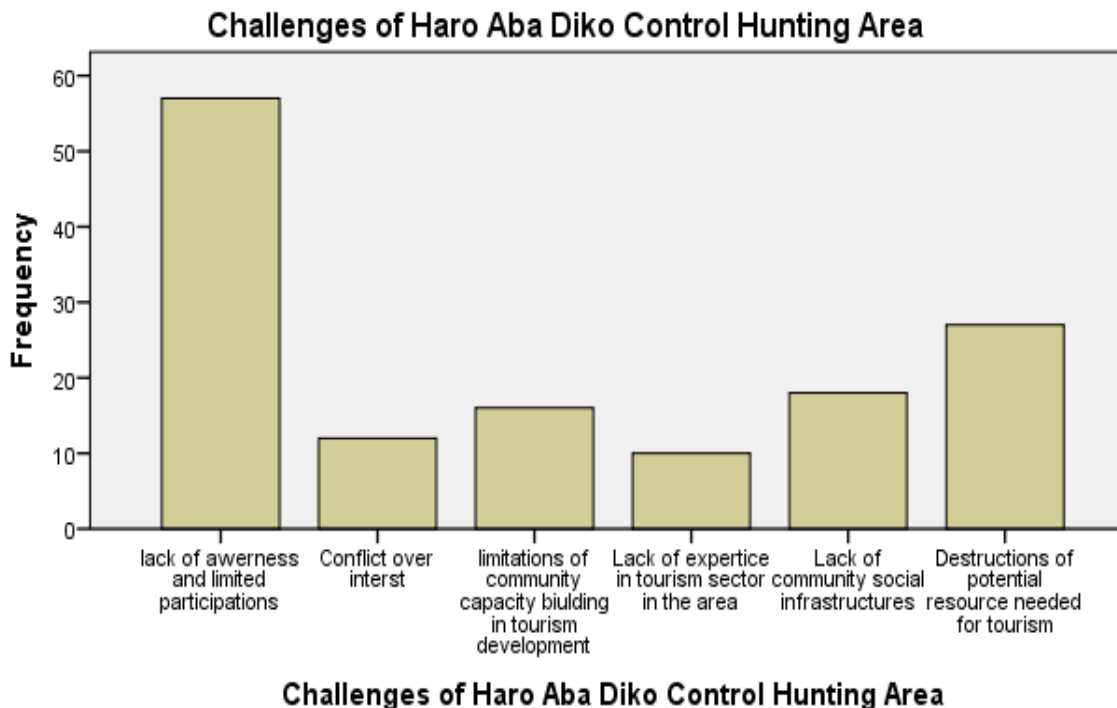


Figure 14: Responses of the respondent to the different Challenges to establish community-based ecotourism(CBE).

About 41% of the respondents (Figure 14) mentioned that there is no awareness creation activity and training made by concerned body as well as there is no condition that drive community in community based tourism activity. This indicates that lack of knowledge and awareness can affect the participations of community in every aspect of conservations activities. Given that community participation is an essential element for community based ecotourism development, lack of awareness and participations of community can affect the establishment and development of community based ecotourism. About 19% of respondents described that potential degradations of flora and fauna through agricultural expansions and settlement within controlled hunting area was the main obstacles that hinders the establishment and development of community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area. About 13% of sampled respondents replied that lack of community social infrastructural service as another challenges that leads community towards resource degradations,11% of respondents mentioned that community surrounding study area has not yet taken any capacity building, this can affect the future of community based ecotourism development in the study area. This indicated that the major challenges for establishing community based ecotourism in the study area is lack of community awareness about the concept and benefit of community based ecotourism and lack of tourism expertise to advertise and build community capacity in tourism developments in order to reduce destructions of potential resource needed for community based ecotourism. Therefore, to overcome such obstacles, an urgent solution is needed through facilitating the mechanisms that participate community in every aspect of conservation activities like community based ecotourism (Figure 14). This is in line with the studies of (Demeke and Verma, 2014) and (Alemayehu,2011) the problem of limited transportation and accommodation facilities as a challenge for CBET was reported. . This study also agree with the study conducted by (Ketema, 2015) on the conflict of interest on the ownership of Wonchi Crater Lake in Oromia Regional State, central Ethiopia.

