

Wolkite University

College of Social Science and Humanities

Department of Sociology



**The Socioeconomic Impacts of COVID 19 and North Ethiopia War
Impact on Tourism Sectors and Community Living: The Case of Lalibela
Town in the case of Roha kebele Tourism Surrounding**

Research Report Presented by:

ZINASH ABEY.....SSR/1328/12
GIRMA TESHOME... SSR/0585/12
HAMDALA OGETO.....SSR/0631/12

A senior Essay Proposal Submitted to the Department of Sociology in Partial Fulfillment
of Requirement for Bachelor of Arts (BA) Degree in Sociology

Adviser: Abinet Shiferaw (MA)

Wolkite, Ethiopia, May, 2023

Acknowledgement

*Firstly we would like to thank deeply our advisor Mr. Abinet Shiferaw for advising us and showing us the right way to do our research politely and patiently. And secondly we would like to thank lalibela city administration culture and tourism office heritage, protection and tourism work development coordinator Ato Mandefro Tadese. And we would like to thank our family, friends for giving us useful comments in our research and also for the material support they gave to us. Finally we would like to thank our respondents especially Ato **Mulueye** and Ato **Abey Akele** for giving us their true answer and let us know their experience.*

Abstract

The general objective of this study is to assess the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and the 2014 northern part of the Ethiopian war on the tourism sector in Lalibela town, in the case of Roha Kebele tourism surrounding. The study used a mixed research approach: for the quantitative method, a closed-ended questionnaire was used, and for the qualitative method, interviews with key informants and in-depth interviews were conducted. For this study, the sampling technique used was non-probability sampling, which is a purposive sampling technique for key informants and interviews. The result of the survey was that more of them indicated males who belong to the 26–35 age range, and the most frequency indicated 248 (72%), a university or college. This frequency explained that more of them are educated, most of them have a job, and they have a high income. In engaging in the tourism sector, they get income from the sector, but this sector was influenced by COVID and war because they get their income from foreign investment in tourism. The contribution of the tourism sector is very low, but this sector has a benefit for the local community, religious leaders, tour guides, and other tourism experts. The result of an in-depth interview of the information shows that some tourists and local guides suffered from psychological impact and poverty, which they survived. And during the war and pandemic, most of the residents of the area have defected because they were affected because the residents of the area are managed by tourism and directly or indirectly depend on tourism and tourism-related activity. And the impact of COVID and war is highly affected by people's lifestyle changes in terms of social, economic, and political aspects. The result of the key informant interview with Lalibela city administration culture and tourism office, heritage protection, and tourism development work process coordinator, Mandefro Tadese, told him that Lalibela's economic trading is based on tourism as a food resource. Despite the Corona crisis, 50 to 60 foreign tourists visit the city every year. They told me that the first level of tourism affected by Corona is to stop the movement of visitors completely. The day after the war, in 2015, hope for coming tourists saw a surge in tourism. They planned that more than 2 million people would visit the city in nine months. Gossip in Siders visited the city more than planned; in their lives, their numbers are increasing. Ethiopians are coming and visiting not only on birth days but also at other times. That 1.9 million Ethiopians stayed in the city for up to five days. 21. They said that only three ideas came to the city, expecting that foreigners would visit the city, but they refused. The researchers recommend As Lalibela is a core tourist destination area in Ethiopia there must be much development like infrastructure (road, electricity, network and internet) so local administration and as well as the federal government have to give focus for the development of Lalibela because during war destroyed road, electric, network and other fulfillments so government focused Lalibela.

Key words: *Tourism, COVID, War, Lalibela, socio-economic impact*

Acronym

GDP..... Growth Domestic Product

WHOWorld Health Organization

UNUnited Nation

UK.....United Kingdom

ETOEthiopia Tourism organization

ETTC..... Ethiopia Tourism and Trade Cooperation

WTO..... World Tourism Organization

Table of Content

Acknowledgement	i
Abstract	ii
Acronym	iii
Table of Content	vi
List of table.....	ix
List of finger	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Statement of the problem	4
1.3. Objectives of the study	6
1.3.1. General objective.....	6
1.3.2. Specific objectives	6
1.4. Research Question	6
1.5. Significance	7
1.6. Scope of the study.....	7
1.7. Limitation of the study.....	7
1.8. Organization of the study.....	8
1.9. Operational definition.....	8

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1. Basic concepts of tourism	9
2.2. Tourism sector Covid impact	12
2.3. Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism in ANRS.....	13
2.4. Political instability and war on tourism	14
2.5. Socio-economic impact of tourism	16
2.6. Economic impacts of tourism.....	17
2.7. Socio-cultural impacts of tourism	18
2.8. Sociological approach on tourism.....	19
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	21
3.1. Description of the study area.....	21
3.2. Methodology	22
3.3. Study design.....	22
3.4. Source of data	23
3.5. Method of data collection.....	23
3.5.1. Primary data collection tools.....	23
3.5.2. Quantitative tools.....	24
3.6. Secondary data.....	25
3.7. The research target population	25
3.10 Method of data presentation analysis and interpretation.....	26
3.11. Ethical consideration	26

CHAPTER FOUR:	27
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	27
4.1. Background of Respondents	27
4.2. Economic related questions.....	31
4.3. Corona virus pandemic and war hit tourism in Lalibela, holy Ethiopian site:	37
4.4. Current situation tourism activity in research area	38
4.5. Impact of corona and war tourism sector on social, economic aspect	40
4.6. Impact of COVID 19 and war effect on life style	41
4.7. Psychological impact.....	42
4.8. Contribution of tourism sector on local community	42
Chapter five: Conclusion and recommendation.....	43
5.1. Conclusion.....	43
5.2. Recommendation.....	44
WORK PLAN.....	48
Budget break down	50
Appendix.....	54

List of table

Table No 1. Sex of respondents.....	31
Table No 2. Age groups	32
Table No 3. Marital status	32
Table 4. Education	33
Table 5. Family size	34
Table 6. Employment	34
Table 7. Income	35
Table No 8. Relation with job.....	35
Table No 9: Engagement in tourism.....	36
Table No 10. Income from tourism.....	36
Table No 11. Impact of war and COVID.....	37
Table No 13. Impact of COVID19 and war on dependence	38
Table 14. Impact of COVID 19 and war on self esteem.....	39
Table 15. For social relation `	39
Table 16. Contribution of tourism sector.....	40
Table 17. Benefit on tourism.....	41

List of finger

Finger 1.....	50
Finger 2.....	50
Finger 3.....	50

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

In globally Tourism that has been established based on regional potential undoubtedly benefits the neighborhood. Tourism related activities have an impact on local communities' economic life, including business possibilities, income, and living standards, as well as their social life, including culture, social welfare, and quality of life (Choi, H., 2006). The growth of the local community's condition is impacted by the development of tourism communities. In terms of the economy, living expenses will go up. Regarding the environment, a degradation in the quality of the tourist town may result from fewer environmentally conscious tourism practices. Additionally, the preservation of regional cultural assets is possible (Kumar, et al., 2013). The step of community empowerment in tourism villages serves to maximize the potentiality and local resources of tourism (Suarthana, K., et al., 2015).

In Africa tourism is potential contributor to sustain and improve the economy of a particular nation. It plays a vital role in all development endeavors of a country through generating income and improving infrastructures. In a stable country, tourism can provide different work opportunities and guide towards the advancement of individual well-beings through producing income and creating employment opportunities. It enhances better revenue distribution by supporting the establishment of small, medium and large enterprises (Mansfeld & Winckler, 2008; Ajala, 2008; Dieke, 2003). Hence, for tourism, to sustain a country's economy, requires peace and stable environment which ranges from tourist generating areas to tourist destination regions (Najdić & Sekulović, 2012).

Tourism, like any other economic activity Resolution, the proximity of the challenge would reach at its climax and aggravate is susceptible to external effects such as political conflicts. When a country undergoes through politically initiated conflicts challenged by heavy political legitimacy from outside the political system and fail to come up with a shared violence. In similar context,

When a country is politically affected or in a state of trouble, visitors tend to avoid visiting the politically disturbed provinces and districts of that country. This dramatically hinders tourism investments affecting the overall socioeconomic contributions of tourism industry, especially in politically unstable areas of a country (O'Sullivan & Hall, 1996; Neumayer, 2004; Issa & Altinay, 2006 and Sönmez, 1998).

According to WTO, tourism is a combination of activities travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one year for leisure, business and other activities. It is beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity. The WTO further explains that tourism refers to all activities of visitors including both tourist (overnight visitors) and same day visitors. This definition was adopted by UK government and WTO used it since 2004 (cited in Gondos 2014). Tourism developed many years back when people travel from one place to another place for different purpose. Human beings have been active travelers for the purpose of hunting and gathering, herding animals in small groups that provided them with food, skin for cloth and bones for making different tools (Clarke, 2007). Modern tourism expressed differently from travel. According to WTO three criteria's are used to characterize tourism. These are there must be a displacement from home country, type of activities, and duration outside home country (Tsega, 2008). Tourism is not a production but a service sector. The tourism sector is getting world largest industry. Most countries are involved now in the world in this sector. Appropriate development of tourism sector for any country especially for developing countries could bring various economic benefits (Osman, 2007). Ethiopian tourism organization (ETO) was organized upon during the late fifties and sixties. It was established in 1961. But it did not work until September 1964. ETO was officially characterized to respond to central administration plan and implement program to promote tourism and to encourage the establishment and maintenance of the necessary facilities (Arthur, 1968). Due to ETO was not successful, Ethiopian Tourism and Trade Corporation (ETTC) was organized in 1965. Its objective was buying handicrafts small scale production from the local sources to tourists, to prepare means and mode transportation services inland water, and to prepare. A sector that can be developed as a means of generating income for the local community and the region as a whole is tourism. In order to reduce poverty, protect nature, the environment, and resources, foster cultural development, enhance the country's reputation, and improve

Relations with other nations, Ethiopia is boosting its tourist industry (Sutawa, K., 2012). Ethiopia is the home of many tourist sites. Among these is Lalibela, one of the most famous and most visited World Heritage Sites. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and recent war in the area, the tourism industry was severely affected.

