

JIMMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOURISM: THE CASE OF BALE MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL PARK**

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Lists of Acronyms

BMNP -Bale Mountains National Park

BNP-Bale National Park

GDP-Gross Domestic product

GNP -Gross National Product

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Abstract

The study title socio economic impact of tourism was conducted at Oromia regional state Bale zone at specific area bale national park. The purpose of the study was to assess the socio economic impact of the tourism. The study populations were selected using non-probability sampling technique, which is purposive or judgmental sampling. Researcher prefers to use judgmental sampling system to get actual information about socio economic impact of tourism; 52 respondents were selected purposively. Data was collected from respondents using questionnaire and analyzed quantitatively by using descriptive statistics such as percentage and table. After all data was collected and analysis was done, the finding was come up with the result that fauna and flora are main tourism attraction. Besides tourism has both positive and negative socio-economic and socio cultural impact on local community.income, job opportunity, experience , cultural exchange and infrastructural development were the main benefits of tourism according to the study. Based on the finding result, researcher able to draw a conclusion that tourism has impact on socio cultural and socio economic aspects of the local community. Finally, recommendation is forwarded for concerning bodies to take their own part in implementing the intervention.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Across the globe, Tourism has evolved as one of the most expansive, diverse sectors of our times. Now it represents one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, Tourism contributes 9% of global GDP. Importantly, supporting the livelihoods of 1 in 11 people worldwide, the sector has become a source of immense opportunity and possibility (UNTO 2015). Growth in tourism sector is seen as a major contributor to the increase of economic activity for nations. Tourism is a major industry in developed countries, and the dominant economic activity in some communities.

It offers employment opportunities in both nationally and for local communities. The impacts of tourism to a community are not confined to economic contribution. They can be sorted into economic, Environmental, and social and cultural impacts. There exist conflicts within different groups related to their concerning on tourism impacts. One group may be interested on the economic impact of tourism, while another one may be interested on the cultural or environmental impacts (AKT, 2011).

Tourism contributes significantly to the countries' economy in Africa. Tourism is one of the Africa's most promising sectors in terms of development. In 2014, Africa received 56 million international tourists up from 26 million in 2000. International tourism receipts amount to US\$ 36 billion or 7% of all exports in the continent. Africa has a major opportunity to harness the potential of tourism to foster development and increase its participation in the global economy. In addition, tourism creates opportunities for millions of host communities in Africa and provides revenues for cultural and environmental preservation (UNTO 2015).

For developing regions like sub-Saharan Africa, tourism plays an increasingly important role in the development of communities. The benefits of tourism include both tangible (e.g. job creation, state and local tax revenue, etc.) and less tangible (Social benefits include the maintenance of traditional cultures, increased intercultural communication and understanding, improved social welfare , quality-of-life, etc (Chon, 2000).

Nonetheless, tourism can, and often does, result in less desirable effects on the economic, social, and environmental fabrics of communities. These benefits and costs provide ample opportunity for creative public policy debate. In other words, tourism affects the economy and lives of communities. There are real and perceived fears that are sometimes attributed to tourism. These impacts of tourism on communities could influence the communities' effort to develop the industry. Understanding the community perception can help to access community support for continued tourism development through community capacity building. Meanwhile, several studies indicate that people who have an economic gain from tourism perceive more positive impact from it (Chon, 2000).

Social exchange theory is vital sociological approach to the study of peoples' perceptions towards tourism impacts and its relationship with their effort for community capacity building in tourism development. Most studies evaluate community residents' perception and assessments of cost and benefits of tourism and their effort for further tourism development in their particular regions. The social exchange theory explains how people react and support tourism development (Yoon et al.2001).

Social exchange theory can strengthen the belief that a need exists to measure the level of active participation of community residents in the community development planning process associated with tourism development. Today many communities are either establishing or expanding their tourism industry as a means of low environmental impact wealth and job creation. As such, we need to better understand the attitudes and believes of the local population on the benefits and costs of tourism on their lives and community.

The role of the tourism industry in Ethiopia's socio-economic development has always been recognized in the country. Though the sector is still at its infant stage, it has been keep growing since 2001. In Ethiopia, the impacts of tourism have shown that a destination's population recognizes economic and social benefits and costs of tourism on their community and lives. Such economic prominence of the industry is illustrated by its direct contribution to the country's GDP , which in 2013 will be 4.2%. Economic benefits are usually regarded as the most important

benefits of tourism, and include increased employment opportunities, income generation, tax revenue and improved standard of living.

The same to this, bale national park have Social benefits include the maintenance of traditional cultures, increased intercultural communication and understanding, improved social welfare, quality of life, improved shopping and increased recreational opportunity. Economic costs of tourism include increased tax burdens by developing infrastructure used primarily by tourists, inflation, increased cost of land and housing, over commitment of resources and development budgets to tourism, immigration of labor and increased local government debt.

1.2 Statement of the problems

Tourism is among the growing industries of the world, which contribute to the overall development of nation. In order to maximize the benefits of tourism, it has to be sustainable. The distinction between environmental, economic and social impacts is widely used within the tourism sustainability. Tourism is environmentally sustainable if it conserves the environmental resources, which are in turn decisive for tourist attraction. So tourism should give sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet own needs to become a binding guideline for general ecological, social and economic development for community.

Sustainable tourism holds a long-term view, for present and future generations, ethically and socially just and culturally adapted, ecologically viable and economically sensible and productive(Anteneh, 2009).

The favorable domestic opportunities of bale tourism sector are possession of varied attractions and economic foundations. the domestic challenges facing to the tourism development are limitations in supply basic to the growth of the sector, limitations in implementation capacity of the sector.

The international tourism shows growth year after year, the use of modern information and communication technologies is expanding the dissemination and efficiency of information in tourism, among international tourists, interest in authentic, indigenous and organic products is increasing highly from time to time, draught, famine and war or instability are among the factors.

The expansion of agriculture, urbanization like hotels and infrastructure and climate change, seriously affect tourism structurally and would not bring economic benefits from tourism. Problems caused by tourism are not only problems of the destinations. Rather, motivation and behavior of tourists are a contributing factor. Like political and legislative, change quality of living people style, lifelike cultural and religion aspects and local traditions of the community.

Tourism provides an income for any individual or business that provides goods or services for tourists. Suppliers of food, water and electricity to hotels and restaurants, as well as construction workers, bars, transport and entertainment, etc, gain an income through tourism.

