



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

Senior research project on

Attitude and Perception of Local Community towards Wildlife in and around Debra Libanos open Hunting Area, North Shewa Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia

Senior Research Project Submitted to Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, College of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Wolkite University for the partial fulfillment of the completion of BSc degree in Wildlife and Ecotourism Management.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this senior research project entitled “Attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife” in and around Debre Libanos open hunting area, north Shewa zone, Oromia, Ethiopia. Submitted to the department of Wildlife and Ecotourism management; Wolkite university, collage of agriculture and natural resources, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the BSc degree in Wildlife and Ecotourism management, is a recorded of appropriate work done by me under the supervision of Mr. Abera Hailu.

Name_____

Place_____

Date of submission_____ Signature_____

ACKNOELEDGEMENT

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
IBC	International Biodiversity Conservation
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and development programs
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of nature
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
PA	Protected Area

ABSTRACT

Attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife is crucial element in conservation of wildlife in everywhere protected area. Therefore, this study was conducted to the current status of attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife in and around Debre Libanos open hunting area in North Shewa Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia. Respondents were purposively selected (58) from total households (120) in the study area in order to carry out data collection. As the result showed that majority of respondents (73%) were reflected negative, some of them (20%), reflected negative and some others (7%) were have neither negative nor positive or neutral attitude and perception towards wildlife. The reasons of negative respondents were crop raiding (52.5%), destruction of domestic animals (26.5%), competition with livestock and disease transmission and lack of compensation (7%). The reasons of positive respondents were collection of wood fire (41%), construction of house (25%), attracting tourist (16.6%) and ecological value. The major problems mentioned in the study area reported by respondents were crop raiding and there was a problem of livestock predation by wild animals in very seldom. They are Olive Baboon, Warthog, Grivet Monkey and Gelada Baboon were the identified damage causing wild animals. The most predators species mentioned were Leopard, Hyena, Baboon and wild pig cause for the destruction of livestock like Dog, chicken, Goat and sheep. Due to such problems peoples were used different control measure. Majority of them were used guarding and some others used killing with poison, using snare, repellent, changing type of crop cultivated and the route of livestock.

Key words: Attitude, perception, wildlife, crop raiding, livestock predation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Protected areas are understood differently by different groups. IUCN defined as “it is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values” (IUCN, 2008). For conservationists, they are an effective measure for protecting biodiversity; and for the surrounding local communities, protected areas can refer to access to livelihood resources, forced relocation, or opportunities for income generation through tourism revenues (Nepal & Weber, 1995). Ethiopia’s protected area categorized in to six those are National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, Wildlife reserves, Control hunting area and Open hunting area (Young, 2012).

Open hunting area is a kind of protected area where any concession holder can apply to hunting designated quota (Snapspot, 2012). It is categorized wildlife utilization particularly hunting is carried out in VI protected areas with sustainable use of natural resource with a primary objective of protecting natural ecosystems and use natural resource sustainably (IUCN, 2013). The hunting activity is takes place by designig quota by hunter or public technique through provading tangible monetary and other benefits to the communities on wich land hunting takes place (EWCA, 2012).

Attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife conservation is a crucial element in conversation of wildlife in everywhere protected area, Attitudes refer to the way a person behaves towards something or somebody, which shows how he/she thinks and feels (Hinsene, 2000). And perception is the quality, state, or capability being affected by some external and sensuality or away of conceiving something (Ngome, 2014). Information on perceptions and attitudes of local communities living in and around protected areas is important to identify management programs and strategies that best suit the protection of biodiversity alongside the development of local community livelihoods (Infield & Namara , 2001;Allendorf, 2007; (Kideghesho, Roskaf t&Kaltenborn, 2007). Moreover, understanding of the attitudes of local communities, particularly where their rural livelihoods are dependent on agriculture is vital for resolving wildlife-human conflicts,

Which otherwise can threaten the success of any conservation activity (De Boer & Baquete , 1998;Allendorf , 2007; Webber , Hill & Reynolds , 2007). Based on the fact that the attitudes are a strong predictor of a person or group's intentions to behave in a particular manner such as complying with wildlife protection regulations (Fulton , Manfredo & Lipscomb, 1996), therefore, assessing attitudes and perceptions of humans toward wildlife provides insights on the degree to which people are willing to cohabit with wildlife (Carter *et al.*, 2013).

