



**Wolkite University**  
*We Strive for Wisdom!*

**College of Agriculture and Natural Resource**

**Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management**

**Economic Significance of Tourism Activity in Gibe Sheleko National Park,  
Southern Ethiopia**

Senior Research

Submitted to Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, College of  
Agriculture and Natural Resource Wolkite University for the Partial Fulfillment  
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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS and ABBRIVATION**

**GSNP** .....Gibe Sheleko National Park

**FGD** ..... Focus Group Discussion

**SNNPRS** .....South Nations Nationalities People Regional State

**UNESCO**.....United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNWTO** .....United Nation World Tourism Organization

**WTO** .....World Tourism Organization

**UN**..... United Nation

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted to assess economic significance of tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park in February to June 2019. The study also used both primary and secondary source of data in order to gather information from the subject. The primary data were collected by means of face to face Questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion, Interview, Field Observation and Secondary Sources were also collected from text book, internet, website, and newspaper. For the purpose of this study, purposive sample techniques were employed to select the respondents and fill the questionnaires and interview of the key informant. The 99 total respondents were also taken from the national park. The study was analyzed the paper by using descriptive data analysis. In view of tourism as economic activity the paper indicates its contribution for the economic significance of the area. Such as: - income generation, employment creation, investment and development. The negative impacts which affect the national park were deforestation, overcrowding, environmental hazard and instability. Hence, the findings of the study revealed that the economic significance of tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park was sell local product, selling food and beverage from the service of hotel and gaining money from hires of bed rooms. The study also recommended some possible solution in order to improve the contribution of tourism in the area.*

**Key words: - Tourism, Gibe Sheleko National Park**

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1. Background**

Tourism is one of the largest, fastest growing and dynamic economic sectors attracting external economic activities (creaco and querini, 2003) and (Chris Cooper, 1990). Many developing countries and regions have managed to grow their economies with increased economic participation through the development of tourism. Tourism is seen as a regional development tool to assist in the creation of new local economic activities.

According to world tourism organization (WTO, 1999), globally, and especially in developing countries, tourism is seen as a significant tool to promote economic development, and to alleviate poverty as an alternative to other traditional economic sectors such as industrialization (WTO, 2002).

Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomena arising from the travel and stay of strangers provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity. Tourism can be a major tool for economic development but, if not properly planned it can have destructive effects on biodiversity and pristine environments, and can result in the misuse of natural resources such as freshwater, forests and marine life. At a number of sites tourism development has resulted in serious water shortage affecting both local communities and industry, forests have been depleted and coral reefs have been damaged (Pascal, 2004).

In Ethiopia, tourism has economic, social, cultural, political and environmental benefits. Tourism, if it is made sustainable, has the potential to enhance the conservation of natural, historical and cultural resources, improve the livelihoods of local communities and enhance national development. Ecotourism, a recent but widely hailed tourism alternative, has high potential to be an instrument for rural economic development and environmental conservation. Role tourism plays in poverty reduction and natural resource management (UNESCO, 2007).

Ethiopia is a land of rich in culture and tradition, extensive historic sites wonders and splendors, stunning, landscapes and fascinating attractions was surprise any visitor. Unique country has much to peals and test historic culture, natural, and tourism and so on. It is land of

unique atmosphere of grandeur. Gibe Sheleko national park supports different potential resources such as, mammal's species, bird species, reptiles, and plant species

Ethiopia has a long way to go to benefit from tourism. For instance, according to (WTO (2002), the share of Ethiopia from tourism sector was just less than a miniscule. A total of 156,327 international tourists visited Ethiopia and accounted for 77 million USD in revenue, with 5% growth rate compared to 2001. In 2005, international tourist visiting Ethiopia showed considerable growth although not up to expectations. The projected international tourist arrival was 227,398; while income generated from these tourists" amounted 135 million USD. Onto the present, Ethiopia's share from the international tourist's income is very petite. In 2008, Ethiopia received only about 157 million USD. That amounts to less than two tenths of the 2008 total international tourist arrivals world-wide. But, in the last three consecutive years, tourists" arrival is growing at an average rate of 7% per year (Ethiopian Tourism Commission). According to (UNWTO, 2005), tourism is an activity of human beings moving and staying in places outside their permanent residence and environment for recreation, business and trade purposes. Now a day, tourism is increasingly becoming an important economic sector in many developing countries (UNCTAD, 2007).

