

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE ANDECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION AND CHALLENGES OF ECOTOURISM IN CASE OF YAYO FOREST BIOSPHERE RESERVE

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SENIOR RESEARCH PROJECT

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APPROVAL SHEET

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ACRONYMS AND ABREVATIONS

CSA---Central Statistical Agency

TIES---The International Ecotourism Society

WWW----World Wide Web

WTO……World Tourism Organization

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ABSTRACT

The study emphasizes on the area of the Socio Economic Contribution and Challenges of Ecotourism in Case of Yayo Forest Biosphere Reserve. Tourism comprises the activities of person traveling and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than one year for business and other purpose. Yayo forest is one of the remaining forests in Ethiopia; it provides many social and economic benefits to the communities. Therefore, make significant socio economic contribution to the livelihoods of natural people and to country's economies. This study were conducted to assess the socio economic contribution and challenges of Ecotourism in case of Yayo forest biosphere reserve in Yayo woreda, Illu Abbabora Zone, Oromia regional state. The researcher selected thirty respondents by using purposive sampling method study. The study was intended to use of research design, which means, the qualitative approach were used for interview and document analyzing, and the quantitative approach used for analyzing the data that gathered through a questioner, interview, field observation and group discussion. *The study findings indicated that according to the local community perception the* major contribution of ecotourism in Yayo forest was source of income, employment opportunities, enhancing infrastructure development, Increase awareness about environmental conservation, encourage conservation of ecotourism attraction and also there is the major challenges for this study area, *were lack of* promotion, inadequate infrastructure development for tourist, agricultural expansion, deforestation, lack of educated power by ecotourism, law awareness about ecotourism**,** over grazing. *Those problems should specifically identify and promotional activities and measures should be taken.*

Key words; **contribution, challenges, Ecotourism, forest**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Tourism comprise the activities of person traveling and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than one year for business and other purpose (Buckely, 2004). Even if the world tourism provides a considerable benefit to protect areas the communities adjacent to or within them, but the major cause of environmental impact like damage to river bank, soil pollution, water pollution disturbance to wildlife and etc. are caused by mass tourism activities. Therefore to minimize the above problem and to maximize benefits from tourism, archeological based tourism that is ecotourism was introduced (Buckley and Pannel, 1990). In developed country has become one of the economic sectors that generate sustainable income and maintain the natural and historical resource to be conserved (Theodros Atlabachew, 2002). Tourism is creation motivation travel to the natural and manmade attraction site to conserve that resource for the wellbeing of the people, the environment and improve economic status (stradas, 2002) in fact it is more than travel to insure and appreciated the nature, skill and knowledge of the past generation, but includes environmental and cultural impact that influence for conservation and community project in developing country (Buckley and Panel, 1990).

In the southern part of Ethiopia there is a lot of tourism attraction sites that attract tourist flow from those natural recourses are more abundance exists. Include hot spring lakes, the natural diversification, landscape and water. that are sustainable for tourist to recreate and enjoy. From those Yayo forest is one of the tourist destination sites visits by a lot of foreign and domestic tourist due to the existence of the above nature based and historical attraction sites. It is one of the most well-known nature based recreational site in Ethiopia. The main attraction site include the hot spring water for boating and swimming, the forested landscape, streams, birds and other wildlife in the surrounding. The attractive quality of the site for many of the paste decides, considerable conversation of the natural ecosystem in to other land uses mainly to agriculture, infrastructure, lack of promotion, settlement and plantation has occurred; and recurrent occurrences of fire and illegal over exploitation of temper has been going on in the sub catchment, where the recreation site is part of the area peat opportunity for tourist flow for recreational purpose (Middelton, 1988).

