



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURA AND NATURAL RESOURCE
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT**

**Impact of Urbanization on Sustainable Tourism Development
In Case of Nekemte Town**

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

By

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ABSTIRACT

The study would be conducted under the title of the impact of urbanization on sustainable tourism development in case of Nekemte town. The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of urbanization on sustainable tourism development of Nekemte town. The researcher would be used simple random sampling technique and descriptive research design subject are local community, municipality and culture tourism office employees 95 sample size. The researcher used both primary and secondary source of data. The researcher would be gathered the primary data using questionnaires and interview whereas secondary data would be collected from sources such as published books, on the base of gather data and analysis. Urbanization has different impact on socio economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of Nekemte town. Those impacts are either negative or positive. The major impact creates job opportunity, improve infrastructure, causes inflation. Cause theft begging and other social problem creates acculturation and environmental and sound pollution.

Key word: - *urbanization, sustainable tourism, development.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

According to Cambridge dictionary, the term urban is described as a town, and a town is a place where people live and work, containing many buildings, shops, work place and entertainment etc. A town is also defined as a place where a certain assemblage of goods and services has been found (Smith, 2003). Urbanization leads to urban spatial expansion due to the demand for development and housing growth, as well as facilities areas to serve human life. In recent years due to the requirement of towns and cities expansion a part of tourism attraction area was urbanized.

In this world it is obvious that natural resources are contributing to a nation economic development if the stage of technology allows their extraction in sustainable way. Since land is a resource base for all kind of development, the attention must be given for its proper utilization. Because recently, particularly developing countries exhibit high rate of urbanization which have great impact on the natural environment and tourism attraction areas that is the transformation of those areas in to urban development. As a result of this continuous transformation process possess a causal continual of problems on the tourism attraction areas as well as on the socioeconomic aspects of the society (Opie, 2006).

Ethiopia is an agrarian country and exporter of primary products more over the country has huge potential of resources of tourism both natural and manmade resources. Now day urbanization is growing in all parts of the country as a result thus increasing urbanization can create impact on the sustainability the tourism resources of the country, As well as on the socio economic and environmental problems in country. (Ashworth, and Page, 2011; Edwards *et al.*2008).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Urbanization, basically a process of socio-economic and cultural transformation of an area and people through expansion of non-agricultural activities is considered to be an important indicator for overall socio-economic development. The transformation in this respect is also reflected in the man's way of life. The process of urbanization is, however, made up of a complex interplay of locational, social, economic and political factors. It often brings about phenomenal socio-economic transformation in the surrounding rural areas. All over the world, cities and towns are expanding by natural increase of population and migration. The level of urbanization increases

because people move from rural areas to urban areas in large number. It becomes more so when a country is in the process of development including industrialization and other non-agricultural activities (Kim, 2008 p.1). Although understanding of urbanization in quantitative term is quite difficult, the level of urbanization in an area is generally measured in terms of the proportion of Urban population to total population in the area. Urbanization today brings many challenges on sustainable tourism the more the expansion of town has produce the greater impact on the deterioration of natural environment and tourism attraction as well as on the host community. (WTTC, WTO and Earth Council, (1995) Agenda21

The host communities are enforced to loss their lands for the purpose of settlement, for transportation, for the investment and services sector, and for building condominium houses etc. So that the Nekemte town can be case in this point, unplanned, unsafe, and uncontrolled expansion of town has an impact on the socio economic, environmental and cultural life of the society. Generally, it affects sustainable tourism development. This is the main reason encourage the researcher to conduct the study. The main aim of this study will assess the impact of unplanned, unsafe and uncontrolled expansion of Nekemte town on sustainable tourism development.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

To assess the impacts of urbanization on sustainable tourism in case of Nekemte town

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- 1 To assess the impact of urbanization on sustainable tourism development of Nekemte town
- 2 To identify the impact of expansion on sustainable tourism and host community in come in the study area.

1.4 Research question

The study was tried to get answer for the following questions

- 1 what are the major cause of Nekemte town expansion on the sustainable tourism development.
- 2 what are the impact of Nekemte town expansion on the sustainable tourism development.

1.5 Significance of the study

The result of the research will have the following significance. These are to give insights in expand of the problem to other researchers who like to undertake further research in this town. Moreover, to give suggestion and advice for the governments, what activity should be will in order to make a town major destination and also it will use reading material for those who want to have knowledge about the town and it motivate government and stakeholder to give attention for the town.