The industries were one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings and the most viable and sustainable economic development option. It contributes 11 % of the world GNP (UNWTO, 2005). This study was focus on the economic significance of tourism activity in GSNP. The initial hypothesis is that tourism development can lead to increased economic growth at the local level.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

According to (UNWTO. 2011) tourism is one of the largest rapidly growing industries in the world. The tourism sector is not adequately developed and given attention in Ethiopia as well as in Gibe Sheleko national park as compared to other economic sector over the past up to present. Economic significant of tourism activity in Gibe sheleko national park destination area has not studied and documented well. The proper utilization of tourism resource is poor due to many challenges which includes:- lack of proper marketing strategy, poor training for human resource management, poor management for tourist attraction practice, poor infrastructure around tourist destination and lack of effective conservation method. There are many studies which conducted at country level but as far as my knowledge concerned there is no study which has been conduct at GSNP regarding to economic significance of tourism for livelihood of local communities development. This triggered me to conduct the research and fill the gap.

## **1.3. Significance of the study**

This study was contributed to make a good plan on better direction for efficient utilization of resource and for economic sustainability in the National park. The study was also great significance to make available data for all people who are interested in searching information about the economic significance of tourism activity in GSNP. The study helped to improve the knowledge and understanding of the people about the contribution of tourism sector, the studies also important for officials and community leaders as a guide to develop and implement tourism business. In general, the study has a role in policy implementation to mobilize local tourism resource and improve the economy for the well- being of the people and it can also serve as an input for the study who will be like to be conducted a further on contribution of tourism for economic development.

## **1.4. Objective of the study**

### **1.4.1. General objective**

The general objective of the study was to assess the economic significant of tourism activity in gibe Sheleko national park.

#### **1.4.2. Specific objective**

- ✓ To identify major income generating tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park
- ✓ To estimate economic significance of tourism activities in the livelihood of nearby local communities
- ✓ To describe the negative impacts of tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park

#### **1.5. Research questions**

- ❖ What are the major income generating tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park?
- ❖ How much the local people are benefited and improved their livelihood with the income from tourism activities?
- ❖ What are the negative impacts of tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park?

#### **1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

In Ethiopia, there are many national parks, but this study was basically focused in Gibe Sheleko national park. The Scope of the study limited and focused on economic significance of tourism activity in gibe Sheleko national park Gurage zone southern, Ethiopia. This study was faced different challenges, It includes lack of enough source of information, lack of budget and full material, Lack of sufficient time to conduct the research, some respondents were not concentrate attention for the answer was the main limitation of the study.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Definition of tourism**

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure, or business purpose. The world tourism organization defined tourist as people “traveling to and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than a consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose” (Tourist-Wikipedia the free encyclopidia, 2010).

Tourism excludes home to work commuting tires, but does include travel or pleasure, derivate and official government business , employment religious, pilgrimage, education, medical treatment and so on. Leisure and business travel are the main purpose of travel (James, 2004).

### **2.2. Basic components for tourism activity development**

#### **2.2.1. Transportation**

Travel involves movement of people and this is possible only when there is some mode of transport. Connectivity is very vital for tourism development. This could be possible only if adequate transportation, infrastructure and access to destination are efficient, comfortable and inexpensive. A tourist in order to get this destination may use different mode of transport like motor car, coach , an air plane, a ship or train which enables a traveler to reach his/ her Pre - determined location ( church . 1990).

#### **2.2.2. Attraction**

The attraction place may include the holiday destination and what it offers to the tourist. The holiday destination may offer natural attraction like sunshine beauty or sporting facilities. The place with its attraction and amenity the most important as these are very basic to tourism. Only these are there the tourist was not be motivated to go particular place (TIES, 2006). However interests and test of tourist vary widely , they might choose from wide range of attraction available at various destination all over the world.

### **2.2.3. Accommodation**

It plays a central role and a basic to tourist destination, world tourism organization in its definition of tourist has stated that the tourist must spend at least one night in the destination visited to be as a tourist This presupposes availability of some kinds of accommodation. The demand for accommodation away from once home is met by a variety of facility (Bhatia, 2001).

