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DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

Potential and Economic Contribution of Ecotourism In Case of Arbaminch
Town

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Table of Contents

ACKNOLEGEEMENT	ii
ABSTRACT.....	vi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	2
1.3. Objectives	3
1.3.1. General Objective	3
1.3.2. Specific Objectives	3
1.4. Research Questions.....	3
1.5. Significance of the Study	3
2 LETERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Basic Concepts and Definition of Eco-Tourism	4
2.2 Ecotourism Terminology	4
2.3 Emergences and Development of Ecotourism.....	5
2.4 The Impact of Tourism or Ecotourism.....	6
2.4.1. The Positive Impact/Benefits of Tourism	6
2.4.2. Economic, Social and Environmental Impact of Tourism	6
2.4.3. Socio Cultural Impact of Ecotourism.....	7
2.4.4. Economic Impact of Ecotourism.....	7
2.4.5. Environmental Impact of Ecotourism	7
2.4.6. Potentials of Ecotourism Resource in Ethiopia.....	8
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	9
3.1 Description of the Study Area.....	9
3.1.1 Geographical Location.....	9
3.1.2 Population	9
3.1.3 Climate.....	10
3.1.4 Topography.....	10
3.2. Data collection instruments and procedures	10
3.2.1 Sampling Technique	10
3.2.2. Data collection technique.....	11

3.2.3. Secondary source of information	11
3.3 methods of data analysis and interpretation	11
4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION	12
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	18
5.1. CONCLUSION.....	18
5.2. RECOMMENDATION	18
REFERENCE.....	19
APPENDIX.....	21

List of table

Table 1: Age Distribution of the Respondent.....	12
Table 2: Educational Background of the Respondents.....	13
Table 3: Potentials of Ecotourism in Arbaminch Town.....	14
Table 4: Benefits of Ecotourism in Arbaminch Town.....	17

List of figure

Figure 1: map of study area.....	9
Figure 2: Crocodile Ranch.....	15
Figure 3: Lake Chamo and Nechsar National Park.....	16

ABSTRACT

Ecotourism has as a good example of alternative income generation and off-farm activities which benefit local communities while achieve the conservation goals of natural resources. The purpose of this study was to identify the economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch town and to assess the potential of ecotourism in Arbaminch town. The primary data was gathering by the way of questionnaire, interview and filed observation. Secondary data also was collect through available sources such as books, magazines, journal and unpublished data. Purposive sampling technique was applied to conduct this survey on the site of Arbaminch and 48 respondents were selected. Economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch town ecotourism has a great significance in the development of one's nation due to the following mentioned reason; create job opportunities, facilitate sustainable development, to enhance social cohesion and the Ecotourism potentials available in Arbaminch town such as Arbaminch crocodile ranches, Arbaminch or forty springs, God bridge / ye egizer dilidiy, Gamo highland, Gamo hand craft, different lodge and resorts and different hotels.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. It is the largest and fastest growing industry, which has the best possibility for generating many new jobs worldwide. It could be act as business in rural areas since it does not require year's long vocational trainings (Rannersmann, 2003). Although tourism contributes to the economic development, in latter periods it resulted in very negative environmental impacts due to the large number of visitors (mass tourism) damaging destination areas of tourists. Because of this, since in the 1990s, the tourist concern for environmental issues increased and ecotourism became known and tourism is recognized as an economic sector that needs to develop sustainable (Holden, 2003). In developing countries tourism or ecotourism has become one of the economic sectors that generates substantial income and maintains conservations of protected areas. For example, in Kenya in Amboseli National Park the income obtained from ecotourism is 18-20 times more than the income obtained from agricultural activities (The드로 Atlabachew, 2002).

EFCOT (2003) also indicated alternative means of income generations and off-farm activities to minimize degradations pressure on endangered environments in rural areas of Ethiopia. Ecotourism could be as a good example of alternative income generation and off-farm activities which benefit local communities while achieve the conservation goals of natural resources. Furthermore, Scwenk (2002) indicated assessment of ecotourism or simple nature tourism does not need more facilities and depends on locally obtained facilities or natural capital of the poor that can be managed locally.