4.5.1. Lack of community Basic infrastructures

Based on the survey result, majority of the respondents revealed that there was problem in social services in their locality (Table 7). About 81% of respondents were not satisfied with existing number of schools, while 19.3% mentioned that there was school service. Concerning the road and transportation services, about 91% of respondents suggested that there was no good road service and adequate transport facilities. Only 9.3% of respondents responded that there is road service however the quality of the road was very poor. On the other hand, 10.7% of respondents satisfied with existing telecommunication service while majority, 89.3% of respondents mentioned that there was no adequate telecommunication facilities. Similarly, respondents were asked presence of healthcare services and 92.1% of them not happy with existing health care service, 7.9% of them responded that there was health care services even though there was less in quantity and quality of health service provision. Consequently, lack of basic infrastructure affect the community and made them highly depend on natural resource and over utilize through time that leads the potential for community based ecotourism to deteriorate. This indicate that lack of community social service and tourism infrastructures were the main challenges of the study area that also has an impact on establishment of community based ecotourism. This agrees with the research conducted by (Eshetie ,2012), which reported the lack of basic facilities such as electricity, an effective road network to and from Borena Sayint National Park and health stations, as major problems encountered. It also supported by study conducted by (Berhanu, 2015) reporting that poor health and accommodation services, very limited shopping, banking and postal services, the absence of all-weather roads, and no telecommunication service in all kebeles of Quara wereda except Gelegu town, are all huge problems requiring urgent support.

Table 7: Satisfactions of the community to existing infrastructural service

№	Respondent response on Existing social service	Response			
		Yes	%	No	%
1	Are you Satisfied with existing School service	27	19.3	113	80.7
2	Are you Satisfied with existing Road service for	13	9.3	127	90.7

	transport				
3	Are you Satisfied with existing Telecommunication service	15	10.7	125	89.3
4	Are you Satisfied with existing Health care service	11	7.9	129	92.1

4.5.2. Deforestations of potential resource needed for community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area(HADCHA).

The survey result showed that the potential resource needed for ecotourism is currently on decline due to human settlement expansions within the Controlled hunting Area. Expansion of human settlement leads community to expand agricultural activities through destruction of forest resources, the habitat for majority of wildlife that could help for establishing community based ecotourism. In addition, illegal hunting of wild life practiced by some local poachers is one of the major threats of wildlife. Due to this reasons the wildlife found in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area are very much disturbed as a result not seen easily (Table 8).

Table 8: Responses of the respondent to the different threat of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area

Activities	Nr	%	Rank
Deforestations	43	30.7	1 st
Overgrazing	13	9.3	4 th
Human Settlement	23	16.4	3 rd
Illegal hunting	61	43.6	2 nd
Total	140	100.0	

Poaching of wild- life was the major challenge (43.6%) of Haro Aba Diko Controlled hunting area (Table 8). Deforestations is the second major challenge of the study area ,43(30.7%) and the rest of them Human settlement within controlled hunting area and grazing of their cattle inside controlled hunting area were other constraints of potential resource degradations in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area, having percentages of 23(16.4%) and 13(9.3%) respectively. This showed that the study area was under threat because of these factors. Wildlife is migrating due to disturbance by human illegal activities. This is agreed with study conducted by (Abdi,1993) indicated that the anthropogenic factor as the main problem of Abijata Shala lakes National park.

4.5.3. Illegal hunting of wild life in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area

Illegal hunting of wild- life is another challenge of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area (HADCHA) to establish community based ecotourism. The respondents mentioned that community surrounding the area not aware of about benefit gained from conserving wild life of the area. As a result some poaching of wild life observed in the area. The following figure shows poached buffalo by local poachers. This is in line with (Habte, 2014)in which socio-economic analysis of community at Debene Didesa river valley was conducted. He reported that poaching of wild life is the major problems of Dabena Didesa river valley. This is because of the cultural myth that a man who failed to kill a buffalo is not fit to get married. Until recently, trophies of buffaloes were available on rural roadsides, hanged on trees. Buffaloes have also migrated to the high-altitude forests of Jorgo-Wato Participatory Forest Management area, Oromia Regional State, where the number of individuals in each herd dramatically decreased (Figure 15).