1.2. Statement of problem

Yayo Natural forest is one of the remaining forests in Ethiopia, which has environmental, economic and social benefits at local and national level. Forestry need effectively and active involvement of government and community participation to meet its intended objective and keep its sustainability and also it is well known that. Yayo forest biosphere reserve recreational area is endowed with natural attraction such as a landscape, natural forest and wildlife. However major challenges that hinder for the ecotourism development such as lack of infrastructure, lack of standardized hotel, tourist guide. Result of a recent survey show that 50% of natural high forest has been lost or degraded to level of slightly disturbed forest lands. In past time yayo forest area has been destroyed by anthropogenic influences such as new settlements, conversion to other land uses and timber extraction, this will become a great economic loss for yayo forest socio economic profile and genetic diversity. Yayo forests in general did not have significant impacts as they did not take in to account the interests of the local community by failing to include farmers in decision making processes, lack of continuity of the already initiated conservation efforts, political unrest, tenure insecurity, lack of awareness, participation by local community in different projects phases, impacts population growth and resettlement are the major factors contributing to forest degradation. Due to those problems the researcher initiated to conduct the research.

1.3. Significance of the study

The finding of this study on the socio-economic contribution and challenges of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve will have significant positive contribution to the endeavors of all stakeholders in the yayo wereda. Moreover, the study would add empirical evidence to existing knowledge pool on power relations between forest resource and local community. much more for local communities, government organizations, Non-governmental organizations, private sectors, policy makers and implementers to understand gaps and to take actions to improve the situation in the study area. The study will be expected to help for the concerned stakeholders, especially to Yayo woreda. Moreover, the study will serve to provide base line for other researcher to desire to make feature studies in similar topics.

1.4. Objectives

1.4.1. General objective

The general objective of this study was to assess socio economic contribution and challenges of Ecotourism in case of Yayo forest biosphere reserve.

1.4.2. Specific objective

To assess socio economic contribution of ecotourism in Yayo forest biosphere reserve.

To identify the major challenges of ecotourism practice in Yayo forest biosphere reserve.

1.5. Research questions

1. What are the socio economic contributions of ecotourism in Yayo Forest?
2. What are the major challenges of Yayo forest biosphere reserve?

1.6. Scope of the study

The research was conducted in Yayo District. The study was focus on socio economic contribution and challenges of Ecotourism in case of Yayo forest biosphere reserve. The study was conducted from October to June.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

In this study the researcher was faced different challenges. It includes lack of enough sources of information; budget constraint and full materials, some respondents was not concentrate attention for the answer was the main limitation during the study. Besides, due to time constraint the study were limited to yayo woreda which is considered as representative. It is one of the tourist attractions. One may expect better results if all tourists cites in the woreda and in the country would be included in the study area. In addition, the study is limited to assessment of the contribution of ecotourism

1.8. Organization of the Study

The study have cover five chapters with their sub topics and was provide detail information accordingly the study is organized as Chapter one deals with the introduction part which include back ground of the study, statements of the problem, objectives, significance, Scope and limitation others organization and general averages of the study. Chapter two provides detail insight in to the review of related literatures recollected by researcher for clear understanding title. Chapter three explain about the methodology, research design determination of sampling size techniques. Subject of the study research instruments data gathering procedures and data

processing methods used in the researcher study. Chapter four deals about analysis of data finding of the research, finding and discussion related to the identification of ecotourism contribution and challenges and Chapter five deals about conclusion of the study and proposed recommendation of the study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Concepts and Definitions

The term ecotourism, alike many other social science terminologies, is one of the most enigmatic and controversial concepts which has no distinct universally accepted definition. The complexity of ecotourism has especially been recognized. Ecotourism has been called by many names such as 'soft tourism', 'responsible tourism', green tourism', 'alternative tourism' and so on. At times, the terms Nature-based tourism, ecotourism, and sustainable tourism seem to be used almost interchangeably. The only consistency found within these names is the link to nature. The meaning given to the word ecotourism, therefore, ranges from its mere dictionary meaning of "tourism directed towards unspoiled natural environments and intended to support conservation efforts" to other definitions by professionals on tourism studies. The first formal definition of ecotourism is generally credited to In 1987 he defined ecotourism as: 'Travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural manifestations (both past and present) found in these areas,(Pankhut and Alula., 2001).In this definition the fine line between preservation and development was partly lost. The focus was on the behavior of the travelers and the characteristics of the area visited. The preservation dimension was not explicitly included. Later in 1996 he added the preservation dimension; maximize the outcome for some while minimizing the effects on culture and nature. However, the most used definition of ecotourism today is the one coined by The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) defines ecotourism as a nature-based form of specialty travel, which involves: "Responsible travel to natural areas, which conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people" (WTO, 2002).This definition not only implies that there should be a recognition of, and positive support for, the conservation of natural resources, both by suppliers and consumers, but also that there is a necessary social dimension to ecotourism. These general and vague ecotourism definitions have been criticized because they leave too much room for interpretation (Strasdas,S, 2002). In the absence of a common definition ecotourism tourism has become the fastest growing sector of the tourism industry growing 3 times faster than the Industry as a whole (TIES,2006).

