

**KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF STAKEHOLDERS ON ECOTOURISM
DEVELOPMENT IN AND AROUND OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA**

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God, Who is my strength, my rock, my fortress, my shield and high tower.

Likewise, it is dedicated to my late father, Pa. I. E. Ajayi. How I wish you are still around to witness this.

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ABSTRACT

Ecotourism development (ED) is one of the factors promoting sustainable utilisation of natural resources. Stakeholders' attitude towards natural resources in Old Oyo National Park (OONP) can undermine or enhance conservation goals of the park. Information on stakeholders' knowledge and perception that can be used for ED in OONP is limited. Therefore, this study assessed the knowledge and perception of stakeholders on ED in OONP, Nigeria.

Simple random sampling technique was used to select 220 residents in 27 out of 59 settlements within 20 km radius of the park. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 95 park staff (PS) and purposive sampling technique to select 354 tourists and 125 ecotourism-related entrepreneurs; giving a total of 794 respondents. Four sets of structured questionnaire were used for the study. Information on socio-demographic characteristics (age, education, ethnicity, occupation, income, cadre, number of visit, service provided), knowledge and perception of stakeholders on ED, factors limiting ED and effectiveness of park management strategies were assessed. Indices of knowledge about ED (1-26; poor 1-12, good 13-26) and perception on ED (1-76; negative 1-75, positive 76-152) were generated. Data collection was done during on- and off-seasons of ecotourism activities in 2014 and 2015. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, Chi-square, ANOVA and logistic regression at $\alpha_{0.05}$.

Respondents' ages were 34.8 ± 6.3 , 32.4 ± 6.1 , 26.9 ± 7.4 and 35.7 ± 3.8 years for residents, park staff, tourists and entrepreneurs, respectively. Residents (8.0%) and tourists (96.6%) had tertiary education. PS cadres were senior (57.9%) and junior (42.1%). Tourists (95.2%) had visited the park, twice. Entrepreneurs provided the following services: accommodation (8.0%), food (37.6%), communication-related (14.4%), souvenir (7.2%) and transportation (32.8%). Most respondents: residents (65.0%), PS (87.0%), tourists (66.0%) and entrepreneurs (74.0%) had good knowledge of ED. Fifty-five percent of residents and PS (65.0%) had negative perception of ED while most tourists (84.0%) and entrepreneurs (61.0%) had positive perception of ED. Inadequate funding was considered as a serious constraint to ED by residents (52.3%), PS (45.3%), tourists (64.7%) and entrepreneurs (56.8%). Management strategy on environmental education was rated as poor by residents

(67.7%), PS (45.3%), tourists (61.3%) and entrepreneurs (63.2%). There was significant relationship between ethnicity and knowledge of residents on ED ($\chi^2 = 26.73$) as well as between occupation and perception of tourists on ED ($\chi^2 = 14.83$). There was significant difference between residents and PS on knowledge of ED (0.22 ± 0.06) as well as between residents and tourists on perception of ED (0.39 ± 0.04). Igbo residents were more likely to have good knowledge of ED than their Yoruba counterparts (OR: 2.20; CI: 1.18-4.11). Tourists with monthly income of ₦50,000–₦99,999 were more likely to have positive perception of ED than those with monthly income of less than ₦50,000 (OR: 4.26; CI: 1.12-8.24).

Majority of stakeholders had good knowledge of ecotourism development while only tourists and entrepreneurs had positive perception of ecotourism development. Ethnicity and monthly income affected knowledge and perception of stakeholders on ecotourism development. Under-funding hindered ecotourism development in Old Oyo National Park.

Keywords: Ecotourism development perception, Ecotourism stakeholders, Natural resources utilisation, Old Oyo National Park, Park management strategies

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that this work was carried out by OlusinaTunde AJAYI under my supervision in the Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

OONP	Old Oyo National Park
FGD	Focus group discussion
OR	Odds ratio
CI	Confidence interval

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The concept of ecotourism

Tourism is one of the main foci for economic revitalisation globally and especially, in developing countries (Awodele and Ayeni, 2011). In Africa, tourism has been seen as a means of growth and development (Kester, 2003) as well as launching the image of the continent to the outside world (Eja *et al.*, 2012). Within the world tourism industry, ecotourism is the fastest growing sector (Weaver, 2005). It may be viewed as an intervention in the tourism industry (Manu and Kuuder, 2012). Ecotourism typically involves travels to destinations where flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attractions (Oladeji *et al.*, 2012). Developing countries have accepted the important roles ecotourism plays in alleviating poverty and as a meaningful economic activity that contributes to gross domestic products (GDP) and foreign currency earnings critical for balance of payments (Okech, 2011). It therefore implies tourism practices that benefits all concerned parties (all stakeholders) rather than benefiting some and neglecting others (Oladeji and Kayode, 2013).

Nigeria is highly endowed with natural and cultural resources (Ayeni, 2012) on which ecotourism in the country centres (Akpan, 2011) and can benefit the local economy as well as the country as a whole (Bankole and Odularu, 2006). Unfortunately, many of these resources or destinations are largely neglected or poorly managed (Ijasan and Izobo-Martin, 2013). Old Oyo National Park (OONP) is one of the ecotourism destinations in Nigeria because it is endowed with fauna and flora resources that have been preserved and conserved over a long period of time (Oladeji and Agbelusi, 2014). In developing nations, decisions about conservation and conservation areas are traditionally made by governments without consultation with stakeholders especially, the local people (Manyara and Jones, 2007). Ecotourism is a concept which can contribute immensely to biodiversity conservation efforts of any government and at the same time improve the living standard of the local people found in the community support zones of ecotourism destinations.

1.1.1 Stakeholders' participation in ecotourism development

Stakeholders, particularly host communities, should not only be recipients of sustainable tourism plans but active participants in the planning process for it to be successful (Byrd, 2007) because the emerging consensus is that there is need for multiple conservation and sustainable management approaches (Margules and Pressey, 2000). Ecotourism should therefore involve collaborative efforts of all the stakeholders to avoid creation of imbalances and uneven development of ecotourism sites (Roxana, 2012) since stakeholders usually assume collective responsibilities for ongoing directions and success of any ecotourism establishment (Gray, 2002). Thus, ecotourism should be considered as a 'community industry' in which all the stakeholders are directly or indirectly affected by the positive and negative consequences of development (Davis and Morais, 2004). If ecotourism excludes local people from participating in the management and use of natural areas, they are likely to resent ecotourism and undermine conservation goals (Cater, 1993) through rising incidences of poaching, vandalism, and even armed conflict (Fortin and Gangnon, 1999). This conflict is based on different individual interests and perception of the overall costs and benefits of development (Davis and Morais 2004).

Trakolis (2001) observed that indigenous people whose survival depends heavily upon the exploitation of the natural resources are prone to develop negative attitudes towards ecotourism development when they perceive ecotourism as a threat that deprives them of their livelihood or if positive links to host communities are not strong and direct. Protected-area-alone approach for nature conservation, however, has serious flaws (Pandey, 1993) as it has further exacerbated the problem of human-animal conflicts (Pandey, 2001) as well as conflicts between the local communities and the management authorities (Andrea and Lucius, 2013). This is because the authoritarian protection practices largely overlook key aspects of social and external forces (Brechin *et al.*, 2002). Thus, a single stock of knowledge and perception is inadequate to address the challenges that sustainability science faces today (Andrea and Lucius, 2013) because diverse peoples' knowledge systems have an important role to play in biodiversity conservation and sustainability (Pandey, 2001). The protected-area-alone approach would have been responsible for the frequent conflicts being experienced at OONP between the residents and the park rangers since the residents whose livelihood depend on the

resources in the park would have perceived such management strategy as a threat to their means of livelihood.

1.1.2 Importance of knowledge and perception in ecotourism development

While the availability of pleasing natural surroundings is vital to the success of any ecotourism endeavor, Ergazakis (2004) suggests that knowledge is one of the valuable assets in creating competitive advantage. Vincent and Thomson (2002) opined that incorporating the perception, values and interest of the local people in the very region where the ecotourism resource or destination is found is very important. Ijeomah and Ayeiloja (2007) reported that perceptions of tourists are also functions of the management and marketing of inherent potentials in ecotourism destinations. Therefore, identifying the perceptions of various stakeholders toward the development of ecotourism in a community should be given high priority (Kuvan and Akan, 2012); because without stakeholders' support in the community, it is almost impossible to develop ecotourism in a sustainable manner (Yu *et al.*, 2011). Carruth and Anderson as cited in Ajayi (2014) opined that a person's perception influences his or her behavior and is a link between knowledge and practice.

Thus, information on people's knowledge and perceptions can help in the formulation of effective policies (Foley *et al.*, cited in Ajayi, 2014) because Choi and Murray (2010) opined that stakeholders should have good level of tourism knowledge and positive perception before tourism destination can succeed. Adetoro (2008) found that the students in selected secondary schools around OONP had good knowledge on biodiversity conservation. Puczko and Ratz (2000) found that there were significant differences between residents and tourists in their perceptions of impacts of tourism. Kavallinis and Pizam (1994) opined that tourists differed from residents and entrepreneurs in many perceptions (e.g. litter, noise, traffic and pollution). Bryd *et al.*, (2009) reported that the residents and the local government officials had different perceptions about the impacts that tourism has on the community. Conclusively, since knowledge and perception can facilitate development process in cost-effective, participatory and sustainable way, ignoring people's knowledge and perception according to Brokensha (1980) will lead to failure in development.

Therefore, it is important that ecotourism planners consider the interests of all stakeholders before proceeding with development efforts (Vincent and Thompson, 2002)

because according to Jamal and Stronza (2009), the tourism destination environment is complex and dynamic, often with diverse and divergent views and values, and a lack of control by any one group or individual. These views as opined by Warren (1995) must be gathered and documented in a coherent and systematic fashion.

1.1.3 Ecotourism resources in Old Oyo National Park

The uniqueness of the OONP is a fascinating pocket of archaeological, cultural and historical sites dotted with in and around the Park. OONP is most unique of all the National Park in the country because it is the only one with dual prospect of both archaeological as well as cultural/historical Park. (Oladeji, 2012). It is a landscape that serves various purposes which include ecotourism (Oladeji *et al*, 2012). Apart from the different plants, birds and aquatic creatures found in the park, visitors also sight animals like the western hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*), antelopes (*Hippotraqus equinus*), duikers (*Cellophalophus maxwelli*), kobs (*Kobus kob*), bush hog (*Atelerix albiventris*), rock hyrax (*Procavia capensis*), baboons (*Papio anubis*) and variety of monkeys (Ige, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the research problem

Ecotourism development in OONP depends on the natural and cultural resources in the park. Ecotourism development is one of the factors promoting sustainable utilisation of natural resources. Stakeholders' attitude towards natural resources in OONP can undermine or enhance conservation goals of the park. The high rates of exploitation of natural resources through activities such as hunting, mining, livestock grazing, farming and logging as well as observed neglect of various cultural endowments in OONP should be strategically addressed for the purpose of continuous existence of the Park for ecotourism activities. These activities represent major threats to the Park because they have the potential to degrade the Park's environmental value which invariably will result in dissuading ecotourists from visiting the Park.

The observed attitudes of stakeholders in OONP towards these resources could be traced to their knowledge on environmental resources because there is a positive correlation between knowledge and perception. This shows that high knowledge on environmental education will lead to positive perception of environmental resources. Likewise, the degree of

constraints or barriers posed by external factors on stakeholders' activities really affect the perception of stakeholders on such activities. This also applies to ecotourism in OONP.

Therefore, if ecotourism in OONP is to be sustainably developed and promoted, the stakeholders' knowledge and perception of ecotourism should be assessed and understood. Also, barriers limiting the development of ecotourism in OONP should be identified. In addition, the willingness of ecotourists to have return visits and their reasons for having such return visits should be assessed. The findings will provide useful information for ecotourism development in OONP in terms of designing ecotourism products and formulating development strategies.

1.3 Justification of Study

Several efforts have been made to study tourism resources in Nigeria (Orga and Adah, 2010). Various researches had been conducted in the past on the assessment of fauna and flora resources in OONP with a view to generate data on their composition and distribution (Oladeji and Agbelusi, 2014). There will be no great effect on ecotourism development in OONP until the traditional assessment of natural resources is integrated with the social sciences. Although, few studies have reported residents' perception on biodiversity conservation in OONP (Adetoro, 2008; Adetoro *et al.*, 2012; Toyobo *et al.*, 2014), they have failed to recognise the differences between the interactions of the various groups of people with the Park.

Quite a number of studies have investigated stakeholders' perception of tourism development in many tourism destinations (Amuquandoh, 2010; Nunkoo *et al.*, 2013) but there is limited information on the stakeholders' knowledge and perception of ecotourism development in OONP. There are many stakeholders with direct or indirect involvement in ecotourism resource-use and management, e.g. travel and tourism entrepreneurs, governments, ecotourists, host communities, researchers, non-governmental organizations, etc. This research focused on park staff, ecotourism-entrepreneurs, ecotourists, and host communities by investigating their knowledge and perception on ecotourism development in OONP.

1.4 Research Questions

The research will answer the following questions

- 1 What is the level of knowledge of OONP stakeholders on ecotourism?
- 2 What is the perception of stakeholders on ecotourism in OONP?
- 3 What is the level of effectiveness of OONP Management's strategies in achieving ecotourism development in OONP?
- 4 What are the barriers to ecotourism development in OONP and surrounding locales?
- 5 How willing are ecotourists to have return visits to OONP?
- 6 What are the available ecotourism resources in OONP according to the ranges?

1.5 Broad Objective

The broad objective of the study is to assess the knowledge and perception of OONP stakeholders on ecotourism development.

1.6 Specific Objectives

- 1 To assess stakeholders' knowledge of ecotourism in OONP.
- 2 To assess stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP.
- 3 To investigate the level of effectiveness of OONP Management's strategies in achieving ecotourism development in OONP.
- 4 To investigate the barriers limiting the development of ecotourism in OONP and surrounding locales.
- 5 To gather information on the willingness of ecotourists to have return visits to OONP.
- 6 To document available ecotourism resources in OONP according to the ranges.