Eber (1992) gives another view of the concept: “if tourism is to be truly beneficial to all concerned community and sustainable in the long-term, it must be ensured that resources are not over-consumed, that natural and human environments are protected. tourism needs to be integrated with other activities, that it provides real benefits to the local communities as source of income that in which local people are involved and included in tourism planning and implementation, and that cultures and people are respected (Kreag, G. 2001).

Bale national park have great economic impact to the community through park with having domestic dogs, and wolf. But know days, bale National Park contribute less economic impacts to the community. Due to this, the current study tries to answers soci-economic impacts of bale mountains national park tourism to shows the gap on past researches shown in the above which mostly focus on the treat of bale national park in which not primarily focus on the economic impacts of Bale Mountains national park to the surrounding people.

1.3 Objective

1.3.1 General objective

General objective of the study is to assess the socio-economic impacts of tourism with particular reference to Bale mountain national park.

1.3.2 Specific objective

The Specific objectives of the study are;

To identify tourism attractions and activities around Bale national park

To describe the economic impact of tourism activity for the local community

To assess the social impact of the tourism

1.4 Significant of the study

The current significant of the study is giving further information and use of socio-economic activity of bale mountain national park for surrounding community. Besides, it has importance to give awareness to the community on the role of Bale mountain national park.

The study has also significant bring into play researcher and other pertinent sociologists and anthropologists in promoting tourism values.

1.5. Scope of the study

The study is delimited to socio economic impacts of tourism with in particular reference to Bale mountain national park, in Oromia region Bale zone. Due to variety of constriction, the researcher compelled to employee study on 52 participants who were local community aroundBale mountain national park.

1.6. Limitationof the study

Throughout the work of the study, there were varies restraining conditions that come across to spoil the smooth run of this work. Among these problems, financial constraint, time, lack of effective researching skill, material resources and respondent's unwillingness to gave their idea openly are some of the limitation found.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 overview of tourism contribution

Tourism has evolved as one of the most expansive, diverse sectors of our times. Now it represents one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, Tourism contributes 9% of global GDP. Importantly, supporting the livelihoods of 1 in 11 people worldwide, the sector has become a source of immense opportunity and possibility (UNTO 2015). Growth in tourism sector is seen as a major contributor to the increase of economic activity for nations.

Tourism offers employment opportunities in both nationally and for local communities. The impacts of tourism to a community are not confined to economic contribution. They can be sorted into economic, Environmental, and social and cultural impacts. There exist conflicts within different groups related to their concerning on tourism impacts. One group may be interested on the economic impact of tourism, while another one may be interested on the cultural or environmental impacts (AKT, 2011).

For local residents, tourism not only has an economic impact but also touches their personal .Tourism affects their lifestyles, traditions, and cultures, as well as their livelihood. Unlike other players in the tourism industry, local communities must deal with tourism whether or not they choose to. Some rural communities that will be once quiet and peaceful are finding themselves invaded by international tourists, most of whom are just passing through and not staying to meet local residents. Residents have mixed reactions to the intrusion. Some want nothing to do with tourists; others are intrigued by the employment opportunities. Whatever their initial reaction, local residents are often unprepared for tourism's demands. They often cannot compete with the powerful tourism industry and do not understand the desires and behavior of fiercely independent travelers who want to discover new areas. Community members play an essential role in tourism(Pfiste, 2008).

In addition, even if they are not directly involved in the tourist industry, they play many indirect roles that affect the success of any sustainable tourism enterprise. Local residents' informal interactions with tourists play a large role in making the tourists' experience a positive or a negative one, i.e. whether the tourists feel welcome, safe, and comfortable. Local landowners also play a crucial role in the ecological health of the area, especially in buffer zones of core protected areas, near beaches, around river mouths, etc. And, of course, coastal communities themselves will be enormously affected by tourism. Their homes, towns, families and lives will be changed if tourism becomes a major part of their area. To make the tourist-resident interaction mutually beneficial one, and to make sustainable tourism a success, it is of paramount importance to understand the benefits and threats of tourism for local communities (Alers, 2007).

2.2. The role of community in development

The tourism industry has human and environmental costs, besides its benefits to communities involved. Thus, some communities have to make a choice whether to adopt tourism or reject it as a source of income. For the communities which adopted tourism as one of the development alternatives, they would put more effort in developing the tourism industry. Some local communities would attempt to build their community capacity in relation to tourism development. Community capacity building can be seen as the capacity of community residents to participate in community development activities, both as individuals and through groups and organizations. In relations to tourism development, community capacity building is a necessary condition for improving the process of tourism development and enhancing its benefits for local communities. Most of studies utilize the social exchange theory, which has been considered as the most appropriate framework to develop and understand community residents' perception (1992).

Social exchange theory can strengthen the belief that a need exists to measure the level of active participation of community residents in the community development planning process associated with tourism development (Wang & Pfister, 2008).

2.3 Tourism impacts

Impact studies emerged in the 1960s with much emphasis on economic growth as a form of national development, measured in terms of "Gross National Product (GNP)," rate of employment, and the multiplier effect. The 1970s saw the impacts of tourism ventures on social-cultural issues. Environmental impacts of tourism became the sole concern of tourism researchers in the 1980s.

2.3.1 Economic impacts

The brought up tourism impact attributes; research started using various resident attitude-related attributes to postulate-perceived tourism impacts. Several researchers further distilled these attributes into fewer identical impact domains. According to the Inter-organization committee (1994), in general, there is consensus on the types of impacts that need to be considered social, cultural, demographic, economic, social psychological.(Kreag, G. 2001).

However, tourism contributes to resentment concerning the employment of non-locals in managerial and professional positions. Tourism is related to foreign domination of tourist services and facilities, increases in the cost of land and housing, increases in prices of goods and services, increases in food and land prices, and shortage of certain commodities. Some researchers conclude that residents agreed that tourism's economic gains will be greater than social costs. The vast majority of studies have focused on employment opportunities, standard of living, the revenue that a community derives from tourism activities, and cost of living(Tosun, 2002).

2.3.1.1. Employment opportunities

A study conducted in British Columbia and Alberta Canada revealed that 87% of the respondents felt that tourism will be important to the number of jobs in the province, while only 10% did not consider tourism an important contributor to employment. In British Columbia, found similar results in a study which demonstrated that more than 84% of the respondents felt that tourism had generated employment in the area. Tyrrell and Sheldon (1984) found that the creation of jobs will be one of the four most-frequently-mentioned benefits of tourism. Tosun (2002), in his

comparative study, Central Florida perceived employment opportunities as the positive tourism impact. Many other studies found recognition by the residents of an increase in the number of jobs from tourism. However, they also found that rapid construction led to heavy unemployment after completion, and that the frequently seasonal nature of the industry disrupts the employment structure (Tosun, 2002).