2.2. Economic impacts of ecotourism

2.2.1. Positive economic contribution of Ecotourism

2.2.1.1. Income

The tourism industry obviously generates income within destination country. Nations wanting to increase their income have sued tourism as a means for reasonably quick growth. Tourism income in general comes from wages and salaries interest, rent and profits. Since tourism is the greatest labor intensive industry, the greatest proportion of its income derived from wages and salaries. Tourism is both income generators and income redistribute. most of the tourism receipts go to the developing nations of the world such as east Africa and pacific. Much of the income at the international and national level is business income which is generated by organization buying and selling goods and services to tourist (Buckley, 2003).

2.2.1.2. Employment opportunities

Income employment is an important benefit of tourism at all levels from local to national. In general the tourist industry offer more employment generated by tourism. These are the direct, indirect and induced employment. Direct employment is that which is generated as a result of providing goods employment consists of the position that is associated with other tourism related activities but is used by both the activities of the local resident and the tourist.

Shop and food wholesalers are considered to be sources of indirect employment. Induced employment refers to people working impositions only peripherally related to tourism but generated because of it examples are construction workers, merchants and promotional such as doctors, and accountants (Strasdas, 2002).

2.2.1.2. Balance of payments

Tourism has a major influence on the country's balance of payment. Balance of payments accounting of the flow of goods and services, funds in and out of the country during a given period. Most countries particularly those with good tourism facilities, but little industrial or agricultural export potential, appreciate the contribution that incoming tourists can make to their balance of payment account (Feyera S, Kasahun .T and Tadesse W, 2007).

2.2.1.3. Investment and development

Once an area has become economically successful, more business men and government agencies may be influenced to the rest in tourism. This is known by economist as accelerator concept (Feyera S, Kasahun .T and Tadesse W, 2007).

2.3. Negative economic impacts of Ecotourism

2.3.1. Inflation and land values

The inflation effects of tourism can arise in different ways. Rich tourist can afford to buy items of these prices. Realtors, retailers , realizing their price on certain product and provide more expensive goods and services such stores can complete more successfully with those catering to local residents. They can afford to pay higher rents and taxes which are passed on to the consumers, through higher prices. Thus local resident have to pay more for their goods (Middelton, 1988).

2.3.2. Leakages

Leakages occur from a variety of sources. It occurs from the cost of goods and services that must be imported to satisfy the need of tourist. Examples of these are developing countries which have to imports car, Buses, manufacture materials and technology from developed nations to meet the demands of tourist. Another source of leakages is the remittance of profits and wages to onside sources (Wilshusen Peter R, 2002).

2.3.3 Seasonality

Many tourist religions expedience low returns on investments be can use of seasonal fluctuations in demand. The seasonality of demand is reflected in hotel occupancy rates money hotels experience greatly reduced revenues during off season. Nevertheless many hotels prefer to remain open all years round the sincere as much revenue as possible accommodation investments are not the only once with a low rate of return our operator also similar problems (Wilshusen Peter R, 2002).