Reducing unemployment and providing work for those living nearby tourist attractions are two benefits of the tourism development business (Makmun, et al., 2021). With its contribution to GDP, tourism has a favorable effect on the economy, society, culture, and environment (Yadav & Qureshi, 2021). The growth of the tourism industry can raise peoples' incomes and living standards while also generating employment in other linked industries. In addition, the tourism industry has a positive effect on a nation's foreign exchange reserves. The development of tourism typically places a strong emphasis on reducing negative environmental effects, conserving cultural traditions, and boosting local economies. This idea directs development toward fostering employment, community involvement, and the expansion of economic activity.

Numerous economic sectors have been hit by the COVID-19 Corona virus, which seems to resemble a crown under an optical microscope (Perlman & Netland, 2009). Particularly hard damaged by the COVID-19 outbreak were businesses in the tourism and hospitality industries (UNWTO, 2020). According to Umar (2020), this virus has had a significant role in the restriction of travel, corporate prohibitions, lockdowns, health and safety procedures, and the decline of recreational activities in the global hotel business (WTTC, 2020; Rwigema, 2020; Rogerson & Rogerson, 2020; Oruonye & Ahmed, 2020; Mahder, Genemo & Melese, 2020).

Governments started safety-awareness initiatives, hand-washing campaigns, and recruited volunteers to help the elderly and other vulnerable groups. They also pushed people to become

Scientists, entrepreneurs, and innovators. Despite efforts to spread positivity, the epidemic has had a wide range of effects. The subsequent worldwide recession caused significant human suffering. During the pandemic, women and girls were more at risk of experiencing domestic abuse, while young people were more likely to have heightened anxiety and mental health issues (Travel Daily News, 2020 as cited in Nega, 2020). The effects affected all facets of society. As a result, the study will attempt to fill up the evidence gap the socioeconomic impacts of covid 19 and 2014 northern part war tourism sectors on community living evidence from of Lalibela town tourism surrounding.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The impressive success of Ethiopia's tourism business has declined in part due to the spread of COVID 19 and the recent war in the country. Only a small number of the problems that have a negative impact on this firm are described here for clarity. The tourism industry is negatively impacted by the war which occurred in the northern part of the country (Mekonen, T., 2016). Before COVID, Lalibela, one of the most well-known religious destinations in the world, welcomed 40,000 visitors annually from different nations. The local community at the tourist site is hence very reliant on tourism-related activity. Approximately 80% of people make their living mostly from tourism. However, of all the major economic sectors, the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing war in the country have had the most detrimental consequences on the tourism industry (Koe, 2020).

By employing a quantitative approach, Neumayer (2004), in his research titled The Impact of Political Violence on Tourism: a dynamic cross-national Estimation studied the negative impacts of political violence on tourism development among countries of the world. The primary concern of his study didn't include the direct costs of conflict related to injury and loss of life as his research focused on the effect of political violence concerning to decrement of flow of tourist in conflict affected countries of the world. His research didn't address the socio economic impact of war and pandemic (COVID19) this issues is effects on the safety and security of tourism industry and its beneficial; and used a quantitative approach allowing methodological, conceptual and geographical gap. Similarly, Ivanov, (2017) in their research titled Impacts of Political Instability on the Tourism Industry in Ukraine made an effort to show how tourism industry in

Ukraine was hit by the country's political instability and how the country reacted to alleviate the negative Consequences on images of Ukraine. They conducted their research by employing a quantitative Approach to assess tourism and political instability. This research conducted by I, et.al (2017) relied on a quantitative approach; and furthermore, didn't attempt to address subjects related to the socio economic impact of war and Covid 19.o what could cause political conflicts in a country or region. In addition, Ivanov, et.al (2017) didn't study tourism and conflict from the perspective of major tourism stakeholders in their research area limiting their research samples and formulations by only on two research populations such as: the managers of accommodation establishments; and the managers of travel Agencies in Ukraine, hence, their research failed to cover major tourism stakeholders in the research area. This research, however, included the sector and its major tourism stakeholders.

Therefore, comparing to this research, the research conducted by Ivanov et.al (ibid) was limited in terms of research methodology, concept and geographical setting.

In African context, Busey (2014) assessed the relationship between conflict and tourism in Uganda. His study specifically focused on the case study of Uganda on an anticipation to boosting its economic development through tourism industry. Busey (ibid) argued how Uganda created a new perception of safety by avoiding all kinds of conflict-led bad reputations related to the country's tourism. Comparing to this research; Busey didn't cover the impact of war and pandemic disease on tourism sector and its socioeconomic; and safety and security effects on tourism development of a nation or a region allowing a conceptual and methodological gap. .

Recently in Ethiopia, Kebede (2018) reviewed the impact of political instability in Ethiopia and analyzed how a country's tourism development was recovered. His research particularly focused on post-crisis management and largely discussed the major events hosted by Ethiopia's tourism Following the declaration of the state of emergency during the 2016 political conflict and concluded that effective crisis management strategies should be in place to sustain tourism in Ethiopia. Nonetheless, Kebede, in his research, neither sufficiently addressed the causes of the 2009 political conflict, nor covered the socioeconomic impact of war and pandemic disease.

There was although the researches made by Bogale, Kelkay, & Mengesha, . 2009 focused on, Impact

of covid 19 and recover strategies on tourism. The result reveal that, hotels occupancy Rate was reduced from 80-85% to less than 5%, transportation particularly international air Travel stopped, SME"s around the tourism sector lost their market, financial service providers Linked to the industry ceased, and employees and customer behavior changed a lot.

During the pandemic, young people were more likely to experience increased anxiety and mental health issues, while women and girls were more likely to experience domestic violence (Travel Daily News, 2020 as cited in Nega, 2020). The consequences had an impact on every aspect of society. Despite the effort made by the government of Ethiopia the sector is still is limited in its capacity. To date some researchers have examined the impacts of COVID-19 on health and safety protocols, health, economics, and environment (Michale, 2020). Generally, this study was seeks to fill the conceptual, methodological and geographical gap used mixed research method. And, so far we cannot found study conducted the researches on this topic previously, it is mentioned gap in this study concern by exploring the socio economic impact of COVID 19 and 2014 northern part of war on the impact of tourism sector on community living in lalibela town in the case of roha kebele.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The main objective of the study is to assess the socio economic impact of Covid 19 and 2013/14 northern part war impact of tourism sector on community living in Lalibela town the case of Roha Kebele tourism sector.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To see the tourism sector activity in the research locality.
2. To explore the social impact of the tourism sector challenges on the living.
3. To examine the economic impact of COVID 19 and war on the community

1.4. Research Question

1. How to understand the 2015 the tourism sector activity in research locality?
2. What are the social impacts of tourism sectors challenges on local community living?
3. What are the economic impact of COVID19 and war on community in 2015?

1.5. Significance

The study was shows how the contemporary facts of tourism sector in the study areas and narrates how War and COVID 19 affected the sector and its contribution for local community living. The findings of the study will also expect to contribute to the existing literature about the impacts of COVID 19 and 2014 northern part war on the tourism sectors. The study may guide to tourism sector authority and government in adjusting policies based on the impact of the pandemic disease and recent war in the country. And also to gain government attention and rearrange the policy to give for tourism sector and to protect the tourism sector we hope this research influence the government and also tourism sector servant and to help for next generation like a reference.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study was identify the current situation the tourism sector activity in research locality, assess the impacts of COVID 19 and Recent War on the tourism sectors activities in the research locality and it will explore the socio-economic impacts of the tourism sector in the tourism surrounding area of LALImainly, Roha. The target populations of the study will consists of hotel workers, local communities, culture and tourism experts, and religious leaders. The study will use cross-sectional primary data for the period between, October, 2022 up to June, 2023.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The study was focused on assessing the socioeconomic impacts of covid 19 and recent wars on tourism sectors and community living in the case of Lalibela town tourism surrounding due to the constraints of finance, time, geographical area and availability of energy. As a result, the sample size of the study was also limited by time and budget constraints.

1.8. Organization of the study

This research is organized into three parts. The first part deals with the introductory (the background, statement of the problem, objectives, significance and justification, and scope of the study and definition of terms). This part is followed by part two which presents the review of related literature. Part three discusses the methodology that will be employed in the study.

1.9. Operational definition

- A. **War:** is general defined as violent conflict between states or nation. It is the conflict within the country and also the intervention of other countries so it is difficult to survive in the northern part of Ethiopia especially Lalibela town people because the residents of the town survive directly or indirectly through tourism and tourism-related activities.
- B. **Tourism:** is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. **Corona virus (COVID-19):** is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- C. **Challenge:** is an obstacle appraised, as an opportunity rather than a threat. It becomes a challenge when the individual judges that his or her coping resource is insufficient.
- D. **Socio-economic impact:** the term socio-economic refers to the interaction between the social and economic habits of a group of people. The northern part of Ethiopia was highly affected by economic and social aspects on the residents of the community.
- E. **Community living:** means having a place to live and work in the community; skills to manage a living, environment and navigate the community; and skills to ensure self-care and health.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Basic concepts of tourism

It is important to study tourism from a range of social scientific viewpoints, including sociology, psychology, anthropology, history, geography, and others, as it has evolved into a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. One of the subfields and areas of expertise within sociology of tourism. As an applied sociology, planning for tourism calls for certain abilities. This application of sociological approaches, theories, and methods to the study of tourism focuses primarily on the tourism activities, their social aspects, and effects. In general, this study is about "the study of tourists' roles, motivations, and social relations on the one hand, and structures and systems of tourism, economic, social, and cultural impacts at the destination, and on the host societies on the other."

It's important to understand the differences between leisure, recreation, and tourism in order to understand the topic clearly. The time that remains after work, sleep, and necessary household or personal activities have been finished is most frequently viewed as leisure time. It is "discretionary time," or time that can be used whatever the person pleases. People use this time to accomplish their goals rather than those that are required of them. The majority of people define their leisure time as evenings, weekends, and vacations. People require leisure time to enrich their lives and rejuvenate their bodies and minds. Leisure can be thought of as a combined measure of time and attitude of mind to create periods of time when other obligations are at a minimum. Growth of leisure: The increase in the amount of leisure time available is due to a number of factors: Working hours has been reduced; now, there is provision of holiday with pay; Life expectancy has increased; Technological developments like machines, computers, telephone internet and automobiles are widely used.

Recreation is a broad category of activities done in free time. Both participation and non-participatory activities, such as sports, tourism, and hobbies and pastimes, are possible (like watching sports, listening to radio, watching TV, home entertainment and public entertainment). Due to its many facets and extensive linkages with other activities, there is no one definition of tourism that is widely accepted. As a result, no common definition has yet been agreed upon. Different academics have different definitions of tourism. Following is a presentation of a few of them. Tourism is defined as "traveling for enjoyment; the business of providing tours and services for tourists" by Webster's New University Dictionary, while a tourist is "one who travels for pleasure." These terms are inadequate synonyms for travel, and their use as such adds further confusion when the field of travel is variously referred to as the travel industry, the tourism industry, the hospitality industry, and most recently, the visitor industry.