Revenues from tourists for local business and standard of living like many other industries, the measure of receipts, and especially the net income generated by those receipts, that a community can expect from tourism expenditure is dependent upon government policies and a variety of local economic characteristics. One study revealed that net income from tourism ranges from 25% to 90% of the total receipts, depending upon the share of national and local interest in the tourist business. The findings of these studies suggest that residents perceive an improvement in income, standard of living, investments and business activities ensuing from tourism activities. For example, Liu and Var (1986) reported that 90 % of the residents in Hawaii agreed that tourism brought the community more investment and local business. However, the research on residents' perception of tax revenues has been mixed. In Rhode Island and Florida, residents expressed the belief that tax revenues derived from tourist expenditures and tariffs could lower their own taxes (Tyrrell & Spaulding, 1984).

Other researchers found that residents felt that their property taxes increased as a result of tourism. The majority of residents in a British Columbian, Canada study did not agree that higher taxes should be based on tourist expenditures. Residents did not much care about the tax revenue for the local community, and perceived the tax as a negative impact of tourism. Residents will be unlikely to support tax expenditures for tourism if they did not directly benefit from the industry (Allen et al., 1993).

2.3.2. Social impacts

Tourism increases traffic congestion and crowdedness in the public area, and brings social problems. Tourism also contributes to social ills such as begging, gambling, drug trafficking, and prostitution, as well as the uprooting of traditional society, and causes deterioration in of the traditional culture and customs of host countries (Var & Kim, 1990).

Tourism contributes to an undesirable increase in the consumption of alcohol, increased traffic congestion, and overcrowding because of visitors. However, tourism brings more opportunities to upgrade facilities such as outdoor recreation facilities, parks, and roads, but brings crowdedness in theaters, movies, concerts, and athletic events. Preservation of local culture there is some debate over whether tourism preserves or destroys cultures, but the primary position is that the impact is deleterious. Tourism has been denounced as being responsible for the depletion of the diversity of non-western cultures.

There exist concerns that tourism development may lead to the loose of cultural identity of the hosting community. Tourism can serve as a mean for cultural exchange, learning about traditions of different countries. It can be also used as a tool for raising awareness, by strengthening the regional identity with the attribution of local products and achievements. But sometimes assimilation, conflict and artificial reconstruction may also happen.(Tosun, 2001).

2.3.4. Environmental impacts

Studies of resident's perception of the impact of tourism on the environment imply that residents may view tourism as having either a positive or negative impact on their environment. Some people believe that tourism helps create a greater awareness and appreciation for the need to preserve the environment to capture its natural beauty for tourist purposes, and increase investments in the environmental infrastructure of the host country. Tourism is also thought to be a clean industry, without the pollution problems associated with other types of economic development. Residents have expressed agreement with statements that suggest that tourism improves the appearance of their town or surroundings (Perdue et al., 1987).

As Tyrrell and Spaulding (1980) report, the quality of the environment is essential to tourism, tourism's relationship with the environment is complex - many activities can have negative impacts on the environment, by gradually destroying the environmental resources on which it depends. Some of these impacts are linked with the construction of roads & tourism facilities. Other negative impacts occur when the number of visitors is higher than the environment can afford. Uncontrolled conventional tourism and can lead to soil erosion, increased pollution,

discharges into the sea, etc. Sometimes overuses of water resources of hotels, swimming water supplies. On the other side, tourism can contribute to the protection and conservation of the environment by raising the awareness of environmental values and increasing their economic importance by which will be financed their protection and restoration (Demeke, 2013).

2.4. Determinants of tourism (Pull and push)

2.4.1 Positive outcome of tourism

Tourism does not harm the social structure or culture of the community where it is located. Instead it respects local cultures and traditions. It involves stakeholders, communities, tour operators, government institutions) in all phases of planning, development, and monitoring, and educates stakeholders about their roles. Environmentally, sustainable tourism has a low impact on natural resources, particularly in protected areas. It minimizes damage to the environment (flora, fauna, habitats, water, living marine resources, energy use, contamination, etc.) and ideally tries to benefit the environment.

Economically, it contributes to the economic wellbeing of the community, generating sustainable and equitable income for local communities and as many other stakeholders as possible. It benefits owners, employees and neighbors. It does not simply begin and then rapidly die because of poor business practices. Rather, motivation and behavior of tourists are a contributing factor. Like political and legislative, change quality of living people style, life like cultural and religion aspects and local traditions of the community.

Tourism provides an income for any individual or business that provides goods or services for tourists. Suppliers of food, water and electricity to hotels and restaurants, as well as construction workers, bars, transport and entertainment, etc, gain an income through tourism. Unless the tourism products are rejuvenated, the result is stagnation and eventual decline when overuse beyond the destination's carrying capacity has been reached and then exceeded, making mass tourism unsustainable.

2.4.2 Negative outcomes of tourism

Tourism has different impacts in different dimension such as, the tourism harm the social structure or culture of the community where it is located. Tourism change the local cultures and traditions due to the community most of the time copy the style of the tourist and the people get different information from the tourist like about the religion view, cultural view and westernization style. Mass tourism can generate large quantities of will bete, a problem particularly compelling in developing countries, in which systems for sewage treatment and solid will bete disposal are not well developed. As mass tourism adversely affects the environment, environmental degradation in turn adversely affects tourism demand, leading to its probable decline (Var& Kim, 1990).

2.5. Economic and social impactof tourism

Sustainable tourism organized by local communities requires assistance and cooperation from tourism operators, who usually will have much better links to the market, better understanding of tourists' needs, and better language skills and communications. Avoid putting all eggs in the tourism basket. Relying solely on tourism is un wise, because tourism demand fluctuates unpredictably, and because tourism alone cannot provide enough jobs to sustain an entire community. Sustainable tourism must be seen as one of several strategies ina community's development. Other important elements are: education, access to information, protected area management, and increasing economic opportunities in other (non-tourism) fields. Link sustainable tourism benefits to conservation goals. For sustainable tourism to promoteconservation, local people must clearly benefit from sustainable tourism, and must understand the link between the benefits they are receiving and the existence of the protected area(Lepp, 2007).

2.6. Tourism in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has rich and important natural heritage sites; the inscription of this category on WHL is underrepresented. With over 863 species of birds recorded, representing approximately 9.5% of the world's bird diversity and 39% of the bird species in Africa, Ethiopia is often considered one of the most avifaunal-rich countries in Africa. Sixteen of Bale's bird species are endemic to

Ethiopia. Due to the diversity and density of rodents, the Bale Mountains are also an extremely important area for resident as well as wintering and passing raptors (Michael Hogan, 2009). Its high mountains, sweeping valleys, dramatic escarpment and wide expanses of forests provide visitors with a diversity of vistas unique to the Ethiopian highlands.