1.6 Scope of the study

The research was conducted in a limited scope regarding with geographical, budget, time and conceptual delimitation. The study will cover a specific area of Nekemte town. The study was assessing the impact of urbanization on sustainable tourism development in case of Nekemte town. The research was conducted February to June (6 /2019).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Urbanization is the processes by which rural communities gather together to form cities or urban centers, and by extension the growth and expansion of those cities. Urbanization began in ancient Mesopotamia in the Uruk period (4300 -3100 BC) as, it is speculated, particularly prosperous and efficient villages attracted the attention of others, less prosperous tribes who then attached themselves to the successful settlement. This process then gave rise to densely populated centers which come to be known as cities. Urbanization spread from Mesopotamia to Egypt and from there to Greece and it seems early on that the lesson of the city of Uruk was heeded by later urban centers, in Egypt especially great care was taken with the land to prevent the less desirable consequences of urbanization from toppling the great cities of Pharaoh so that focus could remain steady on the more prosperous aspects such as the development of writing, laws, administration, sanitation, trade and craftsmanship (all thought to have originated in Uruk). Urbanization however in ways both positive and negative has continued unabated for thousands of years and still today bestows its mixture of blessing and curse on the populations of untold numbers of cities.

Urbanization in its simplest form is the shift of the nature of production from primary to secondary activities. Among this it involves not only technological changes but also human behavior or to transform from face to face personal intimate kin and class based agriculture relations to impersonal individual and complex individual and modern society. The nature and forms of cities whether ancient or modern city is closely related to its wider social and cultural context. Although, developing countries have been facing many problems due to high rates of urbanization on agricultural lands. Still they are experiencing higher rates of urbanization than the other regions of the world. This results from uncontrolled urbanization rates (Sha, *et al* 2011).

2.1 CAUSES OF URBANIZATION

Urbanization is the physical growth of urban areas as a result of rural migration and even suburban concentration into cities, particularly the very largest ones. The United Nations projected that half of the world's population would live in urban areas at the end of 2010. By 2050 it is predicted that 64.1% and 85.9% of the developing and developed world respectively will be urbanized. Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. Urbanization can describe a specific condition at a set time, i.e. the proportion of total population or area in cities or towns, or the term can describe the increase of this proportion over time. So the term urbanization can represent the level of urban

relative to overall population, or it can represent the rate at which the urban proportion is increasing. Mesh browser. (Hen wood, *et al* 1993).

Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby predominantly village culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture. The last major change in settlement patterns was the accumulation of hunter-gatherers into villages many thousand years ago. Village culture is characterized by common bloodlines, intimate relationships, and communal behavior whereas urban culture is characterized by distant bloodlines, unfamiliar relations, and competitive behavior. This unprecedented movement of people is forecast to continue and intensify in the next few decades, mushrooming cities to sizes incomprehensible only a century ago. Urbanization occurs as individual, commercial, and governmental efforts to reduce time and expense in commuting and transportation while improving opportunities for jobs, education, housing, and transportation. Living in cities permits the advantages of the opportunities of proximity, diversity, and marketplace competition. However, the advantages of urbanization are weighed against alienation issues, stress, increased daily life costs, and negative social aspects that result from mass marginalization. Suburbanization which is happening in the cities of the largest developing countries was sold and seen as an attempt to balance these negative aspects of urban life while still allowing access to the large extent of shared resources. Many rural inhabitants come to the city for reasons of seeking fortunes and social mobility. Businesses, which provide jobs and exchange capital, are more concentrated in urban areas. Whether the source is trade or tourism, it is also through the ports or banking systems that foreign money flows into a country, commonly located in cities. World Urbanization Prospects: (Kundu, A. (2007)

2.2 Urbanization in Africa

Urbanization in Africa and even in North Africa is still at its early stage. Contemporary rapid urbanization in Africa was mainly due to the external influence especially during colonial era and after. In Africa long distance trade was primarily responsible for the growth of towns during the historic period. Africa is considered lest urbanized continent in comparison with the other third world countries, but in the decade of 1981-1991 urbanization was taken rapidly on the whole northern Africa was urbanized in comparison with the south, west, east and central Africa.

Urbanization depends on the socio-economic system of the society and the rate of its development. While towns are necessary as strong points of power and military force, they express the preparatory stage of urbanization. Urbanization as a social phenomenon seem to have percolated even in countries which were rural and the greater acceleration in growth rates have been observed from towns and cities which are old and new. It is closely associated with the spread of industry, manufacturing sector and the improvement of infrastructure attract people towards the town. Whereas retirement from job and marriage migration push the urban people outside the urban center and those settled around the agrarian society (Thomas,*et al* 2014). According to the 2000 UN population report North Africa (46%) is urbanized region followed southern Africa (42%), western Africa (32%), and eastern Africa (20%) is the least urbanized region. Although, the degree of urbanization in Africa is low, studies have shown recently that urban growth has been fast. The rapid growth of population has been major demographic feature of Africa since in the mid-1960s is the independence year for most Africa countries and it persuade vigorous policy toward industrialization and urbanization. Such ambition of economic policy has result the highest rate of urban growth of about 5.4% per annual. This shows the average rate of change for the whole continent Africa 6.8% and western Africa 5.8% urban growth. The main cause of rapid rate of urbanization in Africa has been high rate of natural increase of population and the increasing of rural urban migration (<http://www.unfpa.org>. UN population report 2000.pdf, retrieved on February 8/2012).