In case of Ethiopia because of the majority of its population are engaged in agricultural activities instead of on off-farm activities like ecotourism, natural resources are exposed to extreme degradations (EFCOT, 2003). For example, as (Dagnachew et al. 2003) stated the Central Ethiopia Rift Valley (CERV) areas that endowed with a number of lakes and huge potentials of ecotourism used for recreation are affected by excessive land degradation, deforestation, and over-irrigation

Ecotourism could be a link between protected areas and local communities by generating income for local communities while conservation goals of protected areas achieved. Brodnig (2006) also stated that ecotourism could be very important where the ecosystem is fragile and other forms of natural resource management might be impossible.

However, there arises a question of whether tourism growth actually caused the economic increase or, alternatively, did economic expansion strongly contribute to tourism growth instead. If the latter is the case, then it means the country should not worry much about the tourism sector, as the economic growth itself was take care of the development of the tourism sector. Hence, it would be possible to argue that economic policies should be directed to improving the tourism industry for the economy to grow rapidly (Brodnig, 2006).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Ecotourism as one of the world's fastest growing industries, the tourism industry creates jobs and contributes significantly to the growth of economies, especially in developing countries. Ecotourism contribute for such as an increase in foreign exchange earnings, employment, and income generation, can overcome many resource problems as well as create opportunities and improve the quality of life of local populations (UNEP, 2001).

Even though natural are a certain contribution for development of tourism in Ethiopia in addition to its major contribution to livelihoods of the majority of Ethiopians, large of attractive natural and cultural resources are exposed to degradations or threats due to negligence (EPA, 1997).

According to EWNHS (1996), indicated most of the studies have not been focused on potential of natural resources relating to ecotourism of contribution on livelihoods in Arbaminch City and around area. There is imitation how potential of tourism and surroundings being manage in sustainable way related to ecotourism. Therefore, the study was focused in assessment of potentials of ecotourism and alternative options of income generating for local people and sustainable management of natural and cultural resources in Arbaminch City and surrounding areas.

Through some research was conducted in some area there is not any research which is conduct to so far under this top in the study area.

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study was to assess the potential and economic contribution of ecotourism in the study area

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- ✓ To identify the economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch town
- ✓ To assess the potential of ecotourism in Arbaminch town

1.4. Research Questions

- ✓ What are economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch?
- ✓ What are potential of ecotourism in Arbaminch?
- ✓ What natural and cultural with ecotourism potential are available in around in Arbaminch?

1.5. Significance of the Study

Therefore, this research is expected to contribute much for government organization, NGOs, policy maker and other concerning stakeholders in order to aware how the tourism potentials and economic contribution of ecotourism will be benefit of local community. This research will be also important for creation of awareness for local people. The research also expected to contribute for the concerned stakeholder to Arbaminch district administration and south region of culture and tourism bureau to understand issues related to ecotourism potential.

The study will be undertaken in the southern region at Arbaminch city to assess ecotourism potentials for livelihood contribution and as solutions in a way to manage the destructions of natural and other cultural resources by sustainable use while local communities will be benefited.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Basic Concepts and Definition of Eco-Tourism

Ecotourism defined as “responsible travel to nature areas that conserves the environment and sustain the well -being of local peoples” the International Ecotourism Society (honey, 1999). Is a small but growing segment of the overall tourism market. It is distinguished from nature –tourism, which merely exploits natural attraction, by it is intended sustainability and environmental friend lines (Honey, 1999).Ecotourism is traveling to relatively undisturbed or un-contaminated natural area with the specific objective of studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery and it is wild plants and animal, as well as any existing cultural manifestation (both past and present) found in these areas” (CebalosLascurain, 1987). According to The Ecotourism Society (1991), ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well- being of local people. Australia is one of the country in the world, with an explicit policy and strategy of ecotourism. According to Allcock et al (1994), the national ecotourism strategy for Australia succinctly summarizes the back ground to the aggressive and successful policy development in Australia. It states: Ecotourism offers to generate foreign exchange earnings, employment, and other economic and social benefits, particularly in regional areas. It presents Australia with an opportunity to make the most of its competitive advantage, with its spectacular and diverse natural feature, unique flora and fauna and diverse cultural heritage. Ecotourism can also provide resources for environmental conservation and management and an incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of public and private land.