2.3.4. Over dependence on tourism

Some destination by becoming over dependent on tourism for their live hood, have made they unalterable to changes in tourists demand. Tourists are highly susceptible price changes and changes in fashions, while global economic friends , political situations and energy

availability are examples out sides change . Many tourist avoid destinations which are politically unstable but they usually selected and alternative (Meinzen-Dick R, 2004)

2.3. Positive socio contribution of tourism

They will adopt different practice of modern society, education and health of the rural community will improve, Provide higher standard of living or the rural people reduce migration of rural people to urban areas, market for agro products and handicrafts will develop in rural areas farmers and artisans will develop a direct contact with the customer (Meinzen-Dick R, 2004)

2.4. Negative Socio Impacts of Ecotourism

2.4.1. Commodification

Tourism can turn local cultures into commodities when religious rituals, traditional ethnic rites and festivals are reduced and sanitized to conform to tourist expectations, resulting in what has been called "reconstructed ethnicity." Once a destination is sold as a tourism product, and the tourism demand for souvenirs, arts, entertainment and other commodities begins to exert influence, basic changes in human values may occur. Sacred sites and objects may not be respected when they are perceived as goods to trade (Mekdes, Girmaw, 2005).

2.4.2. Standardization

Destinations risk standardization in the process of satisfying tourists' desires for familiar facilities. While landscape, accommodation, food and drinks, etc., must meet the tourists' desire for the new and unfamiliar, they must at the same time not be too new or strange because few tourists are actually looking for completely new things. Tourists often look for recognizable facilities in an unfamiliar environment, like well-known fast-food restaurants and hotel chains (Jotte Zewdie., 2005).

2.4.3. Loss of authenticity and staged authenticity

Adapting cultural expressions and manifestations to the tastes of tourists or even performing shows as if they were "real life" constitutes "staged authenticity". As long as tourists just want a glimpse of the local atmosphere, a quick glance at local life, without any knowledge or even interest, staging will be inevitable (Getachew Godana, 2007).

2.4.4. Adaptation to tourist demands

Tourists want souvenirs, arts, crafts, and cultural manifestations, and in many tourist

destinations, craftsmen have responded to the growing demand, and have made changes in design of their products to bring them more in line with the new customers' tastes. While the interest shown by tourists also contributes to the sense of self-worth of the artists, and helps conserve a cultural tradition, cultural erosion may occur due to the commodification of cultural goods (Ararsa Regassa, 2002).

3. METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS

3.1. Description of the study area

3.1.1. Location

Yayo forest biosphere reserve is found in Illu Aba Bora Zone of Oromia regional state.it is bounded by Wellega and Jimma zones in the east, SNNPR in the south and Gambella in the west. It far from Jimma at a distance of 93 km. Its located between $8^0 2' 42'' N$ and $8^0 31' 18''$ North and $35^0 37' 48'' E$ and $36^0 5' 18''$ East. Former Yayo has a total area of 162,901 hectares (1,629.01km^2) that constitutes 9.97 percent of the total land of Illu Abba Bora Zone. See the location maps of study area or the former Yayo district currently partitioned in to three districts namely Yayo, Hurrumu and Dorenni districts.

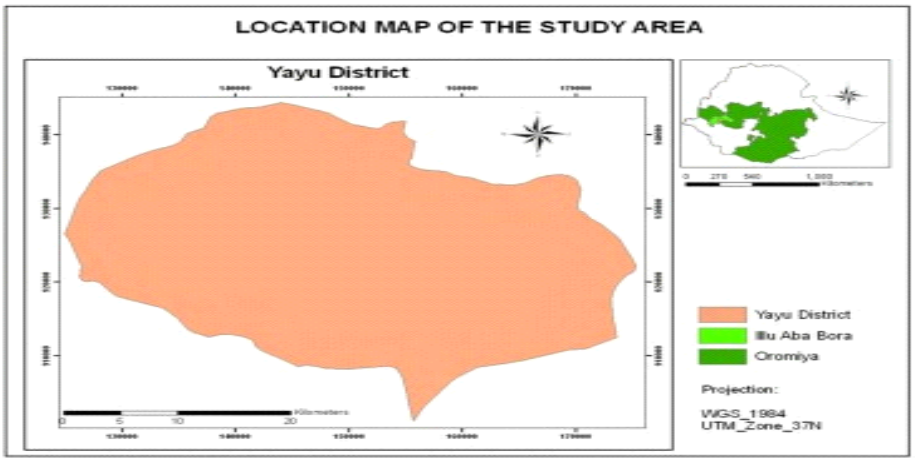


Figure 2.1. Location map of the study area

Figure 1: Map of the study area (source: Yayo district office, 2019)