1



2



3



4

Figure 15: Poached and butchered unidentified subspecies of buffalo (*S. caffer*) on the bank of the Dabena River (tributary of the Didessa River), upper catchment of the Blue Nile (April 18, 2014). younger buffalo (3); older buffalo (2); butchered and carefully arranged for transport (1) and Trophies of Buffalo Hanged in the home(4).Source: Habte (2014).

4.5.4. Lack of community knowledge and Awareness about community based ecotourism

Knowledge and the interest of community can affect the degree of community participations and ownership in tourism development. Majority (97.9%) of sampled households, do not know what

community based ecotourism mean. Only about 2.1% of sample respondents were familiar with the term community based ecotourism. Concerning the second statement of (Table 9) the majority (94.3%) of respondents mentioned that they did not taken any training on community based ecotourism, only about 5.7% of respondents replied as they had taken training on tourism issues in general and Community Based Ecotourism in different conference meeting (table 9). This shows awareness creation programmes involving local community have not been conducted to raise the knowledge of people on the benefit of community based ecotourism. Community attitude and interest towards community based ecotourism can affect the degree of community participation to establish and develop community based ecotourism; lack of tourism knowledge is critical barrier that limits the ability of locals to participate in tourism development which contributes to a lack of local tourism leadership and domination of external agents. In general tourism capacity building program is needed to come up with the solutions of the existing problems. This is agreed with study conducted by (Alemayehu, 2011) most of the local people in his study area had no awareness about either ecotourism or community-based tourism, and they did not participate at any stage in park management decisions. It also supported by studies conducted by (Demeke and Verma, 2014), in their study in the Bale Mountains National Park, found that 71% of study respondents did not participate in any ecotourism activities although they wished to participate, which could be attributed to the limited flow of tourists in the study area.

Table 9: Response of respondents on Knowledge and awareness about community based ecotourism.

Knowledge and Awareness of the community	Response	
	Count	Percent
Do you know the term community based ecotourism else before		
Yes	3	2.1
No	137	97.9
Total	140	100
Do you have taken any training on tourism in general and community based ecotourism in particular		
Yes	8	5.7

	No	132	94.3
Total		140	100

4.5.5. Conflict between concessioner and surrounding community

The survey result shows that conflict is one of the obstacles for establishing community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area. According to discussion with community surrounding Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area and key informants interview, the previous concessioner of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area and community have very weak relationship. The community complains that since 2000, the concessioner hunts without permit. In addition, the hunters pay many for the owners of the liscence and most of the time they come from abroad . After oromia forest and wild life enterprise of Bunno Bedele Zone map the area and hired controlled hunting area guards in both directions and give the area to new concessioner, there is some incentive provided to community for instance the road service constructed and the community promised to get 60% from the legally hunted wid life.This result was agreed with previous study by (Bires, 2014) on his study on challenges and opportunities for community based ecotourism in lake zengena,Amhara region. He revealed that there was a serious ownership problems between church communities and governments.



Figure 16: Road within Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area that serve both the community and the CHA.

The establishment of this road service may provided the community to get some service like bee keeping service, fire wood collections and other uses easily. However, the constructions of this road service within Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area itself is the major problem for wildlife found in Controlled Hunting Area. Due to the fact that wildlife get disturbed due to uncontrolled practice of community (Figure 16). The construction of infrastructure such as a road could be a challenge sometimes for ecotourism development. This is agreed With Study conducted by (Mulgeta,2011) on Community based ecotourism as a tool for biodiversity conservations and sustainable development in Simien mountain national park. He reported that the newly planned and ongoing road a construction within the park boundaries is among the major challenges of Community based ecotourism and biodiversity in general.