Sub-Saharan Africa has the most rapidly growing population of any region of the world. It has slower economic growth than other regions of the world. At present urban population of sub-Saharan Africa is not concentrated in a few of large cities. Only 36% are live in their countries. ([Http://www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org). UN population report 2000. Pdf, retrieved on February 8/ 2012) large city. Urbanization is profoundly affect agriculture and natural beauty of the landscape in sub-Saharan African countries. In are changes of food demand because city dwellers produce little of their own food. Thus as more of the people live in urban area, the demand for is creates market for produced and encourages commercialization of agriculture. This pattern of rapid population increase in sub-Saharan Africa expanding rural populations subsisting on affixed land base and growing urban populations create market for agricultural products and this gradually leads to intensification of agriculture and this in turn leads to desertification. WTTC, WTO and Earth Council (1995).

2.3 Urbanization in Ethiopia

The origin of urbanization in Ethiopia goes back to the period of the Axumite kingdom. However, Ethiopia remains less urbanized as compared to many countries of Africa. Much of the urban history of Ethiopia following the Axumite period was characterized by the absence of fixed urban center. The history of town's development in the country extends back to the Axumite kingdom of 14th century. When Axum is the first political and religious center in the north of the country was established. This trend continuous until Addis Ababa was built in 1887 as affixed political and commercial center by Menelik II. LIKE MOST African countries, in Ethiopia large scale urbanization is fairly recent phenomena. Despite this long urban history, Ethiopia remains one of the least urbanized countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Golini, *et al* (2001) According to Golini (October 24/2002), the factors that contribute to the growth of urbanization in Ethiopia includes the following:

- The establishment of central government.
- The introduction of modern means of transport and communication, school, hospital and modern business center.
- Ethiopia's contact with the outside world.
- The establishment of large number of industry and organization forms as intensified process of urbanization in Ethiopia (Teller *et al* (2007)).

2.4 THE IMPACTS OF URBANIZATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Urbanization has two kind of impact which were identified; those of socio-economic nature (i.e. loss of job, loss of value of the area, marginalization of population and transfer of coast between private and public sector) and these of environmental nature (i.e. visual impact, land scope modification, erosion, loss of bio diversity and pollution. <https://www.researchgate.net> publication (accessed on write 20, November, 2016)

A-Visual impact: View quality is partially dependent on relatively unchanging land scope elements like mountains or valleys; views are also affected by more readily alerted land scope features, particularly built structures such as buildings. (Kumar, 2016). In case of abandoned buildings view quality can be seriously deteriorated it to wiring over flat coastal area where the visual field is wide and open

B-Land scope modification: The original topography is significantly changed once urbanization process starts, waste soils, gravels and residues; temporarily soil piles on construction sites,

vegetation lamination and asphalt cover are common actions during urbanization. These process changes progressively the especially sensitive coastal landscape once the coastal stretch has become superficially indistinguishable from the rest of the hinter landscape in terms of vegetation and apparent sedimentary in activity ,development pressures and the absence of strict planning controls leads to encroached urbanization in a number of prime locations.

C- Erosions: At most locations the occupation of back beach by infrastructural work has attached the littoral dynamics in a practicable way the back beach, which had perversely been effectives a costal defense feature through the provision of protection in the rare severe wave conditions become fixed by vegetation during relatively long period of inactivity. In the most highly urbanized sections of the coastal fringe, the complete elimination of the back beach as morphological feature has occurred, also digging and moving of soil and rock leave a band one also earth and residues. Experimental studies and field investigation showed that lose silt and earth pills formed by urban construction can be eroded seriously (Sandhu, 2011)

D-Bio diversity decries: As a costal habitat is conservation is directly related species conservation, degradation of coastal area would end in a decrease of bio diversity. Plant population has decreased in the surrounding area of the abandoned building due to the erosion process described above.

E-Pollution: Abandoned building usually trigger the creation of uncontrolled unsupervised garbage disposal as the case of are naledel sol hotel ,in Alicante, which is dirty ,full of garbage an attraction to rates and a focus for illness, besides garbage ,halt built housing development may bring other kind of pollution. In coast esquire Huelva, Some people are currently living without sewage treatment plant the pollution generated is Bing noticed downstream in the gudianans river, where organic pollution is increasing pollution effect can be summarized as decrease of water quality for aquatic life and recreational activates, triplications, alteration of ecological conditions and increase of illness related to water. (www.environmentandurbanization.org (accessed on write 20, November, 2016)

2.5 THE SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF URBANIZATION

A) un employment increases: When a building work paralyzed many workers end up in unemployment, nowadays, construction companies formally formed macro groups, so unemployment dimension is greater and in addition to this the migration of rural people toward towns and cities increase the rate of urbanization because the amount of work and the number of urban population are not balanced. (Bradbury, A., (2009).