3.1.2. Vegetation and Wild Animals

The forest of southwest Ethiopian is among the diverse bionetwork in the country, varying from broad-leaved deciduous woodlands in the lowlands to montane rainforests in the highlands. due to animal diseases and crop destruction by wild animal. Substantial portion of their crop is usually damaged by wild animals such as ,colobus baboon , bush pigs , monkey ,lion ,buffalo, vervet monkey,warthog, bat, bush buck, leopard, fox, anubus baboon,birazas monkey, porcupine,

hyena, duiker, several cats, ant eater, are also among the wild animals living in yayo forest.Some of wild animals such as, anabus baboon, bush pig and warthog share substantial amount of food crops of the local community and therefore dwellers have recently been permitted to kill some of them ,principally anabus baboon and monkey.

3.1.3 Climate

Agro-ecological zone of the zone is fall in 95% under high land and the remaining 5% is lowland the mean annual temperature of the Zone is 18^0c up to 23^0c and the mean annual rainfall is from 1200mm-2100mm per year. It is unimodal type of rainfall that increases in May to October and decreases in December. Regarding the topographic location, most part of the zone is Mountains and some parts of the area covered by rift valleys. Yayo forest is located in 1700 meter above sea level.

3.2. Research design and sampling size

The study used purposive sampling method. First the researcher selected two districts purposively after knowing the total households of two kebele, and then 30 respondents were selected purposively. Among them 20 local communities and 10 Yayo tourism office employees were used. Because they have enough knowledge, experience and information about the potential ecotourism resources in the study area. The study was intended to use mixed approach type of research design, which means, the qualitative approach were used for interview and document analyzing, and the quantitative approach used for analyzing the data that gathered through a questioner, interview, field observation and group discussion.

3.2.1. Data source

The researcher used different data source in order to gather all relevant information. The researchers used both primary and secondary source of data to assess the existing situation in the role of tourism and the possible mechanisms to alleviate the challenges of the tourism sector.

3.2.3. Method of data collection and instrument and sampling procedure

Primary Data; beside the other means to collect all the relevant information towards the study, the researchers collect the primary data from different direct source both interview and questionnaires in order to catch the necessary information for the accomplishment of the study.

Interviews Survey

The researchers used source of data collection method such as, interview in different place door to door interview because the researchers wanted to meet directly with the informants. The researchers conducted the interview for all the targeted population (for both star hotel, culture, tourism and sport department of the city, municipality experts and from local guide) in order to enforce the data gathering from the questionnaire The interview can pursue in depth information around the topic.

Questionnaire Survey

For data the relevant primary data collection, the researcher used questionnaires selected in order to save the respondent‘s time and to make respondents free in giving their idea and suggestions. The researcher used questionnaire in order to collect the relevant information on regarding their attitude towards the community.

The secondary data; has been be gathered from related written book materials, previous research papers and studies which are essential to the research. Such as collected from different secondary source like different research paper, and on line books. This data collection instrument helped the researcher to get concrete and valuable data from the researcher subjected that identified in the researcher.

The researcher was used different types of data collection mechanisms. Data collection can be from primary and secondary sources. The primary data were gathered by using and interview, observation and questionnaires by distributed for individuals in the city by using purposive sampling method. Secondary data will be collected from different literature and existing document.

The sample size was determined by using the formula adapted from Yamane (1967) as follows.

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

Where, N = the total population

n = the required sample size

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

3.2.7. Methods of data analysis

After gathering relevant data from different sources, it arranged in the excel sheet 2007.Then the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented by table and percentage.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSION

4.1. Demographic characteristics of sampled population

According to the table 1 below item, 67% (20) of the respondents were male and 33 %(10) of the respondents were female. This indicates. Therefore most of the respondents were male.