4.5.6. Agricultural Expansions in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area

According to interview with key informants, Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area is losing flora and fauna that could be the potential for community based ecotourism. They respond that local community surrounding the controlled hunting area practice deforestation activity to plant coffee and Khat as a result most of forest land converted to agricultural land. This agrees with study conducted by (Alemayew,2011), on Challenges and Opportunities for the Establishment of Community based Ecotourism in the Awash National Park Area. Reported that the expansion of Sugarcane plantation and other agricultural development works created pressure on the landmass of the Park and the community. Unless other alternative income generating activities like community based ecotourism is established in the study area, loss of flora and fauna diversity will continue, Figure (17).



Figure 17: Conversions of forest land to Agricultural lands in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area.

4.5.7. Lack of Cooperation among Stakeholders

According to focus group discussion with community leaders and interview with sample households, lack of cooperation between government body and community, lack of smooth relationship between community and concessioner of Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area were identified as constraints. They suggested that concessioner that owns the controlled hunting area was not benefiting community surrounding study area both socially and economically, rather the concessioner holds the area only for the purpose of own benefit. That is why there

were poor relationships found between previous concessioner that holds the study area and community surrounding the study area. According to interview with some of the employers of oromia forest and wild life enterprise and culture and tourism of the zonal and district office zone there was lack of cooperation between oromia forest and wild life enterprise and culture and tourism office in management of the study area. These was the mentioned challenges for community based ecotourism establishment in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area. These finding is in line with the study conducted by (Berhanu, 2013) on Alatish National Park. He revealed that there was weak integrations between different stakeholders and park office. It also agrees with studies conducted by (Alemayehu, 2011 and Aynalem ,2013) that reported lack of stakeholder cooperation as a challenge for community based ecotourism development in their respective study areas. It is also inline with (Ambelu, 2011) in whichlack of cooperation and weak formal relationship between the community tourism enterprises and other stakeholders was identified as a 'bottleneck' in the study area.

4.5.8. Lack of trained manpower in tourism professions

Lack of skilled human resources is the major challenges facing the tourism industry in the country. This is make worse by the perception that the institutions mandated with the responsibility of human resource development are not adequate and that the existing ones do not even have the capacity to produce highly trained graduates. This has resulted in the industry expressing their dissatisfaction in this regard, with employers arguing that they still have to retrain such graduates. The country has, for instance, a limited number of institutions offering tourism training programmes both at the graduate and post graduate levels and at the certificate and diploma levels (World Bank, 2006). Tourism professional plays a vital role for in the development of ecotourism site since they can know how to plan and organize tourism initiatives in effective manner. However According to focus group discussions and interview with forest and wild life expert and cultural and tourism expert they suggested that there were lack of ecotourism professionals in the area. They mentioned that is why there was no study conducted else before concerning tourism in general and community based ecotourism in particular. To manage the Controlled Hunting Area effectively, there should at least be well trained 100 scouts, and one marketing and promotion expert, one natural resource management expert and two additional wildlife experts (Berhanu, 2013).However the study area was only 8 scouts and do not

have marketing and promotion expert. This indicates that the study area lack trained manpower that promotes the potential resource of study area needed to establish community based ecotourism. This finding is supported by (Alemayehu, 2011) on Awash National Park. He pointed out that there was no ecotourism expert or consultant who was in charge of ecotourism or community based ecotourism activities in Awash National Park as a result tourism aspects were not well managed. It also agreed with the study conducted by (Bires,2014) stated a shortage of tourism professionals in his study area.

4.5.9. Limited Tourism Research and Development

There was no research conducted in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting (HADCHA) area concerning tourism in general and community based ecotourism in general except the research conducted by (Debele 2014 and 2015) on Pilot socio-economic analysis (SIA) of the planned protected area of the Dabena and Didessa River Valley and community educations to conserve biodiversity through the use of local resource persons. This indicated that the study area was not promoted and need further study to promote the potentials of the area as well as to facilitate the establishment of community based ecotourism for the seek of minimizing the degradations of resource and to provide income to the country in general and improvements of the livelihood of local community surrounding the area in particular.