An early definition of tourism was provided in 1910 by Austrian economist Herman V. Schöler. It is "the whole of the operators, primarily of an economic type, which directly connect to the entry, stay, and mobility of foreigners inside and beyond a certain country, city, or region," according to his definition. "Tourism is the entirety of the interaction and phenomena originating from the journey and stay of strangers," said Hunziker and Krampf in 1942, "provided the stay does not involve the establishment of a permanent habitation and is not related with a remunerated activity." The Tourism Society in Britain (1976) defined tourism as follows: -Tourism is the temporary short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations.

"Tourism is the temporary migration to destinations outside of the usual home and work place, the activities conducted during the stay, and the facilities built to respond to the demands of the tourist," wrote Mathieson & Wall in 1982. Jafari (1997) (1997) "Tourism is the study of man outside of his typical habitat, of the industry that meets his needs, and of the impacts that both he and the industry have on the host sociocultural, economic, and physical environment," according to the definition of tourism. Distances of 50 miles or greater are reasonable criterion, according to the rules of the Tourism Resources Review Commission (1973). The Canadian government, on the other hand, defines a tourist as someone who goes at least 25 miles outside of his community. Consequently, there is no standard measurement for the description of tourism in different countries.

League of Nations in 1937 defined 'tourist' in the following way: -A Tourist is any person visiting a country other than in which he usually resides for a period of at least 24 hours. -Temporary visitor staying at least 24 hours in the country visited and the purpose of his /her journey can be classified under one of the following headings: Leisure (recreation, health, study, religion, and sports) Business, family, mission, and meeting. More widely and many writers can accept it that the World Trade organization /WTO /and United Nations /UN/ in 1993 defined as: -Tourism is the activity of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, or any other purpose. From the above definitions, one may deduce the following distinct elements of tourism; Involvement of travel by non-residents; Stay of temporary nature in the area visited, and Stay not connected with any remunerated activity or an activity involving earnings.

Sociology concerned on the investigation of society like social problems, social organization, social institution and social stratification. Therefore, sociology of tourism will combine the two disciplines (sociology and tourism) and analyses the contribution of tourism regarding to the structural behavior of the society.

There are four outlooks of tourism. The tourist: seeks different psychic and physical experiences and satisfactions. This largely determines the destinations chosen and the activities enjoyed; the business providing tourist goods and services; The government of the host community/area/: perspectives of the government as a wealth factor in the economy. E.g. tax. The host community: the perspective of tourism by locals as cultural and employment factor. E.g. The effect of interaction between tourists and locals. This effect might be beneficial, harmful or both. According to the above four perspectives tourism may be defined as -the sum of the phenomenon and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists business suppliers host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors. (McIntosh et al -1995)-- Tourism: is regarded as an extreme form of recreation, involving longer time periods, traveling long distances and often staying overnights. Tourism, as distinct from other forms of leisure pursuits, requires blocks of time in order to make the journey & stay worthwhile.

Tourism also calls for more money than most other forms of recreation because of the cost of travel, accommodation, meals & souvenirs. Tourism and travel are not synonyms. Tourism represents a particular use of leisure time and a particular form of recreation, but it includes neither all use of leisure time nor all forms of recreation. It includes much travel but not all travel. Putting it differently, all tourism involves travel but all travel is not tourism. All tourism occurs during leisure time but all leisure is not given to tourist pursuits. Tourism is one of a range of choices or styles of recreation expressed either through travel or a temporary short term change of residence.

Tourism on its modern scale is a relatively new use of leisure. Definition of Traveler, Visitor (Tourist and Excursionist) Travel: the action and activities of people taking trips to place/places outside of their home communities for any purpose. Traveler - any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/ her countries. Visitor- a person who travels to a country outside to his usual residence for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

2.2. Tourism sector Covid impact

Tourism economic Impact: In 2019, Travel & Tourism supported 330 million jobs globally. But COVID-19 changed everything. This is a diverse, inclusive and vibrant workforce - many of whom are women* (almost 50%), young people* (up to 30%), minorities, the LGBTQ communities and people with disabilities. We want to share the stories of the people and communities behind the data. Your support and solidarity are needed now more than ever before because a job in Travel & Tourism is so much more than just a job. According to world travel and tourism council (COVID19 and Transforming Tourism, n.d.)Annual research shows: The Travel & Tourism sector suffered a loss of almost US\$4.5 trillion to reach US\$4.7 trillion in 2020, with the contribution to GDP dropping by a staggering 49.1% compared to 2019; relative to a 3.7% GDP decline of the global economy in 2020. In 2019, the Travel & Tourism sector contributed 10.4% to global GDP; a share which decreased to 5.5% in 2020 due to on-going restrictions to mobility. In 2020, 62 million jobs were lost, representing a drop of 18.5%, leaving just 272 million employed across the sector globally, compared to 334 million in 2019. The threat of job

losses persists as many jobs are currently supported by government retention schemes and reduced hours, which without a full recovery of Travel & Tourism could be lost. 20 Domestic visitor spending decreased by 45%, while international visitor spending declined by an unprecedented 69.4%.

2.3. Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism in ANRS

A cursory look at the tourism statistics might lead one to conclude that COVID-19 has had no significant effect on tourism in ANRS. The number of tourist arrivals and the tourism revenue for the region in 2019/20 have increased by 20% and 4% respectively from their value in 2018/19 (look at Table 2 below). However, the disaggregated data indicate that the tourism sector has Research/Economic-Impact the contribution to GDP also factors in the travel sector, not just tourism. 7 been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2019/20, the number of international tourists has declined by about 17% and the revenue from international tourism has fallen by 20%. Nevertheless, the number of domestic tourists and the revenue from them increased by 20% and 19% respectively to hide the effect of COVID-19 on aggregate tourism.

Breaking domestic tourism into its subcomponents also reveals another critical insight. The increase in domestic tourists and domestic tourism revenue is dominated by travels that are related to religious holidays. In 2019/20, this subsector of domestic tourism accounted for 75% of the total travelers (domestic and international) to the region and 36% of the total tourism revenue of the region. When one considers most of the religious holidays that attract a large number of people take place in the first half of the Ethiopian fiscal year, it is not surprising that this subcomponent of domestic tourism increased as the COVID-19 pandemic has not crossed the Ethiopian borders until after March 2020. In short, the seasonality of tourism revenue was hugely in the region's favor. Had vaccines for coronavirus been developed by now, the region could have managed to fortuitously escape the adverse effect COVID-19 on tourism. It seems however that a successful vaccine is several months, if not years, away from being developed. Thus, the religious holidays that take place in the first half of the Ethiopian year will likely feel the effect of the virus, and this will show up in the data for 2020/21. 8 As mentioned already,

While the effect of the fall in international tourism will ultimately be reflected on the balance of payments of the country as a whole, the effect of COVID-19 on some sectors that are directly linked to tourism will be immediately felt. One such sector with a strong linkage with tourism is the hotel sector. Nationally, hotel occupancy rates have dropped from about 60% before the pandemic to a mere 2% since the pandemic struck (Deloitte, 2020). To get a sense of the immediate impact of COVID-19 on hotels in ANRS, we looked at hotels that already have a star rating or those that have acquired the investment license of star-rated hotels in three major cities in ANRS – Bahir Dar, Gondar City and Lalibela. These three locations account for the majority of hotels that are star-rated or operate with the license of a star-rated hotel in the region.

2.4. Political instability and war on tourism

Although circumstances differ significantly, tourism emerges as a political tool in the Philippines, Tibet, and The Gambia (Table 1). Using a detailed analysis of the situation in the Philippines, Richter argues that if used skillfully, tourism can be an extremely powerful tool. Richter supports her argument with facts gleaned from a four-month content analysis of three leading Philippines daily newspapers. President Marcos's 1972 declaration of martial law—intended to abrogate his political opposition—established the New Society which promised "a reformed and cleansed social order" (1980:237). Marcos successfully managed negative international reaction to the undemocratic nature of martial law thereby avoiding damage to the country's economic power. Richter credits Marcos's political skill in legitimizing martial law by presenting it as a tenable response to an emergency situation involving communist subversion and public violence. Through a series of clever strategies, Marcos effectively used tourism to repair the country's political image. Prior to martial law, the Philippines were "reputedly seething with subversion and violence" whereas after the declaration of martial law, the country was marketed as a safe destination where tourism was a priority industry (1980:242). Because positive publicity generated by tourism implied peace and safety, the New Society was credited for making the country safe. Richter points out that the country's positive image was more useful to the government than actual tourism revenues. By using tourism development as an instrument of foreign and domestic policy, the Philippine government bought goodwill with it. In fact, tourist arrivals increased from 144,321 in 1971 to 859,396 in 1978. One government official went so far

as to declare "Martial Law—Filipino Style" a tourism attraction (1980:242). Tourism also became a political tool in Tibet, but of a different sort. The declaration of martial law in March 1989, in Lhasa, punctuated the nationalist unrest which began in 1987. Tibet's fledgling tourism industry suffered a serious blow as a result of the martial law; however, the most noteworthy effect of the unrest was the formation of a secret network of tourists who gathered information on human rights problems in order to carry the Tibetans' message to the rest of the world. Schwartz—who spent a total of eight months in Lhasa where he collected information as a participant-observer— provides a fascinating and informative "insider's" account of the change in the nature of the tourists, which he calls the "polarization of the role of traveler" (1991:599). During the unrest, journalists were not permitted to enter the country and tourists became the only source of information about the turmoil in Tibet. Tourists both witnessed and photographed demonstrations in which civilians were shot and killed by police. Some foreigners were arrested for taking photographs, their films, cameras, and passports were confiscated. According to Schwartz, tourists ...being present alongside Tibetans when the police opened fire in the square in front of the police station dramatically changed the relationship between Tibetans and foreigners...foreigners were no longer just sight-seers... but international witnesses to "Chinese brutality" and potential political allies (1991:591). These events clearly demonstrate that the opportunity to witness events in another country—afforded by tourism—can be utilized as a political tool involving information gathering and communication of political activities on behalf of those trapped and brutalized by it. Tourism emerges as a political tool from yet another country. Sharpley and Sharpley (1995) examined the consequences of a military coup on the Gambia's tourism industry. They allege that by using travel advisories, governments of tourism generating countries can influence the flow of tourists in order to wield political power over countries dependent on this trade. To support their claim, they cite US travel bans on Cuba and China, as well as the US boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. In the case of the Gambia, when the politically stable West African country (from 1965-94) experienced a bloodless coup,

The Travel Advice Unit of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) issued several subsequent and stringent travel warnings against the Gambia. The country's economic and social conditions quickly worsened in a domino effect: British and Scandinavian tour operators pulled out, arrivals fell, hotels closed, and tourism related jobs were lost. According to the Gambian government, the FCO's travel advice was " ... a political decision aimed at putting pressure on the military regime ... ", in effect " ... an unofficial trade embargo" (Sharpley and Sharpley 1995:173,175). Some-what of a parallel can be drawn between this example and the travel advisory issued against Zimbabwe by the US State Department after US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's 1976 visit to Zimbabwe (during its 15 year liberation war that lasted from 1965-90). The advisor y stated "unsettled conditions, the potential for increased violence, inability of local government to provide assistance or protection ... (Teye 1986:601).