2.2 Ecotourism Terminology

The most commonly used terms related to ecotourism are:

Responsible tourism: it is cultural sensitive tourism that encourage respect between tourist and host, and builds local pride and confidence in destination (Cape Town Declaration on Responsible Tourism, 2002).

Sustainable tourism: It is a form of tourism that meets the need of present tourist and host region while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future (International Ecotourism society, 1990).

Nature Base tourism: nature base tourism is the travel and tourist activity dependent up on destination attributes of the natural environment, namely: appropriate levels of environmental quality; and suitable level of consumer service. The nature base market may be segmented in to for recognizable niche market: ecotourism; wilderness; adventure travel; and car camping (Eagle, 1995).

Adventure tourism: a form of nature- base tourism that incorporates an element of risk, higher level of physical exertion, and/or the need for specialized skill ([www.tru.ca/~ms/adventure guide/adventure its tourism.htm](http://www.tru.ca/~ms/adventure_guide/adventure%20its%20tourism.htm))

Geo tourism: It was the first defined by Hose (1995) as a form tourism that is based on the geographical character of a place, it is environment, heritage, aesthetics, culture, and that aim to support these feature and the well-being of residents.

Pro-poor tourism: Tourism that aims at increase net benefit for poor people in the area visited (African Pro-poor Tourism Development Center, 2006).

2.3 Emergences and Development of Ecotourism

Although tourism has a significance contribution to economic development and conservation of environmental resource, it also has negative impact on tourist's destination areas. Especially during the past decades because of the interest of business profit of the tour operation to attract more tourists, which resulted in high negative impact of tourist's destinations principle of nature-base tourism or eco-tourism was not considered. The negative impact were seen like degrade vegetation, wild life casualties

pollution of water and atmosphere in tourists' destination areas. Consequently, in the 1990s, the attention for environmental issues of tourists' destination area were increased and ecotourism to be pronounced (Sindiga 1999)

2.4 The Impact of Tourism or Ecotourism

Generally, tourism can have both positive and negative impact on economic, cultural and environmental resources depending on circumstance how it is managed (Strasdas, 2002). In other words, tourism causes three major impact in host societies: Economic, cultural or social and environmental impacts. The negative economic impact of tourism include the occurrences of leakage, Seasonal jobs and import of qualified personnel while the negative cultural impact of tourism are the destruction of traditional cultures along with the expansion of crime and prostitution. On the other hand; according to (Tsidell, 2001), the major reason for deterioration of ecotourism sites are: Externalities or spillovers which destroyed ecotourism resource or assets.

2.4.1. The Positive Impact/Benefits of Tourism

Tourism also causes three major positive impacts at tourists' destination areas. These are positive economic impacts, cultural job opportunities or social impacts and environmental impacts. The positive economic impact of tourism includes generating foreign exchange, Diversification of livelihoods creating job opportunities for rural areas and Increasing linkage; the positive cultural impacts of tourism includes: promoting modernization and cultural pride of host communities, along with conservation of local and cultural heritage of an area and re birth of its crafts, architectural traditions and ancestral heritage and positive environmental impacts of tourism include non- consumptive use off biodiversity. Minimizing environmental impacts and contribution to environmental education and conservation are also positive impact of tourism (Strasdas, 2002). The other positive impact of tourism are increasing the linkage between tourism business and local economy (WTO, 2002a) and reducing seasonality in tourism in order to ensure the well- being of employment and to minimize seasonal and casual employment (Tsidell, 2002).

2.4.2. Economic, Social and Environmental Impact of Tourism

Service in general and ecotourism in particular are increasingly viewed as the best opportunities and the most viable option for the sustainable economic social and environmental developments of the least developed countries (Dawid, 2001).

2.4.3. Socio Cultural Impact of Ecotourism

Tourism may have many different effects on the social and cultural aspects of life in a particular region or area, depending on the cultural and religious strength of that region. The interactions between tourist and the host community can be one of the factors that may affect a community, as a tourist may not be sensitive to local custom, tradition and standards. The effect can be positive or negative on the host community. Positive on an area, mix with people from diverse backgrounds with different lifestyle, which through demonstration effect may lead to the development of improved lifestyles and practices from the tourist example.