4.6. Perception and Expectations of Community towards Community Based Ecotourism

The results obtained from respondents indicated that they have positive attitudes for establishing community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area. They respond that if the establishment of community based ecotourism in the study area not control benefit gained from the area like bee keeping activity, grazing benefits for their cattle and provide them alternative income without access control from the control hunting area to practice traditional activities they support the concept of community-based ecotourism .

Table 10: Shows Perception of society about community based ecotourism

Attitudes and Expectations of community towards community based ecotourism	Rating Scale									
	S.D.A		D.A		NE		Ag		SGA	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
It can Create permanent jobs for local people	5	3.6	11	7.9	3	2	74	52.9	47	33.6
It provide alternative income for local community	6	4.3	13	9.3	-	-	42	30	79	56.4
It is a viable strategy for local livelihood improvments	16	11.4	-	-	23	16.4	57	40.7	44	31.4
It is an appropriate methods for local community participation in conservation activities	-	-	-	-	35	33.6	47	45.2	22	21.2
Communiy can gained more benefit from community based tourism than other sectoral activities like (Agriculture).	9	6.4	18	12.9	-	-	49	35	64	45.7
Development of Community based tourism development reduce destruction of wild life and vegetations in the study area	3	2.1	9	6.4	13	9.3	47	33.6	68	48.6
Frequency(f)	39		51		74		316		324	
Mean	6.5		8.5		12.3		52.6		54	

Key: SDA= Strongly disagree, DS= Disagree NE=not expected Ag=Agree SAG= Strongly agree Nr=Number of respondents.

If the community is not interested in Community based ecotourism development, the development of Community –based ecotourism will fail, given that community participation is a crucial element of Community-based ecotourism ,it is important to investigate the community’s interest in Community- based ecotourism development in controlled Hunting area.The survey result of respondents shows that Both frequency and mean show increament as the rating scales goes from strongly disagree to strongly agree.As a result the mean of strongly disagree is 6.5 and the mean of strongly agree is 54. As it is stated in table above 86.5 % of the respondents believed that community based establishment in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area create permanent jobs for local community surrounding the area in contrast to the majority respondents only 11.5 % of the total respondents disagreed to the raised questions. Only 2% of respondents were unable to

decide their answer to the raised questions. In the same ways only 13.6% of respondents feel that community based ecotourism establishment not provide alternative income .But 86.4% of respondents agreed that the establishment of community based ecotourism in the study area provide alternative income to local community. 72.1% of respondents agreed that successes of community based ecotourism improve the livelihood of local community. But 27.8% of respondents didn't agree that community based ecotourism development not improve their livelihood. From the total participant majority, 66.4% of them agreed that community based ecotourism activities are the best options for participating community in conservations activities and 35% of total respondents were unable to decide their answer to the raised questions. In addition to this, 19.3 % of respondents claimed that the benefit from community based ecotourism development is not enough as that of benefit gained from agricultural sector. But the majority of respondents, 80.7% agreed that community based ecotourism can provide more benefit for community than other sectoral activities like agriculture. Regarding loss of wild life and forest the majority of respondents 82.2% agreed that development of community based ecotourism is the best alternative for reductions of wild life and forest in Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting area. In contrast to this only 8.5 % of total respondents disagree with raised questions and 9.3% of respondents were not able to decide to answer to the raised questions (Table 10).The majority of respondents has positive attitudes and expectations towards community based ecotourism establishment in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area.This indicated that .This result contradicts with the study conducted by (Gebeyehu,2011) on practice, challenges and opportunities of Community based ecotourism development in Meket Woreda,North wollo, reported that most of the households are not interested with the new alternative livelihood options community based ecotourism.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This thesis attempted to examine the potentials and challenges of Community Based Ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area, Bunno Beddele Zone, south western Ethiopia. The result of the study showed that Controlled Hunting area has huge attractive natural and cultural potential resources needed for community based ecotourism development. These include Dabena and Didessa river diversity of fauna such as African Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), Bush Pig (*Potamochoerus larvatus*) Black and white monkey (*Colobus guereza*), Common bush Buck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), Water Buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) Plain Zebra (*Equus quagga*), Blue monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis*) and plant species ranging from herbaceous to tree species. Rivers that is source of fish species, attractive forest found in the study area, and cultural resource of the area like dressing style of local community, community traditional ways of conflict resolutions mechanisms (Jaarsumma), coffee ceremony, Buna qala, delicious cultural food and drink of local community are valuable opportunities that empower development of community based ecotourism. However, despite these potential resources there are many challenges that limit establishment of Community Based –Ecotourism in the area which include;