Even though the advisory was not intended for neighboring Zambia, it exacerbated the already negative impacts of the war on Zambia's tourism. To avoid hasty and damaging travel advisories, Sharpley and Sharpley (1995) recommend creating an independent, international organization to collect, update, and disseminate touristic information in an impartial, accurate, and apolitical manner. Some may argue that it is every government's prerogative to issue travel advisories against countries it chooses—in response to political or environmental occurrences—to protect its own citizens.

2.5. Socio-economic impact of tourism

Tourism is an engine to economic growth. It has positive impact in terms of generating foreign exchange earnings, creating employment and income and stimulating domestic consumption (Steiner, 2006). Tourism has both direct and indirect economic impact. The direct economic impacts are foreign exchange earnings, employment creation and income generation. The indirect impact includes multiple contributions towards the development and expansion of various economic sectors and activities. Meaning, tourism's role in serving as a catalyst for the development of other economic sectors such as agriculture, entrepreneurial activities, construction, entertainment, infrastructure and contribution to local and regional development (WTO, 1991). The economic impacts which correspond both to goods and services purchased by the tourism sector and to investment and public spending generated by tourism are an important driver of economic growth. Tourism, especially the hotel and catering segments, is one of the few sectors of the economy to be at the center of the production chain, not only for farm and food products but also for consumer and capital goods (WTTC, 2011). Tourism, both international and domestic, should be regarded as a key component of economic stimulus programs, especially in times of economic crisis. Its role as an economic stimulant means that tourism should be central to measures designed to revive economic growth because the trade flows generated by a strong

Tourism industry have a major effect on business and consumer confidence (Vellas, 2011). The tourism sector can play a major role in economic stimulus plans in response to crisis situations, provided that tourism is regarded as a key component of such plans, as both an economic stimulant and a source of job creation that complements other sectors, especially manufacturing (Vellas, 2011).

The study of tourism's impact, particularly its detrimental environmental and socio cultural effects, has come to be viewed as one of the most continuous issues surrounding the industry in the late 20th century. The rapid growth of tourism in the 20th century produced problems as well as opportunities, on a vast scale for both developed and developing countries. The governments of these countries have come to realize that unrestrained and unplanned tourist development can easily aggravate these problems to a point where tourists will no longer wish to visit the destination. In short, without adequate planning tourists may destroy what they have come to see. More attention is now given to developing and promoting tourism in a way that is sustainable in the long term and that involves local communities in decision making. It is invariably the economic benefits of tourism, however, that persuade governments, local areas and commercial operators to invest in the industry in the first place and develop its full potential. Tourism brings with it a range of benefits and problems, which affect economies, environment, cultures and the social interaction of communities. Tourism must strive to maximize the economic benefits of the industry while minimizing its detrimental environmental and socio-cultural impacts, if it is to prosper as a major influence on the world economy.

2.6. Economic impacts of tourism

The decision by any government to pursue a strategy of developing its tourism potential is invariably based on the industry's positive economic impacts. Now tourism is the world's largest export earner and the world's biggest industry in terms in creating jobs and generating revenue. Positive impacts may also be categorized in to direct and indirect impacts. Direct positive economic impacts of tourism includes provide employment income, and foreign exchange which leads to improving of living standards of the local populations and overall national/regional economic development; Increase government revenues (through various types of taxation on

tourism) which can be used to develop community facilities and infrastructure and general Economic development. Tourism may be also a catalyst to the development of other economic sector such as agriculture and industry (including cottage industry) through the supplying of goods and services used in tourism. The dollar spent by the tourist move from one level to the other till the other until it percolates/reaches to the deepest part of the society. This is known as the multiplier effect; socio economic benefits of improvement to transportation facilities and services and other infrastructure necessary for tourism which also serve general community social and economic needs; Encourages investment and development- tourism brings about an encouragement among the government and private sector for investments and money spent by tourists will go for investments in to other sectors , society, infrastructure , superstructure etc., thus tourism contributes to the development of a place; tourism neutralizes and balances the balance of payment situations of a lot of countries (if Ethiopia receives Kenyan tourists and they spend their money here, it makes no difference as Kenya can buy some Ethiopian goods.); and tourism is a vital method of developing and promoting certain poor or non-industrialized countries or regions where traditional activities are on decline. Negative impacts of tourism includes loss of potential economic benefits to the local area and resentments by the local residents if tourist facilities are owned and managed by outsiders, although sometimes there is, at least initially, no alternative to this; reduction of potential foreign exchange earnings when imported goods and services are utilized in tourism, although there are also sometimes no alternatives for this; economic distortions and resentment created if tourism is concentrated in only one or few areas of a country without corresponding economic development in other areas; economic distortions created if tourism attracts too many employees from other economic sectors such as agriculture and fisheries; inflation of local prices of land goods and services because of the demand of tourism; and overcrowding of amenity features / shopping and community facilities and congestion of transportation systems by tourists to the extent that residents cannot conveniently use them.

2.7. Socio-cultural impacts of tourism

There is a general consensus that while tourism's well documented negative environmental effects can be significantly reduced with appropriate planning and management, the socio cultural consequences of tourist activity have the potential to be far more damaging in the long term,

sometimes taking generations to eradicate. This is due to the fact that many destination Governments will not include the negative socio- cultural impacts of tourism in their policy and mission statement. In addition to this, the factor adaptation i.e., once the society is getting exposed to a culture which is different from its own, it is very difficult to recover. For instance, in some developing nations, premature exposure to western ideas and technologies, especially by the youngsters such as dressing styles, hair styles, way of communication and etc has led to erosion of the original culture of these nations and thereby created a variety of social problems. So, it is difficult and even will take long time to regain the original culture.

2.8. Sociological approach on tourism

Tourism tends to be a social activity. Consequently, it has attracted the attention of sociologists, who have studied the tourism behavior of individuals and groups of people and the impact of tourism on society. This approach examines social classes, habits, and customs of both hosts and guests. The sociology of leisure is a relatively undeveloped field, but it shows promise of progressing rapidly and becoming more widely used. As tourism continues to make a massive impact on society, it will be studied more and more from a social point of view. A prime reference in this area is *The Tourist: A New Theory of the Leisure Class*, by Dean MacCannell (Schocken Books, New York, 1976). Erik Cohen, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has made many contributions in this area. Graham M. S. Dann, University of Luton, United Kingdom, has been a major contributor to the tourism sociology literature as well. Mainstream sociology has only recently discovered tourism as a field of systematic inquiry, but many sociologists still view it with suspicion or even disdain. While this may in part reflect the commonsense view of tourism as a frivolous, superficial activity unworthy of serious investigation, it also certainly reflects the fact that the study of tourism has not been well integrated into mainstream sociology. This situation has been only partly remedied by recent work. While a variety of often intriguing conceptual and theoretical approaches for studying the complex and manifold touristic phenomena have emerged, none has yet withstood rigorous empirical testing; while field-studies have proliferated, many lack an explicit, theoretical orientation and hence contribute little to theory building. It is hoped that this review helped to bring theory and empirical research closer together and to codify the field, as well as to further recognition of it as a legitimate and

significant sociological specialty.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area

Lalibela Town is located in North Wollo Zone of Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia. Lalibela is located about 700 kms north of Addis Ababa, 308 kms from east of Bahidar, 290 kms from mekele, 172 kms from weldiya, 361 kms from Gonder, 289 km from dessie, 309kms from kombolcha, Lalibela is bordered with Meket district to the South, Bugna district to the West and Wag Himra Zone to the North and Gidan district. The absolute location of the town is to N latitude and. The town has 4 urban kebeles (meskel kibra, roha, Debre sina and debre zeyit) and 1 rural kebeles (nakutelab). Lalibela is one of the world cultural heritages registered by UNESCO. Lalibela is the top tourist destination in the country in its center lays a unique complex of 11 churches cut out of the living rock some 800 years ago. Their construction is attributed to King Lalibela (approximately 1181-1221), of the Zagwe dynasty, who attempted to create a New Jerusalem on African soil, accessible to all Ethiopians. Even the names of Lalibela feat ures echo those of Jerusalem: the river Jordan, the church of Golgotha, and the Tomb of Adam. (Lalibela town administration 2022). The town of Lalibela is located in the northern part of Ethiopia is famous for its rock-hewn churches) which were declared a World Heritage Site in 1978. The churches, religious objects and related religious practices play a significant role in the local community and traditional way of life in Lalibela town (ECOMOS, 2010). More than 85% of local residents are their living from tourism related activity. There are actually more than 130 rock hewn churches which have been constructed in the name of St. Lalibela. However, the most magnificent works are seen in the land of Roha. Here, 11 unique and wonderful rock hewn churches were constructed by the hand of St. Lalibela. And justification of we select the research area one of the grate tourism destination area that locate in Ethiopia and it significant the role in Ethiopian tourism sector. And also since it is recorded in UNESCO internationally its contribution and impact on the area and generally on Ethiopia has to be well known. And also the researcher has special interest to known about to express the terrible situation that corona and recent war has had on the local community from the socioeconomic impact on resident life and because there is one of us who is a victim of the problem. Finally, to add knowledge and information about the studies interests for other researcher, and relevant for further and future researchers.