1.7 Hypotheses

Based on the objectives of this study, the following null hypotheses were formulated

- H₀₁ There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables of the stakeholders and their knowledge of ecotourism in OONP.
- H₀₂ There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables of the stakeholders and their perception of ecotourism in OONP.

- H₀₃ There is no significant difference in perception of ecotourism among the stakeholders in OONP.
- H₀₄ There is no significant difference in knowledge of ecotourism among the stakeholders in OONP.
- H₀₅ There is no relationship between barriers encountered and perception of ecotourism among the stakeholders in OONP.
- H₀₆ There is no relationship between knowledge and perception of the stakeholders on ecotourism in OONP.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

- OONP: Old Oyo National Park
- Residents are those who are the original or oldest inhabitants of an area or region.
- Park staffs are government officials or employees working in the Park.
- Ecotourists are those travelling to areas of natural or ecological interest for the purpose of observing wildlife and learning about the environment.
- Ecotourism-related entrepreneurs are those organizing or managing businesses rendering services to ecotourists.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

The data on natural resources was as reported and not as observed, although, some observations of the games were made during the morning and evening hours of the day, 3 days bi-weekly throughout survey period.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the review of literature relevant to key concepts in this study

2.1 Stakeholders in Ecotourism

The concept of stakeholder participation has its roots in the business management and public administration literatures (Byrd, 2007). A stakeholder is any player (person, group, entity, etc) that has a relationship or interest (direct or indirect) with or in the organisation (Donaldson and Preston, 1995). The term "stakeholder" has also been applied to ecotourism and to activities conducted in natural environments (Jamal and Eyre, 2003). Stakeholders in ecotourism are organisations, individuals and communities, directly or indirectly involved in development, operation and management of ecotourism projects (Manu and Kuuder, 2012). Stakeholder's interest in ecotourism can affect the outcome of ecotourism development. In fact, ecotourism is complex and dynamic, with linkages and independencies. Therefore, it requires multiple stakeholders with diverse and divergent views and values. Stakeholders assume collective responsibilities for the ongoing directions and success of any ecotourism establishment (Gray, 2002).

The lack of general ecotourism knowledge has been pointed out as the most crucial barrier to successful ecotourism development, because it limits the effective planning, management and participation of stakeholders (Moscardo, 2008). All the key ecotourism stakeholders must become aware of the principles of ecotourism, share a vision for ecotourism and appreciate the potential benefits from ecotourism activities. Establishment of consensus among the stakeholders on the ecotourism dynamic will contribute immensely on the crafting of policies that will help institute appropriate frameworks to guide ecotourism development in any destination (Manu and Kuuder, 2012). Bussy and Ewing (1997), argue that organisations depend on groups of stakeholders in order to realise their objectives and that these specific groups vary from organisation to organisation and from situation to situation; and each one plays a decisive role in a company's future.

According to Mitchell-Ronald *et al.*, (1997), stakeholders are players (whether internal or external) that affect or are affected by an organisation's objectives or results to a varying extent, which depends on the level to which they have one of three basic attributes: power,

legitimacy and urgency. In this regard, for a company to become more competitive in the market and to be able to develop management strategies that are in line with this point, it must dialogue with all its stakeholders and try to determine which interests and values are shared by them all, as well as which interests and values are unique to each group. Accordingly, Donaldson and Preston (1995) claim that attending to stakeholders' interests and complaints may increase a company's profitability. Some authors state that ecotourism is a complex phenomenon due to the presence of different stakeholders, each of which has different types of interests (Sheehan *et al.*, 2007). Therefore, an ecotourist destination may be viewed as an open system with multiple and interrelated actors, from both the private and public spheres (Pulido-Fernández, 2008). Thus, the Management of OONP should brace up to attend to the demands and interests of the different stakeholders by initiating a collaboration with them, if ecotourism would be developed.

For many scholars, collaboration between the different stakeholders in an ecotourist destination is vital for sound planning in the destination (Pforr, 2006). Thus, a destination must inform all its stakeholders as to what is happening; because if information flows freely and everyone collaborates with each other, the results achieved for the destination will be greater (Gunn, 1994). Stakeholder participation can be facilitated or implemented in different forms, both informal and formal. Forms of participation include public hearings, surveys, focus groups, public deliberation, citizen review panels, collaboration, civic review boards, work groups, implementation studies and written comments (Nanz and Steffek, 2004). For any type of stakeholder involvement to be successful, the involvement needs to possess the following five elements; fairness, efficiency, knowledge, wisdom, and stability. No matter the issue, all stakeholders should have the opportunity to have the same level of knowledge on the issues (Nicodemus, 2004). This may require that specific stakeholders be given opportunities for education about the topics that are to be addressed in the decision making process.

Once everyone in the process has the same level of knowledge, decisions can be made based on the collective wisdom of all the stakeholders. So who should be involved in ecotourism development process? Based on the definitions that are used for sustainability and sustainable tourism development, four distinct groups are identified; the present visitors, future visitors, present host community, and future host community. The present visitors can be described as any individuals or groups that are current ecotourists in a community.

Through their visit to the host community, they will infuse the local economy with economic resources (Donaldson and Preston, 1995). Ecotourists in general are well educated with a tertiary education and a high income (Chi and Luzar 1998); this resulted in a higher willingness to spend money in the destination areas (Wight, 1996). Their psychographic characteristics include the possession of an environmental ethic and a willingness not to degrade the resource (Wearing and Neil, 1999). According to Donaldson and Preston (1995), the present visitors consume many of the services that the ecotourism industry offers (e.g. hotels, restaurants, etc) and resources in the community (e.g. water, transportation, cultural resources, etc). They may also use other services that are not commonly associated with ecotourism (e.g. grocery stores, laundry cleaners, etc).

The host community can be further divided into residents, business owners, and government officials. The present host community represents all groups that currently make up the host community; residents, business owners, and government officials. The host community uses most of the resources in the community and is present in the community on a long term basis (Donaldson and Preston, 1995). Governments have an important role to play, since many of those in developing countries have stated that they are committed to conserving world natural heritage in a large number of Protected Natural Areas (PNA), the size and legal situation of which vary considerably depending on each country (Blaikie, 1999). Local residents are those who are the original or oldest inhabitants of an area or region, who have lived in a traditional homeland for many generations (Renias and Remigios, 2013). It is argued that local residents provide authenticity and value to the ecotourism experience through their intimate knowledge and sense of place of the local environment (Weaver, 2008). This will ultimately lead to the viability of ecotourism ventures as high levels of ecotourist satisfaction are facilitated thereby generating financial profit for the ecotourism industry in the communities (Chiutsi *et al.*, 2011).

Harris *et al.*, (2002) noted that people with local knowledge and with a passion for the place in which they have grown up and come to love, training them as guides and interpreters represent an important sustainable development strategy. Furthermore, for the local residents employed in the ecotourism industry, the economic value of protecting their very livelihoods is compelling as the locals become important allies in the protection of both the natural and cultural environments that form the basis to the wildlife industry. Other service providers such

as accommodation companies are very important in ecotourism, as they offer ecotourists accommodation (hotels, rural houses, hostels, etc.) which allows them to be in contact with nature, and this gives them the option to stay in the destination they are visiting for a longer period of time. If the stakeholder groups are not taken into account when setting up an ecotourism product in a destination, it could have many negative impacts on the location, arising from social, environmental or political.

Therefore, when it comes to developing ecotourism in a location, it is essential to take into account the idea that planning must be conducted in coordination and with the collaboration of all the agents that can affect or may be affected by this economic activity, putting particular emphasis on local communities, since they should be the first to benefit from ecotourism through the creation of new companies and new jobs, which will help to increase the local population's living standards at all times. Conclusively, in achieving sustainable development in OONP through ecotourism, all stakeholders must work together in a coordinated manner, with the aim of enhancing the socio-economic development of the community support zones population and promoting the conservation of natural resources, for future generation's usage.

2.2 Stakeholders' Knowledge about Ecotourism

Knowledge plays an important role in sustainable development (Hobart, 1993). Knowledge is a basic element in order to continuously improve the competitiveness of the ecotourism destination (Jurdana, 2009). However, as a result of lack of environmental consciousness and ecological knowledge among ecotourism stakeholders, quite a lot of unsustainable development issues appear in ecotourism. This might be responsible for what is observed among the residents in the community support zones of OONP. Ecotourism stakeholders ought to have knowledge of environmental protection and also cherish natural and cultural values (Wang, 2010).

2.2.1 Conventional knowledge

The idea of ecotourism, a form of nature-based tourism, contributing both towards socio-economic and environmental benefits, burst into the scientific and later public consciousness in the 1990s (Wearing and Neil, 1999). It can now be considered as one of conservation biology's hottest 'buzzwords' (Aylward *et al.*, 1996). Ecotourism is an

important and rapidly growing niche market within the global tourism industry, which offers an opportunity to develop products that can contribute to national environmental conservation, socio-economic and cultural objectives by providing livelihoods for local communities and giving value to the maintenance of local traditions and culture. It generates much needed foreign currency, both locally and nationally, while at the same time providing a strong incentive to manage nature's strongholds in a way that would conserve them. The overall potential of ecotourism to generate revenues for conservation is enormous (Leader-Williams, 2002).

This indicates the large potential ecotourism might have in raising not only revenues for conservation but also awareness among people who often support conservation schemes after an ecotourism experience (Wearing and Neil, 1999). In 2005, the International Tourism Network also rated ecotourism as one of the fastest growing sub-sectors in the tourism industry, with an annual growth rate of 5% worldwide, representing 6% of the world Gross Domestic Product and 11.4% of all consumers spending (Honey, 2008). Ecotourism is environmentally responsible travel to natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and accompanying cultural features, both past and present) that promote conservation, have a low visitor impact and provide for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local people (Ceballos-Lascurain, 1996).

The concept of ecotourism addresses some of the possible negative outcomes of tourism. It stresses the need for a sustainable tourism development that involves local interests. Ecotourism advocates for secure livelihoods of the poor, equitable distribution of tourism benefits, equal participation in decision-making by stakeholders and promotes environmental conservation (Mbaiwa, 2003). It promotes an enhanced appreciation of natural environments and environmental education by exposing visitors and locals to nature and conservation (Bob *et al.*, 2008). Glasson *et al.*, (1995) noted that ecotourism should be sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the host population. It should provide for local participation in decision-making and the employment of local people in order to make it sustainable.

Ceballos-Lascurain (1996) noted that resentment, antagonisms and alienation often emerge between the host communities and the ecotourism investors if efforts are not made to include local communities in the ecotourism business. Ecotourism activities have been expanding rapidly over the past decades worldwide and further growth is expected in the

future (UNWTO, 2002). With an estimated worldwide annual growth rate of 10- 15%, ecotourism is expected to grow faster than other form of traditional tourism. The importance of ecotourism as a key factor for economic development has increasingly been recognized by various governments and organisations over the years.

Globally, a number of countries have embraced ecotourism (Honey, 2008). The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) defined ecotourism as responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well being of local people (TIES, 2010). While definitions can be useful, what is more important is the appropriateness and quality of action taken by various stakeholders (WWF, 2001). Although, ecotourism may share some of its aspects with other forms of tourism, it should be viewed as distinct from the other categories of tourism. When properly understood, ecotourism goes further by striving to respect and benefit protected areas as well as the people living around or on the land (Honey, 2008).

Ecotourism is considered to be small scale with limited ecological and social impacts when compared to traditional tourism. Ecotourism limits the number of guests who visit a destination as there is adherence to the physical carrying capacity of the ecotourist resource base (Chiutsi *et al.*, 2011). Jischa (1998) defines the carrying capacity as the number of visitors that can be entertained and accommodated within a destination while maintaining a high degree of satisfaction for guests and low impacts on resources. Ecotourism is one strategy for supporting conservation and providing income for communities in and around protected areas. It can contribute to economic development and conservation of protected areas by: a) generating revenues that can be used to sustainably manage protected areas, b) providing local employment and c) inculcating a sense of community ownership.

However, without careful planning and management that balance ecological, social, and economic objectives, it may lead to environmental damage. Furthermore, envisioned as a positive approach towards sustainable development, unplanned or poorly planned and implemented tourism can have serious negative effects, offsetting the benefits it was designed to provide. Even the potential local benefits of ecotourism can lead to environmental damage to a protected area. For example, an increase in employment opportunities, road improvement, technical assistance, or health care can stimulate migration of people into the vicinity of the protected area (Jeffrey, 2012).

2.2.2 Indigenous knowledge

Conservation of natural resources is central to ecotourism; this was the same focus of indigenous knowledge on natural resources management. Indigenous knowledge and biodiversity are complementary phenomena essential to human development. People's knowledge of the environment, and their relationships with it, are often important elements of cultural identity. Cultural diversity is often reflected in the indigenous knowledge of natural resource management including that of plants and animals. It is an immensely valuable database that provides humankind with insights on how numerous communities have interacted with their changing environment including its flora and fauna resources (Matsika, 2012).

Indigenous knowledge has been defined as community-based knowledge systems, which have developed since the inception of the community in question in the process of managing the conditions or context that challenge the people's everyday life (Bisong and Andrew-Essien, 2010). Indigenous knowledge, particularly in the African context, has long been ignored and maligned by outsiders (Matsika, 2012). Bisong and Andrew-Essien (2010) as well as Jemitias and Philip (2013) opined that many academics and development professionals are yet to appreciate the value of indigenous knowledge for sustainable development and socio-economic transformation of society.

Today, however, a growing number of African governments and international development agencies are recognising that local level knowledge and organisations provide the foundation for participatory approaches to development that are both cost-effective and sustainable (Hunter, 2005). Essentially, Africans are expected to align their indigenous knowledge with the modern reality which can result in creative solutions to environmental problems (Were, 2011). This expectation is reinforced by the fact that the spiraling human demands for resources has weakened the capacity of the earth's natural systems, as evidenced in "collapsing fisheries, falling water tables, shrinking forests, eroding soils, dying lakes, crop-withering heat waves, and disappearing species" (Andrea and Lucius, 2013).