B) Conflict between public and private sector: When urbanization or a single building is abandoned there is usually confrontation between different stake holders, what to do with the project and who has to pay are usually sensitive issues that end up in costly

C) Loss of economic value of the area: Reduced view quality can causes economic losses for communities, planners, policymaker, and developers. Sale price of the house or the aesthetic impact of ascetic lookout is greatly influenced by the view it offers, which is determined largely by the land scope feature directly visible from observer locations (Gilbert, O.L.) considering that abandoned building spoil considerably the land scope ,tourism industry can be damaged by this issue.

D) Marginalization of population: abandoned building are used by homeless people, who live under un healthy and dangerous condition without public services and with risk of buildings collapse in addition to this due to the rapid increase of urban population urban areas could not support the whole of the dwellers with employment the population of urban area are suffering from loss of job this in turn leads to intense marginalization to the urban people.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Nekemte town was founded in 1865E.C as a small village under the auspices of King Moroda Bakare. The word Nekemte was derived from the owner of the land whose name was “Nekemte Gada Otaa” who had lived for a long time at this specific place. It is distance of 331 km from Addis Ababa. Initially it was serving as a center of trade root; by the name “*sarara*” trade exchanged their product like slave, ivory, gold, silver, and different types of grain from Maji and Kafa to Mituwa, Gondar and Gojam.

The population of Nekemte town is 76817 out of which male constitutes 39167 while the remaining 37650 are female. Currently there were more than 126000 in habitants in the town.

The town has an altitudinal range of 1,960 to 2,170 meter above sea level and its temperature range is 14⁰ C-26⁰ C and its annual rain fall is between 1500 -2200mm. It is medium size town and one of the first grades of 20 cities of Oromia. Nekemte is surrounded by Guto Gida in the north, Wayu Tuka in the east, Guto Gida in the west & south.

Source: Nekemte light –emitting diode strategy, 2010.



Source: map data@2016Google

Figure 1 Map of Nekemte town

3.2 The Research Design

The researcher was used descriptive method to assess and describe the impact of urbanization on sustainable tourism in Nekemte town. The reason why the researcher was used descriptive research design is that descriptive approach as an advantage in explaining, describing in detail and is suitable for analyzing of the problem. It also helps the researcher to describe the every problem observed in the research. It also clarifies the point that was discuss and is more appropriate and parallel to the title selected.

3.3 Source of Data

The researcher was used both primary and secondary source of data. The primary data which includes interview, questionnaire, and also secondary data books, newspaper, magazines and online articles.

3.4 Sample Design

Researcher was used Non-probably random sampling method technique. This is the best to obtain requires the data by taking this population unit which are readily available through choosing sampling item depending exclusively on the purposive or judgment of the researcher.

3.5 Instrument of Data Collection

To collect data both primary and secondary data was used. The researcher was used questionnaire which is open ended and close ended question for employee and structured Interview for management body, data collection methods to primary data and secondary data was gather from document in the office and office profiles which is related to sustainable tourism development. This study was gather the necessary information based on specific methodology. The primary data is derived from the answer respondents give in the structured questioner prepared by the researcher. The interview also provided more information long side the information gathered by the question. The secondary on the other hand derived from the finding stated in published document and literature related to the research probable. The interview also makes up a qualitative approach of the study as this was focused on personal account, behavioral and learning as well as an opinion and individual insight.

3.6 Method of Data Processing.

Data processing generally begins with editing and editing involves checking the data connection forms for omissions, legibility, and consistency in classification the editing process corrects problem like interview errors.

Before the data can be tabulated meaning full categories and charades symbols were established for group of respondent the rules for interpreting categorizing and recording data are called codes.

3.7 Subjects Sample Size and Sampling Technique

A simple random sampling technique was used to the local community and purposive sampling techniques for the culture and tourism bureau employees and municipality. This means, it would be big challengeable to conduct this study with in the entire population. Unless one sample size would be going to be picks about from the total population of the study area. This would because of time constraints and lack of budget, the researcher intends to deserve the sample size from the total population of one study area. Therefore, according to survey statistics of 2007 this is conduct Nekemte Town, the total population of Nekemte town is about 126000 peoples. Data was collected from a total of 95 sample respondents. The researcher was selected 55 local communities, 25cultural and tourism bureau and 15 municipalities of Nekemte towns.