The Bale Mountains ecosystem and its associated diversity of habitats are an internationally recognized center for endemism and biodiversity, with a quarter of mammals and 6% of birds in the area being Ethiopian endemics. There are also a number of rare endemic amphibians. The area contains the entire global population of the Giant Mole rat (*Tachyoryctes macrocephalus*), the largest global populations of endangered Ethiopian Wolves (*Canis simensis*) and Mountain Nyala (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*). The Ethiopian wolf is restricted to just six isolated mountaintop areas of the Ethiopian highlands. Further, the Bale Mountains harbor 40% of the 1000 known species of medicinal plants in Ethiopia, and the largest remaining natural stand of wild coffee genetic stock. Half the park is mountain forest, including both cloud forest and moist tropical forest - the second largest in Ethiopia and the origin of Ethiopian wild coffee (Scherl L, 2004).

2.7. Universal value and economic impacts of Bale mountain national park

The Bale Mountains National Park is universally valuable for a number of reasons, not the least of which is spectacular scenery.

The mountains and forests of this ecosystem are also a critically important water catchments area for southern Ethiopia and western Somalia, supplying perennial water to 12 million people in the lowlands of Ethiopia and Somalia. Ethiopia currently has eight World Heritage Sites, of which seven are listed under the Cultural Heritage Criteria and only one the Natural Heritage Criteria. Although Ethiopia has rich and important natural heritage sites, the inscription of this category on WHL is underrepresented. Listing Bale Mountains National Park as a WHS is further justified for both of the reasons above (Demeke A, 2013).

2.7.1 For hydrology

The Bale Mountains play a vital role in climate control of the region by attracting large amounts of orographic rainfall, which has obvious implications for livestock and agricultural production.

Some 600 - 1,000 mm fall annually in the lower altitude areas, while 1,000 - 1,400 mm falls in areas of higher altitude and over 12 million people from Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia are dependent on water from the Bale massif.

The Bale Mountains are a land of endemism and a critically important area for a number of threatened Ethiopian endemic species. Bale Mountains National Park is home to 5 mammals endemic to the Bale Mountains and 20 other mammals endemic to the Ethiopian Highlands. Additionally, the park holds 26% of Ethiopia's endemic species including one primate, one bovid, one hare, eight species of rodent, and the entire global population of the Big-headed moderate. There are also several rare and endemic amphibians, and there are also 12 Ethiopian endemic amphibians and 4 Ethiopian endemic reptiles living in BMNP, with 2 reptiles found only in the park (Frankfurt, 2007)

2.7.2. For Mammals

Almost one third of the 47 mammals that live in BMNP are rodents. The rodent community, particularly of the Afro-alpine plateau is keystone species in the Bale Mountains National Park. They are the main prey for Ethiopian wolf, and natural grazers of the Afro-alpine areas where important cryoturbation processes happen (Michael, 2009).

2.7.3 Ethiopian wolf

As a result it is legally protected in the country from any activities that may threaten its survival. Habitat loss, caused by unsustainable and rapidly expanding cattle and crop farming is the most severe underlying threat, but diseases (rabies and canine distemper) transmitted from domestic dogs are a serious immediate threat and have recently caused population crashes in the Bale Mountains (Scherl L, 2004).

2.7.4 For Flora

Bale Mountains National Park is home to 1,321 species of flowering plants, 163 of which are endemic to Ethiopia (12%), and 23 to Bale alone (14% of Ethiopia's endemic plants). The forests of the Bale Mountains are important for genetic stocks of wild forest coffee (*Coffea arabica*) and

for medicinal plants in Ethiopia. Three medicinal plant hotspots have been identified: two in the Gaysay area and one in the Angesu area, spanning the park boundary. The female flowers of hagenia contain anthelmintic, which is used to treat tapeworms among the local populations. St. John's Wort is used to combat depression. A 2006 study estimated the value of the medicinal plants industry to be approximately two billion Ethiopian birr annually, some 8% of Ethiopia's Federal budget at the time (FAO, 2009).

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter outlines the research design for the study. It includes the description of the survey population, the method of the data collection, sampling techniques, types of data gathering instruments, methods of data analysis and the statistical methods that will be employed to analyze the data.

3.1. Research design

This study employed mixed approach means both qualitative and quantitative approaches. This was mainly to support survey data with interview information quantitative approach was used to enumerate activities, attractions and economic impacts of tourist while qualitative approach was employed to investigate the social impacts. Cross sectional survey, design was used to collect and analyze data within specified time.

3.2 Study Area

The Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) is a protected area of approximately 2,200 km² and is located 400 km southeast of Addis Ababa in Oromia National Regional State in southeastern Ethiopia. The park area is encompassed within geographical coordinates of 6°29' – 7°10'N and 39°28' – 39°57'E.

The park will be nominated to the World Heritage Tentative List in 2009. The boundary of the BMNP lies within five woredas (districts): Adaba (west), Dinsho (north), Goba (northeast), Delo-Mena-Angetu and Harena-Buluk (southeast). The park area is encompassed within geographical coordinates of 6°29' – 7°10'N and 39°28' – 39°57'E (Anteneh B, 2009).

The Bale Mountains (also known as the Urgoma Mountains), which covers 2,200 square kilometers of these mountains. The main attractions of the park are the wild alpine scenery, and the relative ease with which visitors can see unique birds and mammals. The Bale Mountains are home to many of Ethiopia's endemic animals, notably the Ethiopian wolf (*Canis simensis*), found on the Sanetti Plateau. The park also contains the Haremma Forest, situated to the south of the

mountains, which is a largely unexplored area thought to contain many undiscovered species of reptile as well as lions, leopards and various types of antelope. Besides wildlife, the National Park offers trekking opportunities from the park headquarters at Dinsho.

3.3. Source of Data

For the sake of getting reliable data the primary and secondary data sources have been employed in this study. For the primary data, the data have been collected from bale residents and garden of the park due to this people knowledgeable economic and social role and activity of Bale mountain national tourism. As secondary source of data the researcher would be analyzed literatures of different authors to supplement the study.

3.4. Sampling Technique

The sample for study included residents in selected regions of bale who have been at least six month live in the study area. Non -probability sampling purposive sampling was used. Accordingly 50 respondents and two gardens were selected.