As indicated in a recent study by Finneti (2011), indigenous knowledge includes knowledge about people, places, plants, animals, and historical events associated with a particular community. Essentially, indigenous knowledge is embedded in cultures and depends on the understanding and use of local language (Akinwale, 2010). The relevance of

indigenous knowledge for natural resources management has been well established in literature. This indigenous knowledge, according to Matsika (2012) is:

- a) Home-grown form of knowledge, which is derived from the solution of everyday life problems
- b) Part and parcel of a community's cultural practices and ways of life
- c) Often not documented but has passed from one generation to another through oral history
- d) Used in solving the immediate problems that confronts the community
- e) A dynamic form of knowledge which changes in line with events that may be taking place in a society
- f) Always under scrutiny since it is valued for its ability to solve prevailing problems.

Part of the indigenous knowledge used in the conservation of natural resources in the pre-colonial era included norms, taboos, and a system of classification of natural resources. A taboo is any ritual prohibition on certain activities. It may involve the avoidance of certain people, places, objects or actions. Some places were regarded as sacred and could not be molested by human activities. Taboos were used in order to protect or safeguard certain resources against possible damage. Consequently, they were kept in their natural state for centuries without being degraded by human interference (Jemittias and Philip, 2013). These taboos included many practices such as totemism.

Totemism has been defined as the 'practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants). The classic case of totemism is when a clan claims a plant or an animal as a mythological ancestor. Totemism can be valued for its role in the preservation of biodiversity in a given area (Jemittias and Philip, 2013). In the case of hunting and gathering communities, it reduces competition for some edible animals, birds, reptiles, insects or plants. This is because it is 'taboo for one to eat his or her totem animal; one risked losing teeth or some catastrophe would befall him or her for violating this taboo' (Duri and Mapara, 2007). Totemism encouraged selective rather than indiscriminate hunting, thereby preserving any endangered species from possible extinction (Jemittias and Philip, 2013).

Religious beliefs, traditional beliefs, cultural mores and practices play a crucial role for the successful conservation of the environment and specific organisms especially in the developing countries (Berkes *et al.*, 2000; Lingard *et al.*, 2003; Sasaki *et al.*, 2010). The natural environment and resources are under serious threat and cultural taboos and their sanctions have helped to check abuse of the environment among the local people. Religious beliefs, cultural mores and practices are often aligned with today's conservation ethics, and it is imperative that they are upheld as they are critical in the wise conservation and management of natural resources. It is usually observed among the rural communities of the world, that the preservation of the environment has an inextricable link to the culture of the people (Anoliefo *et al.*, 2003).

In revered areas, local people refrain from cutting down trees, killing animals, harvesting useful plants within such sites, or even entering or passing nearby, believing that the spirits or deities would be offended and bring harm to the persons, families, or even whole villages if the sites are disturbed (Renias and Remigios, 2013). Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) are part of Africa's heritage, which dates back to the pre-colonial era when they were developed in order to address various survival challenges. They are home-grown and they have survived the test of time. However, European settlers who colonised the continent in the late 19th century sought to destroy, denigrate or marginalize them and replace them with Western views and approaches, which were in line with their goals of imperialism (Matsika, 2012).

Rapid decline in biological diversity is one of the critical challenges of the 21st century (Fonjong, 2008; Anthwala *et al.*, 2010). This is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly eroding worldwide. The resulting breakdown of these informal, self-imposed restrictions on land and resource-use is threatening species and habitats that were once afforded protection by traditions (Lingard *et al.*, 2003; Bhagwat and Rutte, 2006). The disregard for these traditional checks and balances especially among modern communities has adversely affected their enforcement. The abandonment of traditional cultural practices is doing harm that goes beyond the abrogation of traditional cultural practices to serious threat to natural environmental structures (Anoliefo *et al.*, 2003).

The erosion of tradition is characteristic of developing countries, where there is increased exploitation of the biodiversity, and this is threatening approximately one-third of

species worldwide (Renias and Remigios, 2013). However, the exploitation of these resources has led to serious environmental degradation in the form of deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, and air and water pollution. Instead of using indigenous practices to deal with environmental catastrophes, African governments and policy makers prefer to employ strategies and techniques which worked in the developed countries. Unfortunately, these are not suitable to conditions in Africa.

The various natural resource management (national and international) policies, programmes and strategies have marginalized the involvement of traditional institutions and indigenous knowledge systems. It has become necessary that more feasible and sustainable approaches for natural resource management have to be pursued if the drastic loss of biological ecosystem and cultural diversity is to be curtailed and natural regeneration is allowed to occur (Philipet *et al.*, 2014). Local people have developed a variety of consistent resource conservation and management strategies in many parts of Africa in the past (Appiah-Opoku, 2007). Traditional African societies also observe environmental principles that help in regulating their interactions with the natural environment (Shastri *et al.*, 2002).

It has been recognised that traditional belief system is embedded with environmental characteristics, features and representations unlike the western culture which saw this belief system as inimical to the growth, unity, and cohesion of the communities (Appiah-Opoku, 2007). The coming to being of western civilization and culture eroded the rich cultural values, belief system and norms of the indigenous people and also changed their way of worship (Philipet *et al.*, 2014).

2.3 Stakeholders' Perception of Ecotourism

Perception is the process of how an organism attains awareness or understanding of its environment through organising and interpreting sensory information (Pomerantz, 2003). The concept of perception cannot be observed explicitly; it involves the psychology of an individual's thoughts (Er *et al.*, 2012). Perception is influenced by values and requires emotions; with immediate emotions more intense than previous emotions (Boven *et al.*, 2009). One of the indicators of the appropriateness of ecotourism is stakeholders' perceptions of ecotourism (Lepp, 2007). Positive and negative perceptions can have great influence on the development of the ecotourism industry (Teye *et al.*, 2002; Vargas-Sánchez *et al.*, 2011).

Positive perceptions of ecotourism could lead to pro-ecotourism behavior such as local participation in ecotourism development and the conservation of the resources which ecotourism depends on (Yu and Littrell, 2005).

Positive perceptions are an indication that the social and cultural obligations of ecotourism development are being met (Horn and Simmons, 2002). It is of great importance to investigate stakeholders' perceptions regarding ecotourism development in and around protected areas. This will help gain knowledge of the level of support they would be willing to give to environmental protection and biodiversity conservation in the protected areas since these resources are fundamental for ecotourism activities (Andrea and Lucius, 2013). It is pertinent to state that for tourism development to be successful, understanding the position of different stakeholder groups is cardinal to its long-term sustainability. Understanding stakeholders' attitudes and the perception they hold of the impacts of is important to gain their active support, without which it is difficult to develop tourism in a sustainable and socially compatible manner (Banki and Ismail, 2014).

Numerous studies have indicated the importance of incorporating the perceptions of the local people in the very region where the ecotourism resource/destination is found (Vincent and Thomson, 2002; Senko *et al.*, 2011). Taking account of resident's perceptions towards ecotourism is a prerequisite to incorporating their participation (Zhang and Lei, 2012). The participation of local communities in ecotourism ventures has an ethical dimension, as local communities should benefit from such a relationship (Er, 2010). Understanding resident's perceptions of ecotourism development and management principles can help planners devise more efficient and appropriate management strategies as they deal with possible conflicts between conservation of local resources and economic development of the area, leading ultimately to smoother running of ecotourism (Lai and Nepal, 2006). Local communities that are actively involved in an ecotourism venture would be motivated to conserve the environment as the environment helps to generate revenue for them (Er *et al.*, 2012).

In developing countries, ecotourism planning and development have traditionally been prepared by central governments, without taking into account the critical input of the local communities (Tosun, 2000, 2002). Local communities have been seen only as the beneficiaries of ecotourism development, rather than active partners in ecotourism planning

and development (Garrod, 2003). However, it is opined that communities should be allowed to become active participants and decision-makers in the development of ecotourism ventures (Sebele, 2010) because according to Tosun and Timothy (2003), community participation may help to reduce the gap between the community and bureaucratic decision-makers, by strengthening the democratisation process in ecotourism development at any destination; Manu and Kuuder (2012) opined that when people do not receive sufficient benefits as a result of non- participation, they are prone to develop negative perceptions of ecotourism development.

In an ecotourism context, a variety of studies have shown a connection between ecotourists' perceptions and their behavioral intentions (Lee *et al.*, 2004). Ecotourists are searching for alternative experiences such as ecological uniqueness, special adventure opportunities, or cultural attractions that can be found in rural areas with a vast source of distinctive natural and cultural assets (Briedenhann and Wickens, 2004). According to Sharpley (2009), ecotourists are now more adventurous and responsible in their consumption of ecotourism, therefore, they are seeking for meaningful experiences that are less harmful to the natural environment and contribute to the improvement of the host communities.

A few studies have been conducted to investigate the perceptions of multi-stakeholder groups and ascertain the difference in their views (Banki and Ismail, 2014). Among the first studies to investigate multiple-stakeholder groups was the study of Pizam as cited in (Banki and Ismail, 2014). He found that residents and entrepreneurs differed in a few perceptions such as the impact tourism had on the community's quality of life, but that the two groups did not differ in their perceptions of some of the negative impacts of tourism (e.g. traffic congestion, litter, price of goods and property cost). Likewise, according to Andriotis (2005), there were not many differences between residents and entrepreneurs in their perceptions of the impacts of tourism. The study of Kavallinis and Pizam (1994) revealed that tourists differed from residents and entrepreneurs in many perceptions (e.g. litter, noise, traffic and pollution), and that there was no difference between the residents and entrepreneurs. Byrd (2007) investigated the same three stakeholder groups and found that there were statistically significant differences among three stakeholder groups.

Murphy (1983) found that all three groups differed in their perceptions of tourism (e.g. benefits, burdens and whether the town should attract more visitors), and that residents and

entrepreneurs differed the most. Lankford (1994) found that residents differed from entrepreneurs and government officials in their perceptions (e.g. local roads, promotion and support, and environmental impacts). Entrepreneurs and government officials did not differ significantly in their perceptions of tourism development. In a quest for further understanding on the differences in the perception of stakeholders on the impacts of tourism, Bryd *et al.*, (2009) investigated four stakeholder groups: residents, entrepreneurs, government officials and tourists. They found that the residents and the local government officials had different perceptions about the impacts that tourism has on the community. Entrepreneurs and local government officials differed in three items: tourism development increases a community's quality of life, tourism development improves the community's appearance, and increased tourism improves the economy. Residents and tourists differed in one item, which was that increased tourism activities improve the local economy. The item that showed the greatest number of differences among the groups was the statement that tourism improves the local economy.

2.4 Ecotourism Resources

Protected areas are of great interest for ecotourists throughout the world. The World Conservation Union defines a protected area as an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has responded by devising a simplified protected area classification scheme comprising just six basic categories. The basic logic of this IUCN classification system, which is now widely accepted as the international standard for protected areas, is that the lower the designated number of a site, the lower the amount of environmental modification and human intervention that is acceptable. Categories of protected areas according to the IUCN are: I (a)- Strict Nature Reserve, I (b)- Wilderness Area, II- National Park, III- Natural Monument, IV- Habitat/Species Management Area, V- Protected Landscape/Seascape, VI- Managed Resource Protected Area (IUCN, 1994).

Healthy ecosystems which offer opportunities for outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism are becoming increasingly important economic resources (UNEP, 2009). The main thrust of the concept of sustainable development is the utilization and management of

renewable resources for the benefit of today's generations and at the same time making the same resources available for future generations (WCED, 1987). Key attribute of carefully planned and operated ecotourism is that it is managed in accordance with industry best practice to attain environmental and socio-cultural sustainability as well as financial viability outcomes (Weaver, 2008).

Ecotourism has become an important economic activity in natural areas around the world. It provides opportunities for visitors to experience powerful manifestations of nature and culture and to learn about the importance of biodiversity conservation and local cultures. At the same time, ecotourism generates income for conservation and economic benefits for communities living in rural and remote areas. Because of their ecological value, protected areas, especially those found in the tropics and in less-developed countries, contain many of the world's greatest ecotourism attractions. These attractions may consist of one or a combination of rare or endemic species of flora or fauna, abundant wildlife, high indices of species diversity, unusual or spectacular geo-morphological formations, or unique historic or contemporary cultural manifestations in a natural context (Redford and Mansour, 1996).

2.5 Management Strategies for Ecotourism Development

The goals of ecotourism development strategies are to protect the environment and to provide the ecotourist with a great ecotourism experience. Strategies which involved the enforcement of strict rules regarding access and natural resource-use have focused on keeping ecotourists as well as local residents from being involved. As a result, these strategies usually led people to hold negative perceptions concerning conservation within the boundaries of the protected area (Weladji *et al.*, 2003; Vodouhe *et al.*, 2010). Oftentimes, when local communities outside the boundaries of protected areas are not included in the conservation planning process, conflicts between conservation goals and community needs arise (Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, 2010). These conflicts result from constraints imposed by the protected area management on land-use and natural resource extraction. Restrictions regarding access to the protected area, agricultural activities, timber extraction, hunting or other such activities, are just some of the most frequent sources of protected area and local community conflicts in the existing literature (Brandon *et al.*, 2005).

This ultimately causes people to hold negative perceptions toward the protected area (Hulme and Murphree, 2001). New strategies have been developed in response to the general belief of many conservationists that protected areas are condemned to failure unless local communities are to some extent involved in conservation efforts (Yeo-Chang, 2009). These strategies are referred to as “community conservation” (McClanahan, *et al.*, 2005) or “participatory management” (Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, 2010). According to Vodouhe *et al.*, (2010), this approach strives to reconcile differences between local residents and protected area needs, to advance their participation in resource management, and to improve their level of economic comfort. Often, due to the dual nature of ecotourism, protected areas management is faced with challenges that arise from meeting both conservation requirements and visitors’ expectations (Suckall *et al.*, 2009). Ecotourists believe that development strategies should be focused on improving the general infrastructure such as modernised access roads, optimised accommodations and other basic ecotourist facilities within the protected area (Andrea and Lucius, 2013).

Weaver (2008) makes reference to Northern Tanzania, where a case study of three villages revealed that support of wildlife conservation is directly related to the benefits that village residents obtain from ecotourism. According to Jeffrey (2012), resource-use related livelihoods have been identified as those directly and indirectly involved in ecotourism activities. Direct ecotourism livelihoods are tour guides, owner of establishments, lodging houses, operating inns, restaurants, handicraft stores, souvenir shops and transport vehicles. Indirect ecotourism livelihoods are labourers of establishments such as cooks, waiter/waitress, etc. For most countries, protected areas have become the last significant pieces of land that still retain important reserves of plant and animal diversity, water, clean air and other ecological services. Meanwhile, these protected areas have become increasingly attractive to farmers, miners, loggers and others trying to make a living. Because of this competition for resources, conservationists realised that local people and economic circumstances must be incorporated into conservation strategies (Redford and Mansour, 1996).