Where

n=Sample Size

N=Total population

e=Calculation Error $(0.05)^2$

1=Constant Number

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

$$n = \frac{126000}{1 + 126000(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{126000}{1 + 126000(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{126000}{1 + 315}$$

$$n = \frac{126000}{316}$$

$$n = 926$$

The target population of the study is local communities, cultural and tourism officer is 926 taken as a sample size to represent the enter population. To cover the sample size of n=926 to the researcher was used 90 sample from the sample size of 926.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. ANALYSIS DATA AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 DEMOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

Table 1 demographic profile of respondent

The Age Distribution	20-30	30-50	Greater than 50	TOTAL	
Frequency	50	35	10	95	
Percentage (%)	52.7	36.8	10.6	100	
The sex distribution	Male	Female	TOTAL		
Frequency	55	40	95		
Percentage (%)	57.9	42.2	100		
The educational level of respondents	Complete10grade	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	TOTAL
Frequency	10	20	30	35	95
Percentage (%)	10.6	21.1	31.6	36.8	100

Source: own survey 2019

The demographic profile of the respondents is shown in the above table (1). The age distribution of respondent show that 52.7 of population who responded the question in Nekemte town is about in the age of 20-30 years, About 36.8 of respondents are bet wen 30-50 and 10.6 of respondents are greater than the age of 50 years. When we generalize the above table of respondents is in between the age of 20-30 years, the respondents are between the age of 30-50

years and 10 of the respondents are between the ages of greater than 50 years. According to the sex category respondents were 57.9 of the populations were found to be male and 42.2 of the population were found to be female. From this table we can conclude that most of respondents of the question are male. According to the educational level of category respondents were 10.6 of the respondent was complete 10 grades. About 21.1 of the respondents was certificate. About 31.6 of the respondent was diploma and finally it was found that 36.8 of degree holder respondents included in the population. From this table it can be implied that most of respondents are degree holder.

4.2 Questionnaire collected from culture and tourism office workers

Table 2 guideline of sustainable tourism development

Statement		Response	No of respondent	
			Frequency	Percentage
1	Do you have control and guideline for sustainable tourism development in Nekemte town?	YES	25	100%
		NO	-	-
		Total	25	100%

Source: own survey 2019

As shown in the above table 100% of the total respondents from culture and tourism office responded that as they have proper control and guide line for sustainable tourism development of the city. As respondent says in present time we are not involved in the final job. But we have a plan to establish rules and guideline based on the established rules and guideline we are going to take some legal measures on those who dispose wastes and swages in proper way. The answer demonstrates that culture and tourism office is not doing anything to minimize wastes and pollution at present but they have an idea in the future to control and eliminate.

4.2.1 the present tourist flow of the Nekemte town

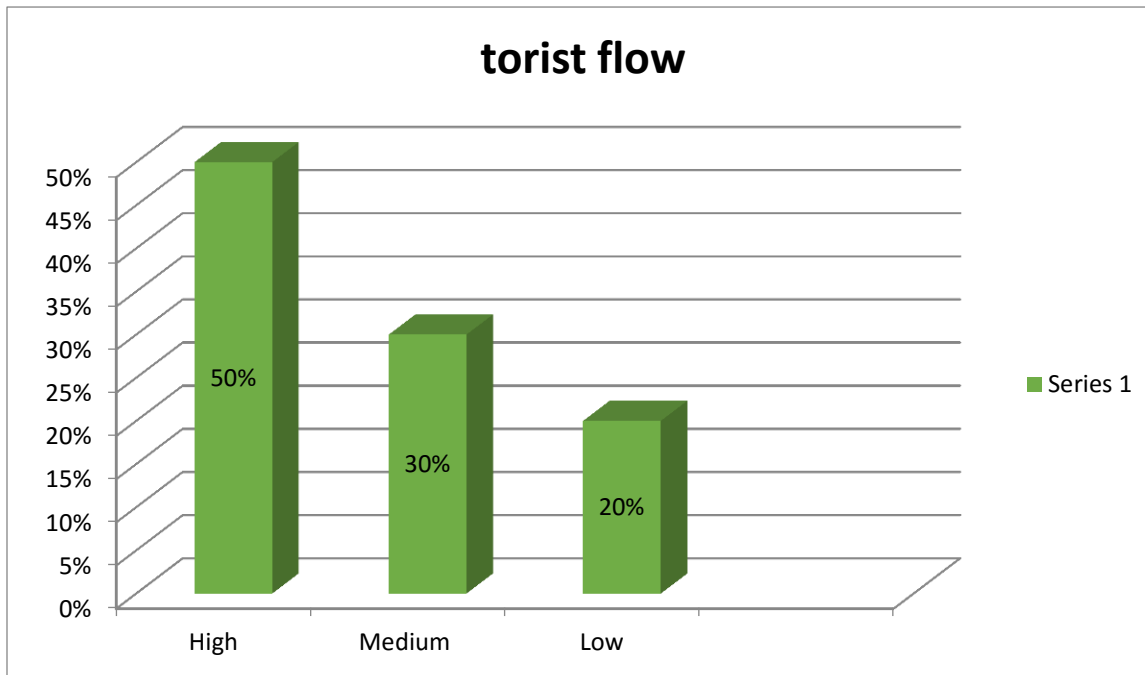


Figure 2 the rate of tourist flow in Nekemte town.