2.4.4. Economic Impact of Ecotourism

Tourism economic benefits are touted by the industry for a variety of reasons. Claims of tourism economic significance give the industry greater respect among the business community, public official, and general. This often translates in to decision or public policies that are favorable to ecotourism. Community support it's important for ecotourism, as it is an activity that affect the entire community Ecotourism business depends extensively on each other as well as on other business, government and residents of the local community. Economic benefit and costs ecotourism reach virtually everyone in the region in one way or another. Economic impact analyses provide tangible estimates of these economic impact interdependencies and a better understanding of the role and importance of ecotourism in a region country. Ecotourism activity also involves economic cost, including the direct cost incurred by ecotourism business, government costs for infrastructure to better serve tourists as well as congestion and related costs borne by individual on the community. Community decision over ecotourism often involve debates, between industry proponent touting tourism economic impact (benefit) and detractors emphasizing tourism costs sound decision rest on a balanced and objective assessment off both benefit and costs and understanding of who benefit from ecotourism and who pays for it.

2.4.5. Environmental Impact of Ecotourism

Negative impacts from ecotourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment ability to cope with this use with in the acceptable limits of change. Uncontrolled conventional ecotourism posses' potential threats too many natural area around the world. It can put enormous pressure on an area and lead to impacts such as a soil erosion, increased pollution,

discharge in to the sea, natural habitat loss, increase pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fire. It often puts a strain on water resources and it can force local population to compete for the use of critical resources. The quality of the environment, both natural and man-made, is essential to ecotourism. However, tourism relationship with the environment is complex. It involves many activities that can have adverse environment effects. The negative impact ecotourism development can gradually destroy the environmental resource on the environment by contributing to environmental protection and contribution and conservation.

2.4.6. Potentials of Ecotourism Resource in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is endowed with unique cultural and attractive natural resources that attract tourist (MoCT, 2006). The country has several parks and reserves to shelter its flora and fauna which can be visited to sight.

Ecotourism represent an approach to tourism that emphasizes on environments and cultural preservation. The following category specifies the major highlights of the ecotourism potential in Ethiopia (MoCT, 2006).

Exotic Ethiopian mountains, Ethiopia has so many attractive mountains like the bale and Semen Mountains, mountains in arsi-zequa peaks and fan tale in awash national park. These place are best suitable for individual trekkers, hiking parties and for professional climbers. Ethiopia's lake have varied features of great interest to ecotourism. These include: birds, wildlife, vegetation, color full ethic groups, historic churches and monasteries, annual geologic features and much more (MoCT, 2006)

Extensive and nice looking Ethiopian national park like nechsar, mago, mom, awash etc are spectacular place for eco tourists to watch the real African big wild life and enjoy the breathtaking surrounding land scapes. (MoCT, 2006). The underground caverns and rock arts of Sofomar in bale legs goda at the vicinity of Dire dawa. Places of significant political events like borumeda entoto and ankober etc. are most interesting sites for history loving eco tourists (MMoCT, 2006).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

3.1.1 Geographical Location

Arbaminch is found in southern part of Ethiopia in southern nation, nationalities and people's regional state. In the Gamogofa zone at a distance 505 km from Addis Ababa and 275 km from Hawassa the regional Town .Its geographical location is $06^{\circ}05'$ north latitude and $37^{\circ}38'$ east longitudes the total area of the town estimated 1095 hectares and it lies of 1300 meters above sea level (CSA, 2007).