Further the survey indicated the respondents that found in the age between (20-30), are 20% (6), and other respondents used for this research felt in the age between (31-45) which accounted (40%)12 of the respondents. Respondents with age between (46-60) were 30 %(9) and those respondents with the age greater than 60, were 10% (3).

Regarding to educational level, 67 %(20) of the respondents were Bachelor degree while, 23% (7) of the respondent were diploma and the left 10 %(3) of the respondents are master and above. The researcher concludes that from this understand that most of the respondents were bachelor degree. So, the datas' gathered for this study are reliable. Because of most of the respondents are educated and working in the profession.

The other background of the respondents are marital status, which indicated as 40% of respondents are single, 60% of respondents were married.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of sampled population

Demographic characteristics of population	Section	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Sex	M	20	67
	F	10	33
	Total	30	100
Age	20-30	6	20
	31-45	12	40
	46-60	9	30
	>60	3	10
	Total	30	100
Marital status	Single	12	40
	Married	18	60
	Total	30	100
	Certificate	___	___
	Diploma	7	23

Educational level	Bachelor degree	20	67
	Master degree and above	3	10
Total		30	100

4.2. Socio economic contribution of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve.

According to the survey's result, 9(30 %) of the respondents responded that the major contribution of Yayo forest biosphere reserve was Source of Income. Therefore, the highest number of respondents said that income from the reserve is highly serving for socio economic contribution of ecotourism in the study area. The second important contribution of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve which responded by (17%) of the respondents were that encouraging conservation of ecotourism attraction.

The other socio economic contribution of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve which raised by 13% of the respondents were that the reserve contributes for Enhancing infrastructure development. The same amounts of respondents (13%) have responded that socio economic contribution of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve were attraction of market. From the survey (10%) of the respondents responded that other socio economic contribution were attraction of investor. Other (10%) of the respondents responded that Increase awareness about environmental conservation. Whereas (7%) of the respondents responded that the major contribution of the reserve was for Employment Opportunities. Therefore, based on this result most of socio economic contributions of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve are serving as source of income and encouraging conservation of ecotourism attraction. However, the lowest number of respondents said that Employment Opportunities are the least socio economic contributions of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve. This might be because of the governments are not give attention for yayo forest biosphere reserve and as well as lack of local community involvement.

Table 2: Socio economic contribution of ecotourism in yayo forest biosphere reserve

Socio economic contribution of ecotourism	Respondents response	
	Frequency/no	Percentage %
Source of Income	9	30
Employment Opportunities	2	7
Attract Investor	3	10
Enhancing infrastructure development	4	13
Increase awareness about environmental conservation	3	10
Encourage conservation of ecotourism attraction	5	17
Attraction of market	4	13
Total	30	100

4.3. Major Challenges for ecotourism practice in Yayo Forest Biosphere Reserve

According to the survey results indicated in table 3 below, 8(27%) of the respondents responded that agricultural expansion was the major challenges of the ecotourism practice in the study area. Recently there was agricultural practice inside the reserve which raises conflict between wild mammals and human. Agricultural practices also influence terrestrial and aquatic mammal diversity within and around agricultural fields. Fertilizers, pest control chemicals, even crop rotations had impacts on the biodiversity of agriculture ecosystem which in turn influence the ecotourism potentials of the area. Agriculture and other development activity had led to an on overall decline of mammals challenging attractiveness to ecotourism. Accordingly 20% (6) of the respondents raised that the second major challenges of ecotourism practice of yayo forest biosphere reserve was Lack of Promotion which is one of the serious threats of in the reserve. From the respondents 3(10%) was responded that over grazing were another major challenges of the reserve, due to this local communities were farming and livestock production are the main activities, were over grazing and livestock keeping inside reserve that the number of flora were lost by livestock resulting in forest degradation. So, the figure 2 below shows that the over grazing and agricultural expansion of yayo forest biosphere reserve.