3.2. Methodology

There are two basic approaches of research, quantitative approach and qualitative approach. Quantitative approach involves the generation of data in quantitative form which can be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis. This usually means survey research where a sample of population is studied to determine its characteristics (Kothari, 2004: p. 5). Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions. Such an approach to research generates results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis. Generally, the techniques of focus group interviews and depth interviews are used (Kothari, 2004: p. 5). Triangulating both qualitative and quantitative approach (Mixed-method approach) is the most appropriate to reach at a level of truth that enables the researcher to come up with complementary and convergence of facts (Redinour & Newman, 2008). Thus, this study for the purpose of achieving the stated research objectives used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. For the purpose of this study we used this study the researchers was employed mixed (both qualitative and quantitative) research approach. The main reason the researchers to used qualitative approach to collect more details or deep information about impact of covid 19 and war on community or social impact and we used quantitative research approach to measure economic impact of covid 19 and war in tourism sector on community so in general mixed approach was helped to gather accurate data for this study and better understanding of the research problem.

3.3. Study design

A cross-sectional descriptive design was employed to gather information about the socio economic impact on corona virus of tourism on lalibela town tourism surrounding. Data was collected at one point in time from a randomly selected sample from the population at that time (Yeraswork Admassie,2010:171).A descriptive design was used, because it is suitable for describing the existing situation, narrating facts and investigating phenomena in their natural setting (Koul, 1997). It describes what actually exists within a situation, such as current practices, situations of different aspects of the research. Since the present study is concerned with examining socio cultural factors that affect household solid waste production and management system in Dessie Town, the researcher

assumes that the descriptive type of research is the most appropriate design.

3.4. Source of data

We was the collection of the data both primary and secondary data resource to get valid information about our study. Primary qualitative data was be collected from a sample of informants using semi-structured questionnaires (open-ended) adapted from previous literature developed for similar purposed by different authors and revised to fit the local situation. The questionnaires used be written in English first, followed by an Amharic translation. Key informant interview was be used to gather qualitative data from government tourism officials. Secondary sources what we was use this are both published and unpublished documents, reference books and media.

3.5. Method of data collection

We used qualitative data collection methods from the residence of the Lalibela town Roha kebele tour guide, religious leaders, tourism experts, local communities and hotel workers informants.

3.5.1. Primary data collection tools

In depth interview

One of data collection method that was used in this research is in depth interviews. It was conducted through face to face contact between the informants and the interviewer. Interviews were used to collect qualitative data. The reason for choosing in depth interview was to understand the

Case the core purpose of in depth interview is to gain relevant information as perceived significant by the researcher from stand points of research objectives. When informants who willing to give interview were selected and contacted to obtain the relevant data. And I have interviewed tour guide, tourism experts, religion leaders and tourists that I have met when collecting the data. I choose them because they live in the area so they can give as detail information more than anyone else. The community has participated in depth interview in addition to assess the socio economic impact of COVID 19 and the recent war to get their opinion and perception on the tourism activity in study areas. The researchers was a facilitator during interviews activity.

Key informant interview

For qualitative form of data collection the researchers was used key informant interview and the researchers used open ended question because those people who have knowledge. Information about the issue is important for the qualification of research and they have knowledge about to assess the socio economic impact of tourism sector on covid19 and recent war. This information used be collected by structured interview, where all questions are predetermined in order to doing so the researchers was forward questions to the participants. And also LALIBELA city administration cultural and tourism office heritage, protection and tourism work development office have given me true and relevant data about the impact of COVID19 and northern part of Ethiopian war.

3.5.2. Quantitative tools

3.5.2.1 Survey

An activity in which many people are asked a question or a series of question in order to gather information about what most people do or think about something. Survey research is a quantitative method for collecting information for a pool of respondents by asking multiple survey question. This research type includes the recruitment of individual, collection, and analysis of data from the local communities, using survey question.

3.6. Secondary data

We have used secondary data source which are published and unpublished document, article, TV source, newspaper, brochures, media, and internet and so on. The published documents stated about COVID19 which is related to tourism and war. and the unpublished document have given us more information's for example media, some of the international and national medias have been giving information related to the celebration of Christmas (gena) about lalibela city during at that time they have stated the problems they have had during the COVID19 and war on the collapse of tourism activity in the research area and we have also collected data from this.

3.7. The research target population

The target population of this study we are used be consist of hotels, hotel workers, local communities, cultural and tourism experts, tour guides and religious leaders since, the study will try to explore the experience of the problem about to assess of socio economic impact of covid 19 and recent war on tourism sector.

3.8 Sample size and sampling technique

We are used interview 8 Roha kebele residents and 2 people from Lalibela town tourism office using in-depth interview for the residents and key-informant interview for the office workers through purposive sampling technique. In this study we will also use non probability technique, and from the non-probability sampling technique we will use purposive sampling technique. Informants and discussants were selected using purposive sampling to gather in-depth information regarding to the effects of the socio economic impact of corona virus and the recent southern war. and were identified based on their knowledge and experiences of the research As a result, focus of the research will be on hotel worker, local communities, tourism experts, tour guide and religious leaders.

3.9 Sample size

For the purpose of determining the sample size this study the researchers used. Accordingly in this study to make the sample more representative, so from 3500 total population of living Roha kebele we used formula adopted by kreijcie and morgans (1970 as cited in amin, 2005). Thus the formula used to calculate he sample size is

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= N / (1 + N(e)^2 * p(1-p) / N(e)^2 + (Z_{\alpha/2})^2 * p(1-p)) \\
&= 3500 * (1.96)^2 * 0.5(1-0.5) / (3500 * (0.05)^2 + (1.96)^2 * 0.5(1-0.5)) \\
&= 3500 * 3.84 * 0.5 * 0.5 / (3500 * 0.0025 + 3.84 * 0.5 * 0.5) \\
&= 3500 * 3.84 * 0.25 / (3500 * 0.0025 + 3.84 * 0.25) \\
&= 13440 * 0.25 / (8.75 + 0.96) \\
&= 3366 / 9.71 \\
&= \mathbf{346}
\end{aligned}$$

3.10 Method of data presentation analysis and interpretation

We will analyze the data that obtained from informants through qualitative method. The data will be obtained through interview and will be interpreted in the form of thematic explanation. And in quantitative the collected data we analysis in descriptive method of data analysis would use after the necessary data collection of primary and secondary data. For quantitative data gathered has classified and converted in to frequency distribution and percentage in order to substantiate cross check the data.

3.11. Ethical consideration

The researcher was ask consent of the university after getting the permission of the university. Then the participation of the respondent on the applicable question will be based on the willingness of the participants. The information obtained from the informants will be confidential and will only be used for the intended purpose. The study will be conducted in manner that is consistent with ethical issue that to be considered conducting a research.

**CHAPTER FOUR:
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This research intends to examine assess the socio economic impact of COVID19 and 2014 northern part of Ethiopian war impact of tourism sector on community living in LALIBELA town: in the case of Roha kebele tourism surrounding. To do so the researcher used to survey questionnaire, in-depth interview and key informant interview to collect the primary data by taking 346 respondent from a total of the ROHA kebele , in-depth interview from local community, religious leader, hotel owners, hotel workers, tour guide and key informant interview from tourism offices. In order to achieve the objective of the research paper the researcher distribution 346 questionnaires to the respondents and 346 questionnaires were collected. The researcher analyzed the information gathered from the selected respondents as follows.

4.1. Background of Respondents

Table No 1. Sex of respondents

Sex wise Distribution	Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents	Percent
Sex	Male	188	54%
	Female	161	46%
	Total	346	100%

Based on table 1 from the 346 respondents 188(54 %) respondents are male and 161(46 %) are female. This implies that he majority of the respondent are male. This shows that the large amount of respondents are male and the small amount of respondents are female.

Table No 2. Age groups

Item	Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents	Percent
Age	15-25 years	118	34%
	26-35years	130	38%
	36-45years	98	28%
	Above 45 years	-	-
	Total	346	100%

According to table 2 from the 346 respondents 118 of them are found in the age between 15-25 years and 130 are between 26-35. Besides 98 are between 36-45 this indicates that all the respondents are age below 45 years. This shows that the large amount of respondents are the young ones and because of that it has been easy for us to communicate so this has helped us during the data collecting time.

Table No 3. Marital status

	Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents	Percent
Marital status	Unmarried	165	48%
	Married	181	52%
	Divorced	-	-
	Widowed	-	-
	Total	346	100%

Based on table 3 from the overall respondents 165 are unmarried followed by married 181 with no divorced and no widowed. This indicates the most of the respondents are single.

Table 4. Education

Item	Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents	Percent
Educational background	Illiterate	-	-
	Read& write	-	-
	1-4	-	-
	5-8	-	-
	9-12	98	28%
	University/college	248	72%
	Total	346	100%

Based on table 4 out of 346 respondents 98 are attending high school and 248 completed university and college we can conclude that all of the respondents are educated. And in this data the large amount of the respondents are the University and college students. and lower amount of the respondents are the high school students. Generally this data shows that there is no uneducated respondent that have participated in this work.

Table 5. Family size

Item	Characteristics of respondents		Percent

		Number of respondents	
Number of family members	1-3	137	39%
	3-4	98	28%
	5-6	94	28%
	Above 9	17	5%
	Total	346	100%

According to table 5; 137 of the respondents have a family member between the sizes of 1-3 (39%), 98 respondents are 3-4(28%), 94 respondents are between 5-6 (28%) and 17 (5%) above 9 members. As you can see in this data we can say that there is family planning and this is because as we have said before the respondents are educated.

Table 6. Employment

Item	Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents	Percent
Employment	Employed	145	42%
	Unemployed	201	58%
	Total	346	100%

According to this table indicate employment status of the respondents from the 346 respondents 201(58%) of them are unemployed and 145(42%) respondents are employed. This data shows that because of COVID19 and the war tourism activity highly decreased and so that the large amount of respondents are unemployed.

Table 7. Income

Item	Characteristics of respondent	Number of respondents	Percent
Income	High	92	27%
	Very high	50	14%
	Medium	82	24%
	Low	59	17%
	Very low	63	18%
	Total	346	100%

According to table: 7 show 92 of respondent have an income of high (27%), 50 of respondents have an income of very good (14%), 82 (24) of respondent have income of medium, 59 (17%) of respondents have an income of low, 63(18%) respondents have an income very low. Because of COVID19 and war there have been decreasing of income. The respondents which used to have very high income has changed to medium, and the respondents which have had medium income has changed to low income, and also the respondents which used to have low income have changed to very low income. I have gained this information from the respondents.