- ✓ Lack of community knowledge about community based ecotourism
- ✓ Limitations in community capacity building from government organizations
- ✓ Lack of community social infrastructures that had lead local community to destructions potential resource of study area.
- ✓ Lack of promotions of the study area potential resource for tourism
- ✓ Lack of cooperation's among community and governmental and private organizations to discuss on constraints and opportunity of the study area.
- ✓ Lack of tourism professionals in the study area that facilitate the promotions and marketing of potential resource of the study area.
- ✓ Human induced pressure like illegal hunting of wildlife, settlement withn control hunting area and conversions of forest land to agricultural land are the obstacles that hinders establishment of community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area.

To establish the community based ecotourism and minimizing the challenges, the following recommendations were forwarded.

- It has to have broader awareness creation program for the wider communities towards the tourism business and its impacts on their lives by providing adequate trainings.
- To ensure community-based ecotourism establishment in the study area, local communities must undergo various capability-building programs. This in turn, enables the communities to provide them with skills which are needed to manage the tourism activities that are going to be established in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area.
- Local community should provided with alternative income generating activities like Community based ecotourism in order to reduce community dependence on controlled hunting area through Agricultural expansions and Illegal Hunting.
- A further investigation is needed to identify and promote potential resource of Controlled Hunting area.

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7. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Respondent Questionnaires

Title: Potentials and Challenges for Community Based Ecotourism development at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area Western oromia, Ethiopia.

The purpose of these questionnaires is to obtain information from household of local community in and around the Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting (HADCH) area about personal background information of households, socio-economic conditions of households, information on community based ecotourism, potential and challenges of the study area the information is only gathered for academic purposes in partial fulfillment for the degree of master of science in wild life and ecotourism management.

Region _____ Zone _____ Wereda: _____ Kebele: _____

Name of Interviewer _____

Date of Interview _____ Name of respondent _____

I/ Personal Background Information

1. Sex: a. Male b. Female
2. Age a.15-30 b.31-45 c.46-60 d.>60
3. Marital Status: a. married b. single c. divorced d. widowed
4. Language: a. Afan Oromo b. Amharic c. others? Please specify _____
5. Family Size including adults and children: Male --. Female –
6. Literacy level: a. uneducated b. able to read c. primary school c. secondary school and above

II /Socio-Economic Conditions of Households

7. Source of livelihood/income:

crop farming.

D. Handicraft

livestock rearing

E. others ? Please specify _____

mixed farming

8. The following are the check list to assess basic infrastructures of the community

No		Responses	
		Yes	NO
1	Is it enough number of school in your locality		
2	Is it adequate transport facilities in your locality		
3	Is it adequate communication facilities in your locality		
4	Is it adequate health care facilities in your locality		

III/.community based ecotourism potential and challenges in the study area

The following checklis is used to assess the potential resource for ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area ?After reading carefully the following points please put th right sign in the corresponding boxes to show your genuine responses.

No	Resource type	Responces
	Natural attractions	
1	Forest	
2	Wild life	
3	Cave	
4	Mountain	
5	Lakes	
6	Waterfalls	
6	All of the above	
	Cultural attractions and Historic site	
7	Foclure	
8	Artifacts	

9	Traditional Dance	
10	Coffee ceremony	
11	Religious site	
12	Monuments	
13	All of the above	

2. Which one of the following are the wild life found in and around Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting area?

A. colubus gureza

B. Common bush buck .

C Waterbuck

D. all of the above E. Others? please

specify _____

3. What are the vegetation types in and around Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area? Please specify _____

4. What are the historic site in and around Haro Aba Diko Control hunting area? Please specify _____

5. What are the cultural practice in your locality ? please specify _____

6. Which one of the following challenge/s are faced to develop community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko controlled hunting area and the surrounding ?