Due to the study is purposive sampling technique, this approach usually for the sampling problem with a specific plan in mind to select 50 respondents from the community and 2 gardens to ensure appropriate use and to minimize the chance of getting garden due to small sample size. Because the researcher use purposive sampling technique is to get reliable information for the target study from concerned body, which have enough information for the study. This may explain the high response rate because respondents are more willing to answer when the surveyors ask them face to face. So, the study had used non-probability technique by using purposive sampling methods by researcher judgment to select 52 sample sizes for the study.

3.5. Data source

Primary and secondary data sources had been used to solicit information. Primary data source were respondents of the study and secondary data source was published and other documents speak about Bale national park.

5.6. Data collection methods and instruments

The study used survey and interview to gather data from sample respondents.

3.6.1. Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was closed-ended form and open ended form prepared to get pertinent data from respondents.

3.6.1. Interview

Interview allowed evaluator to probe for more details and ensure that participants provide actual feeling and idea about tourism social and cultural impacts.

3.7. Data Collection Procedure

The questionnaire was best ampmed with sequential numbers. Several measures have been employed in an effort to increase response rate. Then, the questioners filled by the respondent were collected by researcher and research investigator analyzed it.

3.8. Methods of Data Analyze and Presentation

Quantitative data for instance questionnaires have been analyzed through percentage, table and frequency and qualitative data of the study was analyzed through discussion and narration of the respondent's response.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To assess socio economic impact of the tourism, questionnaire was administered to local community of bale national mountain park and the raw data obtained from the respondents was presented, analyzed and interpreted below.

4.1. Questionnaire result

Table 4.1.: Respondents personal profile

Ser.No	Respondents personal profile		Responses	
			Frequency	Percent
1.	Sex	Male	43	82.68
		Female	9	17.31
	Total		52	100
2.	Age	<18	2	3.85
		19-29	14	26.92
		30-60	30	57.69
		>60	6	11.54
	Total		52	100
3.	Household size	2 individuals	2	3.85
		3-7	37	71.15
		>7	9	17.31
		Others	4	7.69
	Total		52	100
4.	Education status	Illiterate	17	32.69
		Read and write only	4	7.69
		Elementary (1-4)	13	25
		Elementary (5-8)	6	11.54
		High school (9-10)	9	17.31
		Preparatory	1	1.92
	Above preparatory	2	3.85	
Total		52	100	
5.	Religious affiliation	Muslim	38	73.07
		Orthodox	9	17.31
		Protestant	3	3.77
		Catholic	0	0
	Others	1	1.92	
Total		52	100	
6.	Marital status	Married	41	78.84
		Single	1	1.92
		Widowed	2	3.85
		Separated	3	5.77
	Divorced	5	9.61	
Total		52	100	

Source: survey, 2017

From table 4.1 that reveals information about personal profile, large, 43(82.68%) of them are male respondents were as the rest 9 (17.31) were female. Regarding the respondents age , large number 30 (57.69 %) are between the age of 30-60 whereas the few 2(3.85%) of respondent were < 18 years of age . The rest 14 (26.92%) and 6(11.54%) are at 19-29 and > 60 age interval respectively.

Of total 52respondents, 37(71.15%) of the participants have 3-7 family size. 9(17.31%) ,4(7.69%),and 2(3.85%) are respondent whose family members are >7 , others – who have no family members who are single and who are two individuals respectively.

Table 4.1 also indicates large number 17(32.69 %) were literate where as very few , 1 (1.92 %) , 6 (11.54%) and 4 (7.69%) are learnt up to elementary (1.4) , high school (9.10) , elementary (5-8) and read and write only respectively .

Respondents religions afflation, large members, 38 (73.07%) and 9(17.31 %) were from Muslim and orthodox religion followers. The rest very few 3(3.77 %) and 1 (1.92 %) were from protestant and other religious followers. Besides as the table shows none of the respondents were from catholic religion.

Look up on marital status of respondents most of the respondents 41 (78.84%) were married whereas least number of individual 1(1.92%) is single. The rest 5 (9.61 %) , 3(5.77 %) and 2 (3.85 %) were divorced , Separated and widowed respectively

Table 4.2: respondents' socio-economic and demographic characteristics

Ser. No	Respondents over all information	Responses		
		Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
7.	Number of educated family members	No one	5	9.61
		2-3 individuals	17	32.69
		>3 individuals	23	44.23
		All family members	0	0
		Others	7	13.46
Total			52	100
8.	Time duration of residence in the area	>=2 years	0	0
		2-10yrs	9	17.3
		>10 years	41	78.84
		Others	2	3.85
Total			52	100
9.	Home distance from	Nearby	46	88.46
		Little distance	3	5.77
		Far away	3	5.77
Total			52	100
10.	Birth place	Here	46	88.46
		Other place	6	11.54
Total			52	100
11.	Source of income	Crop farming	3	5.77
		Animal rearing	0	0
		Crop farming and animal rearing	41	78.84
		Employed	5	9.61
		Others	2	3.85
Total			52	100
12.	Do you think that your income is sufficient to support your livelihood?	Yes	9	17.3
		No	43	82.69
	Total			52

Source:Raw data collected from respondents

As table 4.2 indicates non – of the respondents have all educated family members and 5(9.61 %) of them has no one who educated at all. Most of the participants 23 (44.23%) and 17 (32.69 %) of them has no one who educated at all.

responded 73 and 2-3 individuals who are educated from family members. The rest 7 (13.46%) said others which means they start to attend youth focused basic education.

Concerning respondents duration of residence in the area, 41 (78.84 %) of the suggested the dwell in the area for more than 10 years of age where as the rest 9 (17.3 %) and 2 (3.85 %) respond 2-10 years and others (not permanently settled in the area) respectively.

As table 4.2 indicates, 46 (88.46%) of respondents home distance is nearby foreclose to the BNP where as 3 (5.77 %) and 3 (5.77 %) gave their response at tilt distance and far away from BNP.

Table 2 also indicate 46 (88.46 %) of total respondents birth place is around BNP where as the rest only 6 (11.54%) were born at other place and those who born at other place were came to the area for seeking for job and by marriage .

As the table indicates most 41 (78.84%) respondent's source of income is based on crop farming and animal rearing. The rest 5 (9.67%) 3 (5.77) and 2 (3.85 %) are baseline employed, crop production, and others (daily labour income) respectively.

From the table, most 43 (82.84%) respondents suggested that their income is not sufficient an adequate amount to support their livelihood. But the rest 9 (17.3%) only give their response their income is sufficient to support their livelihood.