As shown in the above figure (2) the present of tourist flow of the city is 50% are high, 30% medium and 20% low. The tourist flow of Nekemte town is high. B/c of the Nekemte town is diversified by unique cultural and traditional and ancient historical place. As tourism employees says that in present time we are not involved in the final job. But we have a plan to establish rules and guideline based on the established rules and guideline we are going to take some legal measures on those who dispose wastes and swages in proper way. The answer demonstrates that culture and tourism office is not doing anything to minimize wastes and pollution at present but they have an idea in the future to control and eliminate.

Table 3 Tourism policy

Statement	Response	No of respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage
Have you made any sustainable tourism oriented policy recently?	Yes	25	100%
	No	0	0%
	Total	25	100%

Source: own survey 2019

As the above table illustrates that 100% of the total respondent responded that they have policy towards sustainability. To generalize the above figure culture and tourism office of Nekemte town is sensitive to ward sustainability of the tourism sector. There is a close relationship between transportation, environment and tourism. Tourism and hospitality industry depends on transportation, accommodation and the natural environment. Without transportation channel there is no tourism movement at all, that means transportation plays a great role in tourism development. Natural environment is part of tourism attraction if we protect natural environment by minimizing the effect of emission of carbon from airplane and cars we can manage our environment and the tourism attraction. The manager of culture and tourism office is full of knowledge about the relationships between transportation, environment and the tourism industry.

TABLE 4 Tourism policies for city

Statement		Reponses	No of respondent	
	Questions	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you have any long term specific plan for tourism sector in Nekemte town?	Yes	20	80%
		No	5	20%
		Total	25	100%

Source own survey 2019

As shown in the above table 80% of respondents responded that as they have long term specific plan for the tourism sector of the city and 20% of respondents reveled that as they don't have any long term plan for the tourism sector of the city. When we generalize the above table the city have open and established long term plan that guide the office and the sector in the near future.

4.2.2 Type of tourist attraction

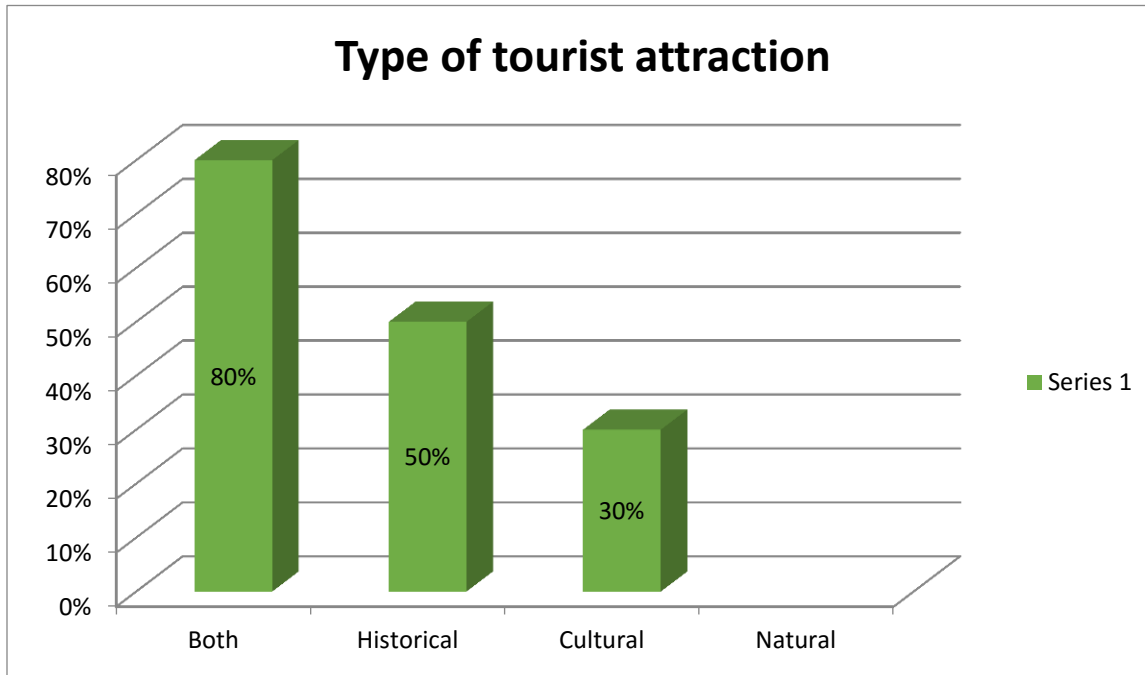


Figure (3) type of tourist Attraction

Source: own survey2019

As shown in the above figure (3) 80% of culture and tourism office responded that Nekemte town has cultural and historical tourism attraction. Nekemte has two types of tourism attraction that are cultural and historical attractions.