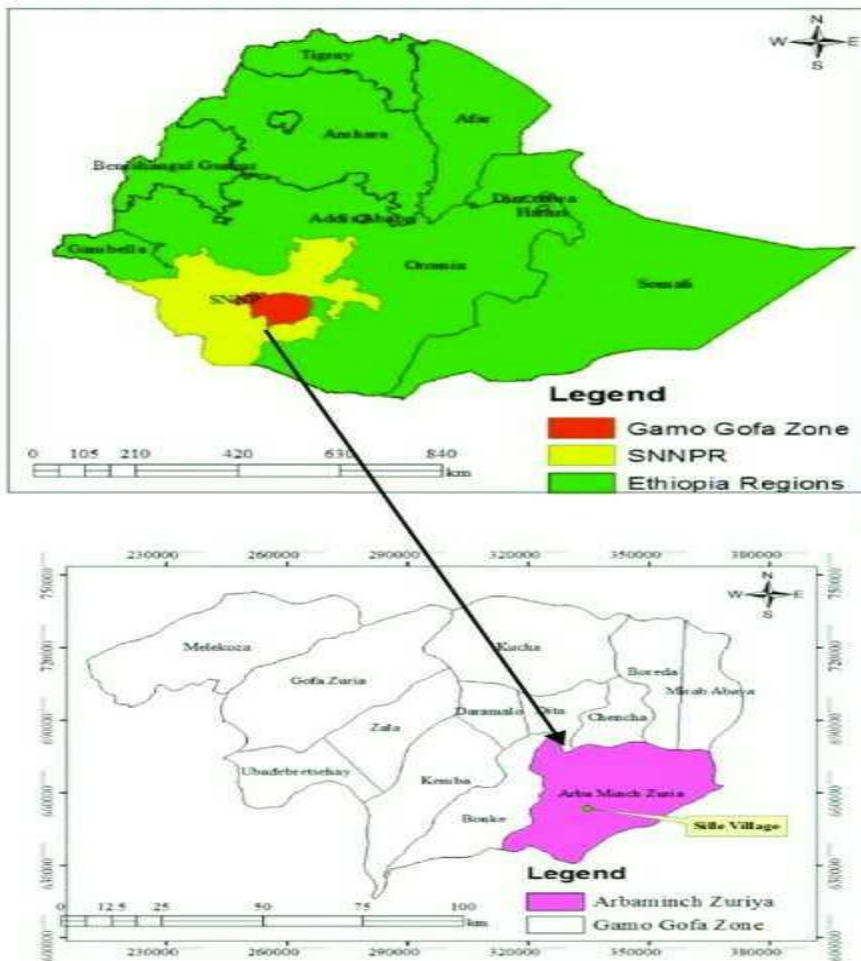


Figure 1 Map of Study Area: Source (Google search)

3.1.2 Population

According to CSA (2007), Arbaminch has total population of 74879, out of which 39208 were males and 35671 were females. Its annual average growth rate of population between the second (1994) and third (2007) Ethiopia census is 4.8% per annual.

3.1.3 Climate

Arbaminch receives mean annual rain fall of 900mm. it characterized by bimodal distribution which occur intermittently. The first rainy seasons occur mainly in April and may while the lowest in December, January and February. The lowest minimum monthly temperature value were recorded in December (15.3 Celsius) while the highest is equal to 32 Celsius mean maximum monthly temperature characterized to the period covered three subsequent months December, January and February which are also the driest the hottest days and the coldest nights months of the year the annual average daily temperature recorded to be 29⁰ C and the average relative humidity of the town is 53% (CSA, 2007)

3.1.4 Topography

West and north of Arbaminch is steep and undulating chain of mountains and hills. This exposed the city to flooding and resulted in formation of several gullies gorges within the town. In a nuts hill, the topography of the town slopes in directions north and northeast from secha and nechsar sub-cities and gently dropping towards flat land in sikela and abaya sub cities. The total area of the town is estimated about 1095 hectares

3.2. Data collection instruments and procedures

3.2.1 Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique was applied to conduct this survey on the site of Arbaminch Town, Amaro kello and Abula kebele. From these two kebeles 48 respondents were selected. It is much less complicated, less expensive and can take advantage of whoever is available. Following Yemane (1968) sample size determination formula, it was determined as follow

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

Where: - n= the sample size

N= the total population size

e= the level of precision which is = ($\pm 10\%$)

Where confidence interval is 90% at $p=+10$ (maximum variability) which is = ($\pm 10\%$)
 $n=1000/1+1000(0.1)^2$

3.2.2. Data collection technique

Questionnaire: First semi-structured questionnaire was prepared for interviewing the respondents. This method was used to collect information from the local community, tour guide, and culture and tourism office personnel's. Those stakeholders are the major part of the research and they know about the potential and economic contribution of ecotourism on Arbaminch. The type question is both close-ended and open-ended.

Interview: For the interview part, key informants from culture and tourism office and tour guides was selected purposively. The interview method with these stakeholders was conducted by the notion that these individuals are good enough to provide sufficient information about the economic contribution of tourism in the locality as well as the potential resource available in the study area.

Field observation: In this case, the research immerses himself into a community culture or context. The action is deliberate and intended to add to knowledge.