Understanding how people interact with wildlife may lead to a greater appreciation of the uses and consequences of problems and the potential solutions. For example, human behaviors, such as providing supplementary food or failing to secure refuse, may cause or exacerbate wildlife problems. Once quantified and understood, negative attitudes or behaviors can be targeted for change. For example, enhancing people's appreciation for wildlife and the non-tangible benefits wildlife provides can change people's perception of a species and may be an effective tool for mitigating conflict by increasing tolerance of wildlife problems (Messmer, 2000). One of the most common concepts explored in human dimensions of wildlife research is attitude (Manfredo, 2008).

Attitudes can be influenced by beliefs and experiences (Homer& Kahle, 1988), vary depending on the context or situation (Yore&Boyer,1997) and often change over time (Jonker, *et al.*, 2006). A person's attitudes are formed through a variety of factors, including knowledge, beliefs, values, direct experience and cultural norms (Dickman, 2010). Biodiversity awareness, which can include species-specific and ecological knowledge and awareness of biodiversity issues and threats, may be an important predictor of a person's attitude towards wildlife. The value people place on wildlife often depends strongly on their knowledge of them (Macdonald & Service, 2007) and higher levels of knowledge about a wildlife species has been linked to more positive attitudes towards wildlife species(Kaczensky, Blazic& Gossow, 2004; Bath, Olszanska & Okarma, 2008).

1.2. Statement of the problem

There was low participation of local community in wildlife conservation and local community fenced conflict which permanently influence the attitude of community towards wildlife in Africa (Treves, 2005). The same true for around Ethiopian protected area.

Although there was no empirical study done on issues pertaining to attitudes and perceptions of local peoples in Wildlife Conservation in study area, literature reviews on related issues holds that wildlife has not beneficial to local residents living adjacent to other protected areas. The local communities of study area were not awarded about wildlife conservation rather they were obliged by religious law that generated from Debra Libanos monastery. Lack of local people's participation in the management of the wildlife conservations as wildlife conservation practices impacted on their attitudes and perceptions towards local peoples in Wildlife Conservation in study area. Further, it is documented that where local people have not will be integrated in protected area management; this often leads to mistrust, hostility, poor relationships and open resentments. This often leads to local communities being completely left out in practices decisions.

1.3. Significant of the study

The study will be help to the manager and other official as well as stakeholders who participate in wildlife conservation around study area. It will be baseline for private and NGO wants to initiate local people towards wildlife conservation through bringing the current attitude and perception of local community of study area. More over the study will contribute a role as a literature for the future investigations as a source of information.

1.4. Objective

1. 4.1. General objective

To assess the attitude and perceptions of local community towards wildlife in and around Debra Libanos open hunting area

1.4.2. Specific objective

- To assess attitude and perception of local communities towards wildlife conservation in and around study area.
- To identify the factor that influence local community perception and attitude towards wildlife conservation around study area.
- To assessing future prospect for improvement of attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife conservation.

1.5. Research question

1 What is the attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife conservation around study area?

2 What are the factors that influence local communities towards wildlife conservation?

3 What will be the future line to improve attitude and perception of local community?

1.6. Scope of the study

The research was conducted in a limited scope regarding with geographical, budget, time and conceptual delimitation. The study was covering a specific area of in and around DebraLibanos open hunting area. Moreover, the study was assessing the attitude and perception of local communities towards wildlife conservation around study area.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Concepts of protected area and categories

According to (Phillips, 2007), originally, four categories of protected area were recognized: ‘National park’, ‘strict nature reserve’, ‘Fauna and flora reserve’ and ‘Reserve with prohibition for hunting and collection. To lessen the complexity of what protected areas are, the IUCN through its guidelines (IUCN, 2012), categorized protected areas into six categories based on their management objectives (Table 1).