Table 5 Budget allocation

Statement		Responses	No of respondents	
6	Question	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you allocate reasonable budget to make Nekemte attractive and sustainable tourist destination?	Yes	25	100%
		No	–	–
		Total	25	100%

Source: own survey 2019

As show in the above table culture and tourism office allocate a budget to make the city attractive and sustainable tourism destination. Here are some of the responses given by the municipality officials. There is the physical growth of rural or natural land into urban areas as a result of population in-migration to an existing urban area. Developing a city according to the needs of citizens and solving the problem of a city. Also it is the physical growth of rural or natural land as well development of a particular area. Increasing the life quality of the citizen and creating facilities for people, designing the city to create benefit for people, providing the services that people enjoy their life and environment. The answers indicate that the respondents consider planning as one significant indicator. The answers reveal that economic and political situations have direct effect on urbanization. We can claim that without having any financial support urbanization process dooms to failure.

TABLE 6 out Door Space

Statement		Responses'	No of responses	
8	Question	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you think the quality of outdoor space in Nekemte is conducive to recreation for international and domestic tourists?	Yes	10	20%
		No	25	80%
		Total	25	100%

Source: own survey2019

As show in the above table that 20% of respondents responded that the quality of outdoor space is conducive to recreation for both international and domestic tourists and 80% of respondents responded that the quality of outdoor space is not suitable for recreation to both international and domestic tourist

4.3 Data gathered from Local community

4.4 Impact of urbanization

Table 7 Impact of urbanization

<i>statement</i>		Response	No of respondents	
	Question	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you think that urbanization intensifies theft, begging and other problem?	Yes	50	71.4%
		No	20	28.6%
		Total	70	100%

Source: questioner of 2019

When we generalize the above table urbanization have a direct social impact on the society. As shown in the above table 71.4% of respondents responded that urbanization intensifies theft, begging and other problem and 28.6% responded as it not intensifies theft, begging and other social problem.

4.4.1 Economic Impact of urbanization on local community

Table 8 Economic Impact on local community

Statement		Response	No of respondents	
	Question	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you think that urbanization have an economic impact on host community?	Yes	60	85.7%
		No	10	14.3%
		Total	70	100%

Source: own survey2019

This implies that there is urbanization causes many social problems in the city. As shown in the above table 85.7% respondents responded that urbanization have an economic impact on the host community and 14.3% of respondents responded as urbanization do not have an economic

impact on host community. According the respondents, the monitoring of the urban development is directed by both federal & regional state specifically by municipality the town & assisted by financial unit and central government monitor the activities and town planning department, Central government, regional government and our activities. It can be answer in two aspects. One in legally aspect and other is practically. Legally we have to report every month about our activities to central government. We do not ask for any permission. We only report because they want our result to save in their statistics. So legally our budget but for the expenditure we have to decide according to our budget. But practically no body control or monitor our activities.

4.4.2 Economic impact for local community in Nekemte town

Table 9 Economic impact for local community

Statement		Response	No of respondents	
13	Question	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you think that Nekemte town has economic impact for the local community?	Yes	70	100%
		No	–	–
		Total	70	100%

Source: own survey 2019

As show in the above table 100% of respondents responded that Nekemte town have an economic impact on the host community. This implies that the city have a direct economic related impact for the local community.

4.4.3 Rapid growth of urbanization

Table 10 Rapid growth of urbanization

Statement		Responses	No of respondents	
	Question	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
	Do you think that due to rapid urbanization the recreation area turned in to slumps?	Yes	60	85.7%
		No	10	14.3%
		Total	70	100%

Source: own survey 2019

As show in the above table 85.7% of respondents responded that due to urbanization recreation areas are turned in to slumps and 14.3% respondents responded as urbanization does not cause recreation areas to turn in to slumps. Most of the Respondents said plan is the main affecting factor that limit and boast urban development. In addition to this here some of the responses “I could say plan, people needs and politics. Main one is plan but there are other factors too such as culture, population, policy. It is hard to say but I believe that if you want name some of them I could say plan, culture. But every day some new issue becomes important like environment protection and so one. Good coordination, plan and government vision about that area, financial statement of the government, policy, and educational background of planners, Cultural and environmental and economic, population, Climate.