### **2.3. Tourism activity and regional development**

Tourism has the potential to generate growth and development but it can also enhance inequalities if only the local elite benefits. A number of concepts related to regional economic development have been applied to tourism. Tourism activity development has been use as a strategy to promote regional development in both urban and rural areas. Tourism development has been constructed to act as growth people to help stimulate regional development with government initiatives and incentives. Both public and private investment is injected onto the selected area often in the form of subside facilities and infrastructure. The incentive attracts additional tourism development and their employees. Eventually economic growth in the area becomes self-sustaining and independent of tourism when a critical mass of residential pupation is attained. The industry is labor intensive and it provides entrepreneurial activities. Locations, which have spectral natural or historical attraction, can form these items in to exports by attracting tourists (Marsha and Redmond, 2009).

### **2.4. Tourism activity development and poverty alleviation**

In the walk of globalization and economic restructuring, many countries and communities are stressing to and rebuild their economics. Many government and international aid agencies have recognized the positive impacts on development in helping to reduce poverty and encourage economic and social development. Evidence has demonstrated the success as well as the failures of tourism on entire points, the social and economic development. However, careful planning, positive partnership between the private and public sector concern for social, economic and environmental impacts and a clear view of reasonable tourism are key factors that countries could as in order to that tourism strategies serve as an important development tool. There has been a growing awareness that many countries and their commissions share not achieved desired social and economic objective due to environmental degradation social disruption, unanticipated costs to local government and rising costs to residents. more seriously the poor

roles in developing countries often do not receive the benefits of tourism development. There has been increased understanding about evaluating the roles of tourism in reducing poverty in larger urban area in more complexes and requires different set of tools for analysis and management (UN, 2010).

## **2.5. Economic significance of tourism**

Tourism activities play a significant role in changing economic condition of the host societies. It is aimed to uplift the standards of livings of the host societies. The present economic condition of the host societies is below the poverty line. Tourism activities can really be a breakthrough in the host societies (UNESCO, 2007). Increasing tourism activities in case of create job opportunity and it requires employees with different skills. A rapid growth in tourism activities increases possibilities of awareness for a better education that ultimately makes locals to compete for high skilled jobs locally and regionally.

Income employment is an important benefit of tourism at all levels from local to national. In general the tourist industry offer more employment generated by tourism. These are the direct, indirect and induced employment. Direct employment is that which is generated as a result of providing goods and services directly to tourist in hotels restaurants, bars, night clubs and the like. Indirect employment consists of the position that is associated with other tourism related activities but is used by both the activities of the local resident and the tourist. Shop and food wholesalers are considered to be sources of indirect employment. Induced employment refers to people working impositions only peripherally related to tourism but generated because of it examples are construction workers, merchants and promotional such as doctors, and accountants. Once an area has become economically successful, more business men and government agencies may be influenced to the rest in tourism. This is known by economist as accelerator concept (Reiley, 2004)

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Description of the Study Area

Gibe Sheleko national park is located in south nation nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia. GSNP was established in 2009 and administered by the Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State of Ethiopia. The park is about 174 km southwest of Addis Ababa and 18 km from Wolkite, and it covers an area of 360 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located central Ethiopia in Gurage Zone, on the way Addis Ababa to Jimma main road, geographically located from 05025'N to 06015'N and 35024'E. Altitude of the area ranges from 1050 to 1835 m above sea level. The Park is found between three districts namely Cheha, Abeshigie and Enemorenaener bordered Gibe river in the west (Alemneh, 2015).