A, Lack of awareness and limited participation

B, Conflict over interests

C, Limitations of Community Capacity Building in Tourism Development

D, Lack of expertise in community based ecotourism and tourism policy

E. others? Please specify

7. What are appropriate methods to overcome challenge of community based tourism ?

A. Active participation of community in every aspect of tourism activities

B. Provision of training and awareness on benefit of community based ecotourism to community

C. Both A and B

D. Others ? please specify

8. what are the opportunities to develop community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko control hunting area and the surrounding ?

A. Availability of unique natural attractions

B. presence of beautiful cultural attractions

C. Availability of historic site

D. Others? Please specify _____

9. What are historic site in your locality? Please specify _____

9. Do you know the term Community based ecotourism

A, yes B, No

10. If answer for question no 9 is yes what is your ' perception and expectations on tourism in general and community-based ecotourism in particular in your locality ?

A, Good B, Bad C, others? Please
specify_____

11. Do you have taken any training on community based ecotourism else before in your locality?

A, Yes B, No

12 . If your answer for question no 17 is yes who give you the training ? please specify below

13. What do you expect if community based ecotourism is established in and around Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area?

A, It can create job opportunities for community

B. It can improve our livelihood

C. it can reduce destruction of resource

D. Others? please specify

14. Do you think the surrounding community benefited from Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area?

A. Yes

B. No

15. If your answer is yes on question number 16, what are the benefit the area provide for the surrounding community ?


.A. Provision of clean air

B Provision of water

C Grazing land for cattle

D provision of medicinal values

E others? Please specify

16. The following checklis is used to assess the perception and expectations of local community on tourism in general and CBET in particular. The questions are adopted from researchrs such as After  reading carefully the following points please put sign in the corresponding

No		Responses				
		S.D. A	D. A	Un	Ag	SAg
	Perception					
1	Effective establishment of Community based ecotourism Create permanent jobs for local people					
2	If Community based ecotourism established in the area it provide alternative income for local community					
3	Community based ecotourism is a viable strategy for natural resource management and local livelihood improvments					
4	Community based ecotourism is appropriate methods for local community participation in conservation activities					
5	Community based tourism activities provide equal distributions of resource among society as it is owned by community it self					
6	If not properly managed community based tourism can leads to destrutions of resources					
7	Sometimes establishment of community based tourism in an area leads to cultural detorarations in a society					
8	Communiy can gained more benefit from community based tourism than other sectoral activities like (Agriculture).					
9	Community based tourism development reduce destruction of wild life and vegetations					

17. Is any conflict over the use of the resources of the area? a. Yes b. No

18. If your answer for question no 4 is yes, which one of the following methods is /are used to overcome the conflict :

- A. by involving local people participation in the management of the area
- B. by introducing community based ecotourism development in to the area
- C. both A and B
- D. others ? please specify

19 . Are there natural resources you need in and around Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area ?

A. Yes B. No.

20 . If answer for question No 8 is yes, which one of the following natural resource is useful for you. .

A. Forests

B. lake/water

C. wildlife

D. all of the above are useful for us

E. others ? please specify _____

21 From the Following which are natural resources found in Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area

A. Attractive forest

B. Water body

C. Beautiful landscape

D. Mammals

E. Other, please specify _____

22 . Have you seen destruction of these resources at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area ?

A. Yes B. No

23 . If answer for question no 6 is/are yes, which one of the following are the major cause for the destruction of these resource:

A. deforestation

B. overgrazing by cattle

C. Agricultural expansions

D. Illegal Hunting

E. others ? please specify _____

24 . What is the effect of this destruction?