4.2. Economic related questions

Table No 8. Relation with job

Item	Characteristic of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Is there any relation between your job and tourism?	Yes	313	91%
	No	33	9%
	Total	346	100%

As show in the table 313(91%) of the respondents have yes relation with tourism related job. The table also show 33(9%) of the respondents have not related with tourism. This shows that the large amount of the respondents have job which is related with tourism. And also this shows that the large amount of the respondents are dependent on tourism. And in addition this shows that the respondents which their job are not related with tourism are very small.

Table No 9: Engagement in tourism

Item	Characteristic of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Is there any family members engaged to tourism related activity?	Yes	281	82%
	No	65	18%
	Total	346	100%

According to this table shows that respondents answered saying by 281(82%) yes and 65(18%) respondents answered saying by no. that this data shows that large amount of respondents engaged to tourism and tourism related activity.

Table No 10. Income from tourism

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Do you receive some income during of high tourist flow in this year?	Yes	57	16%
	No	289	84%
	Total	346	100%

As show this table of the respondents have receive income during months 57(16%) respondents answer yes and 308(84%) respondents answer are no. this shows that the large amount respondents

don't receive income this is because COVID19 and the war the tourists did not visited the research area and this have affected their job opportunity.

According to key informant interview Current situation of tourism activity at lalibela is not so bad it is on the way of recovering and it shows some improvement, if the current government stable of the security of the country, am quite sure tourism recovers with in short span of time and it will reach to the boom or the pick point. Lalibela which is known for its c1hurch caved out the rocky mountain. This is world heritage site 1979 and its indeed unique, there were very few tourist while we were there, people in the region have suffered from several years now, first from the end of tourism under covid19, and then two years of a civil war in the north, during which lalibela was occupied by the tigrayanns for many years. According to respondent now they hope tourism will pick up. I can definitely recommend a visit to lalibela and the surrounding.

Table No 11. Impact of war and COVID

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Does COVID and war on tourism sector has impact on economic inflation?	Yes	346	100%
	No	0	
	Total	346	100%

As shown in this table all of the respondents have said yes because it is obvious and true that COVID19 and war have collapsed their economy.

According to in depth interview Economic aspect: due to COVID19 and northern part of Ethiopian war the economy of the country has devastated and ignore development because all the financial activates run for or budgeted military weapons rather than they use the money for accelerating the basic infrastructures like road construction, school, health, and other aspect. The same things to COVID has lay open economic impact on the community and individual house hold because people were not freely move for their work place in order to the terms of from the pandemic diseases, they were under lockdown or quarantine therefore peoples they were not firm standing. Estimated devastated and destroyed by the terrorist army of TPLF as well as Maine office staff and public service has been stile by the army.

Table No 12: foreign investment from tourism

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Does COVID and war on tourism has an impact on foreign investment?	Yes	326	95%
	No	20	5%
	Total	346	100%

According to this table shows that 336(95%) respondents answered saying by yes and 20(5%) respondents answered saying by no. this data shows that because of COVID and war the foreign investors didn't visit the research area not only to the research area they didn't even come to Ethiopia because of this it has impacted the tourism.

Table No 13. Impact of COVID19 and war on dependence

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Does impact of COVID 19 and northern part of Ethiopian war increase dependence rate?	Yes	299	87%
	No	47	13%
	Total	346	100%

As show this table of the respondents the impact of COVID and war impact of high dependence rate the respondents answered saying that 299(87%) respondents yes and 47(13%) respondents answered saying by no. this shows that the large amount of the respondents are dependent on the tourism so this shows the dependency rate is very high.

Table 14. Impact of COVID 19 and war on self esteem

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Does COVID and war in tourism has an impact on decreased self-esteem of local community?	Yes	330	96%
	No	16	4%
	Total	346	100%

As show this table 330 (96%) respondents answer yes and 16(4%) respondent's answers are no. this shows that because of COVID and the war the respondents self-esteem has decreased the respect they give to themselves was collapsed.

Table 15. For social relation

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Does COVID19 and war has an impact on social relation?	Yes	189	55%
	No	157	45%
	Total	346	100%

As show this table does COVID and war impact of social relation 189(55%) respondent's answers are yes and 157%) respondents answer are no. this shows that because if COVID and war the community didn't have the chance to move from place to place so this had affected the community social relation with each other .At that time there was low social integration.

According to in depth interview Social aspect: the covid19 pandemic has its own irreversible negative impact on social structure of the people on the community because people were very frustrated the wide spread of COVID19 as the result of this the bond of social interaction, tourism activity of the population ware disintegrated. The ethnic war in the northern part of Ethiopia also social integration of population because of two regions amhara and tigre integrated by culture,

religion, marriage the residence of tigre region peoples have move to lalibela to celebrate Christmas (GENA), ashendye, they observed Rock hewn church of lalibela and also the residence of lalibela town move to tigre to participate in religious ceremony, observe monument at that time the number of local tourist became increase. When they came the tourism activity such as hotel service, art and craft shops became active and increase local community daily income for tourism. After war and covid19 became decline tourism activity even we can say stop because of the blood shade among the population of amhara and tigre ethnic groups. And wide spread of corona vires tourism activity decline.

Table 16. Contribution of tourism sector

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
What is the contribution of tourism sector on local community?	Very low	139	40%
	Low	102	29%
	Medium	91	26%
	High	9	3%
	Very high	5	2%
	Total	346	100%

As show this table 139(40%) respondents answer are very low, 102(29%) respondents answer are low, 91(26%) respondents answer are medium, 9(3%) respondents answer are high, 5(2%) respondents are very high .this shows that tourism has had low contribution during the war and COVID to the respondents.

According to in depth interview, during the war and corona virus, most of the residents of area have been affected because the resident of the area are managed by tourism and directly or indirectly depend on tourism and tourism related activity. By accepting, giving a good description of the area, and the priests shine during the holidays. Tourism sector has not made any contribution at that time. Among them, priests and tour guide are managed by the income they get from the tourists. These people welcome guests, give a good explanation for tourist about the area, and the priests shine during the holidays. They are indebted to the tourism sector. they should have helped us in time of trouble. The community managed by tourism has been greatly affected, but the federal tourism, the regional tourism sector, and any government body has not provided any assistance except for certain non-governmental institution. So part of I know there is no munificent measure is not taken by the federal government except some non-governmental organization.

Stakeholders are playing their own private effort for the sake of promoting the sectors like national tour operators the something of national and local guides the play unmeasurable and significant role.

Table 17. Benefit on tourism

Item	Characteristics of respondents	No of respondents	Percentage
Does tourism has benefit the local community, religious leader, tour guide and other tourism experts?	Yes	346	100%
	No	0	
	Total	346	100%

As show this table all 346(100%) respondents’ answered yes. Because this is obvious that tourism has high benefit in the research area.

4.3. Corona virus pandemic and war hit tourism in Lalibela, holy Ethiopian site:

As they have done for hundreds years on the orthodox Easter weekend, priests wrapped in traditional white robes read the bible by candlelight on evening in the rock hewn churches of lalibela in northern Ethiopia. Tens of thousands of visitors from around Ethiopia and abroad usually come to lalibela, home to a UNESCO world heritage site of 12th and 13th century monolithic church, to celebrate and witness the most important holiday in the orthodox calendar. But they were missing this year. Even many local worshipper stayed home, reflecting the impact of COVID19 pandemic and of a war in the tigray region, further north, that broke out in 2012. The government declared victory at the end of the month, but since then has been some low level fighting in parts of that region, which borders Amhara where lalibela. The lack of has been hard on lalibela. The town, with a population of 20000, has become a star attraction for the foreign visitors to Ethiopia whose numbers have steadily grown over the past decade.

According to priest Msganaw tarekegni, head priest of Saint Mary church, barefoot worshippers gathered around him preparation for the night of prayers and chants before Easter morning. Many hotels had 400-500 workers. Now they are sitting at home with no income, and he side, blaming the pandemic and the war in tigray. Ato Kenaw sisay, manager of the MEZENA loge, he side that before the pandemic the hotel typically hosted 700 guests a month now his rooms are empty and the kitchen is closed because of COVID19 and northern part of Ethiopian war.

Lalibela depends on tourism the hotel, souvenirs, café, shops, the farmers all directly or indirectly benefit from tourism. Now everything is closed. We have no income, he side. Tourism worldwide collapsed amid pandemic restriction and travel curbs. In Ethiopia, as part of corona virus measures, the government ordered the lalibela church closed to tourism for the first time form l2012 last years. Fewer than 500 tourists have visited since the churches reopened according to mandefro an official at the lalibela tourism office.

Ethiopia is currently in the top five countries in Africa in term of new COVID19 infection, straining the health system, although new daily cases are falling from a peak in early years. With a population of over 110 million, the country has recorded a total of more than 258000 infection about 3500 death. Accordingly KES msganaw side share his hopes for this'' fasika'' the Amharic word for Easter. We are going to pray about the war in the country, the hunger in the country, the curse from God, KES msganaw side.

4.4. Current situation tourism activity in research area

According to lalibela city administration culture and tourism office heritage, protection and tourism work development work process coordinator Ato MANDEFRO TADESSE. He side they lalibela handiwork is where new things are see, new secrets are solved, new wisdom is born, and there is a most glorious secret that has not been explored. There is nothing they have shaped without a sign. All secrets are hidden, religion I told, history is recorded, and power and subtle wisdom are revealed. They did not build a palace where they themselves could live, sit on thrones, drink wine, make noise, walk from loft to loft, rest in comfortable beds, where nobles and princes walk, surrounded by a glorious fence, and around the fence stand warriors as brave as loons and swifts as tigers. Rather than that, were the name of their God is prised, where his flesh and blood are washed away, where the

saints stand and spend the night in thanksgiving, where all the people gather from all direction to witness. They did not waste their time, but lived subjugating their people and country. The holy king will not eat. Their country loves Ethiopia the most, and cares for its honor the most. Because they are holy, they prepared their animals for the kingdom of heaven, because they are kings, they served their country with wisdom and grace, they craved great things for her so that the whole world could see her, admire her power and preeminence, and call her name, come looking for her, and be happy when she comes, and teach her history and religion. Saint Kings reigned over Ethiopia, sitting on the beautiful throne, wearing the glorious crown and crown, holding the decorated scepter, fearing their God, serving their people and country with wisdom and grace, for its glory. King lalibela magnificent churches attract the attention of the world by shouting new songs, they look to Ethiopia to admire his wonderful works, they visit Ethiopia, they read about Ethiopia. Let me Ethiopians go to that religious bible to remember their history and the wisdom of their forefathers. It's the goo communication of many that the father has made beautiful and the generation of human being is cut. The city of lalibela, blessed y the holy emperor and embracing the most sophisticated secret, is not only the place where history is told, religious is preached and the foundation is laid, but it is aso the place where wealth is collected rare books are collected. Ethiopia experienced, and is still benefiting from, the negative effect of foreign trade symbols that came to see the church of lalibela. The resident of lalibela also went to engdo at the same time when their income king lalibela came to visit the church of the village. These friendly and welcoming people have been affected by the corona virus epidemic, and then due to the fact that their accustomed homes are hungry, their eyes. Longing for people are missing, and the tourism activity has been affected by weakness. Since the area was freed from the penal zone and the peace agreement signed, has been thinking the hope of lalibela's tourism activity as before, but it has not been able to receive as many guests as it was hosting before the corona virus epidemic and the drought. In particular, the number of external signs will decrease. Lalibela city administration culture and tourism office, heritage protection and tourism development work process coordinator, mandefro tadese, it told him that lalibela's economic trading is form tourism food resource. Be for the corona crisis, 50 to 60 foreign tourists visit the city every year. They told me that tourism affected by corona first level is to stop the movement of visitors completely.