3.2.3. Secondary source of information

In addition to primary data collection method, the research output was supported by employing a secondary data collection method it solicit any relevant information about the study area. This includes review of different literature like books, reports related to the study area and ecotourism.

3.3 methods of data analysis and interpretation

After collecting the data through different methods, the data was edited, coded, processed and analyzed to provide relevant information. In doing so, the result of simple static data of the study was analyzed separately. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and presented by tables, frequently, percentages and also presented through graphs. On the other hand, simple static data or information was presented and discussed in the form of narration and description

4. RESULT AND DISCUSION

Demographic information

A total of 48 respondents were include on the study, all from around of Arbaminch town age distribution of the respondents

Table 1: Age distribution of the respondent

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
21-25	6	12.5
26-30	19	39.58
31-35	10	20.83
36-40	8	16.66
41-45	3	6.25
>46	2	4.16
Total	48	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

Age and sex distribution of the respondents were depicted that 65% were male and the rest 35% were female. Regarding to age, 12.5% were in the range of 18-24 years old ago and only 4.16% were above 46 years old. The large number of the respondent that was 83.34% was found in the range of 25-45 years old.

Table 2: Educational background of the respondents

Variable	Frequency		Percentage
Education level	Certificate	8	18
	Diploma	15	31
	Bachelor Degree	6	12
	Master	2	4
	Illiterate	17	35
	Total	48	100
Marital Status	Married	35	73
	Un married	13	27
	Total	48	100

From the total respondent, 18% were certificates, 31 % diploma, 12 % were Bachelor degree, 4 % were master and 35% were illiterate. Marital status of the respondents 73% were married and 27% were unmarried.

Ecotourism Potentials

Ecotourism potentials available in Arbaminch town are: Arbaminch crocodile ranches, Arbaminch or forty springs, God bridge / ye egizer dilidiy, Gamo highland, Gamo hand craft, different lodge and resorts and different hotels. These all are available in Arbaminch town and around the town

Table.3. Ecotourism potential in Arbaminch town

Ecotourism potentials in arbaminch	Natural	Cultural
	Crocodile Ranch	Traditional conflict resolution mechanism (derecima
	Forty Spring	Gamo hand craft
	Lake abaya and lake chamo	Crocodile
	Nechsar national park	Traditional leader (
	God bridge	

Arbaminch Crocodile Ranch

Arbaminch crocodile ranch is located in Gamo Gofa zone some 500km and 270km south west of Addis Ababa and Hawassa respectively, in Gamo Gofa zone. Arbaminch crocodile ranch is one of the Biggest and the only ranch Ethiopia it is situated at the south west shore of Lake Abaya and adjacent to Nechsar national park. The ranch as established in 1984.



Figure 2: Arbaminch Crocodile ranch,

Nechsar national park

The Nechsar national Park was proposed in 1967, then officially established in 1974. The important regional center to the park is Arbaminch in the main Ethiopian Rift. Approximately 15% of the park consists of lakes including Lake Abaya in the north and Lake Chamo in the south part. The wildly beautiful and diverse landscapes of Nech Sar national park include a dense swathe of groundwater forest bordering the town of Arbaminch, the twin lakes Chamo and Abaya, the spiky acacia scrub of the mountainous bride of God that divides them, and the wide open Nechsar (white grass)



Source: (Arbaminch culture and tourism office, 2019)

Figure 3: Chamo Lake and Nechsar national Park

Economic contribution of Ecotourism

Economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch town ecotourism has a great significance in the development of one's nation due to the following mentioned reason;

- ✓ create job opportunities
- ✓ facilitate sustainable development
- ✓ to enhance social cohesion

The cultural and natural resources with ecotourism potentials are available in arbaminch town and around Arbaminch areas are huge accumulation of diversified natural and cultural resources. Examples of natural resources are: God Bridge, Nechsar national park, two Great Rift Valley lakes, forty springs, crocodile market and indigenous forest.

Examples of cultural resources are: Gamo hand craft, crocodile ranch, traditional conflict resolution mechanism (Dere cima /Council of elder) and traditional leaders such as; uduga, maga, kawo shara and demutha. Major challenges of ecotourism in Arbaminch town Arbaminch area has different types of ecotourism sites but due to lack of attention toward ecotourism the development has faced by different challenges are listed: Lack of infrastructural development or especially good

infrastructure, lack of good governance and corruption, absence of advertisement on social media, expansion of agriculture, fire and deforestation.