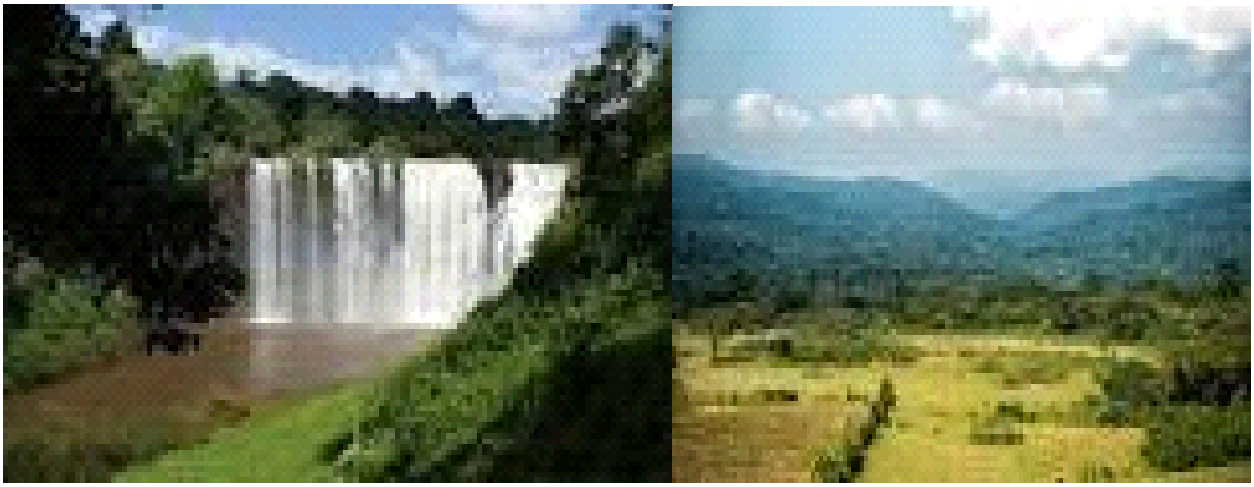


Figure 2: Images of Yayo forest (source: Yayo district office, 2019)

According to the respondents response 3(10%) were raised that collection deforestation were another challenges of the reserve. This threat was mainly caused by human activity for fire wood collection, house hold and charcoal production, farming land and road construction and for feeding of sheep and goats. Local communities were cutting of trees for expansion of farm land, house hold, fire wood collection and livestock grazing send fire for the purpose of charcoal production, and land farm. Due to high level of deforestation in Yayo forest, the flora and fauna of the forest were reduced. Other respondents *4(13%)* responded that inadequate infrastructure development for tourists were also challenging the ecotourism practices in the study area. The least challenges raised by 2(7%) of the respondents were Lack of educated man power by ecotourism and 4(13%) of the respondents consider low awareness about ecotourism were other major challenges of the forest recently.

Therefore, depending on the survey's results, agricultural expansion and lack of promotion are said to be the primary and secondary challenges for ecotourism practice in yayo forest biosphere reserve respectively whereas, lack of educated man power by ecotourism profession was the least challenges facing ecotourism practice in the study area.

Table 3: major challenges for ecotourism practice in yayo forest biosphere reserve

No.	**Major challenges of ecotourism in yayo forest**	**Respondents response**	
		Frequency in No	Percentage%
1	Lack of Promotion	6	20
2	Inadequate infrastructure Development for tourist	4	13
3	Agricultural expansion	8	27
4	Deforestation	3	10
5	Lack of educated power by ecotourism	2	**7**
6	Low awareness about ecotourism	4	13
7	Over grazing	3	10
	Total	30	100

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

Generally, the study results revealed that the major ecotourism contributions of yayo forest biosphere reserve were source of income, employment opportunities, enhancing infrastructure development, increase awareness about environmental conservation, encourage conservation of ecotourism attraction, attraction of market and attract investor. Therefore, the highest number of respondents said that source of income is highly serving as socio economic contribution of ecotourism in the study area.

This study also indicated that the major challenges for ecotourism practice in yayo forest biosphere reserve were lack of promotion, inadequate infrastructure development for tourist, agricultural expansion, deforestation, low awareness about ecotourism, over grazing and agricultural expansion were identified as major challenges of ecotourism in the area. Lastly, lack of educated man power by ecotourism profession was considered to be the lowest challenges of ecotourism in the reserve.