The day after the war, in 2015 hope to coming tourist saw a surge in tourism. They planned that more than 2 million people would visit the city in nine months. Gossip in siders visited the city more than

planned; in their lives, number are increasing. Ethiopians are coming and visiting not only on birth days but also at other times. He side that 1.9 million Ethiopians stayed the city for up 5 days. 21 they said that only 3 ideas came to the city expecting that foreigners would visit the city they refused. Whose number have declined, also raised the issue of way Russian is losing hope. He also recalled that 67000 foreign businessmen had visited the city before the corona outbreak and the war. However, they said that the regular seasonal, harming the tourism that was about to be revived. I told him that the current security problems in the region are keeping tourists away. The beauty of other images that are seen in abundance is not visible at present. A city that had seen hope in the season of gena and bapitism, and which had good activity in the times since then, has recently seen a decrease in the number of good deeds.

Current situation of tourism activity at lalibela is not so bad it is on the way of recovering and it shows some improvement, if the current government stable of the security of the country, am quite sure tourism recovers with in short span of time and it will reach to the boom or the pick point. Lalibela which is known for its church caved out the rocky mountain. This is world heritage site 1979 and its indeed unique, there were very few tourist while we were there, people in the region have suffered from several years now, first from the end of tourism under covid19, and then two years of a civil war in the north, during which lalibela was occupied by the tigrayanns for many years. According to respondent now they hope tourism will pick up. I can definitely recommend a visit to lalibela and the surrounding.

4.5. Impact of corona and war tourism sector on social, economic aspect

Economic aspect: due to covid 19 and northern part of Ethiopian war the economy of the country has devastated and ignore development because all the financial activates run for or budgeted military weapons rather than they use the money for accelerating the basic infrastructures like road construction, school, health, and other aspect. The same things to covid has lay open economic impact on the community and individual house hold because people were not freely move for their work place in order to the terms of from the pandemic diseases, they were under lockdown or

quarantine therefore peoples they were not firm standing. Estimated devastated and destroyed by the terrorist army of TPLF as well as Main office staff and public service has been stiled by the army.

Social aspect: the covid19 pandemic has its own irreversible negative impact on social structure of the people on the community because people were very frustrated the wide spread of covid as the result of this the bond of social interaction, tourism activity of the population were disintegrated. The ethnic war in the northern part of Ethiopia also social integration of population because of two regions amhara and tigre integrated by culture, religion, marriage the residence of tigre region peoples have move to lalibela to celebrate Christmas (**GENA**), ashendye, they observed Rock hewn church of lalibela and also the residence of lalibela town move to tigre to participate in religious ceremony, observe monument at that time the number of local tourist became increase. When they came the tourism activity such as hotel service, art and craft shops became active and increase local community daily income for tourism. After war and covid19 became decline tourism activity even we can say stop because of the blood shade among the population of amhara and tigre ethnic groups. And wide spread of corona vires tourism activity decline.

4.6. Impact of COVID 19 and war effect on life style

There respondents answer are absolutely yes of course covid19 and the civil war in the northern part change our life in terms of social, economic and political aspects.

Economic aspect: in the context of lalibela we guide were the primary victim through covid and war in the north because our economy predominantly based on tourism so tourism was totally stop during the war and covid19 all in all the population were under quarantine on lockdown so there no tourism activities the same thing true during the civil war in the northern part of the country. In lalibela tourism is our economic back bone because tourism directly or indirectly all the population are beneficially from the society from the grass root to the predominant beneficially like hotel workers, taxi association, guides, churches, souvenirs, and other in this activity totally stop because of during covid19 and war.

Political aspect: during covid19 and civil war our political relation was less and less especially ethnic war in the northern because of the blood shade among the population of the Amhara and tigre ethnic group.

4.7. Psychological impact

Grate number of peoples reported psychological distress and symptoms of depression, anxiety and there have been worrying, sign of more widespread suicidal thoughts and behaviors in clouding health care workers, some group of people have been affected much more than others. The result from in-depth interview of STB informants showed that some tourist boat captains and local guides suffered from chronic poverty that they survived through sharing meals with their colleagues for they were not able to afford to buy a single meal on their own. a small tourist boat owner explaining how boat captains were in severe livelihood crisis said: “Some boat captains were unable to fulfill their daily needs. They had to survive with shared meals for they couldn’t afford to buy one meal at their own expense alone.” He additionally said: “even me and my families were in trouble. They were totally dependent on me and I couldn’t finance them due to the crisis followed by the political conflict.

4.8. Contribution of tourism sector on local community

According to muluye, during the war and corona virus, most of the residents of area have been affected because the resident of the area are managed by tourism and directly or indirectly depend on tourism and tourism related activity. By accepting, giving a good description of the area, and the priests shine during the holidays. Tourism sector has not made any contribution at that time. Among them, priests and tour guide are managed by the income they get from the tourists. These people welcome guests, give a good explanation for tourist about the area, and the priests shine during the holidays. They are indebted to the tourism sector. they should have helped us in time of trouble. The community managed by tourism has been greatly affected, but the federal tourism, the regional tourism sector, and any government body has not provided any assistance except for certain non-governmental institution. So part of I know there is no munificent measure is not taken by the federal government except some non-governmental organization. Stakeholders are playing their own private effort for the sake of promoting the sectors like national tour operators the something of national and local guides the play unmeasurable and significant role.

Chapter five: Conclusion and recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

The study found the socio economic impact covid19 and northern part of Ethiopian war impact of tourism sector on lalibela town people in the case of Roha kebele. The major social and economic dimension affected by the pandemic and war were food, security, income. Livelihood and access to basic services of education and transportation. In addition, the pandemic and war, by adversely affected the operation of public and private institution includes regular public service, tour agency, hotels totally stop by the effect of covid and war. The tourism is not given much attention by government. The impact of war and corona virus highly affected to tourist destination especially lalibela all most majority residence of town survive by tourism activity, after war and corona virus decrease tourism activity. during the war and corona virus, most of the residents of area have been affected because the resident of the area are managed by tourism and directly or indirectly depend on tourism and tourism related activity.

The day after the war, in 2015 hope to coming tourist saw a surge in tourism. They planned that more than 2 million people would visit the city in nine months. Gossip in siders visited the city more than planned; in their lives, number are increasing. Ethiopians are coming and visiting not only on birth days but also at other times. He side that 1.9 million Ethiopians stayed the city for up 5 days. 21 they said that only 3 ideas came to the city expecting that foreigners would visit the city they refused. Whose number have declined, also raised the issue of way Russian is losing hope. He also recalled that 67000 foreign businessmen had visited the city before the corona outbreak and the war. However, they said that the regular seasonal, harming the tourism that was about to be revived. I told him that the current security problems in the region are keeping tourists away. The beauty of other images that are seen in abundance is not visible at present. A city that had seen hope in the season of gena and bapitism, and which had good activity in the times since then, has recently seen a decrease in the number of good deeds.

Current situation of tourism activity at lalibela is not so bad it is on the way of recovering and it shows some improvement, if the current government stable of the security of the country, am quite sure tourism recovers with in short span of time and it will reach to the boom or the pick point. Lalibela which is known for its church caved out the rocky mountain. This is world heritage site 1979 and its indeed unique, there were very few tourist while we were there, people in the region

have suffered from several years now, first from the end of tourism under covid19, and then two years of a civil war in the north, during which lalibela was occupied by the tigrayans for many years. According to respondent now they hope tourism will pick up. I can definitely recommend a visit to lalibela and the surrounding.

5.2. Recommendation

- To maintain the significance of tourism for socio economic development of the research area additional applied and large scale research project should be implemented.
- Government should solely remain committed in adopting tourism development policies and strategies, and strive for their implementation in such a way that tourism, in the research area should be free and neutral from any kind of hegemonic political intervention.
- As lalibela is a core tourist destination area in Ethiopia there must be much development like infrastructure (road, electricity, network and internet) so local administration and as well as the federal government have to give focus for the development of lalibela because during war destroyed road, electric, network and other fulfillments so government focused lalibela.
- In order to benefit from huge potential of tourism and attract more tourists to the lalibela town the administration of the town as well as the region have to take different measures.
- Promotion is the basic mechanism to improve tourist follow the more promotion there is the more tourist attraction there is promotion mechanisms like exhibition, documentary film, annual magazine have to be produced more in order to draw new tourist attention.
- Improvement of infrastructure is the major measure that has to be taken to attract more tourist and benefitted more; internet service, road to attract more tourist and to make tourist stay longer.
- The town of St. lalibela has one through a lot during the few months of civil war. Though the famous rock hewn churches are not affected by the war. The war has left its marks in the town and the lives of guardian of the holy place and the people now the priest and the people need our attention and help as they struggle to make life back to normal. Let's all help as much as we can to help live.

- And also many of the churches buildings are covered by fungus usually after the rainy season. This ultimately changes the authentic brown color of the church buildings in to green. Hence, many local residents have voluntarily attempted to remove the fungus using some materials such as sandpaper. However, it should be noted that such kinds of preservation efforts might exacerbate the deterioration of the buildings as their effort is not scientifically supported. The tourism sector has to find the way to protect church. Church conservation and tourism promotion have to be work on it. And also canvas on the church to protect from the sun and rain has cracked the church and led to a serious accident. The government and UNISCO should not ignore this. It will be more dangerous to tourism than corona and war. fro time to time, the survival of the heritage is in danger and attention should be paid to LALIBELA.