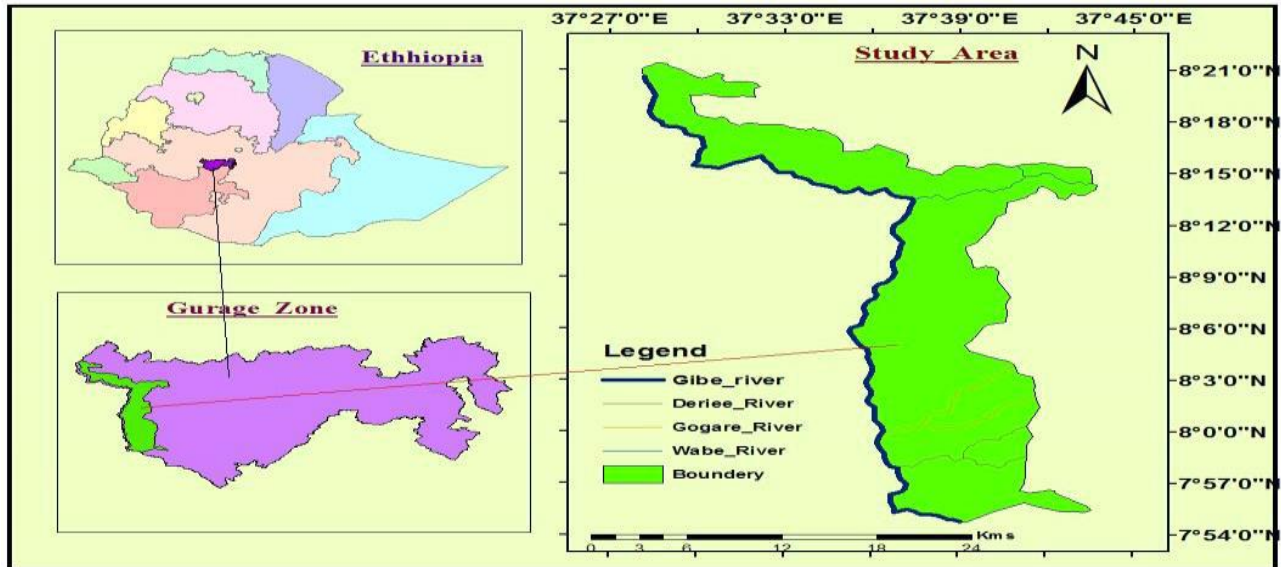


Figure 1; Map of Gibe sheleko national park (Source: Belete, *et al.*, 2016)

The annual rainfall is high and reliable, averagely 1100 mm/year with low inter-annual variation and the temperature ranges from 7.5–25°C. The rainfall in the Area Is Bimodal (i.e. Having Two Rainy Seasons). It Covers 360 km<sup>2</sup>, And Characterized by Heterogeneous Landscape, Flora, Fauna and Habitat Types and It Dissected by Deep Gorges of the Gilgel Gibe and Wabe Rivers (Annual Report, 2017). There Are Different Wildlife Species Found In GSNP. The Most Common Wildlife Are Mammals Like, Hyena (*Curucta Corcuta*), Monkey (*Anubis Baboon*), Common Jackal, Squirrels, Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus Amplifies*), Leopard *Pantera Pardons*) and Lion (*Pantera Leo*) etc. Reptiles Like Lizard, Snake, Chameleon, And Different

Bird Species Like Francolin, Jegra, Dove, *Wattled Ibis* etc, are found in the National Park (Gibe Sheleko National Park office, 2019).

### 3.2. Sampling techniques and sample size

For the purpose of this study, purposive sample techniques were employed to select the respondents and fill the questionnaires and interview of the key informant. Purposively, three kebeles was selected namely; Fite jeju, Gibe yabere, and Borer based on the presence of high economic significance of tourism activities'. Those three kebeles have 11400 populations. 99 respondents were takes as representatives which encompasses elder of village, female association, local youth, and local leaders from each three kebeles. The selected number was thought to be adequate to provide sufficient information and also to minimize unnecessary repetition of information, because the community has homogenous having the same socio economic activity, culture, language, way of life and so, on.

The sampling size of the study was determined based on formula adapted from Yamane (1967) as follows

$$n = N/1+N (e)^2$$

Where, n= the sample size required

N= the total population size

e = the level of precision= ±10%

Where confidence interval is 90 at p=10 (maximum variability)

$$n=11400/1+11400(0.1)^2 =99$$

Table 1. Indicate the total population and sample size determination of the study area

NO	Name of kebeles	Total population(N)	Sample size(n)
1	Gibe yabere	4200	40
2	Fite jeju	4060	30
3	Borer	3140	29

### **3.3 Source of Data**

Both primary and secondary data was used for this study. The primary data was collected using questionnaire from tourism office manager and the local community. Secondary data was collected from relevant sources such as text book, internet, website, and newspaper.

#### **3.3.1 .Questionnaires**

The study area was based on sample kebeles household cross sectional survey pre-test structure questioner organizing in logical order of presentation. Using generated qualitative and quantitative data pertaining to demographic characteristics, aspects of participation, park resource use and dependence questionnaires.