Table4.3: shows Bale national park Tourism attraction and activities

Ser. No	Tourism attraction and activities	Respondents response		
		Alternative	Frequency	Percent
1	What do you think are the major tourism attractions around Bale national park?	Fauna& flora	44	84.61
		Natural resource	71	13.46
		Water spring	1	1.92
		Other	0	0
		Total	52	100
2	How do you describe the number of tourist flow to your area	Very High	35	67.31
		High	17	32.69
		Few	0	0
		Very flow	0	0
		Total	52	100
3	Who visit bale national park most of the time?	Foreign	23	44.23
		Domestic	29	55.77
		Total	52	100
4	Where do tourists visit more?	In park	50	96.15
		Community nearby Park	2	3.85
		Others	0	0
		Total	52	100
5	Are there cultural materials that tourist visit?	Yes	21	40.38
		No	31	59.61
		Total	52	100
6	At what season do tourists flow to Bale National Park?	Winter	37	71.15
		Sumner	10	19.23
		Spring	23	44.23
		Autumn	28	53.84
		Total	52	
7	Are tourists interacting with local community?	Yes	49	94.23
		No	3	5.77
		Total	52	100
8	Do you form interaction with tourists?	Yes	41	78.84
		No	11	21.15
		Total	52	100

Source: Raw data collected from respondents

As table 4.3 indicates, large number of respondents about 44(84,6%)of respondents suggested fauna and flora are major tourism attractions where as the rest 7(13.4%) and 1(1.92%) insinuate natural resources and water spring as a source of tourism attractions respectively.

As researcher observation and respondents interview result corroborate, Bale Mountains Park is home of endemism and a critically important area for a number of threatened Ethiopian species. The park 5 mammals' endemic to the Bale Mountains and 20 other mammals endemic to the Ethiopian Highlands including Ethiopian red wolf. Additionally, the park holds 26% of Ethiopia's endemic species including one primate, one bovid, one hare, eight species of rodent, and the entire global population of the Big-headed moderate. There are also several rare and endemic amphibians, and there are also 12 Ethiopian endemic amphibians and 4 Ethiopian endemic reptiles living in BMNP, with 2 reptiles found only in the park. As observation from the manual of the park shows one third of 47 mammals that live in BMNP are rodent community. These interviewees suggested that large number of tourist come to Bale national park visits flora and fauna in the park as main tourist attraction.

Besides interviewee respondents gave their response that Bale Mountains National Park is home to 1,321 species of flowering plants, 163 of which are endemic to Ethiopia (12%), and 23 to Bale alone (14% of Ethiopia's endemic plants). The forests of the Bale Mountains are important for genetic stocks of wild forest coffee Coffee Arabica and for medicinal plants in Ethiopia. Three medicinal plant hotspots have been identified are also found in the park.

At the same time data collected from these respondents also illustrate that, 35(67.31%) of them said very high tourists flow to the Bale national park whereas the rest 17(32.69%) gave their response high. No respondents responded few number of tourists flow to Bale national park.

Regarding tourists visit bale national park, great number 29(55.77%) of respondents suggested, tourists who visit bale national park are domestic where as the rest 23(44.23%) gave their response these tourists come from foreign.

As table 4.3 indicates, very large number of respondents about 50(96.15%) suggested that tourists visit in the park where as very few individual 2(3.85%) tourists come to bale national park visits community nearby park.

Of total 52 respondents, 31 (59.61) there are no cultural materials that tourist visit where as the rest 21 (40.38%) say there are cultural materials and these materials are cultural foods, and dressing.

As respondents response show, 37 (71.15%), 28 (53.84%) respondent provided their suggestion that tourists visit bale national park during winter and autumn respectively where as few of them 23 (44-23) and 10 (19.23%) suggested spring in summer respectively and this is due rainy condition. Response obtained from interviewee also reflect that when comparing number of tourist flow to bale national park by four seasons, increased number of visitors visit during the winter and autumn and this is because of the rest two seasons are rainy and sludge, is not conducive for transportation and visiting they said.

As these respondents response illustrate 49 (94.23%) suggest tourists interact with the local community and of these respondents, 41(78.84%) said they form interaction with tourists. Interviewee data reveal that as tourists contact with local community for while they want to buy goods and services, when they seek to arrival place, and when they want to be further familiar with environment, demographic nature of the area and boundary location and so forth.

Economic impact of tourism

According to interview, Tourism economic development is another agenda that seek great attention. Concerning tourism economic development, respondents said that local community got varies job opportunities in making oneself self-employee, and in opening job opportunities for others. They said not only this but also tourism made a payment in bringing rapid construction of basic developmental infrastructure such as road, pure water, electricity and also in reducing unemployment rate.

Table 4.4.: Illustrates economic aspects of Bale national park tourism

Ser. No	Questions regarding economic aspects of tourism	Respondent response		
		Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
1	Is there any number of your house hold working in tourism service delivery?	Yes	12	23.07
		No	40	76.92
		Total	52	100
2	Do you engage in tourism activities ?	Yes	8	15.38
		No	44	84.62
		Total	52	100
3	If you angage in tourism activates, what are your activates	Transportation service	4	7.69
		Selling locally produced good	2	3.85
		Teaching oral stories	0	0
		Gardens	2	385
		Other	0	0
		Total	8	15.38
4	Do you get any income from tourism activity	Yes	8	15.38
		No	44	46.61
		Total	52	100
5	In your area do you think tourism sector open job opportunity	Yes	40	76.92
		No	12	23.07
		Total	52	100
6	Do youthink the arrival of tourist cause inflation on the local market?	Yes	47	90.38
		No	5	9.61
		Total	52	100
7	Do you think tourism flow improve the economic situation of people in your area ?	Yes	43	82.69
		No	9	17.31
		Total	52	100
8	Do you think tourism activity contribute to road development in your area	Yes	51	98.1
		No	1	1.9
		Total	52	100

Source: Raw data collected from respondents

From table 4.4 that illustrate economic aspect of bale national park tourism, 40 (76.92%) of total respondents family member do not serve in tourism service delivery. This means that large numbers of respondents were not involved in tourism activities that directly help them to get income. As these respondents provide their suggestion, in fact tourism promotes and activates economic and economic situation of the local community. Besides to economic contribution even it lends a hand in changing young adolescents' attitude toward being hard work.

Regarding respondent's involvement in tourism activities, 44 (84.62 %) says they do not engage in tourism activities. But there rest 8 (15.38%) of respondents suggest they engaged in tourism activities such as transportation 4 (7.69 %) selling locally produced goods 2 (3.85) and gardeners 2(3.85%) .

As these respondents gave their response, respondent who say tourism open job opportunity in the area 40 (76.92%) and yet 44 (84.61) of these participants suggest they do not get income from tourism activities whereas 8 (15.38%) of them get income directly or indirectly from tourism activities.