Table 1: Categories of protected areas and targeted management objectives (Source: IUCN, 2012)

Categories	Primarily Management Objective
Ia. Strict Nature Reserve	Scientific purposes
Ib. Wilderness Areas	wilderness protection
II. National Park	Ecosystem protection and recreation.
III. Natural Monument	Conservation of specific natural features.
IV. Habitat/Species Areas	Conservation through management intervention.
V. Protected Landscape/Seascape	Landscape/seascape conservation and recreation.
VI. Managed Resource Protected Area	The sustainable use of natural ecosystems.

The establishment of the first protected area (PA) in the world, Yellowstone, in 1872, was a response from the western civilization to uncontrolled degradation of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Lane, 2001);(Pretty and Smith, 2004);since then, the number of PAs around the world has increased exponentially. In 2005 the world reached a total of 144,296 protected sites, covering an area of 19,381,000 km², or 12.9% of the earth’s land is.

This is definitely an achievement, but establishment of PAs alone cannot safeguard perpetuation of biodiversity (Wilshusen et al.,2002; (Aswani, and Weiant, 2004); Pretty & Smith, 2004).Currently, there are over 147,000 protected areas in the world, covering the total area of19.3 million km², which is 13% of Earths total land area, approximately the entire size of African continent. In construct only 0.8%of the global ocean area constitutes protected marine area (Danijela, 2007).

2.2. Protected area in Ethiopia

Protected areas of the Ethiopia categorized in to six under regional and federal administrations which cover 16-17% of total areas of the country which is 1.11 million Km² (EWCA,20013),(Table2) . However, most of the country`s protected areas are vulnerable to the traditional livelihood activities of local communities like subsistence agriculture, grazing, timber, etc. that indicates the existence of unsustainable natural resource management(Young, 2012).

Table.2: Protected Areas of Ethiopia (Source: young, 2012; (IBC, 2012).

No	Protected Area	Administration		Total
		Federal	Regional	
1	National parks	11	10	21
2	Wildlife Sanctuaries	2	1	3
3	Wildlife Reserves	1	2	3
4	Controlled Hunting Area	-	20	20
5	Open Hunting Area	-	7	7
6	Community Conservation Areas	-	6	6
	Total			60

Ethiopia has variety of climate, topography and vegetation supports high endemic flora and fauna of the country that attracts regional and global tourists (Young, 2012; Tefera, 2011). Currently, around 320 species of mammal including 39 endemics (both small and large mammals), 918 birds with 2% endemic species, 240 reptiles (6.6% endemics), 71 amphibians (42.25%endemics).And 172 freshwater fishes with 22 endemics and more than 1225 insects recorded in Ethiopia (Vreugdenhil *et al.*, 2012) and Young, 2012). Therefore, Ethiopia has one of the most diverse mammalian faunas in Africa and the great attractions of its wildlife heritage. Ethiopia has diverse floral diversity, more than 6500 species of vascular plants (with 625 endemic species and 669 near-endemic species, and one endemic plant genus) and ranked the fifth largest floral country in tropical Africa (Young, 2012).

2. 3. Role of local communities in wildlife conservation

Local communities are important factor in the execution of a successful wildlife conservation project (Rao et al., 2002). They should be involved in any decisions regarding the management of protected areas (Beresford & Philips,2000). Their participation in local government committees, conservation activities, tourism-revenue sharing programs, and other planning and management programs, are reported to affect how they feel about protected areas (Archabald, & Naughton-Treves, 2001; Metha, & Heinen, 2001). Similarly, poor relationships between protected area authorities and a lack of technical or financial support are also factors that contribute to negative attitudes towards conservation (Archabald&Naughton-Treves, 2001). If there is a history of community initiated conservation or the longer the community participates in related programs, the more likely community members display favorable conservation attitudes(Metha and Heinen , 2001; Jim & Xu, 2002).