#### **3.3.2 Field Observation**

This method of data collection was used in order to identify and enumerate economic significance of tourism activity in the park. Furthermore, it was very important to get deep understanding about the conditions of the resources and used to identify the significance of tourism that encountering the study area as well as to collect real accurate data from the field.

#### **3.3.3 Focus group discussion**

Focus group discussion was also another qualitative method of data collection instrument which was used in this study. Accordingly, three focus group discussions from three selected kebeles were employed. A total of 8 to 10 participants in each focus group were participate. Discussions were triggered by the researcher to catalyze the issues for discussion and promote active group participation.

#### **3.3.4. Key informant interview**

In-depth key informant interviews were conducted with selected informants who were depending on park resources. These included eight male local people (three from each kebeles, another eight females from local people representing each kebeles, from park management. Moreover, in-depth interviews were also conduct with local government official within selecting kebeles.

### **3.4. Data Analysis**

The collected data was analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics. Those quantitative data was presented using tables, graphs, and percentage.

## 4. RESULT

### 4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Of the total respondents, 69.7% were males while the rest 30.3% were female households. The age range of the respondents was from 20 to above 60 years. 30.3% of the respondents were in a range from 20 to 30 years old, and 40.4% of them were from 31 to 40 years, 10.1% of them was from 41-50, 14.1% of them was from 51-60 and The rest 5.1% were >60 years old. 35.3% of the respondents were single and 65.7% of the respondents were married based on their marital status. Regarding the educational status of the respondents, 30.3%, 20.2%, 40.4%, 9.1% of them were illiterate, elementary, high school, degree and above respectively (Table 2).

Table: 2 General Characteristics of the Respondents

Demographic character	Category	No of respondents	Percent
Sex	Male	69	69.7
	Female	30	30.3
	Total	99	100
Age	20-30	30	30.3
	31-40	40	40.4
	41-50	10	10.1
	51-60	14	14.1
	>60	5	5.1
	Total	99	100
Education background	Illiterate	30	30.3
	Elementary	20	20.2
	High school	40	40.4
	Degree and above	9	9.1
	Total	99%	100
Marital status	Single	35	35.3
	Married	64	65.7
	Total	99	100

#### 4.2. Ecotourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park

According to the table 3 from the total respondents, 55(55.5%) of the respondents reported that bird watching was the most importance source of income ,50(50.5) replied photograph, 5(5%) mountain hiking,45(45.4%) tour guiding, 20(20.2%) hunting and 42(42.4%) selling handcraft also contributed for gaining revenue from ecotourism activity. Therefore, the researcher was concluded that the highest income generating activity in gibe Sheleko national park is bird watching (55.5%).

Table: 3 Major tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park

Major activities	Frequency	Percentage
photograph	50	50.5
Bird watching	55	55.5
Mountain hiking	5	5
Tour Guiding	45	45.4
hunting	20	20.2
Selling Hand craft	42	42.4

#### 4.3. The quality and availability of different accommodation center in Gibe Sheleko

From the Figure 2, shows that 60.6%, of the respondents revealed that the quality of the availability of different accommodation center was very poor, 55.5%,of the respondents reported that the quality of accommodation was poor covers, (30.3%) good covers , (27.2%) very good accounts and who said excellent cover (18.8%). Generally, this shows that the qualities of the available accommodations in the area were very poor.