Besides , regarding tourism economic contribution , about 51 (98.1%), 43 (82.69) and 47 (90.38%) suggested tourism contributed to road development , improve economic situation of the community and causes inflation of local market respectively .

As respondents suggested, since large number of tourists flow to visit bale national park, so as to keep it up the increased number of respondents, road, stretching pump of pure water, electricity and other basic facility contribute to the growth and development of local community. In line with the development of such basic infrastructures, local community use varies job opportunities in making oneself self-employee, and in opening job opportunities for others.

In increasing ones income level Bale national park area dwellers produce and present different goods and services that tourists can use. The activities of the local community can be seen in the form of service giving activities such as transportation service, hotel and restaurant, sanitation and bathing, and some other activities by small and medium micro enterprises

Table 4.5: Socio cultural aspects of tourism

Ser. No	Questions regarding socio cultural aspects of tourism	Respondent response		
		Alternatives	Frequency	Percent
1	Do you think tourists respect the culture of the local community ?	Yes	30	57.69
		No	22	42.31
		Total	52	100
2	Have you ever recognized tourists harass local people ?	Yes	7	13.46
		No	45	86.53
		Total	52	100
3	Have you ever seen tourists wearing deviant style?	Yes	10	19.23
		No	42	80.77
		Total	52	100
4	Which one of the following is the major social impact of tourisms?	Contribution to protect traditional values	23	44.23
		Shoring experience between tourist and host	0	0
		Learning long wage	1	1.92
		Priming the local community	1	1.92
		Total	25	48.07
5	Do you think tourism has negative consequence ion the social fabrics of the community	Yes	36	69.23
		No	16	30.76
		Total	52	100
6	If yes what are the negative social consequence of tourism ?	Criminality	2	5.55
		Drugaddicts	17	47.22
		Prostitution	13	36.11
		Degrading surplice	0	0
		Tourist host disputes	0	0
		Changing the local way of life	2	5.55
		Locals feet inferiors	2	5.55
		Others	0	0
		Total	36	100
7	Do you think that increase in number of tourist affects the ways of life of the community?	Yes	48	92.3
		No	4	7.69
		Total	52	100

Source: Raw data collected from respondents

As table 4 that shows about socio-cultural role and impact of tourism reveal, of total 52 respondents, 30(57.69%) suggested that tourists respect the culture of local community where as the rest 22 (42.31 %) said do not respect the cultural of local community of total respondents large number 45 (86.53 %) and 42 (80-77%) respond tourists do not insult local community and wear deviant wearing respectively.

Besides 23 (44.33%) of respondents suggested that contribution to protect traditional values is the major social impact of tourism. The next large number of individuals 17 (32.69 %) and 10 (19.23 %) gave their response other and inculcating culture of leisure for the local community where as the rest 2 (3.84 %) said learning long wage and priming the local community

Concerning the negative consequence of the tourism, 36 (69.23%) suggested tourism has negative consequence on social fabric of 36 (69.23%). Those who suggest tourism has negative consequence, Large number 17(47.22%) and 13(36.11 %) of individuals said criminality and prostitution respectively. whereas the rest 2 (5.55 %) and 2 (5.55 %) gave their response saying changing the local way of life and local communities feel said increase in number of tourist affects the ways of life of the community where as the rest 4 (7.69 %) said increase in number of tourists do not affects the ways of life of the community. Of the respondents who suggested criminality as tourism as negative consequence on social fabric, most of them says that tourists come to Bale National Park sometimes commit crimes such as violating the rule and regulation of the park, not being obeyed and ordered for gardens. They are also attempting to cut and catch some species of flora and fauna, and attempting to enter Bale National Park compound by holding some unnecessary and unlawful armory were among the few crimes.

Besides, as respondents and interviewee gave their suggestion, tourists come to the area intake different kinds of drug that are usual and unusual in local area. Whenever they use especially unusual drugs, local youth assimilate and submit themselves to take that drug which gradually affect some other intertwine socio-cultural and socio economic aspects of adolescents and local community.

According to interview data from gardeners, regarding the social consequence of tourism, interviewee gave their suggestion said tourists come to the area intake different kinds of drug

that are usual and unusual in local area. Whenever they use especially unusual drugs, local youth assimilate and submit themselves to take that drug which gradually affect some other intertwine socio-cultural and socio economic aspects of adolescents and local community.

So as to investigate the social impacts of tourism on socio cultural and socio economic impact of the local community two respondents were interviewed. Result from gardens interview reveals that tourism has impact on socio economic aspects of the community.

Besides interviewee respondents gave their response that Bale Mountains National Park is home to species of flowering plants. Forests of the Bale Mountains are important for genetic stocks of wild forest coffee Coffee Arabica and for medicinal plants in Ethiopia. Three medicinal plant hotspots have been identified are also found in the park and the visitation take place in winter and autumn season and these tourists interact with local community.

Finally, interviewees recommended that since large number of tourists flow to visit Bale National Park, so as to keep it up the increased number of respondents, road, stretching pump of pure water, electricity and other basic facilities and infrastructures need to be stretched to the extreme so as to bring sustainable tourism development. Besides, other source of are needed to built and cultural and indigenou heritages need to brought to the eyes of tourists.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. FINDING, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Finding and Discussion

The study conducted by Schell L, 2004 shows that the Bale Mountains ecosystem and its associated diversity of habitats are an internationally recognized center for endemism and biodiversity, with a quarter of mammals and 6% of birds in the area being Ethiopian endemics and also there are also a number of rare endemic amphibians. The area contains the entire global population of the Giant Mole rat (*Tachyoryctes macrocephalus*), the largest global populations of endangered Ethiopian Wolves (*Canis simensis*) and Mountain Nyala (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*) and harbor 40% of the 1000 known species of medicinal plants in Ethiopia, and the largest remaining natural stand of wild coffee genetic stock. Half the park is mountain forest, including both cloud forest and moist tropical forest - the second largest in Ethiopia and the origin of Ethiopian wild coffee. Similar to that study, this research also confirms that fauna and flora are basic tourist attraction and tourism activities.

Similar research conducted by (AKT, 2011) that state tourism offers employment opportunities in both nationally and for local communities, data collected from local community dwelling around Bale National Park regarding socio-political impact of tourism signify that tourism has both negative and positive impact on socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects of one country. Tourism activates economic growth and development and it opens job opportunities for unemployed and underemployed. Besides, regarding tourism economic contribution, 51 (98.1%) participants gave their responses as tourism has a role in individual economic improvement and road and other developmental infrastructure such as transportation, communication and rail network that have a say in sustainable economic and socio-cultural interaction and development.