A main approach to recent wildlife management schemes has been to include local people to gain their cooperation and support, which has resulted in the so-called integrated conservation and development program (ICDP), with a presumption that the voices of local people should be heard, whilst involving them in decision making processes,

This will compensate for the loss of livelihood to conservation and contribute to sustainable practices (Schwartzman, Moreira & Nepstad, 2000). Integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs) attempt to promote wildlife conservation and economic development among local communities (Johannesen, 2005). This approach aims to reconcile an even distribution of the costs and benefits of conservation (Shrestha, 2006). Other researchers have suggested that decisions on conservation issues cannot be taken without accounting for the needs, attitudes and aspirations of the people who are an integral component of all systems (Davies, 1994; Vreugdenhil et al., 2001).

2.4. Local people's participation in wild life conservation

Local participation as the ability of local people to influence the outcome of development projects, such as ecotourism that have an impact on their lives. Community participation is an aspect of giving local people more opportunities to participate effectively in development activities (Lane, 1991). These include empowering people to mobilize their own capacity, be social actors rather than passive objects, manage the resources, make decisions and control the activities which affect their lives (Wilshusen *et al.*, 2002).

World Bank expert on community participation makes a useful distinction between four levels of intensity in local participation. Information sharing where project designers and managers share information with the public in order to facilitate collective or individual action and this is the first level. The next level of participation is consultation where the public is not only informed, but also consulted on key issues at some or all stages in a project circle. Decision-making is the third level where the public is involved in making decisions about project design and implementation. The highest level of local participation is called initiation action. This occurs when the public takes the initiative in terms of actions and decisions pertaining to the project. This last stage often enables local people to have access to benefits accruing from wildlife, tourism and related activities and project (Pretty, 2004).

2.5. Attitude and perception of local communities towards wildlife conservation

In Ethiopia, 40 protected areas cover roughly 16.4% of the country's land area (186,000km²). These areas face many challenges due to growing populations, border conflicts, and recurring drought. A chronic and growing issue for Ethiopia's largely pastoral rural people is local access to grazing lands (Tedla, 1995). As another parts of the developing world, increased concern over the burden that conservation often places on local communities has led to efforts to incorporate development goals into conservation practices (Hulme & Murphree, 2001). In 1991, community-based conservation programs were established in several Ethiopian protected areas in an effort to gain local support for conservation. Participatory management and benefit-sharing were also adopted, along with the granting to local communities of limited ownership rights for some resources. Given the recurring nature of conflict between conservation and local communities, it is critical that conservationists better understand local views with respect to wildlife and protected areas (Alpert, 1996).

Human-wildlife conflict is more intense in developing countries where livestock holdings and agriculture are important parts of the rural livelihoods and income (Hackel , 1993). In these regions, competition between local communities and wild animals, for the use of natural resources, is particularly intense and direct (Messmer, 2000). Wildlife can negatively affect human livelihoods where they live in close proximity (Woodroffe, Thirgood & Rabinowitz, 2005; Chardonnet *et al.*, 210), which in turn encourage people to kill wildlife (Woodroffe, Thirgood & Rabinowitz, 2005; Kissui, 2008), degrade wildlife habitat, or not comply with regulations designed to protect wildlife (Nyhus *et al.*, 2005). Increased exposure to wildlife-related risks has been linked to negative attitudes of local people (Newmark *et al.*, 1993).

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Description of study area

The study was carried out in and around DebraLibanos opens hunting area in DebraLibanos district. It is located in the central highlands of Ethiopia. The area is encompassing well known monastery called DebraLibanos monastery. Its geographically, coordinated between 9° 43'0"N and 38°52'0"E and located 104km away from the capital city of Addis Ababa in the Northwest direction and 16km from Fiche town. The area has extremely steep escarpments leading up to a strip of plateau. It is found the altitude between 2150 and 2650 meters above sea level. It has bimodal rainfall pattern ranging from December to March. The annual average maximum and minimum temperature of the study area is 15° and 23° respectively. According to 2007 national census reported a total population for this District of whom 45,179, of whom 23,351 men According and 21,828 women; 36224; 80.18% of its population were Rural dwellers.