5.2. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the result obtained from the study, the following recommendation forwarded:

- Considerable classification and delineation of all areas in to different land use should be categorized based on their ecological sustainability, potential for economic uses and social justice.
- Recognition of the customary rights of the local community over their lands, their life style that strongly depends on forest and the crucial contribution of their knowledge of sustainable use. Give priority to investment that are environmental friendly and socially acceptable such as ecotourism, honey and spices production.
- Coffee production being the first major source of income and honey production, processing, packaging and marketing being the next major source of income in the area improving quality can increase income to community.

- Supporting indigenous people to develop culturally appreciate mechanism, to share information and to recognize them to deal effectively with outside incentives affecting their rights and livelihoods.
- Giving indigenous communities authority decision making power by helping them develop new management institutions with legal personality, that take in account their customary norms, world view and values.
- Ensuring equal resource access, reduce social and economic isolation and provide the necessary support to improve the socio-economic conditions of marginalized minorities.
- Government should give focus to promote the ecotourism potential existing in the area and developing educated man power regarding this sector.

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APPENDEX

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT

Quaternary of culture and tourism office employees of Yayo district

Dear Respondents,

First and for most I like to thank you for your willingness!

I am Birtukan Gali a graduate student at Wolkite University. Currently I am conducting a

Research study on socio economic contribution and challenges of ecotourism in case of Yoyo forest reserve in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of science of Wildlife and Ecotourism management. I require your help to spend some minutes of your time with us for interview. The purpose of this Interview is to gather information about the socio economic contribution and challenges of ecotourism in case of Yoyo forest reserve. I can assure you that any information that provide in this interview will be kept confidential.

Your kind cooperation would be greatly appreciated and is great importance for the

Successful completion of this study. Thank you!!!

The main objective of this questionnaire is to collect information about degree in wildlife and ecotourism management at Wolkite University. The researcher will like to thanks in advance for all your cooperation and participation.

General Instruction

- No need of writing your name
- Write your answer for open question on the space provided.

Section 1: Basic personal information

1. Gender: _____A male; B, female

2. What is your educational qualification:_____ A, non-educated; B, primary education; C, secondary education; D, Bachelor degree; E, others (specify)_____

Section II: Close ended & open-ended Questionnaires'' Surveys for respondents

1. What are the challenges of Yayo forest biosphere reserve.____ A, social impact B fuel C,economic impact D, All

2.Is there any challenge activity in that area?_____ A yes B no

3. If no justify……

2 Is say yes specifying.....

4. Is there any measurement taken in order to recover the challenges of yayo forest?_____ A, yes B, no

5. If say yes for Q4, specify:

.....

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.....

6. What are your economic activities_____ A. Employee B. Farmer C, Merchant D,.All

7. Are you participating on socio economic contribution process?_____ A. Yes B. No

8. If your 7 question answer is Yes, what is your major reason motivated to participate socio economic contribution of the forest ? _____ A. Financial problem B. Misunderstanding C, advantage of forest D. All

9. What is the use of forest to the surrounding society? ____A. Economic B. Home for biodiversity C. To regulate climate D.All

10. What is the factor that causes for the challenges of the forest ? ._____A. Fire wood cutting B. expansion farm land? C. Charcoal production. D ,All E,none

11. What is the extent of economic contribution of the forest? _____ Ahigh B medium C low D.All

12. What is socio economic importance of forest?_____ A changes of local climate B increased of soil erosion C shortage of forage land D shortage of fuel wood E.none

13. What is the awareness of people towards the deforestation today? ____ A increasing B decreasing, C. none

14. What is the negative impacts of ecotourism activity in Yayo forest reserve_____

15. If your question 14 answer is yes what is the measurement taken to decrease deforestation?

A educating the people B, planting tree C , controlling illegal cutting D,All

16. Do know advantage of economic impact of the forest ? _____A yes B no

17. What is the level of local community participation in planting trees?

18. What is the socio economic of Yayo forest reserve?

19 What are the positive impacts ecotourism activities

A Income

B Job opportunity

C Investment and development

D All