4.4.4 Social impacts of urbanization

TABLE 11 Social impacts

Statement	Response	No of respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Do you think that urbanization have a social impact on the local community	Yes	60	85.7%
	No	10	14.3%
	Total	70	100%

Source: own survey2019

As show in the above table 85.7 % of respondent responded that urbanization have a social impact on the society and 14.3% responded that as urbanization do not have any impact on the society. As manager said it have a social impact on the local community.

CHAPTER FIVE

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The aim of this research was to explore the process of urbanization and its impact for sustainable tourism development the case of Nekemte town. It has been tried to examine the process of urban growth and urbanization policies, the nature of sustainable approach to tourism development, whether the present urbanization processes/policies are in line with tourism and tourist needs and to explore the main bottlenecks and problems in order to recommend sound policies for the future. The study used a qualitative and quantitative research strategy. It has been tried to conduct an in depth interview with the municipality of Nekemte and Department of town Planning. A semi-structured interview has been designed for the purpose of data collection and questioner also prepared and distributed.

The researches clearly demonstrate that successful cities in terms of tourism destinations are the ones that consider tourists needs, wants and demands. Based on these researches tourism planning become much more practical. Also we could say that in lots of tourist destinations, physical planning has a specific position. Absorbing lots of tourists from all over the world needs planning, participation and researches regarding to this issue.

The result of this study suggests that there is a lack of recent plan in Nekemte. Furthermore, there is not any specific plan neither regarding to tourism nor urban plan. According to the existing researches and literatures, all the areas and landscapes need to have master plan and this issue seems mandatory in order to fulfill sustainable objectives.

Insufficient infrastructure is another barrier. After assessing current infrastructure, prioritize those current facilities that should be updated and improve. Concentrate on bettering what already exists rather than using limited resources to add new infrastructure to an insufficient foundation. Use an innovative approach to think about new ways of using existing facilities. Incorporate efforts regionally to facilitate surrounding infrastructure. Lack of politics and training is another barrier. Ensure that diverse groups from the community are represented proportionately in all planning stages and coordinate efforts with cooperative extension, community colleges and universities for training characteristics and its functions, and the citizens 'culture we are not able to create a sustainable city.

The results suggest that due to lack of relevant research regarding to tourism needs and demands in Nekemte, they do not have any specific plan to fulfill tourism needs which have direct effect on urbanization process in Nekemte. Another important issue that has emerged is the lack of resident's participation and cooperation with central government to solve problems regarding to the city. The current study delineates various useful implications for planners based on the result of the empirical investigation. Limitation of the study and future research direction has been given in the research. Hopefully the changes will occur and this study and its finding bring benefit and information about the concept of urbanization and tourism.

5.2 Recommendation

To overcome these and all other problems that has impact towards the development of sustainable tourism investment in Nekemte town. The following points may recommend to the government and the other concerned body.

- To utilize the great potential that Nekemte town has for sustainable tourism development, the people and tourism stakeholders need to work together in order to increase the economic and social benefit of these great potentials.
- Tourism office should prepare and conduct panel discussion and meeting concerning urbanization activates and tourism development and creating awareness about the great potentials that the city has for tourism investment.
- Tourism sector should strength its promotional works to attract investor in various type of investment in line with environmentally friendly way through poster, pamphlets and other Media.
- Developing infrastructural facilities, maintaining and strengthen peace.
- Sufficient survey on natural resources, developing infrastructure and making the exchange of information strongly is very important
- Creating the awareness and the benefit of working together as a partnership and share company and encouraging to this type of cooperation has a great potential in solving financial problem of tourism investors.
- Investors need to be sure as the land they are going to invest is sufficient enough before they start and when determining the land size of their project, they have to consider the future growth and expansion into account the government also have to provide sufficient land for tourism investment project.

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- Please put (X) in providing box according to your choice

1 Do you have any proper control and guideline for sustainable tourism development of Nekemte town?

- YES
- NO

2 What it look like the present tourist flow of the town?

- High
- Low
- Medium

3 Have you made any sustainable tourism oriented policy recently?

- YES
- NO

4. Do you have any specific long-term plans for tourism sector in Nekemte town?

- Yes
- No

If yes in what way

.....
.....

6. Do you have any management system for the palace to protect it from improper damage?

- Yes
- No

cooperation in giving accurate and valuable information is very significant. Thank you in advance for your help.

General information

- You are not supposed to write your name
- You can for some questions you can select more than one box are possible
- Please put (X) in providing box according to your choice

1 Do you think that urbanization have a social impact on the local community?

2 Do you think that urbanization intensifies theft, begging and other social problems?

3Do you think that urbanization have an economic impact on host community?

4Do you think that Nekemte town has economic impact for the local community?

5 Do you think that due to rapid urbanization the recreation areas are turned in to slumps?

Thanks!!!!!!!