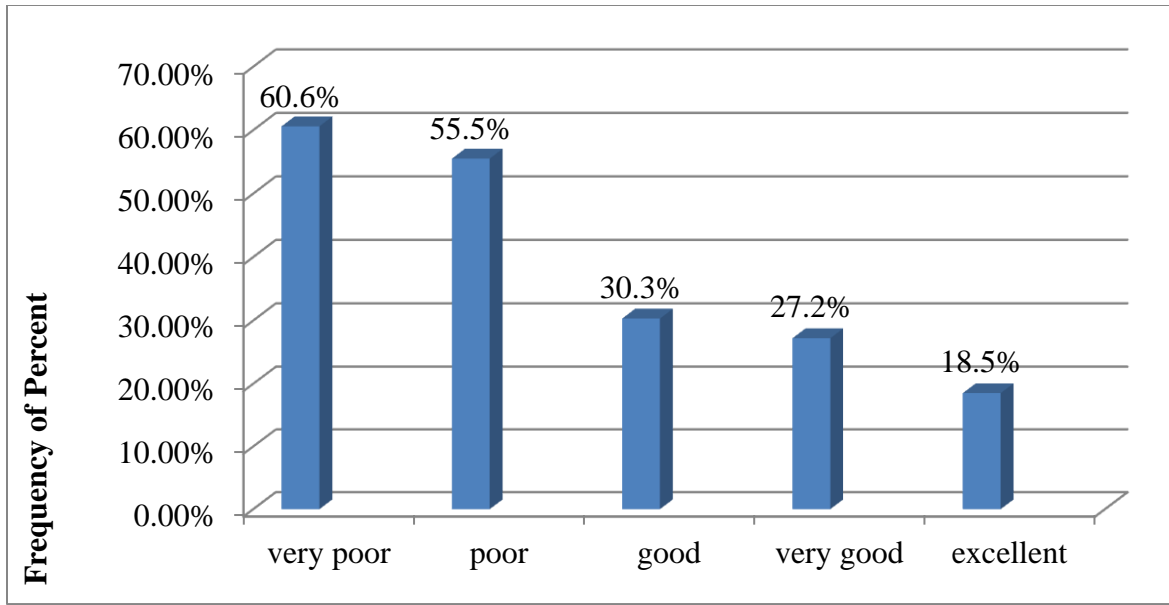


Figure: 2 the quality and availability of different accommodation center.

#### 4.4. How to increase the income generation capacity of tourism in the park

As indicated on table 4, 70.7% of the respondents revealed that tourism income can be by full filling tourist facilities and accommodation such as food, bed, water, road, electric power and clinic. 50.5% of the respondents also replied that it would be possible by expanding community based tourism through diversifying products to create good ecotourism market, and 35.3% responded by promoting newly established areas. 60.6% and 43.4% of the respondents replied by expanding tourism related infrastructure and by creating good governance like integration of local community with gov't body, respectively. Most of the respondents said that full filling of tourist facilities, respectively. (70.7%) and expanding of tourism related infrastructures (60.6%) were the major tools to increase income generation of tourism in the park.

Table 4: Tools for increase the income generation capacity of tourism in the park

Rank	No of respondents	Percentage
by full filling tourist facilities	70	70.7
By expanding community based tourism	50	50.5
By promoting newly established areas	35	35.3
By expanding tourism related infrastructures	60	60.6
By creating good governance	43	43.4

#### 4.5. The economic contribution of tourism for poverty alleviation

The Figure 3 shows that the respondents agreed on tourism contribute a lot for poverty alleviation which constituted of 66.6% were low, medium covers 45.4% and 13.1% are respondents of high, this shows that the growth of tour.