In most cases, local people need financial incentives to use and manage natural resources sustainably. Existing economic and political conditions often limit their options and increase their reliance on natural areas. Conservation work often means creating alternatives to current economic practices so that multiple-use zones around protected areas can be

maintained and threats to protected areas minimised. The rationale behind ecotourism is that local tourism businesses would not destroy natural resources but would instead support their protection. Ecotourism would offer a viable strategy to simultaneously make money and conserve resources. It became obvious that traditional conservation approaches of strict protectionism were no longer adequate and new ways of accomplishing goals were needed (Brandon *et al.*, 2005). There is a strong need for tourism destination management organizations to communicate within the local community as well as with their tourists (Banki and Ismail, 2014).

2.6 Ecotourists' Willingness to have a Return Visit

Ecotourists in general are well educated with a tertiary education and a high income (Wearing and Neil, 1999) which results in a higher willingness to spend money in the destination country (Wight, 1996). Ecotourists' psychographic characteristics include the possession of an environmental ethic and a willingness not to degrade the resource (Wearing and Neil, 1999). Although many natural resources are valued on the market, resources supplied by environmental goods (such as forests) do not usually have an actual monetary value because of the difficulty in evaluating them. But since they do provide a certain utility to individuals, an economic value can and should be attributed to them (Loomis *et al.*, 2000; Baranzini *et al.*, 2010).

Most often, studies that involve economic valuations estimate individual willingness to pay (WTP) from the entrance fee viewpoint. Individuals are asked to either state or choose an existing value for the entrance fee they would be willing to pay in order to support conservation within the protected area. The general view is that adjusting entrance fees to a reasonable level results in maximizing revenue and producing much needed funds for the financial sustainability of the protected areas (Baral *et al.*, 2008).

The development of ecotourism must consider ecotourists' preferences at an ecotourism destination. Identification of the relationship between ecotourists' expectation and level of satisfaction is necessary for ecotourism development. Issues concerning ecotourists are still unexplored especially in term of ecotourists' feedback and satisfaction towards developments of facilities and services in OONP. Any feedbacks and opinions especially from consumers must be emphasised to ensure the effectiveness of development implemented.

Ecotourist's satisfaction is the most important issue in ecotourism business. It can determine successes or failures of an organisation or business. Satisfied consumers bring success to the businesses (Siri, 2009).

Furthermore, Yooshik and Muzaffer (2003) claim that satisfaction play an important role in planning marketable ecotourism products and services. Ecotourist's satisfaction of ecotourism activities can be determined by subjective (e.g. customer needs, emotions) and objective (e.g. product and service features) factors (Fah and Kandasamy, 2011). As it is widely recognised, successful tourism relies on luring tourists to prolong their stay at a destination. According to Murphy (1985), to be a destination an area must attract non-local visitors, people who have traveled some distance from their home to see attractions or use the facilities. The aim should be, not only to have ecotourists visiting the majority of the attractions but to have repeat visits to the destination and maximise individual spending. The right mix of business for ecotourism (including lodging, restaurants, attractions, shops and the provision of unique experiences) will lead to the ultimate goal of getting ecotourists to visit, stay, spend money, and return on repeat visits (Briedenhann and Wickens, 2004).

2.7 Barriers or Constraints to Ecotourism Development

The top-down decision-making process commonly used by local ecotourism authorities often overlooks the importance of residents' opinions. Engaging residents in ecotourism management not only facilitates their comprehension of local ecotourism (Byrd, 2007) but also improves the quality of planning and decisions by incorporating the locals' views (Carmin *et al.*, 2003). It has come to be generally accepted that 'real' development cannot be achieved unless the strategies are sustainable and consistent with social values and institutions (Mbaiwa, 2003). It has been shown that if ecotourism excludes local people from participating in the management and use of natural areas which they necessitate to grow food, raise livestock and gather fire wood, then local communities are likely to resent ecotourism and undermine conservation goals (Cater, 1993).

An approach to conservation that excludes local interests is also likely to fuel human and wildlife conflict. Most of these conflicts are based on crop-raiding by wild animals (Hill, 1998). Conflicts between people and wildlife have become an issue with increasing importance over the last decades, as the land being put under cultivation has increased in rural

African areas. To ensure the success of management programs it is crucial to understand the interaction between humans and the natural environment (Barrio and Loureiro, 2010). Previous park management strategies failed to recognise the importance of peoples' potential support in the conservation planning and management process.

A large number of protected areas are faced with another critical issue: self-sufficiency or otherwise stated financial sustainability. Financial sustainability is defined as "the ability to secure sufficient, stable and long term financial resources, and to allocate them in a timely manner and in appropriate form, to cover the full costs of protected areas, to ensure that protected areas are managed effectively and efficiently with respect to conservation and other objectives" (Emmerton *et al.*, 2006). This means that, due to scarce funding resources, protected areas often fail to meet either conservation or developmental purposes. Most often, damages result from rural population pressure and the financial inadequacy to maintain proper protection of these natural areas (Andrea and Lucius, 2013).

Good governance has become a key factor in determining the competitiveness of a destination in the international community (Chiutsi *et al.*, 2011). Spenceley (2003) argues that ecotourism is a very fickle industry and the occurrence or even threat of political unrest or violence in a given country usually leads to sharp decline in incoming ecotourists. Wells (1992) summarised the five main limits of ecotourism as: lack of infrastructure, difficulties in access, political instability, ineffective marketing and absence of spectacular or readily visible natural features. If an attractive flagship species is not present, the market for ecotourism is severely limited (Munn, 1992). Some major factors that tend to inhibit tourism development efforts of the country include poor electricity supply, deplorable condition of roads, religious intolerance, militancy, incessant bombings, and kidnappings (Akpan and Obang, 2012).

Factors such as the accessibility of the area to visitors, peace or security, the prospect of viewing wildlife, the availability of complementary attractions and the cost of visiting the site will influence the economic potential of a site for ecotourism (Clem, 2003). According to Romeiro and Costa (2010), lack of appropriate skills needed in the ecotourism industry hampers the development and provides very few benefits to rural communities, if any. Likewise, Wilson *et al.*, (2001) opined that successful ecotourism communities are those which have established specific and effective infrastructures oriented to support ecotourism development. The less successful communities are those that, despite having major

ecotourist's attractions, have failed to develop a complete ecotourism package to entice ecotourists, and have not succeeded in promoting their products effectively. Some of the barriers hindering ecotourism in OONP include poor infrastructures and lack of institutional supports.

2.8 Ecotourism resources in Old Oyo National Park

Old Oyo National Park derived its name from the ruins of Oyo-Ile. The ancient political kingdom of Oyo empire, a high forest and dense Savannah mosaics woodland, has since repositioned itself for not just comfort, but also acceptability by stakeholders in the sector. Instructively, this unique Park is the only Park in Nigeria with a world heritage site status. The historical nature of the Park as home to the ruins of the famous Old Oyo empire in the 17th or 18th century gives great insights as the empire harbours two great forest reserves in Oke Ogun and Oyo-Ile areas, which were upgraded to a National Park. The idea behind the move is to preserve the historical relics of Old Oyo empire and connect it to the great culture of the people around the area. Essentially, culture and history of the people are married intricately in the Park to give it a picture of leisure and recreation. Akoto base camp in Marguba range is home to Sepeteri visitor facilities, which is the hub of the Park's ecotourism activities. These facilities included Olympic pool with chalets of acceptable standards (Nnamdi, 2014).

According to Afolayan *et al.*, (1997), the flora of the park was divided into four (4) broad ecozones. These were: (i) forest and dense savanna mosaic woodland around Sepeteri axis, designated as zone A. (ii) dense and open savanna woodland mosaic in the central portion of the park, designated as zone B. (iii) dense savanna woodland, North of Igbeti/Kishi axis, designated as zone C. (iv) open savanna woodland, Northeast of the park, Oyo-Ile axis, designated as zone D. Also, Fauna such as lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), serval cat (*Leptailurus serval*), aadvark (*Orycteropus afer*), buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), kob (*Kobus kob*), waterbuck (*Kobus defassa*), reed buck (*Redunca redunca*), oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*), roan antelope (*Hippotraqus equinus*), hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*), bush buck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), common warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), red river hog (*Potamochoerus porcus*), red flanked duiker (*Cephalophus rufilatus*), mongoose (*Mungos gambianus*), maxwell's duiker (*Cellophalophus maxwelli*), patas monkey (*Erythrocebus*

patas), tanzania monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*), olive baboon (*Papio anubis*) and hunting dog (*Lycaon pictus*) were sighted in the park. Oladeji *et al.*, (2012) reported that there were three (3) watersheds in the park. These were river Ogun and its numerous tributaries, river Tessi and its tributaries and river Iwa and its tributaries.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework used in this study is the Ecological Model (McLeroy *et al.*, 1988). Ecological models for conservation education focus attention on the individual and the social environmental factors as the targets for any intervention. An ecological outlook suggests a "reciprocal causation" between the individual and the environment. The ecological model has 5 levels which include: individual, interpersonal, organisational, community and public policy.

Individual: this level identifies the biological characteristics and personal factors that inform compliance with certain behavioural norms and also influence the likelihood of supporting conservation efforts. Individual factors which influence conservation support include knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, beliefs, perceived barriers, age, level of education, socioeconomic status and occupation.

Interpersonal: this level examines relationships that may influence conservation support. It includes formal and informal factors (family, peers, social networks, associations) that influence knowledge on conservation. Relationships with family, friends, neighbors, co-workers and acquaintances are important influences on individual's conservation support. An individual can belong to one or more social networks that contribute to his/her range of experiences.

Organisational: this focuses on the policies, rules, regulations, informal structures (worksites and religious groups), practices and physical environment of organisations that could influence decisions of individuals.

Community: this fourth level addresses the norms operating within the society, it explores settings in which social relationship occurs and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that are associated with environmental conservation. It focuses on the factors, beliefs and efforts of community members that influence the choice of resource usage.

Publicpolicy: This refers to legislation, regulatory or policy making actions that have the potential to affect conservation. These are often formal legal actions taken by local, state or federal governments but also can be informal local policies or rules in settings such as schools or workplaces. Policy includes urban planning policies, active transport policies, education policies and conservation policies. It deals with developing and enforcing policies at all levels of governance and laws that regulate or support conservation actions. It also involves public awareness and advocacy for change.

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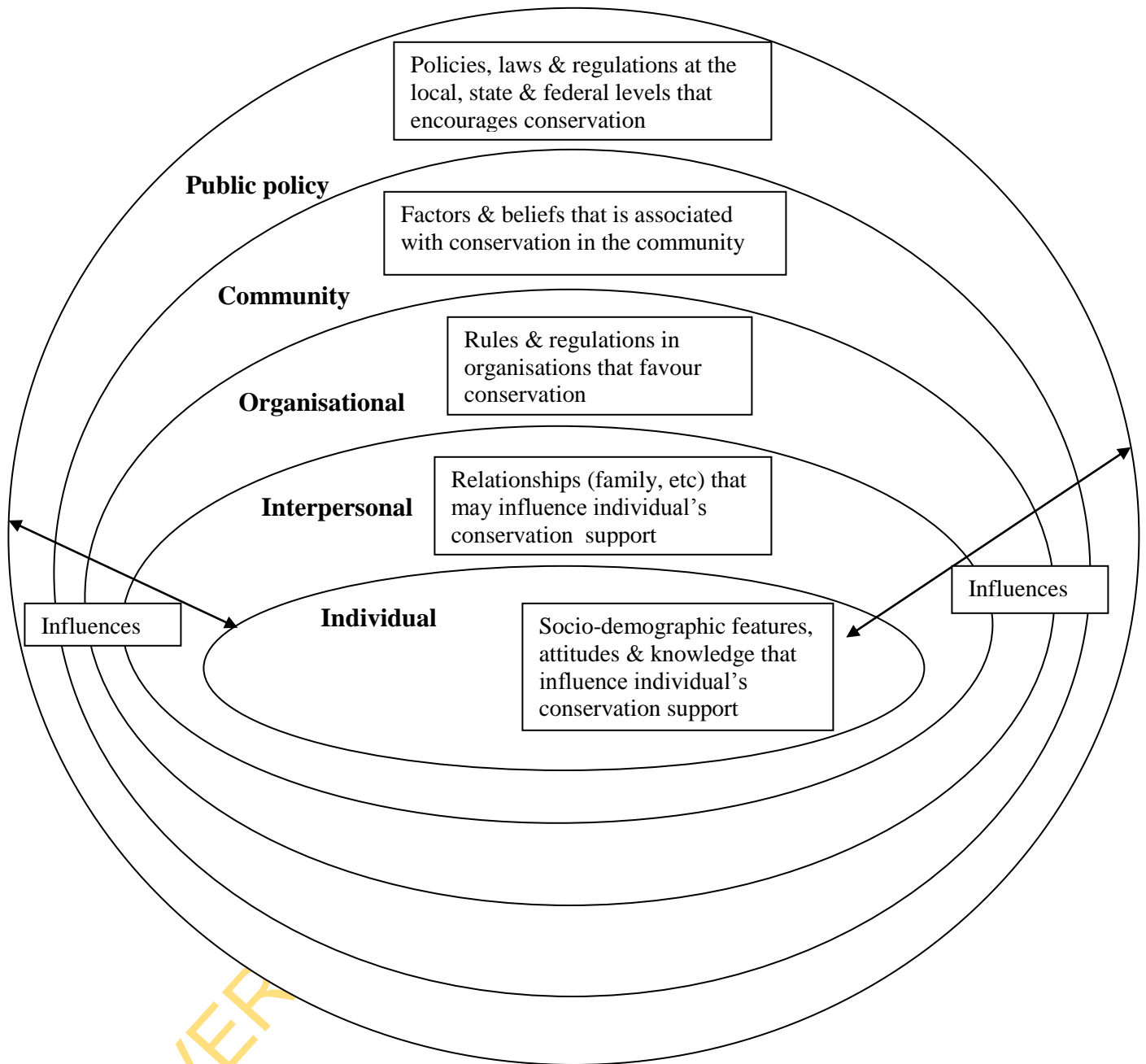


Figure 2.1: Framework of ecological model (adapted and modified) from McLeroy *et al.*, 1988

2.10 Application of the Framework to the Study

The scope of this study lies within the influence of intrapersonal factors on knowledge and perception of the stakeholder groups. The formulation of hypotheses and development of research instruments were done around the individual level of the ecological model.