The magnificent scenic beauty of landscape makes DebraLibanos area one of the best place one can visit within the radius of 100km from the capital city of Addis Ababa. It's ideal for landscape viewing, film making, mountain climbing, and parachute and in the monastery there are several caves. There are four rivers and numerous streams from them Jama river is one of the tributaries of Nile, crocodiles are one of among marine life of it land also there are three waterfalls in the area which are attractive during rainy season for about five months, they are waterless in the dry seas. DebraLibanos area is in the middle of forest. The forest source is one of few dry Afro-mountain type of forest in the country and currently there are about 45 species of plant in an area. *Oleocuropea (weyra)* is one of indigenous tree in an area. The area is good place for raptors and few endemic can also see including the White-billed starling, Barded barbet, Abyssinian wood poker, white –baked it and Abyssinian oriole and white backed vultures along with Tawny and Steppe Eagles can easily see. A mammal such as Cheleda or bleeding heart baboon is also commonly seen in an area.

3.2. Data collection methods

The main source was used for this study comprise primary as well as secondary data. The primary data was collected from the sample population through interviews, focus group, discussion and extended personal observations. Regarding to secondary data, the researcher have employed published and unpublished sources such as, books, journals, magazines, proceedings, pamphlets and articles. The questionnaires was prepared by researcher together relevant data from concerned stakeholders. Semi-interviews were used to identify about attitude and perception of local community in and around Debra Libanos open hunting area. The questions were prepared and distributed to different stakeholders in order to collect enough data to carry out study.

3.3. Sampling Size Determination

The appropriate information about the given population was obtained from concerned study; 58 respondents were selected from total households (120) purposefully based on their ability, awareness, adjacent to an area and knowledge to contribute to the overall research objectives. Interview was employed with purposively selected respondents which encompass elders of village, female association, local youth, local leaders, from persons nearby school, experts from Wildlife and Forest enterprise of the district and experts of natural resource management from Agricultural and rural development office. Totally sample size determination was based on households of the nearest to an area.

3.4. Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using Microsoft excel 2007. Then the data were presented in table and chart as well as statement or narration to make possible conclusion based on outcome.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Demographic characteristics of respondents in the study area have been mentioned in table 3 below were including different categories such as sex, age, and education status. According to sex category, male (64%) and female (36%) were participated. As age category, 18-30 (21%), 31-42 (33%), 43-52 (24%) and above 52 (22%) were identified. In terms of educational status, from total respondents, illiterate (62%), and literate (38%) from them, 41% were can read and write, primary school (18%), secondary school (23%) and diploma employees (18%).

Table 3: Demographic characteristic of respondents (n=58)

Demographic character	Category	No of respondent	Percent
Sex	Male	37	64%
	Female	21	36%
Age	18-30	12	21%
	31-42	19	33%
	43-52	14	24%
	Above 52	13	22%
Education status	Illiterate	36	62%
	Male	15	42%
	Female	21	58%
	Literate	22	38%
	Primary school	4	18%
	Secondary school	5	23%
	Diploma employees	4	18%
Writing and reading	9	41%	

4. 2.Economic Source of Respondents

Economic source of respondents were identified on below figure. From the total respondents,79% were economically based on Agriculture and livestock rearing, 9% were engaged in trading activity, 6% were government employees, 4% of respondents were based on manual work and 2% were occupied with other business activities.