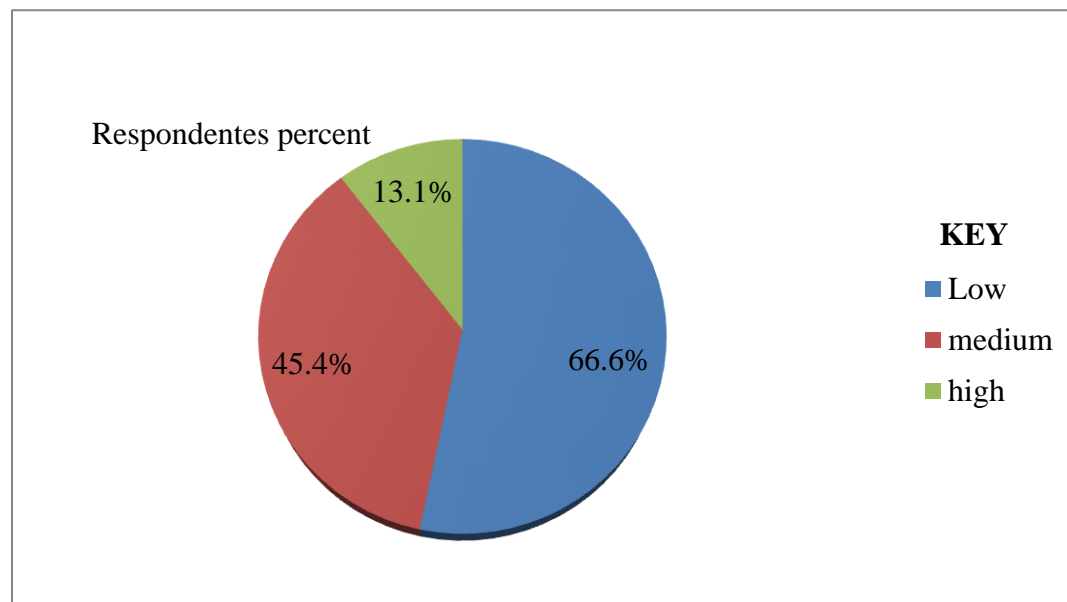


Figure 3: economic contribution of tourism for poverty alleviation

#### 4.6. The Negative Impacts of Tourism Activities in GSNP

65.6 % of the respondent replied that Agricultural Expansion is the major Negative Impacts of Tourism Activities in GSNP. Land has been cleared for crop production, Furthermore, unmanaged expansion of agricultural activities. Human settlement is increased in the national parks, as the same time agriculture expansion is also expanded so as to sustain their livelihood. In GSNP, agricultural expansion has been expanding. Land has been cleared for crop production, Furthermore, unmanaged expansion of agricultural activities. The result of present study showed that the major factors affecting of national park were agricultural expansion, and road construction.



Figure 4 Agricultural expansion and road construction

43.4 % of the respondent said that Instability is one of the challenges for tourism development in GSNP. Because tourism is highly vulnerable to international shocks like wars, sudden changes in consumer tastes, sharp economic downturns, terrorist attacks etc. .36.3% of the respondent replied that Environmental hazards also a challenge resulting from poor planning and engineering of tourist attractions and facilities, air, water, and soil contamination with pollutants and noise pollution, especially in peak tourist seasons due to improper inadequate implementation of pollution control measures, visual pollution resulting from several factors-poorly designed hotels and other tourist facilities; badly planned layout of facilities; use of large and ugly advertising signs, and obstruction of scenic views by tourism development.

58.5% of the respondent said that Deforestation affects tourism development in the study area. Removal of soil vegetal cover leading to soil erosion, flash floods, water run-off. Brings increased competition for limited resources such as water and land resulting in constant trampling-disappearance of fragile species and damage of tree roots, increased soil erosion and

damage of plant habitats, and destruction of wildlife h 23.2% of the respondent said that Overcrowding and associated impacts related to carrying capacity and absorbing capacity of the ecosystem during peak tourist seasons. Loss of amenity to remaining residents through traffic congestion and overloaded infrastructure. Additionally Loss of recreational value-health hazards to local people and tourists e.g. contaminated drinking water/seafood. Therefore the majority of the respondents were responded that the most challenges which affect the national park are agricultural expansion.

Table 5 negative impacts of Tourism Activities in GSNP

Impacts	Frequency	Percentage
Instability	43	43.4
Dependency only in tourism	45	45.4
Environmental hazards	36	36.3
Deforestation	58	58.5
Overcrowding	23	23.2
Agricultural Expansion	65	65.6

## **5. DISCUSSION**

The study area was considered the economic significance of tourism activity in GSNP. In most of Ethiopian national park the economic significance were very high, they created job opportunity, generated foreign exchange, increase tourism revenue from tourists, increased revenue to the government in the form of tax collection and improve the regional development (UNWTO, 2005). This was similarly agreed with GSNP. Additionally the major income generating tourism activity in GSNP national park like, photograph, Bird watching and selling handcraft. This result was similarly reported on (Broding, 2006). However, in GSNP the extent of income generating tourism activity was low compared to that of BMNP like handcraft was a few in GSNP. In this national park the major economic significance was natural landscape and wild animal. On the other hand there were negative challenges to reduce the economic significance of the national park such as lack of infrastructure, lack of educated manpower, lack of promotion, lack of facility, overcrowding of habitat and degradation of habitat. These negative impacts were existed in many national parks of the Ethiopia (Dasenbrock, 2002; Neto, 2002). If national park is not carefully monitored and managed, they can lead stressed tourism. Currently the immediate challenge of the national park was conflict of local community with wild animals. In fact, tourism as a leisure and economic activity is concerned in developing the economy of the country. Tourism has emerged as a cause for negative economic impacts.