Figure 3

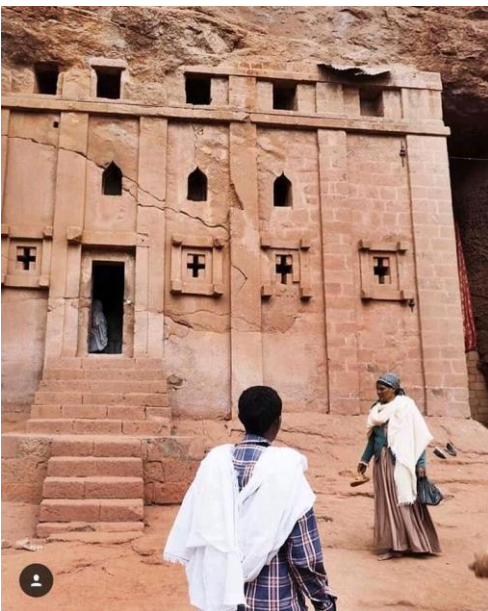


figure 1





Figure 2

Political will

For there to be any success in tourism development, political will is imperative (Dieke, 2003). This is an intuitive concept, as without the commitment by Ethiopia's political leadership to tourism, tourism growth is unlikely to pick up any momentum.

The historical context of Ethiopia suggests that not many political and business leaders have had much experience in international travel. Interventions could include educational programmers on the benefits of tourism, and personal international travel, in order to encourage a supportive culture of travel and tourism by the country's leadership.

Learning and growth success factor

From a learning and growth perspective, success factors are infrastructure development, people development, and systems development (Jonker, 2004: 345 – 346). The lack of adequate infrastructure in Ethiopia has been described a number of times before, and severely limits the ability of tourism to flourish, and poor infrastructural resources negatively impact tourist satisfaction levels. Chinese investment infrastructure has alleviated some of these problems and continues to do so, yet these infrastructural projects have not been integrated from a tourism perspective. The importance of having the correct skills and capacity in the Ethiopian Tourism Organisation and other tourism institutions cannot be underestimated. Some of these skills may be readily available, while others may need to be brought in from outside the country.

WORK PLAN

Time plan

The time required for conducting the research, including the proposal and time of activity that used be done, is shown as follows:

Table 4.1. Tentative schedule

No	Main activities	Tentative schedules of activities						
		December	January	February	March	April	May	Investigation
1	Development, Submission of first proposal draft							
2	Submission of Second proposal draft							
3	Submission of data collection instruments							
4	Incorporating comments and finalizing proposal drafts including data							
5	Submission of final proposal drafts including							
6	Approval of proposal							
7	Data collection/ field work							

8	Data analysis and report writing							
9	Submission of the first thesis draft							
10	Correction and modification of							
11	Submission of final thesis draft							
12	Preparing power point							
13	Research presentation							

Budget break down

The materials and budget required for conducting this research are listed as follows in the form of a table.

Table 4.2. Materials and supplies co

S. No.	Type of Items	Unit	Qty by No.	Unit price(Birr)	Total price(Birr)
1	Printing	Page	30-70	160	960
2	Pen	Number	2	10 .00	20.00
3	Pencil	Number	1	1.00	10.00
4	Eraser	Number	1	5.00	5.00
5	Paper		1	200.00	200.00
7	Hard classer	Number	03	1	50
9	Computer writing	Page	80	5	400
10	Travel cost for data collection and gather		2	1000	2000
11	Binding	Proposal and thesis (50-80	1	15.00	15.00
12	Phone	Page)			100
13	Taxes				300
Total cost					4040

However, the materials and budget required are listed in the above table, which may increase or decrease according to the vastness of the research and other dimensions.

REFERENCES

- Africa News. Retrieved from: <https://www.africanews.com/2019/01/23/ethiopia-arrests>
- Ajala, O. (2008). –Employment and Income Potentiality of Tourism Development in Amhara
- AlfaShaban, A. (2020, May 8). Ethiopia arrests ex-govt minister Bereket Simon over corruption. And its surroundings. *Korean Social Science Journal*, 43(1), 15-28. Available online at:
- Asmare, B. A. (2016). Pitfalls of tourism development in Ethiopia: the case of Bahir Dartown
- Bogale, M., Kelkay, S., & Mengesha, W. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic and tourism sector in Ethiopia. *Horn of African Journal of Business and Economics (HAJBE)*, 1-9.
- Choi, H. C. (2006). i Sirakaya, E.(2006). Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism. *Tourism management*, 27(6), 1274-1289.
- *Journal of Hospitality Management and Tourism*, 7(5), 50-56.
- Kumar, C. P., Sakthivel, R., & Ramanathan, H. N. (2013). Local Residents Perception and Attitude Choi, H. C. (2006). i Sirakaya, E.(2006). Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism. *Tourism management*, 27(6), 1274-1289.
- Makmun, M. D. M., Muryani, C., & Wijayanti, P. (2021, March). The tourism impact on the social economic life of community in Ngargoyoso Sub-district, Karanganyar Regency. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 683, No. 1, p. 012114). IOP Publishing.
- Mekonen, T. A. (2016). The role of media in tourism promotion: A case study in Ethiopia.
- Nega, D, (2020) Investigating the Potential of Ancient Religious Sites in the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewhido Church for Religious Tourism Development: The Case of Kirstos Semra, *International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 8(4): 59-71
- Nega, D., Baye, B., & Kindu, A. (2022). COVID-19 and the Holy Land of Lalibela World Heritage Site, Ethiopia. *International Journal of Religious Tourism & Pilgrimage*, 10(3), 4.
- Pentingsari Village, Yogyakarta). *International Journal of Business and Management Invention*, 4(9), 85-90.
- Perlman, S. & Netland, J. (2009) Corona Viruses post-SARS: Update on replication and pathogenesis. *Nature Reviews Microbiology*, 7, 439–450.

- Region Ethiopia, *Ethiopian Journal of Environmental Studies and Management*, 1 (2):
- Rojulai, N., Aminudin, N., Asmalina, N., & Anuar, M. (2018). A conceptual framework of tourism development perceived impact, quality of life and support for tourism further development: a case of Malaysia Homestay experience programme(MHEP). *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Science*,8(16), 339-355.
- Suarthana,K., Madiun, N., Moeljadi, M., & Yuniarsa, S. O. (2015). Exploring the community participation, tourism village, and social-economic to environment impact (Case Study:
- Sutawa, G. K. (2012). Issues on Bali tourism development and community empowerment to support sustainable tourism development. *Procedia economics and finance*, 4, 413422.
- Towards Model Tourism Village Kumbalangy Kerala. *Journal of Contemporary Research in Management*, 8(1).
- Travel, A. (2020). An analysis of Africa's tourism market for April 2019.
- UNWTO (2020) COVID-19 related travel restrictions a global review for tourism, available online at: https://tourism4sdgs.org/covid19_initiatives/covid-19-relatedtravelrestrictions-a-global-review-for-tourism-2ndreport/
- WHO (2020) Manifesto for a healthy and green COVID-19 recovery, <https://www.who.int/news-room/featurestories/detail/who-manifesto-for-ahealthyrecovery-fromcovid-19>.

- Wilder-Smith A. (2006) the severe acute respiratory syndrome: impact on travel and tourism, *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*. 4(2):53–60.
- Yadav, S. K. S., & Qureshi, M. M. (2021). Impacts of COVID-19 on Indian travel & tourism industry. *Int. J. of Trade and Commerce-IIARTC*, 9(2), 310-318.

Appendix

COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear respondents

My name is zinash abey, I am 4th year sociology graduation student at wolkite university. For my graduation requirement I am conducting research on assess the socio economic impact of COVID19 and 2012-2014 northern part Ethiopian war impact of tourism sectors on community living in lalibela town in the case of Roha kebele tourism surrounding. This is the questionnaire designed for collect data for my research. Your genuine response will only be used for academic purpose and the data will be treated at most confidentiality. Your answers have direct impact on the quality of the research. I kindly request you to answer the entire question honest sincerely.

Read the instruction carefully.

Don't write your name, phone number, and other personal information.

Please indicate your answer by choosing

Part one back ground of respondents:

Sex A. Female B. Male

Age A. 15-25 B. 26-35 C. 36-45 D. above 45

Marital status

Unmarried B. married C. single D. divorce

Number of family number

1-3 B. 3-4 C. 4-5 D. above 5

Educational level status

1-4 B. 5-8 C. 9-12 D. university and college E. illiteracy F.

Read and write

Employment status

Employed B. unemployed

Income

High B. very high C. low D. very high

Part two economic impact related questions

1. Is there any relation between your job and tourism?
A. YES B. NO
2. Is there any family members engaged to tourism related activity?
A. YES B. NO
3. Do you receive some income during of tourist flow in this year?
A. YES B. NO
4. Does COVID19 and war on tourism sector has impact on economic inflation?

A. YES B. NO
5. Does COVID19 and war on tourism has an impact of foreign investment?

A. YES B. NO
6. Does impact of COVID19 and northern part of Ethiopian war increase dependence rate?

A. YES B. NO

Part three social relation and tourism related question

1. Does corona virus and northern part of Ethiopian war has an impact on social relation?
A. YES B. NO
2. Does COVID19 and war in tourism has an impact on decreased self-esteem of local

community?

A. YES B. NO

3. Does tourism has benefit the local community, religious leader, tour guide and other tourism experts?

A. YES B. NO

4. What are contribution of tourism sector on local community?

A. High B. very high C. medium D. low E. very low

In-depth interview question

1. Does impact of 2012-2014 northern part of Ethiopian war and covid19 cause of family disruption, why?

2. Does covid19 and 2012-2014 northern part of Ethiopian war cause change your life, why?

3. What are the major psychological impact of covid19 and 2012-2014 northern part of Ethiopian war on local community?

4. What are current situation tourism activity at research area?

Key informant interview

1. How the impact of covid19 and northern part of Ethiopian war impact on the community term of economy and social relation?

2. After war covid what measure have to be taken to improve the sector attract more tourist?

3. What are contribution of tourism sector on local community, tour guide, hote workers and other tourism related activity?