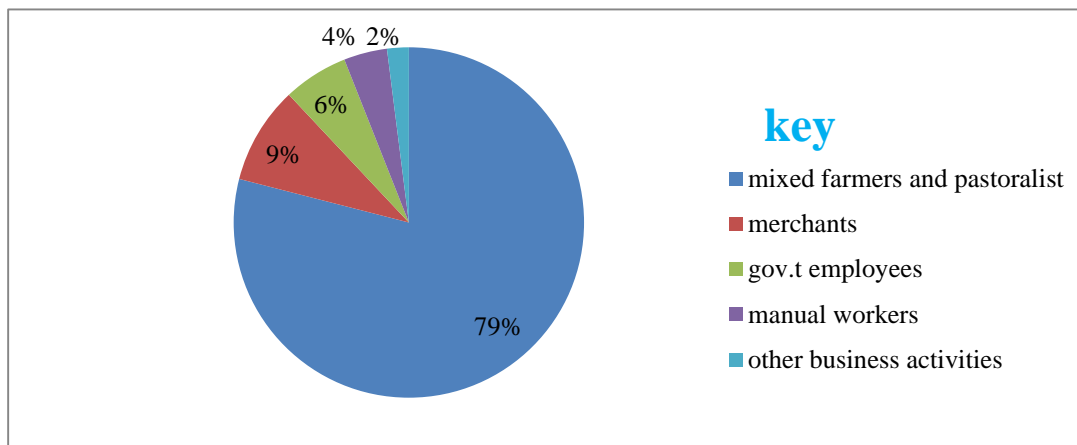


Figure 1: Socio-economic source of livelihood

4.3. Attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife

The attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife in the study area was identified through interviewing selected respondents. According to their feeling, majority of respondents (75%) had negative attitude and perception, 20% were reflected positive and 12% were have neither negative nor positive attitude and perception.

Table 4: attitude and perception of local community

Attitude and perception	Frequency of respondents	Percent	Sex category	
			frequency	percent
Negative	42	73%	Male 26	62%
			Female 16	38%
Neutral	4	7%	Male 2	50%

			Female	2	50%
Positive	12	20%	Male	8	67%
			Female	4	33%

(Source: own survey, 2019)

Presence of community education, minimizing incidence of conflict, and sharing benefit from the wildlife were enough to improve community attitude towards wildlife. Similar to previous studies in Tanzania (Kidegheshoet *et al.*, 2007), southern African countries (Snyman 2014), Nepal (Carter *et al.* 2014), and around Abijata-Shalla Lakes National Park, Ethiopia (Kumessa and Bekele 2014), formal education did play a significant role in predicting attitude towards wildlife and its conservation around Debre Libanos area in our study. According to Anthony (2011) and Shibia (2010), those households with low formal education were observed to have negative attitude to wildlife conservation, while those with better educational status showed positive attitudes. The current study showed that households who attained secondary education showed lower negative attitudes than households with elementary school and no formal education groups, as they might be familiar with conservation concepts in the curriculum. It is obvious that formal education helps to better improve the perception and understanding of households to conservation benefits than the non-educated groups (Vodouhê *et al.* 2010). Accordingly, improving the educational status of the young's and expansion of adult education will be helpful to improve community attitude towards wildlife around Debre Libanos area. The current finding showed that the higher the conflict between community and wildlife, the lower the attitude, and conversely, the better benefits obtained, the more positive the attitudes to wildlife. Our result is in agreement with previous findings (Kidegheshoet *et al.* 2007; Groom and Harris 2008; Shibia 2010; Chaminuka *et al.* 2015S; Kumessa and Bekele 2013; Yosef, 2007) in different protected areas of Africa.

4.4. The factors that influence the attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife

In the study area the respondents were reasoned out the factors that drive their attitude and perception, from t/he positive attitude and perception respondents, 41.8% were reasoned out collection of wood fire, 25% were constructing house, 16.6% were attracting tourist and 16,6 were reasoned out ecological value.

Table 5: reason of positive and negative respondents

Positive reason	Frequency of respondents	Percent
Collection of wood fire	5	41%
Construction of house	3	25%
Attracting tourist	2	16.6%
Ecological value	2	16.6%
Negative reason		
Crop raiding	22	52.5%
Destruction of domestic animals	11	26.5%
Competition and disease transmission	6	14%
Lack of compensation	3	7%

From negative respondents, 52.5% of respondents were expressed their reason crop raiding, 25.5% were reasoned out destruction of domestic animal, 14% were list competition with domestic animals and disease transmission and 7% were point out lack of compensation.