The socio-demographic characteristics used in this study include age, marital status, level of education attained, religion, ethnicity and occupation among others. The knowledge and perceptions of the stakeholders were also variables under the intrapersonal or individual level of the ecological model. These variables were assessed separately in order to have a better understanding of the influence of stakeholders' knowledge and perceptions on their likelihood of supporting conservation and ecotourism development.

Insufficient knowledge about sustainable resource utilisation on the part of the residents leads to their distrusting interpretation of ecotourism as an attempt to restrict their use of local resources and traditional activities (Ross and Wall, 1999). Researchers opined that an individual's knowledge of environmental issues is important to decision-making within an ecological context (Hayombe *et al.*, 2012). Community leaders' environmental knowledge positively correlates with conservation (Zhang and Lei, 2012); recreationists' knowledge about local wildlife is proportional to their support for wildlife conservation (Aipanjiguly *et al.*, 2003). In short, environmental knowledge positively affects environmental actions. Increasing residents' environmental knowledge may effectively promote ecotourism. This assumption suggests that if people become more knowledgeable about the environment and its associated elements, they are likely to become more aware of the environment and its problems hence more motivated to act toward the environment in more responsible ways (Zhang and Lei, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1 Study Design

This study was a descriptive cross-sectional survey among four stakeholder groups in Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria.

3.2 Study Area

The study was carried out in Old Oyo National Park (OONP). OONP is geographically located between latitude 8°07' and 9°04'N, and longitude 3°35' and 4°21' E. The Park covers a land area of approximately 2,512 km² making it the fourth largest National Park in Nigeria. Politically, it lies in Oyo State in the Southwest of Nigeria. It is surrounded by ten (10) Local Government Areas in Oyo State namely: Atisbo (Tede/Ago-Are), Atiba (Oyo), Irepo (Kisi), Oorelope (Igboho), Saki East (Ago-Amodu), Iseyin (Iseyin), Orire (Ikoyi), Itesiwaju (Otu), Olorunsogo (Igbeti), Saki West (Saki) and Kaima Local Government Area in Kwara State (Oladeji *et al.*, 2012).

According to Afolayan *et al.*, (1997), the flora of the park was divided into four (4) broad ecozones. These were: (i) forest and dense savanna mosaic woodland around Sepeteri axis, designated as zone A. (ii) dense and open savanna woodland mosaic in the central portion of the park, designated as zone B. (iii) dense savanna woodland, North of Igbeti/Kishi axis, designated as zone C. (iv) open savanna woodland, Northeast of the park, Oyo-Ile axis, designated as zone D. Also, Fauna such as lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), serval cat (*Leptailurus serval*), buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), kob (*Kobus kob*), waterbuck (*Kobus defassa*), oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*), roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*), hartebeest (*Alcephalus buselaphus*), bush buck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), common warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*) were sighted in the park. Oladeji *et al.*, (2012) reported that there were three (3) watersheds in the park. These were river Ogun and its numerous tributaries, river Tessi and its tributaries and river Iwa and its tributaries.

The park is administratively stratified into five (5) ranges namely: Sepeteri, Tede, Marguba, Oyo-Ile and Yemeso surrounded by different communities as shown in Fig. 3.1. Its administrative headquarter is at Oyo town.

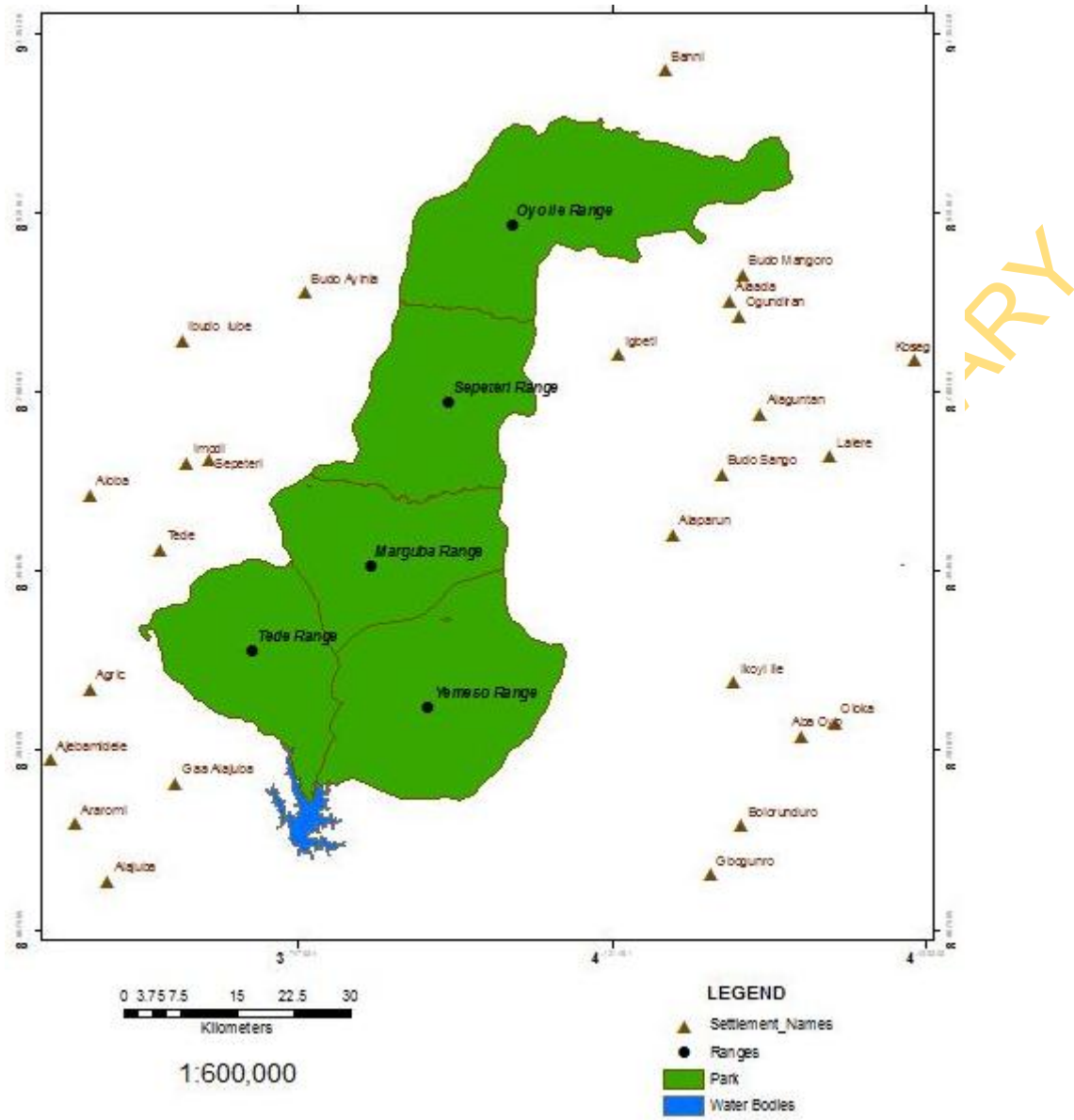


Fig. 3.1: Map of OONP showing the study area

3.3 Study Population

The study population for this research consisted of local residents in 27 settlements out of 59 settlements within 20 km radius of the park, ecotourists, park staff and ecotourism-related business owners. For ecotourists, all participating respondents were 18 years of age or older and had visited the park at least, twice. For local residents, participants had been residing in the selected settlements for at least 5 years and were engaged in any of the following occupations: farming, hunting, logging, fishing, cattle herding, mining and charcoal/firewood trading. For ecotourism-related business owners, any of the following services were rendered. These were: food, accommodation, transportation, communication-related and souvenir.

3.4 Determination of Sample Size

The sample size for the study was determined by using Kish Leslie's formula as cited in Ajayi (2014)

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where,

- n = sample size.
- z = standard normal deviate set at 1.96 which correspond to 95% confidence interval.
- p = prevalence rates of perceptions of residents set at 89.81% (Jeffrey, 2012), perceptions of ecotourists set at 82.16% (Ogunbodede, 2012) and perceptions of ecotourism entrepreneurs set at 94.5% (Banki and Ismail, 2014)
- $q = 1.0 - p$.
- d = degree of accuracy set at 0.04

$$\text{Sample size (n) for residents} = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.90 \times 0.10}{0.04^2}$$

$$\text{Approximately} = 216$$

$$\text{Sample size (n) for ecotourists} = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.82 \times 0.18}{0.04^2}$$

$$0.04^2$$

$$= 354$$

Sample size (n) for entrepreneurs = $\frac{1.96^2 \times 0.945 \times 0.055}{0.04^2}$

$$0.04^2$$

Approximately = 125

Sample size (n) for available park staff (80% of Rangers) = 95

Total = 794

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Multi-stage sampling techniques were used in selecting the respondents depending on the stakeholder group.

3.5.1 Residents

A two-stage sampling technique was used to select these participants.

Stage 1: this involved using simple random sampling technique to select 27 settlements out of 59 settlements within 20 km radius of the park.

Stage 2: based on inclusion criteria, purposive sampling technique was used in selecting the participants who were willing to participate in the study.

3.5.2 Park staff

A two-stage sampling technique was used to select the participants.

Stage 1: this involved using stratified random sampling technique. The following procedures were taken under this stage

- Procedure 1: the staffs were stratified into two (junior and senior).
- Procedure 2: proportionate sampling method was then used in determining the number of respondents selected from each cadre

Stage 2: simple random sampling technique was used to select a cluster each from the cadres.

3.5.3 Ecotourists and entrepreneurs

Purposive sampling technique was used to select ecotourists and ecotourism-related business owners (entrepreneurs) because of the inclusion criteria.

Table 3.1: Distribution of respondents of the study

Ranges	Park staff	Ecotourists	Settlements	Residents	Entrepreneurs
Sepeteri	18	21	Alaguntan	8	4
			Budo Sango	5	3
			Budo Ayinla	6	2
			Budo Lube	6	3
			Budo Saka	4	2
			Kosobo	8	5
			Kujufi	7	6
Tede	16	16	Agric	6	4
			Ajebamidele	8	5
			Araromi	9	5
			Gaa Alajuba	7	2
			Tede	14	9
			Alaparun	9	3
Marguba	25	201	Aloba	7	4
			Imodi	5	3
			Sepeteri	23	15
			Alaada	3	2
Oyo-Ile	19	87	Banni	8	3
			Budo Mangoro	5	2
			Igbeti	18	10
			Kosegi	4	4
			Ogundiran	6	4
			Aba Oyo	7	5
			Bolounduro	5	2
			Gbogunro	8	3
Yemeso	17	29	Ikoyi-Ile	17	11
			Oloka	7	4
			Total	95	354

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

3.6 Instruments for Data Collection

Focus groups discussion (FGD) guide and structured interviewer-administered questionnaires were used for qualitative and quantitative data collection, respectively. The questionnaires comprised of five (5) sections except for ecotourists and park staff where there were six (6) sections. Section A addressed the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. Section B assessed level of knowledge of respondents on ecotourism development. Section C assessed stakeholders' perception of ecotourism development. Section D assessed effectiveness of OONP Management's strategies. Section E assessed barriers limiting ecotourism development. Section F assessed ecotourists' willingness to have a return visit to OONP (ecotourist) as well as documentation of ecotourism resources in OONP by park staff. Data collection was done during on- and off-seasons of ecotourism activities in 2014 and 2015.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

Five (5) research assistants were recruited to help in the process of data collection. The assistants were trained for three (3) days in order to enable them have a good understanding of the aim of the study and the research instruments. The research assistants underwent several role plays, demonstrations and return-demonstrations to assess their preparedness for the use of research instruments since the questionnaire was interviewer-administered. Five (5) focus group discussions were done among the residents in the study area. A session was done in each of the five (5) ranges. Each FGD session was tape-recorded with permission of the participants. This was later transcribed.

3.8 Validity of Instrument

Validity of the instrument was done by consulting relevant literatures (Madrigal, 1994; Akis *et al.*, 1996; Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003), adapting relevant questionnaires and subjecting the instrument to critical review by Lecturers in the Departments of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management as well as Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ibadan. A pretest was done among the residents of Oje-Owode and Ago-Amodu because they share similar characteristics with the sampled settlements in the study area

3.9 Reliability of Instrument

Reliability was ensured through the use of Cronbach Alpha statistical test on the pretest survey. The pretest assessed the ability of the residents to understand the questions in

the questionnaire. It was also done to evaluate the adequacy of the instrument in measuring the objectives of the study. The pretested questionnaires were subjected to measures of internal consistency with the use of Cronbach Alpha co-efficient analysis. A result showing correlation coefficient greater than 0.50 is said to be reliable and the pretest reliability co-efficient was 0.75.

3.10 Data Management and Analysis

In order to ensure adequate data management, the questionnaires were serially numbered for control and recall purposes. The data generated were carefully entered and analysed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 15.0). The data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential (Chi square, ANOVA and logistic regression model) statistics. The focus group discussions were recorded on audio tapes, transcribed and analysed using thematic approach.

3.11 Measurement of variables

The variables of this study were measured at various appropriate levels. The independent variables were the socio-demographic characteristics while the dependent variables include stakeholders' knowledge and perception on ecotourism development, effectiveness of park management strategies, factors limiting ecotourism development in the study area.

3.11.1 Socio-demographic variables

- i. Age:** Respondents' actual number of years was taken and their ages were measured at interval.
- ii. Gender:** Their gender was measured at nominal level as male and female.
- iii. Marital status:** This was measured at nominal level as single, married, divorced and widowed.
- iv. Cadre:** Park staff cadre was measured at nominal level as junior and senior.
- v. Years of formal education:** Respondents' actual number of years spent on formal education was taken and educational attainment was measured at interval.

vi. Religion: Religious inclination was measured at nominal level appropriately indicated from the following options (a) Christianity (b) Islam (c) Traditional (d) Others specify.

vii. Income: Respondents' estimated monthly income in naira from their livelihood activities was recorded and was measured at interval level.