## **6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **6.1. Conclusion**

Tourism is relatively new sector and in recent years. it had manifested itself as new industry recording remarkable achievement in job creation and income generation. In most of Ethiopian national park the economic significance were very high, they created job opportunity, generated foreign exchange, increased revenue to the government and improve the regional development. Gibe Sheleko national park is one of tourist destinations which has natural and cultural tourism attraction. The job opportunity created by tourism for those who are employed in hotel and the office of specific attractions has significant role for socio economic development. The contribution of tourism in tax collection creates employment opportunity for local communities that a live around tourist destination and accommodation service provider.

On the other hand there were negative challenges to reduce the economic significance of the national park such as lack of infrastructure, lack of educated manpower, lack of promotion, lack of facility, overcrowding of habitat and degradation of habitat.

## 6.2. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the obtained results of the present study the following points are recommended the major areas taken are:-

- ❖ developing the habits of working hard and living in harmony in order to enhancing the socio economic benefits of tourism for both administrative and people living near to the tourist destination
- ❖ designing development strategies focus on tourism development and poverty alleviation due to it has significant contribution for foreign currency earnings, balance of payment and job creation.
- ❖ The administrative of Wolkite Town should give attention for to tourism sector in order to increase local shop restaurant, tea shop, pensions, grocery, transport and information sector.
- ❖ The administrative should have clear vision for investment in tourism to create job opportunities for locals as well as the stakeholders who are nearby of boat ship, restaurant and hotels.
- ❖ The unemployed resident should take training in guiding, craft making and culture show activities in order to minimize unemployment and the negative impact of tourism in the town.
- ❖ Local communities should participate effectively when policy formation takes place regarding to the development of tourism in the area because it is important for the expansion of community based tourism as well as to prevent the negative consequences of tourism such as; prostitution(sex tourism) and cultural clash.

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**APPENDIX**  
**WOLKITE UNIVERSTY**

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT**

I am Asrat Workie graduate student at Wolkite University. Currently I am conducting a research study entitled “Economic significance of tourism activity in Gibe Sheleko National Park, Southern Ethiopia” for partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Science in Wildlife and Ecotourism management. Hence, I kindly request you to spend some minutes for interview or questionnaire. Its purpose is to gather information about the economic significance of tourism development in and around Gibe Sheleko National Park. I can assure you that the information that you provide for us was kept confidential. Your kind cooperation would be greatly appreciated. Many thanks in advance.

Research Title: Economic Significances of Tourism Activity in Gibe Sheleko National Park.  
Gurage zone, Southern Ethiopia

Questionnaires for Households/local community

Interviewer ----- Date of interviewer -----

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Sex: Male----- Female-----

Age

A. 20-30 B. 31-40 C. 41-50 D. 51-60 E. >60

Occupation: A. Government worker B. Farmer C. Personal business D. Merchants E. Other

Education status: A. illiterate B. Elementary C. High school D. Degree and above

1. Is there any tourism activity in the park?

Yes..... B. No.....

2. If you say yes Q1 what are these

A. Sport hunting      B. wild animal watching      C. mountain hiking

D. Bird watching    E. Horse raiding    F. Tour guiding

3. Do you know the Economic significance of tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park?

Yes.....      B. No.....

4. If you say yes Q3 what are these?

A. job opportunity      B. Selling of hand craft      C. fulfillment of infrastructure

D. Income maximize    E. all

5. What are the major income generating tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park?

A. Providing of food and other accommodation      B. Horse raiding      C. Local tour guiding

D. Photographing    E. all

6. How much the local people are benefited and improved their livelihood with the income from tourism activities?

A. <1000    B. 1000-2000      C. 2000-3000    D. 3000-4000    E. >5000

7. Is there fear and equal benefit sharing for local community?

A. Yes      B. No

8. If you say yes in Q7 in what way?

A. Building of school    B. building of hospitals    C. building of road    D. all and others

9. Is there any negative impact of tourism activities in Gibe Sheleko National Park?

A. Yes .....      B. No.....

10. If you say yes in Q 9 what are these?

A. Cultural loss    B. habitat degradation    C. Air pollution    D. water pollution

E. sound pollution    F. Soil pollution    G. all

11. What is the current trend of tourism development in Gibe Sheleko National park?

- A. Increase                      B. Decrease                      C. Medium

12. What you do local community address negative impacts of GSNP?

- A. Habitat restoration   B. Cleaning campaign C. Giving education for tourist   D. all