It was believed that most farmer members of this support and benefit that accrued to its members. As a result, there was no active member left to run the association at the time of the study. In connection to this, the study also revealed that nearly all the locals had never received any benefit from the wildlife and “they don’t see the need to ‘waste’ their time and energy conserving wildlife, which hare only detrimental to their crops and domestic animals...” one of the respondents asserted. Where the costs of wildlife conservation out weight the benefits of wildlife, the locals will hardly protect wild animals especially in the buffer zones. According to Treves (2005), “when local people do not benefit from conservation, they lack the commitment to conservation objectives”. Any community-based economic development places the community as the target, the main beneficiary and the decision-making body. Thus involving community members in the process of decision making, responsibility and accountability is very essential.

4.5. Major crop raiding and livestock predation in the study area

Respondents reported that there was both the problem of crop raiding and livestock predation by wild animals, 52.5% of respondents were reported the problem of crop raiding and about 26% of them reported there was a problem of livestock predation. As respondents expressed that crop raiding were the major problem which absolutely influences local community attitude and perception. Those who guard their crops especially during planting and harvesting season urge that they usually have family conflict during this period. Majority of men never sleep their house, so months sleeping in small temporary huts constructed to guard crop. As a result women complain about their men staying away and some have threatened divorce.

Respondents were ranked crop raiders wild animals such as Olive Baboon which commonly reported crop raiders caused much damage and ranked first, Warthog was ranked second crop raiders mostly at night time and Grivet Monkey was the third crop raiders followed by Gelada Baboon. The results agree with find of Kate (2012) who reported that Baboons were ranked first crop raiders in Uganda.

Table 6: wild animal crop raiders ranked by respondents

Wild animal	Scientific name	No of respondents	Ranked based on damage they cause
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	10	1
Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	6	2
Grivet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus ethiops</i>	4	3
Gelada Baboon	<i>Theropithicus gelada</i>	2	4

The most livestock predators species mentioned were Leopard, Hyena, Baboon and wild pig causes for predation of livestock like Dogs, Chickens, goats and sheep were destructed by them.

Therefore, local community were used different control measure for above problem crop raiding and livestock predation, majority of them were used guarding some others were used other control measure such as killing with poison, killing using snare, using repellents, changing type of crop cultivated and changing the route of livestock.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This study was conducted to assessing the attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife in and around Debre Libanos open hunting area in North Shewa Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia. Majority of the respondents were have negative, some of respondents were reflected positive and some others were have neither negative nor positive or neutral attitude and perception towards wildlife. The reason of negative respondents were crop raiding, livestock predation, competition with domestic animals and disease transmission and lack of compensation and also the reason of positive respondents were collection of wood fire, construction of house, attracting tourist and ecological value. Crop raiding and livestock predation were the major factors that influence the negative attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife. Respondents were ranked crop raiders wild animals such as Olive Baboon was commonly reported crop raiders which causes much damage, Warthog was the second crop raiders mostly in night time and Grivet monkey was the third crop raiders followed by Gelada Baboon. The most livestock predators mentioned were Leopard, Hyena, Baboon and wild pig were causes for the destruction of livestock like, Dogs, Chickens and Goats. For the reason of such problems even it is right or not local community was used different control measure such as guarding, killing with poison, using snare, repellents, changing type of cultivated crop and changing the route of livestock.

5.2. Recommendations

In light of results and discussion, the following points are suggested to improve the attitude and perception of local community towards wildlife in the study area.

- Effective conservation measures should be taken through an extension work to create public awareness among local community. It is important to integrate the use of full indigenous knowledge and modern conservation system to develop deeper understanding about wildlife species and their ecosystem.
- Local people should participate in the process of resolving the existing challenges in order to foster positive outlook towards wildlife.
- Initiating local community as they claim community based Ecotourism practice. Because of Ecotourism is collaborate local community involvement and wildlife conservation and also enhance resource ownership.
- Implementation of ruler development should be designed to move the local people to the buffer zone to reduce human activities in habitat of wildlife and movement of wildlife from their habitats to farming.
- Governments and NGO's should give considerable attention in terms of public initiation towards wildlife and environmental education.
- Wildlife management and planning of an area should try to involve local community and expounding them about the value of wildlife rather than generating rule and regulation exclusively.
- Stakeholders should work together to reduce human encroaching in wildlife habitats and relocate agricultural activities out of wildlife ranges.
- The management conservation should provide compensation for local community who affected by wild animals.
- Debre Libanos area has great potential attraction for tourism. Therefore, Investors should be encouraged tourism activities, facilities and promotion through engaging local community in tourism activity leads to the improvement of their attitude and their perception towards wildlife.