3.11.2 Stakeholders' knowledge about ecotourism development

The respondents' knowledge was measured using 26 statements on dichotomous scale. The knowledge grade was computed by summing up scores under True or False. This gave the minimum, maximum and mean scores of 4.0, 26.0 and 14.21 ± 3.19 , respectively. Indices of stakeholders' knowledge about ecotourism development (1-26; low 1-12, high 13-26) were generated.

3.11.3 Stakeholders' perception of ecotourism development

The respondents' perception of ecotourism development was measured using 76 statements on likert scale. The perception grade was computed by summing up the scores which gave the minimum, maximum and mean of 24.0, 121.0 and 80.40 ± 16.98 , respectively. Indices of stakeholders perception of ecotourism development (1-76; negative 1-75, positive 76-152) were generated.

3.11.4 Effectiveness of park management strategies

The respondents' assessment of the park management strategies was measured using 16 statements on a three-scale: good, fair and poor, which were assigned the scores of 3, 2 and 1, respectively.

3.11.5 Barriers limiting ecotourism development

The respondents' rating of the barriers was measured using 12 statements on a three-scale: serious constraints, mild constraints and not a constraint, which were assigned the scores of 3, 2 and 1, respectively.

3.12 Objectives and Hypotheses testing

Table 3.2: Objectives and hypotheses analysis

Objectives/hypotheses	Respondents	Data requirement	A priori-expected sign	Analytical tool
Assessment of stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Residents ●Park staff ●Ecotourists ●Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Indigenous and conventional knowledge on ecotourism 	+	Descriptive statistics
Assessment of stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Residents ●Park staff ●Ecotourists ●Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Perception of ecotourism 	+	Descriptive statistics
Assessment of level of effectiveness of Park Management's strategies in achieving ecotourism development in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Residents ●Park staff ●Ecotourists ●Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental protection ●Ecotourists' satisfaction 	+ +	Descriptive statistics
Investigating the barriers limiting the development of ecotourism in OONP and surrounding locales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Residents ●Park staff ●Ecotourists ●Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Limiting barriers 	+	Descriptive statistics
Ecotourists' willingness to visit OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Ecotourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ecotourism's satisfaction ● Willingness to return 	+ +	Descriptive statistics
Documentation of the ecotourism resources in OONP according to the ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Park staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural resources ● Cultural resources 	+ +	Descriptive statistics
Hypothesis 1: Test of relationship between socio-demographic variables and stakeholders' knowledge of ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Residents ●Park staff ●Ecotourists ●Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Socio-demographic variables ●Knowledge of ecotourism 	+	Chi-square
Hypothesis 2: Test of relationship between socio-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Residents ●Park staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Socio-demographic variables 		Chi-square

Objectives/hypotheses	Respondents	Data requirement	A priori-expected sign	Analytical tool
demographic variables and stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ecotourists ● Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Perception of ecotourism 	+	
Hypothesis 3: Test of difference in the stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residents ● Park staff ● Ecotourists ● Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Perception of ecotourism 	+	ANOVA
Hypothesis 4: Test of difference in the stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residents ● Park staff ● Ecotourists ● Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knowledge on ecotourism 	+	ANOVA
Hypothesis 5: Test of relationship between barriers encountered and stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residents ● Park staff ● Ecotourists ● Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Barriers encountered ● Perception of ecotourism 	+	Logistic regression
Hypothesis 6: Test of relationship between knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residents ● Park staff ● Ecotourists ● Ecotourism entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knowledge on ecotourism ● Perception of ecotourism 	+	Logistic regression

3.13 Ethical Consideration

The study was conducted in accordance to the stipulated ethical norms concerning the use of human participants in research. The following steps were taken to ensure ethical conduct of this research.

- Approval was obtained from National Park Service, Abuja. The approval was obtained before starting the research.
- Adequate information about the study was given to the respondents before administering the instruments. Informed consent was then obtained from respondents who were willing to participate in the study.
- All information supplied by respondents were treated as confidential and used for this study only. Participants were informed that their names were not required and that their responses would be kept secret. The collected data were protected to prevent loss and unauthorized access to them.

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CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of analysis and interpretation. These results are presented and discussed in seven major sub-sections which include socio-demographic characteristics and tested hypotheses.

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

4.1.1 Age of the respondents

It is revealed in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 that the mean ages were 34.8 ± 6.3 , 32.4 ± 6.1 , 26.9 ± 7.4 and 35.7 ± 3.8 for residents, park staff, ecotourists and entrepreneurs, respectively. Results of analysis in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, show that higher proportion of the respondents fall within ages between 30-39 years except for ecotourists with 63% for ages between 20-29 years.

4.1.2 Marital status

Marital status as indicated in Tables 4.1 and 4.3 shows that 93% and 36% of residents and ecotourists, respectively were married.

4.1.3 Educational attainment of respondents

It is revealed in Tables 4.1 and 4.3 that the mean years of formal education were 7.95 ± 3.78 and 15.14 ± 1.69 for residents and ecotourists, respectively. The results also show that residents (51.8%) and ecotourists (90.1%) had spent between 1-6 years and between 13-17 years, respectively on acquiring formal education.

4.1.4 Religious affiliation of respondents

Results of analysis in Tables 4.1 and 4.3, show that residents (63.2%) and ecotourists (55.9%) were affiliated to Islam and Christianity, respectively.

4.1.5 Income

Monthly income as indicated in Tables 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4, show the mean income of $32,651.73 \pm 26,524.28$, $28,122.68 \pm 37,690.14$ and $35,114.40 \pm 46,289.04$, for residents, ecotourists and entrepreneurs, respectively. The result also reveals that a greater proportion of the respondents: residents (85%) and entrepreneurs (72%) were in the monthly income class of less than ₦50,000 while only 36.2% of ecotourists, fall into this income class.

Details of respondents' socio-demographic characteristics are presented in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4

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Table 4.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of residents (N=220)

No	Variables	No.	%	Mean
1	Age group			
	<20	2	0.9	34.8±6.3
	20-29	43	19.6	
	30-39	128	58.2	
	40-49	41	18.6	
≥50	6	2.7		
2	Gender			
	Male	167	75.9	
	Female	53	24.1	
3	Marital status			
	Single	16	7.3	
	Married	204	92.7	
4	Years of education			
	1-6	114	51.8	7.95±3.78
	7-12	88	40.0	
	13-17	18	8.2	
5	Religion			
	Christianity	72	32.7	
	Islam	139	63.2	
	Traditional	9	4.1	
6	Ethnicity			
	Yoruba	155	70.5	
	Igbo	6	2.7	
	Hausa	2	0.9	
	Minority group	57	25.9	
7	Occupation			
	Main occupation			
	Civil servant	16	7.3	
	Farmer	83	37.7	
	Hunter	29	13.2	
	Logger	27	12.3	
	Herdsman	21	9.6	
	Charcoal/firewood trader	42	19.1	
	Miner	2	0.9	
8	Monthly income			
	<50,000	187	85.0	32,651.73±26,524.28
	50,000-99,999	24	10.9	
100,000-149,999	9	4.1		

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.2: Socio-demographic characteristics of park staff

No	Variables	No.	%	Mean
1	Age			
	20-29	20	21.1	32.4±6.1
	30-39	71	74.7	
	40-49	3	3.2	
	≥50	1	1.1	
2	Gender			
	Male	88	92.6	
	Female	7	7.4	
3	Cadre			
	Junior	40	42.1	
	Senior	55	57.9	
4	Years of work experience			
	1-5	58	61.1	5.14±2.43
	6-10	35	36.8	
	11-15	1	1.1	
	16-20	1	1.1	

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.3: Socio-demographic characteristics of ecotourists (N=354)

No	Variables	No.	%	Mean
1	Age group			
	<20	47	13.3	26.9±7.4
	20-29	223	63.0	
	30-39	48	13.6	
	40-49	28	7.9	
≥50	8	2.3		
2	Gender			
	Male	196	55.4	
	Female	158	44.6	
3	Marital status			
	Single	227	64.1	
	Married	126	35.6	
	Divorced	1	0.3	
4	Years of education			
	7-12	12	3.4	15.14±1.69
	13-17	319	90.1	
	18-21	23	6.5	
5	Religion			
	Christianity	198	55.9	
	Islam	154	43.5	
	Traditional	2	0.6	
6	Occupation			
	Civil servant	16	4.5	
	Business	64	18.1	
	Student	258	72.9	
	Researcher	16	4.5	
7	Monthly income			
	<50,000	128	36.2	28,122.68±37,690.14
	50,000-99,999	167	47.2	
	100,000-149,999	42	11.9	
	150,000-199,999	9	2.5	
200,000-249,999	8	2.3		
8	Years of tourism experience			
	1	74	20.9	2.42±1.39
	2	154	43.5	
	>2	126	35.6	
9	Number of visit			
	2	268	75.7	2.69±2.24
	>2	86	24.3	

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.4: Socio-demographic characteristics of entrepreneurs (N=125)

No	Variables	No.	%	Mean
1	Age			
	20-29	20	16.0	35.7±3.8
	30-39	59	47.2	
	40-49	30	24.0	
	≥50	16	12.8	
2	Gender			
2	Male	76	60.8	
	Female	49	39.2	
3	Services provided			
	Accommodation	10	8.0	
	Food	47	37.6	
	Communication	18	14.4	
	Souvenir	9	7.2	
4	Transportation	41	32.8	
	Income			
	<50,000	90	72	35,114.40±46,289.04
	50,000 – 99,000	14	11.2	
	100,000 – 149,000	16	12.8	
	150,000 – 199,000	4	3.2	
≥200,000	1	0.8		

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

4.2 Objective one: Stakeholders' Knowledge about Ecotourism in OONP

From the analysis, 69.4% and 30.6% of the total respondents in this study had high and low knowledge about ecotourism, respectively. A majority of the respondents: residents (65%), park staff (87.4%), ecotourists (65.5%) and entrepreneurs (74.4%) had overall high levels of knowledge about ecotourism. The pattern of respondents' knowledge is shown in Fig. 4.1. Although, there was a high level of indigenous and conventional knowledge exhibited by the respondents, yet, there were slight misconceptions about ecotourism.

4.2.1 Residents' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP

Majority (89.1%) were correct by saying that ecotourism is different from mass tourism. Likewise, 54.1% of residents were correct by saying ecotourism promotes conservation and development. This was buttressed by the response from the FGD, that:

Ecotourism is the means of conserving natural resources.

Details on the residents' ecotourism knowledge in OONP are presented in Table 4.5.

4.2.2 Park staffs' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP

A higher proportion (93.7%) were correct by saying that cultural empowerment and respect for human rights were fostered by ecotourism, whereas a lower percentage (49.5) were correct by saying that ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations. Details on the park staffs' ecotourism knowledge in OONP are presented in Table 4.6.

4.2.3 Park staffs' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP

Majority ((94.6%) were correct by saying that ecotourism is different from mass tourism, while a slight minority (48.0%) were correct by saying that direct financial benefits for conservation are provided by ecotourism. Details on the ecotourists' ecotourism knowledge in OONP are presented in Table 4.7.

4.2.4 Entrepreneurs' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP

Majority (89.6%) were not correct by saying that ecotourism is large scale with unlimited ecological and social impacts, though, a slight majority (56.8%) were correct by saying that indigenous strategies by local communities for natural resources' management

were for conservation purposes. Details on the entrepreneurs' ecotourism knowledge in OONP are presented in Table 4.8.

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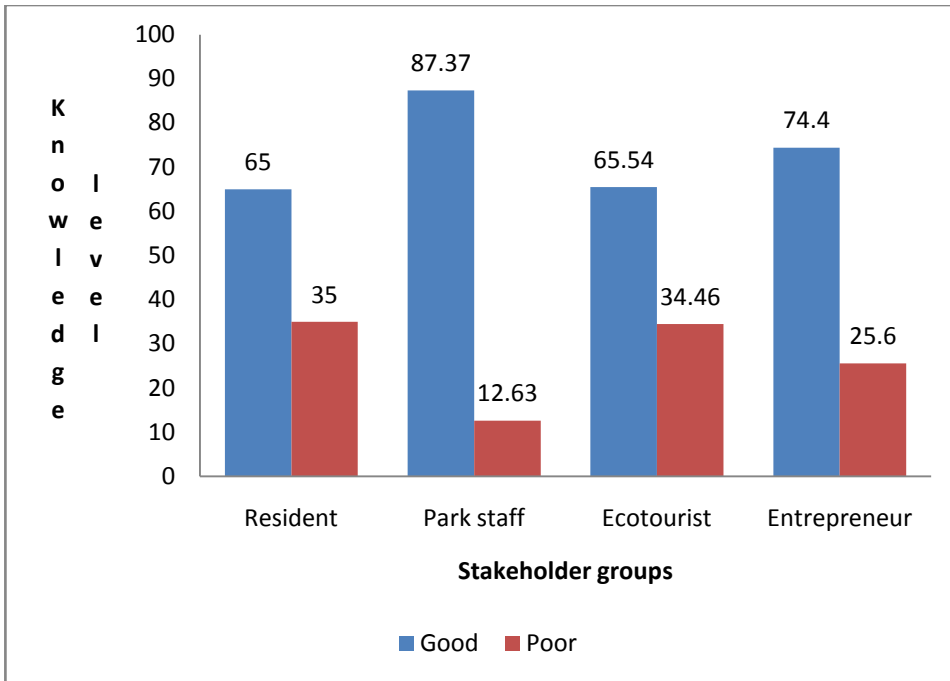


Fig. 4.1: Stakeholders' knowledge level about ecotourism in OONP

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.5: Residents' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP (N=220)