The benefits from ecotourism sites these benefits measure by: promote our economy, income generation, create job opportunities for youth, mental satisfaction, work opportunity of our community and measurable by myself because there are so many advantage to the town and also to the societies who live in Arbaminch town. In the study areas infrastructure is not good because lack of available transportation, lack of good governance, geographical features and the absence stakeholder to participate in infrastructural development and because the stakeholders are not responsible for the town development and other infrastructure. In this chapter results of the the finding represented and analyzed based on the data obtained from primary and secondary sources. Descriptive data was presented by using statistical parameters such as table, percentage and frequency. On the other hand, qualitative data presented and by form of narration, explanation and description.

Table .4. Benefits of Ecotourism site in Arbaminch

Economic contribution of ecotourism	Respondent response	
	Frequency	Percentage %
Source of income	10	21
Infrastructure development	9	18
Promote local handcraft production	9	18
Increase conservation of local culture	8	17
Foreign exchange	7	15
Job opportunity	5	11
Total	48	100

Sources: field survey, 2019

Based on the result obtained from the study of the respondent said 21% Arbaminch town is source of income for local community, the same figure which was 18% were infrastructure development, 18% were said promote production of local handcraft, 17% were said increased conservation of local culture, 15% were said foreign exchange and 11% were job opportunity.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. CONCLUSION

Economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch town ecotourism has a great significance in the development of one's nation due to the following mentioned reason; create job opportunities, facilitate sustainable development, to enhance social cohesion and the Ecotourism potentials available in Arbaminch town are: Arbaminch crocodile ranches, Arbaminch or forty springs, God bridge / ye egizer dilidiy, Gamo highland, Gamo hand craft, different lodge and resorts and different hotels. The benefits from ecotourism sites these benefits measure by: promote our economy, income generation, create job opportunities for youth, mental satisfaction, and work opportunity of our community.

5.2. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the result of the study, the following points were recommended;

- Allocate adequate human and financial resources to the ecotourism sector,
- Enhance the development of infrastructure, facilities and support services,
- Strengthen the conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites,
- Ensure the involvement of local communities in ecotourism businesses,
- Improve the quality of ecotourism products and services,
- Enhance to promote ecotourism destination,
- It creates income and employment opportunities to a large number of people,;
- It promotes production of local handicrafts.

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APPENDIX

Dear respondents!

My name is Medihant Mesifn. I am a Degree students, at College of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, at Wolkite University. I would Like to invite you to be part of a research study. The study entitled: Potential and economic contribution of ecotourism in Arbaminch town.

1. QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaire format is prepared to gather information for research purpose on the title: Potential and Economic contribution of ecotourism in case of Arbaminch town.

Would you please feel free and give your generous response to the advance for your valuable response?

1. Personal information:

1.1 Sex: A) male B) female

1.2. Age: A) below 18 B) 19-25 C) 26-30 D) above

1.3. Education status: A) Primary school B) Secondary school C) Diploma D) Bachelor degree E) Second degree

1.4. Marital status: A) Single B) Married

2. Ecotourism

2.1. What is the major ecotourism resource available in and surrounding of Arbaminch town?

A. -----

B. -----

C. -----

D. -----

2.2. Are you benefit from the ecotourism site which is?

A. Lake Abaya

B. Lake Chamo

C. Crocodile ranch

D. Other

2.3. If you benefited from the site how do you measure the benefit?

A. -----

B. -----

3. Infrastructures

3.1. Do you think that the areas infrastructure is good?

A. Yes

B. No

3.2. If yes how? -----

If no how? -----

4. Benefit and Participation -----

4.1. How community participate in the conservation of this tourism resource?

4.2. How does the benefit from the scheme?

4.3. Do you agree ecotourism is must local community participation?

A. Agree

B. Disagree

C. strong agree

4.4. How NGO participate for contribute of ecotourism site

A. Low

B. Medium

C. High

4.5. In what kind of job do you participate in the site activity and at what level?

5. What is the perception of community toward the existing natural resource in Arbaminch and surrounding?

6. What is the current status of the resource while compare with to previous year?

7. Do you like having tourist visit your community?

A. Yes

B. No

If no why?