- A. soil erosion
- B. degradation of vegetation
- C. depletion of wildlife
- D. all of the above
- E. others? please specify_____

25. Is it possible way to manage this destruction?

- A. Yes
- B. No

26 . If answer for question no 13 is/are yes, which one of the following are the means to overcome this destruction :

- A. Introducing community based ecotourism practice in the study area
- B. Involving local people in conservation of this resource
- C. Establishing awerness creation strategy for community
- D. all of the above
- E.others ? Please specify_____

Apendix 2: Check list for Focus group Discussion

What are the potentials for ecotourism(natural and cultural attractions) in and around Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting area?

Do you know the term community based ecotourism else before ?

What are the challenges to establish community based ecotourism in Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting Area?

In your opinion who is responsible actors to develop community based ecotourism in HADCH and surrounding area ?

In your opinion What is the contribution of government to develop community-based ecotourism Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting area and the surrounding?

Do you take any training on biodiversity issues in general and community based ecotourism in particular else before if yes Who give you training if not why?

What do you expect if community-based ecotourism established in Haro Aba Diko Control Hunting area?

What is your perception and expectations if community-based ecotourism established at HADCH area and surroundi

9. What are the contributions of the community to develop community based ecotourism and managing Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area?

10. Is there any benefit you gained from Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area? If so what are the benefit you gained?

Apendix 3: Checklist for Interview Questions

1. What are the role of community for the biodiversity conservation and establishing community based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area?
2. What would be the major constraints to developing community-based ecotourism at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area ?
3. What are the oppotunities to develop community-based ecotourism at the Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area?
4. Do you need if community based tourism established at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area why and why not?
5. When Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting Area is established and by whom ?
6. In your opinion who is the responsible body to manage Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area (HADCH) area and how they work together?
7. Are you satisfied if community based ecotourism established at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area ?
8. What are the ecotourism potentials (natural and man-made attractions) of the area?

9. Is there any historic site there at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area (HADCH) area and surrounding community?

10. What are your expectations if community based ecotourism established at Haro Aba Diko Controlled Hunting area ?

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1: List of controlled Hunting area in Ethiopia

No	Name of the controlled hunting area	Location	Year of Establishment	Area in km ²
1	Abasheba Demero	Oromiya R.S	1994	210
2	Areba-Gugu	Oromiya R.S	1995	341
3	Dindin	Oromiya R.S	-	208
4	Besemena-Odobulu	Oromiya R.S	1993	350
5	Munessa-Kukie	Oromiya R.S	1993	111
6	Shedem Berbere	Oromiya R.S	1988	170
7	Hanto	Oromiya R.S	1991	190
8	Bilen Hertalie	Afar R.S	-	1,090
9	Chifera	Afar R.S	1998	510
10	Telalak-Dewe	Afar R.S	-	457
11	Murullie	S.N.N.P R.S	-	690
12	Wilshet-Sala	S.N.N.P R.S	2000	350
13	Sororo-Torgam	Oromiya R.S	2000	78
14	Haro Aba Diko	Oromiya R.S	2000	200
15	Urgan Bula	Oromiya R.S	2000	78
16	Hurfa Soma	Oromiya R.S	2000	215
17	Adaba-Dodola	Oromiya R.S	2000	736

Appendix Table 2: The number of international tourists arrived to Ethiopia from 2000-2013 and income generated. Source: Ministry of Culture and Tourism Bulletin, 2013.

Year	Tourist arrival		Income generated			
	Number	Growth in%	In USD	Growth in%	In ETB	Growth in%
2000	135,954		68,000,000	102.4	577,800,000	129.3
2002	156,327	5.3	77,100,000	4.5	676,100,000	7.0
2004	184,078	2.3	114,627,850	27.4	994,408,000	27.8
2006	330,026	45.1	169,975,086	22.6	1,494,811,899	24.3
2008	383,399	7.1	204,855,489	-4.2	1,979,539,071	-0.4
2009	427,286	11.4	246,415,374	20.3	2,900,062,542	46.5
2010	468,305	9.6	333,352,000	35.3	4,800,268,804	65.5
2001	523,438	12.0	411,638,987	23.5		
2012	596,341	13.9	1,190,775,613			
2013	629,768		2,500,000,000			

Merging Community based and Ecotourism

Eco-
Environmental

Tourism -
Economic



Three main aspect of community based ecotourism