No	Variables	True N(%)	False N(%)
1	Ecotourism is different from mass tourism	196(89.1)	24(10.9)
2	Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts	183(83.2)	37(16.8)
3	Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations	186(84.6)	34(15.5)
4	Ecotourism promotes conservation and development	119(54.1)	101(45.9)
5	Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation	153(69.6)	67(30.5)
6	Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights	167(75.9)	53(24.1)
7	Indigenous strategies by local communities for natural resources' management were for conservation	139(63.2)	81(36.8)
8	Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals	145(65.9)	75(34.1)
9	Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide	121(55.0)	99(45.0)
10	Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations	163(74.1)	57(25.9)
11	Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.	165(75.0)	55(25.0)
12	Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation	170(77.3)	50(22.7)
13	The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity	154(70.0)	66(30.0)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.6: Park staff knowledge about ecotourism in OONP (N=95)

No	Variables	True N(%)	False N(%)
1	Ecotourism is different from mass tourism	70(73.9)	25(26.3)
2	Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts	83(87.4)	12(12.6)
3	Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations	75(79.0)	20(21.1)
4	Ecotourism promotes conservation and development	66(69.5)	29(30.5)
5	Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation	80(84.2)	15(15.8)
6	Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights	89(93.7)	6(6.3)
7	Indigenous strategies by local communities for natural resources' management were for conservation	75(79.0)	20(21.1)
8	Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals	61(64.2)	34(35.8)
9	Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide	77(81.1)	18(19.0)
10	Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations	47(49.5)	48(50.5)
11	Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.	66(69.5)	29(30.5)
12	Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation	68(71.6)	27(28.4)
13	The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity	85(89.5)	10(10.5)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.7: Ecotourists' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP (N=354)

No	Variables	True N(%)	False N(%)
1	Ecotourism is different from mass tourism	335(94.6)	19(5.4)
2	Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts	275(77.7)	79(22.3)
3	Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations	210(59.3)	144(40.7)
4	Ecotourism promotes conservation and development	219(61.9)	135(38.1)
5	Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation	170(48.0)	184(52.0)
6	Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights	269(76.0)	85(24.0)
7	Indigenous strategies by local communities for natural resources' management were for conservation	227(64.1)	127(35.9)
8	Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals	265(74.9)	89(25.1)
9	Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide	240(67.8)	114(32.2)
10	Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations	229(64.7)	125(35.3)
11	Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.	273(77.1)	81(22.9)
12	Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation	270(76..3)	84(23.7)
13	The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity	291(82.2)	63(17.8)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.8: Entrepreneurs' knowledge about ecotourism in OONP (N=125)

	Variables	True N (%)	False N(%)
1	Ecotourism is different from mass tourism	111(88.8)	14(11.2)
2	Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts	112(89.6)	13(10.4)
3	Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations	105(84.0)	20(16.0)
4	Ecotourism promotes conservation and development	102(81.6)	23(18.4)
5	Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation	83(66.4)	42(33.6)
6	Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights	111(88.8)	14(11.2)
7	Indigenous strategies by local communities for natural resources' management were for conservation	71(56.8)	54(43.2)
8	Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals	72(57.6)	53(42.4)
9	Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide	96(76.8)	29(23.2)
10	Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations	103(82.4)	22(17.6)
11	Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.	103(82.4)	22(17.6)
12	Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation	101(80.8)	24(19.2)
13	The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity	76(60.8)	49(39.2)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

4.3 Objective two: Stakeholders' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

Generally, 63.5% and 36.5% of the total respondents had positive and negative perception of ecotourism, respectively. Majority of ecotourists (83.9%) and entrepreneurs (60.8%) had positive perception of ecotourism, while residents (58.5%) and park staff (65.3%) had negative perception. This is revealed in Fig. 4.2. There were variations in the stakeholders' perception pattern of ecotourism development in OONP.

The respondents who agreed that ecotourism increases the cost of living in the locales surrounding OONP were residents (34.1%), park staff (19.0%), ecotourists (13.8%) and of entrepreneurs (32.0%) as shown in Fig. 4.3. A slight majority, residents (35.5%) agreed that local business around OONP does not benefit from ecotourism while higher proportion, park staff (69.5%), ecotourists (35.6%) and entrepreneurs (42.4%) disagreed accordingly (Fig. 4.4).

4.3.1 Residents' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

A majority (90.0%) of residents agrees that ecotourism increases employment opportunities in OONP locales. One of the responses from FGD contradicts this opinion.

I have not seen any benefit the park has brought to me. I thought the government should employ some of us that are jobless; all we used to hear is that they have just sent someone from Oyo, the head office. How do you expect me to support what is not of benefit to me?

A higher proportion (58.7%) disagrees that ecotourism disrupts quality of life in OONP locales. Details of the residents' perception of ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.9 and appendix I.

4.3.2 Park staffs' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

A higher proportion (81.1%) agrees that ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment. A majority (85.3%) disagrees that ecotourism increases crime, robbery or vandalism in OONP locales. Details of the park staffs' perception of ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.10 and appendix II.

4.3.3 Ecotourists' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

A majority (90.1%) agrees local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism. A higher proportion (71.2%) disagrees that ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in OONP locales. Details of the ecotourists' perception of ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.11 and appendix III.

4.3.4 Entrepreneurs' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

A higher proportion (88.8%) agrees that ecotourism in OONP is growing too fast but majority (65.6%) disagrees that ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in OONP locales. Details of the entrepreneurs' perception of ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.12 and appendix IV.

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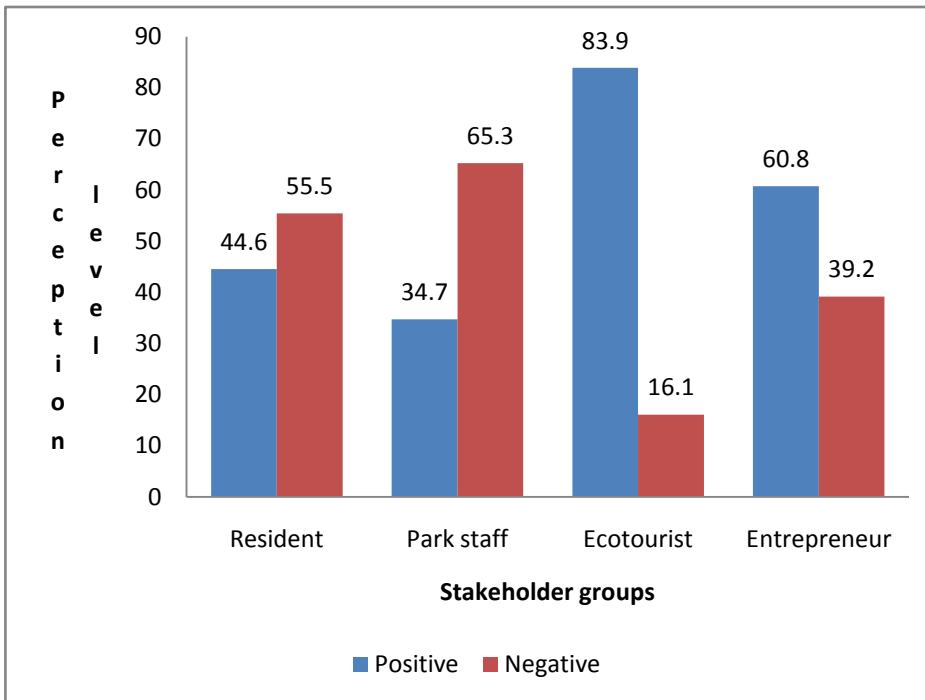


Fig. 4.2: Stakeholders level of perception of ecotourism development in OONP

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

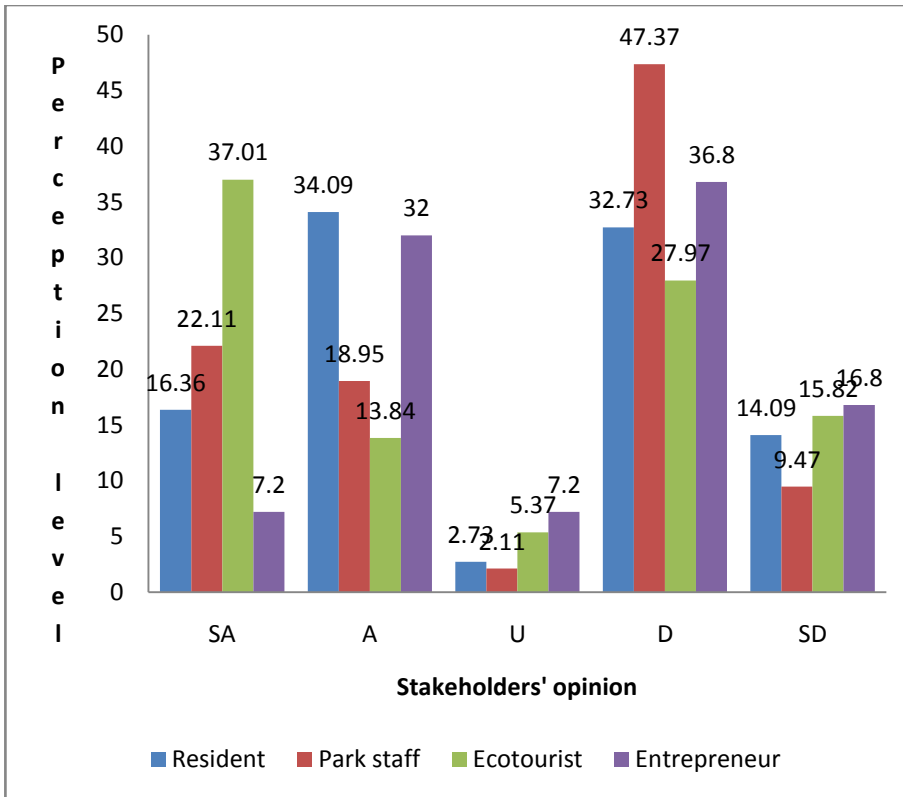


Fig. 4.3: Stakeholders' perception of ecotourism increasing the cost of living in OONP's surrounding locales

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

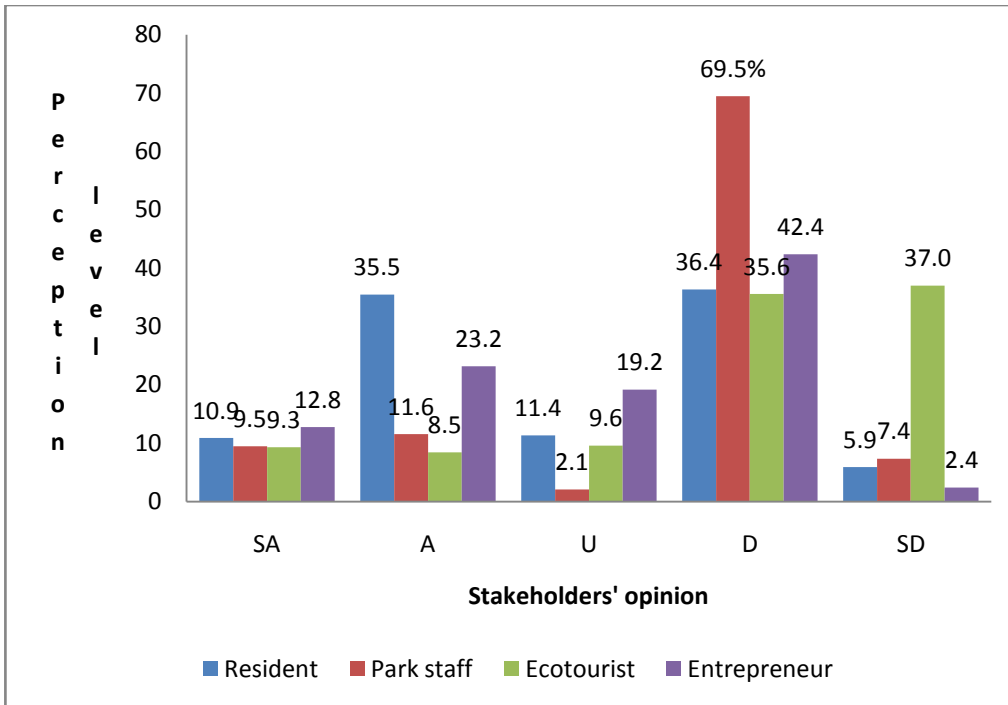


Fig. 4.4: Stakeholders' perception of local business in OONP's surrounding locales not benefiting from ecotourism

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.9: Residents' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	SA N (%)	A N (%)	U N (%)	D N (%)	SD N (%)
1	Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	79(35.9)	119(54.1)	3(1.4)	18(8.2)	1(0.5)
2	Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	41(18.6)	111(50.5)	24(10.9)	32(14.6)	12(5.5)
3	Ecotourism increases crime, robbery or vandalism in this locale	52(23.6)	22(10.0)	16(7.3)	85(38.6)	45(20.5)
4	Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	47(21.4)	24(10.9)	5(2.3)	94(42.7)	50(22.7)
5	Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	44(20.0)	25(11.4)	22(10.0)	93(42.3)	36(16.4)
6	Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	44(20.0)	43(19.6)	7(3.2)	115(52.3)	11(5.0)
7	Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	32(14.6)	77(35.0)	16(7.3)	68(30.9)	27(12.3)
8	Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	82(37.3)	105(47.7)	10(4.6)	12(5.5)	11(5.0)
9	Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	53(24.1)	117(53.2)	37(16.8)	11(5.0)	2(0.9)
10	Local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism	67(30.5)	72(32.7)	55(25.0)	16(7.3)	10(4.6)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