Like study conducted by Pfister (2008), that state tourism not only has an economic impact but also touches their personal lifestyles, traditions, and cultures as well as livelihood of local residents, this study also discloses that tourism has negative consequences on social fabric and it forms criminality, prostitution, change the local way of life.

Local residents' informal interactions with tourists play a large role in making the tourists' experience a positive or a negative one, i.e. whether the tourists feel welcome, safe, and comfortable. Local landowners also play a crucial role in the ecological health of the area, especially in buffer zones of core protected areas, near beaches, around river mouths, etc. And, of course, coastal communities themselves will be enormously affected by tourism. Their homes, towns, families and lives will be changed if tourism becomes a major part of their area. To make the tourist-resident interaction mutually beneficial one, and to make sustainable tourism a success, it is of paramount importance to understand the benefits and threats of tourism for local communities (Alers, 2007).

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, researcher draw conclusion that fauna and flora are prominent tourism attraction in Bale national park and other cultural materials that are locally and indigenously seen as cultural heritages should be explored and restored.

Although tourism has negative like market inflation it has also positive economic impact on local community. Thus, it has contribution in promoting individuals economic level and infrastructural development of the area.

Tourism has both negative and positive socio cultural impact especially on local community and these are negative misbehavior of tourists pointed out are in the form of criminality, prostitution and to a minimum extent devaluating local community standard of life.

Generally, tourism has both negative and positive impact on socio economic aspects of the local communities.

5.3. Recommendation

Based on the result that was obtained from respondents or local community of Bale National Park, the specified recommendation have forwarded for pertinent bodies.

Bale national park administration bodies regional and zonal culture and tourism bureau: should work more to increase tourism attraction activities in addition to fauna and flora.

Wereda administration, culture and tourism office, small and micro enterprise: should work together and collaboratively in order to open job opportunities for adolescents and other jobless local communities.

Wereda culture and tourism office: should seek for explore restore and present other locally and culturally known heritage and tourism attraction materials.

Local community: should preserve their norms, customs values, and they do not allow assimilating themselves to other deviant cultural values.

Tourists: should be aware that engaging in socially deviant behaviors such as criminality prostitution and other misbehaviors affect the meaning, purpose, assumption and central message of tourism and violate socialmoral norms and values

Sociologist, anthropologist, social workers psychologist, researcher and other pertinent experts: should make society aware on tourist's internal and external characteristics that directly or indirectly negatively impact the socio cultural aspects of the local community.

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Annex –I English language questionnaire

I. Socio-economic profile of respondents

1. Sex B. male 2. Female
 2. Age _____
 3. Household size _____
 4. Educational status: - 1. Not literate
 2. Only read and write
 3. Primary cycle elementary school (1-4)
 4. Secondary cycle elementary (5.8)
 5. High school (9-10)
 6. Preparatory
 7. Above
 5. Religious affiliation of respondent
 1. Muslim
 2. Orthodox Christian
 3. Protestant
 4. Catholic
 6. Marital status: - 1. Married
 2. Never married
 3. Widowed
 4. Separated
 5. Divorced
 7. How many members of your household are literate _____
 8. For how long did you live in this area? _____
 9. How far is your home from bale national park? _____
 10. Where is your birth place: 1 have in bale u’f you come from other area, why did you come
-

What is the main source of living of living for your household?

- Crop farming
- Live stock raising
- Both crop farming and live stock raising
- Labor employment
- Remittance
- Other _____

✚ Do you think your current means of living is adequate to support your livelihood?

Yes No.

II. Tourism attractions and activities

1. What do you think are the major tourism attractions around bale national park?

1. Fauna and flora
2. Natural scene
3. Water streams

2. How do you describe the number of tourist flow to your area?

- Very high
- High
- Low
- Very low

3. Who visit bale national park most of the time?

- Domestic tourists
- Foreign tourists

4. Where do tourists visit most frequently?

- Within the park
- Community near by the
- Other _____

5. Are there any cultural materials that tourists visit? Yes No

6. If yes what are these cultural elements?

7. When do tourists come to bale national park?

- Summer
- Winter
- Spring
- Autumn

8. Why the leason indicated above is chaoosen? _____

9. Do tourists interact with the community? Yes No

10. Have you ever contacted tourists? Yes No.

III. Economic impact

1. Is there any members of your household working in tourism service deliver?

Yes No

2. In your area do you think tourism sector open a jop opportunity? Yes No

3. If yes what are these economic activities? Yes No

4. Do you engage in tourism activities? Yes No

5. If yes what are your services?

- Providing transportation
- Selling locally produced goods
- Telling oral histories
- Protecting park
- Gardneks
- Other _____

6. Do you get any income for truism activity? yes No.

7. Do you think the arrival of tourist cause inflation on the local? Market?

Yes No.

8. If your answer is yes how tourist arrival cause inflation?

9. Do you think tourism flow improve the economic situation of people in your area?

Yes No.

10. Do you think tourism activity, contribute to road development in your area?

Yes No.

11. What do you think is a positive impact of tourism activity related to bale national park to your livelihood?

12. The negative consequences _____

IV. Socio – cultural impacts

1. Do you think tourists respect the culture of the local community

Yes No

2. Have you ever recognized tourists insulting local people?

Yes NO.

3. Have you ever seen tourists wearing deviant style? Yes No

4. Which one of the following is the major social impact of tourisms?

- Contribution to protect traditional values
- Sharing experience between tourist ad host
- Learning long wage
- As priming the local community
- In culcate the culture of leisure for the local community
- Other _____

5. Do you think tourism has anegative consequences? On the social fabrics of the community? Yes No

6. If yes what are the negative social consequence of truism?

- a. Criminality
- b. Drug addiction
- c. Prostitution
- d. Degrading sacred places
- e. Tourist host disputes
- f. Changing the local way of life
- g. Locals feel inferiors

- h. Other _____
7. Do you think increase in the number of tourist affects the way of life of the community?
Yes No.
8. If your answer is yes? How

9. What is the effect of tourism on the cultural values of the community long around bale national park?

Key informant interview woreda culture and tourism

- Position _____
- Age
- Level of education
- How many tourists come to visit bale national park a year?
- What are the attractions in bale national park?
- What are the activities around bale national park that attract tourists?
- What are the economic roles of park tourism? Positive negative
- What are the social consequences of park tourism? Positive negative
- What is need to be done to maximize the benefit of tourism in your locality?

Annex –I Afan Oromo language questionnaire