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7. APPENDIX
WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

Dear participants, I would like to thank you in advance for your participation in this study. The objective of the questionnaire is to assess the attitude and perception of local community towards Wildlife in and around Debra Libanos open hunting area. I am conducting it as part of my degree program in Department of **Wildlife and Ecotourism Management**, at Wolkite University. I want to assure you that, your response is confidential and used only for academic purpose. Therefore; I kindly request your cooperation and patience for responding each and every question by considering importance of your valuable response to study.

Part I; Personal information

1) Date of interview.....

2) Enumerator’s name.....

3) District.....Kebele.....Village.....

4) Interview duration.....

5) Gender; mark “x” your selection

Male Female

6) Marital Status:

SN	Marital Status	Mark “x” in your selection
A	Married	
B	Single	
C	Divorced	

7) Age: _____ Family Size: _____ Religion: _____

8) Time of residence in the area: _____ years

9) Educational status

No	Level of education	Mark “x” on your selection
A	Primary	
B	High school	

C	University/college	
D	Writing and reading	
E	Illiterate	

10) Occupation

A. Employed

B Unemployed

Part II: Attitude and perception of local communities

1) What are your sources of income?

SN	Source of income	Mark "x" in your selection
A	Farming	
B	Livestock rearing	
C	Government employee	
D	Trade	
E	Any other business	

2) Do you own land inside or adjoining the Open hunting area? **YES:** **NO:**

If your answer is **YES**, what is its size and Land use type?

No.	Land use type	Size(in hectare)
A	Farm Land	
B	Woodlot	
C	Grazing Land	
D	Others	
Total		

3) Is there any conflicts in your area with wildlife?

YES: **NO:**

4) If you say **YES** question number three, what are the factors for that conflict in your area? Please rank the factors of level in your area.

No.	Factors	Rank
A	Grazing of livestock	
B	Settlement	
C	Agricultural activities	
D	Deforestation	
E	Illegal hunting	
F	Please you can list other factors	

5) Are you participate in wildlife conservation?

6) What is your attitude towards wildlife?

A. **positive** B. **neutral** C. **negative**

7) If you say **negative on** question six, what factors derived your attitudes as you have negative towards wildlife? Please select your reason.

A. Domestic animal distracted by wild animals.

B. Crop distraction by wild animals.

C. other factors.

8) Which group of peoples have positive attitude towards wildlife?

9) Which group of peoples have negative attitude towards wildlife?

10) Is there a loss of livestock (any domestic animal) or crop by wildlife?

YES: **NO:**

11). If your answer for question number 7 is **YES**, List the livestock you have ever lost and crop; which wild animals are known to cause for this problem? _____

12) Which crops more affected by wild animals?

a) Maize

b) Sorghum

c) Teff

d) Other crops

13) What feedbacks (compensations) you got from the area for your crop or livestock loss by wild animals? _____

14) Do you have your own grazing area? **YES:** **NO:**

15) If your answer for question number 10 is **NO**, where else you graze your cattle?

16) How do farmers protect their property from wild animals' problem and how much it is effective? _____

17) Have you benefited from quota design and participate in quota activity?

18) Was there any public initiation activities and awareness creation towards wildlife before?

19) Are there conflict resolution activities in wildlife site of DebraLibanos open hunting area?

Yes: **NO:**

20) If you say **NO** for question no.18, why?

A, Poor government involvement

B, Lack of compensation.

C, Poor implementation of legal framework.

D, others (specify).

21) If you answer **YES**, how it is managed?