Source: Field survey, 2014 – 2015

Table 4.10: Park staff perception of ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	SA N (%)	A N (%)	U N (%)	D N (%)	SD N (%)
1	Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	18(19.0)	53(55.8)	3(3.2)	14(14.7)	7(7.4)
2	Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	19(20.0)	53(55.8)	2(2.1)	20(21.1)	1(1.1)
3	Ecotourism increases crime, robbery or vandalism in this locale	5(5.3)	8(8.4)	1(1.1)	55(57.9)	26(27.4)
4	Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	8(8.4)	8(8.4)	5(5.3)	48(50.5)	26(27.4)
5	Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	9(9.5)	27(28.4)	1(1.1)	44(46.3)	14(14.7)
6	Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	11(11.6)	36(38.0)	8(8.4)	32(33.7)	8(8.4)
7	Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	7(7.4)	39(41.1)	2(2.1)	41(43.2)	6(6.3)
8	Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	23(24.2)	47(49.5)	10(5.3)	14(14.7)	1(1.1)
9	Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	13(13.7)	64(67.4)	5(5.3)	11(11.6)	2(2.1)
10	Local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism	9(9.5)	42(44.2)	11(11.6)	30(31.6)	3(3.2)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.11: Ecotourists' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	SA N (%)	A N (%)	U N (%)	D N (%)	SD N (%)
1	Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	134(37.9)	154(43.5)	15(4.2)	28(7.9)	23(6.5)
2	Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	150(42.4)	112(31.6)	28(7.9)	21(5.9)	43(12.2)
3	Ecotourism increases crime, robbery or vandalism in this locale	34(9.6)	24(6.8)	50(14.1)	133(37.6)	113(31.9)
4	Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	44(12.4)	33(9.3)	25(7.1)	122(34.5)	130(36.7)
5	Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	49(13.8)	45(12.7)	22(6.2)	123(34.8)	115(32.5)
6	Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	70(19.8)	74(20.9)	16(4.5)	154(43.5)	40(11.3)
7	Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	53(15.0)	36(10.2)	17(4.8)	135(38.1)	113(31.9)
8	Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	149(42.1)	105(29.7)	28(7.9)	52(14.7)	20(5.6)
9	Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	136(38.4)	154(43.5)	28(7.9)	22(6.2)	14(4.0)
10	Local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism	134(38.0)	184(52.1)	31(8.8)	4(1.1)	0(0)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

Source: Field survey, 2014 – 2015

Table 4.12: Entrepreneurs' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	SA N (%)	A N (%)	U N (%)	D N (%)	SD N (%)
1	Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	45(36.0)	58(46.4)	0(0.0)	20(16.0)	2(1.6)
2	Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	37(29.8)	40(32.3)	11(8.9)	25(20.2)	11(8.9)
3	Ecotourism increases crime, robbery or vandalism in this locale	28(22.4)	9(7.2)	7(5.6)	63(50.4)	18(14.4)
4	Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	21(16.8)	10(8.0)	12(9.6)	63(50.4)	19(15.2)
5	Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	31(24.8)	16(12.8)	2(1.6)	52(41.6)	24(19.2)
6	Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	24(19.2)	33(26.4)	5(4.0)	53(42.4)	10(8.0)
7	Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	19(15.2)	55(44.0)	5(4.0)	25(20.0)	21(16.8)
8	Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	53(42.4)	58(46.4)	6(4.8)	6(4.8)	2(1.6)
9	Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	38(30.4)	56(44.8)	15(12.0)	13(10.4)	3(2.4)
10	Local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism	50(40.0)	41(32.8)	22(17.6)	11(8.8)	1(0.8)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

4.4 Objective three: Park Management's strategies in achieving ecotourism development in OONP

There were different views among the respondents on the level of effectiveness of the Park Management's strategies in achieving the development of ecotourism in OONP. Generally, a slight majority (54.2%) of the respondents rated daily patrolling of park by game guards as good, whereas 61.3% of the respondents rated strategy on environmental education as poor. Details of respondents' ratings of the Park Management's strategies in OONP are presented in Table 4.13.

4.4.1 Residents' rating of OONP Management strategies in achieving ecotourism development

A slight majority (49.6%) rated strategy on daily patrolling of park by game guards as good, while majority (67.7%) rated strategy on environmental education as poor. Details of residents' ratings of the Park Management's strategies in OONP are presented in Table 4.14.

4.4.2 Park staffs' rating of OONP Management strategies in achieving ecotourism development

A higher percentage (81.1%) of park staff rated strategy on monitoring of ecotourists' activities as good, while strategy on environmental education was rated as poor by a slight majority (45.3%). Details of park staffs' ratings of the Park Management's strategies in OONP are presented in Table 4.15.

4.4.3 Ecotourists' rating of OONP Management strategies in achieving ecotourism development

About half (50.6%) of ecotourists rated strategy on daily patrolling of park by game guards as good, whereas a higher proportion (61.3%) rated as poor, the strategy on environmental education. Details of ecotourists' ratings of the Park Management's strategies in OONP are presented in Table 4.16.

4.4.4 Entrepreneurs' rating of OONP Management strategies in achieving ecotourism development

A majority (57.6%) of entrepreneurs rated strategy on coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists as good, while strategy on environmental education was rated as poor by a higher proportion (63.2%). Details of entrepreneurs' ratings of the Park Management's strategies in OONP are presented in Table 4.17.

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Table 4.13: Respondents' ratings of OONP Management's strategies

No	Variables	Good N(%)	Fair N(%)	Poor N(%)
1	Capacity building and promotion of good practices	324(40.8)	411(51.8)	59(7.4)
2	Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge	371(46.7)	369(46.5)	54(6.8)
3	Enforcement of rules and regulations	328(41.3)	380(47.9)	86(10.8)
4	Community inclusion strategy	239(30.1)	335(42.2)	220(27.7)
5	Management of the level of congestion in the park	274(34.5)	465(58.6)	55(6.9)
6	Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues	307(38.7)	432(54.4)	55(6.9)
7	Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development	312(39.3)	393(49.5)	89(11.2)
8	Daily patrolling of park by game guards	430(54.2)	283(35.6)	81(10.2)
9	Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise	332(41.8)	311(39.2)	151(19.0)
10	Monitoring of ecotourists' activities	337(42.4)	355(44.7)	102(12.8)
11	Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists	366(46.1)	352(44.3)	76(9.6)
12	Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities	254(32.0)	343(43.2)	197(24.8)
13	Provision of accessible routes to the park	292(36.8)	321(40.4)	181(22.8)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.14: Residents' ratings of OONP Management's strategies

No	Variables	Good N(%)	Fair N(%)	Poor N(%)
1	Capacity building and promotion of good practices	60(27.3)	146(66.4)	14(6.4)
2	Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge	91(41.4)	120(54.6)	9(4.1)
3	Enforcement of rules and regulations	91(41.4)	111(50.5)	18(8.2)
4	Community inclusion strategy	61(27.7)	116(52.7)	43(19.6)
5	Management of the level of congestion in the park	74(33.6)	132(60.0)	14(6.4)
6	Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues	71(32.3)	137(62.3)	12(5.5)
7	Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development	72(32.7)	120(54.6)	28(12.7)
8	Daily patrolling of park by game guards	109(49.6)	94(42.7)	17(7.7)
9	Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise	89(40.5)	80(36.4)	51(23.2)
10	Monitoring of ecotourists' activities	88(40.0)	116(52.7)	16(7.3)
11	Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists	60(27.3)	139(63.2)	21(9.6)
12	Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities	58(26.4)	136(61.8)	26(11.8)
13	Provision of accessible routes to the park	63(28.6)	106(48.2)	51(23.2)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.15: Park staff ratings of OONP Management's strategies

No	Variables	Good N(%)	Fair N(%)	Poor N(%)
1	Capacity building and promotion of good practices	49(51.6)	41(43.2)	5(5.3)
2	Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge	54(56.8)	36(37.9)	5(5.3)
3	Enforcement of rules and regulations	54(58.6)	31(32.6)	10(10.5)
4	Community inclusion strategy	39(41.1)	50(52.6)	6(6.3)
5	Management of the level of congestion in the park	57(60.0)	30(31.6)	8(8.4)
6	Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues	52(54.7)	34(35.8)	9(9.5)
7	Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development	60(63.2)	23(24.2)	12(12.6)
8	Daily patrolling of park by game guards	74(77.9)	13(13.7)	8(8.4)
9	Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise	58(61.1)	21(22.1)	16(16.8)
10	Monitoring of ecotourists' activities	77(81.1)	16(16.8)	2(2.1)
11	Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists	69(72.6)	18(19.0)	8(8.4)
12	Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities	59(62.1)	29(30.5)	7(7.4)
13	Provision of accessible routes to the park	51(53.7)	37(39.0)	7(7.4)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.16: Ecotourists' ratings of OONP Management's strategies

No	Variables	Good N(%)	Fair N(%)	Poor N(%)
1	Capacity building and promotion of good practices	173(48.9)	152(42.9)	29(8.2)
2	Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge	169(47.7)	158(44.6)	27(7.6)
3	Enforcement of rules and regulations	133(37.6)	176(49.7)	45(12.7)
4	Community inclusion strategy	91(25.7)	111(31.4)	152(42.9)
5	Management of the level of congestion in the Park	105(29.7)	229(64.7)	20(5.7)
6	Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues	137(38.7)	200(56.5)	17(4.8)
7	Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development	118(33.3)	191(54.0)	45(12.7)
8	Daily patrolling of park by game guards	179(50.6)	135(38.1)	40(11.3)
9	Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise	135(38.1)	157(44.4)	62(17.5)
10	Monitoring of ecotourists' activities	134(37.9)	152(42.9)	68(19.2)
11	Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists	173(48.9)	139(39.3)	42(11.9)
12	Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities	99(28.0)	116(32.8)	139(39.3)
13	Provision of accessible routes to the park	127(35.9)	120(33.9)	107(30.2)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.17: Entrepreneurs' ratings of OONP Management's strategies

No	Variables	Good N(%)	Fair N(%)	Poor N(%)
1	Capacity building and promotion of good practices	40(32.0)	72(57.6)	13(10.4)
2	Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge	64(51.2)	48(38.4)	13(10.4)
3	Enforcement of rules and regulations	55(44.0)	55(44.0)	15(12.0)
4	Community inclusion strategy	53(42.4)	52(41.6)	20(16.0)
5	Management of the level of congestion in the Park	39(31.2)	72(57.6)	14(11.2)
6	Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues	46(36.8)	62(49.6)	17(13.6)
7	Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development	60(48.0)	56(44.8)	9(7.2)
8	Daily patrolling of park by game guards	67(53.6)	42(33.6)	16(12.8)
9	Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise	45(36.0)	53(42.4)	26(20.8)
10	Monitoring of ecotourists' activities	45(36.0)	64(51.2)	16(12.8)
11	Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists	72(57.6)	46(36.8)	7(5.6)
12	Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities	38(30.4)	59(47.2)	28(22.4)
13	Provision of accessible routes to the park	52(41.6)	56(44.8)	17(13.6)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

4.5 Objective four: Barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Respondents had different opinions on the barriers limiting the development of ecotourism in OONP. Generally, a majority (59.2%) of the respondents viewed lack of community participation as a serious constraint to ecotourism development, while a higher proportion (50.4%) viewed inadequate technical knowledge as a mild constraint to ecotourism development. Details of respondents' opinions on barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.18.

4.5.1 Residents' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

A majority (55.0%) viewed insecurity as a serious constraint to ecotourism development, whereas inadequate technical knowledge was viewed as a mild constraint to ecotourism development by 68.2% of residents. Details of residents' opinions on barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.19.

4.5.2 Park staffs' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

A slight majority (49.5%) viewed lack of community participation as a serious constraint to ecotourism development, while poor infrastructures were viewed as a mild constraint to ecotourism development by 50.5% of park staff. Details of park staffs' opinions on barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.20.

4.5.3 Ecotourists' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Lack of community participation was viewed by ecotourists (78.5%) as serious constraint to ecotourism development, while poor service delivery was viewed by 55.1% of ecotourists as a mild constraint to ecotourism development. Details of ecotourists' opinions on barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.21.

4.5.4 Entrepreneurs' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Poor infrastructures were viewed by majority (57.6%) as a serious constraint to ecotourism development, whereas inadequate technical knowledge was viewed as a mild constraint to ecotourism development by 52.0% of entrepreneurs. Details of entrepreneurs' opinions on barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP are presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.18: Respondents' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Serious constraints N (%)	Mild constraints N (%)	Not a constraints N (%)
1	Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.	458(57.7)	259(32.6)	77(9.7)
2	Inadequate technical knowledge	281(35.4)	429(54.0)	84(10.6)
3	Inadequate information about the destination	409(51.5)	280(35.3)	105(13.2)
4	Weak institutional support	439(55.3)	270(34.0)	85(10.7)
5	Insecurity	457(57.6)	230(29.0)	107(13.5)
6	Poor healthcare	391(49.2)	245(30.9)	158(19.9)
7	Entrance fee/permit	298(37.5)	218(27.5)	278(35.0)
8	Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria	453(57.1)	227(28.6)	114(14.4)
9	Lack of community participation	470(59.2)	237(29.8)	87(11.0)
10	Inadequate finance/funding	458(57.7)	210(26.4)	126(15.9)
11	Language problem	232(29.2)	232(29.2)	330(41.6)
12	Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc	214(27.0)	422(53.1)	158(19.9)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.19: Residents' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Serious constraints N (%)	Mild constraints N (%)	Not a constraints N (%)
1	Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.	112(50.9)	102(46.4)	6(2.7)
2	Inadequate technical knowledge	61(27.7)	150(68.2)	9(4.1)
3	Inadequate information about the destination	97(44.1)	111(50.5)	12(5.5)
4	Weak institutional support	120(54.6)	95(43.2)	5(2.3)
5	Insecurity	121(55.0)	71(32.3)	28(12.7)
6	Poor healthcare	84(38.2)	95(43.2)	41(18.6)
7	Entrance fee/permit	50(22.7)	98(44.6)	72(32.7)
8	Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria	100(45.5)	96(43.6)	24(10.9)
9	Lack of community participation	81(36.8)	102(46.4)	37(16.8)
10	Inadequate finance/funding	115(52.3)	75(34.1)	30(13.6)
11	Language problem	43(19.6)	68(30.9)	109(49.6)
12	Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc	44(20.0)	146(66.4)	30(13.6)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.20: Park staff view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Serious constraints N (%)	Mild constraints N (%)	Not a constraints N (%)
1	Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.	30(31.6)	48(50.5)	17(17.9)
2	Inadequate technical knowledge	40(42.1)	36(37.8)	19(20.0)
3	Inadequate information about the destination	34(35.8)	43(45.3)	18(19.0)
4	Weak institutional support	32(33.7)	40(42.1)	29(30.5)
5	Insecurity	32(33.7)	34(35.8)	29(30.5)
6	Poor healthcare	35(36.8)	22(23.2)	38(40.0)
7	Entrance fee/permit	42(44.2)	26(27.4)	27(28.4)
8	Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria	42(44.2)	34(35.8)	19(20.0)
9	Lack of community participation	47(49.5)	28(29.5)	20(21.1)
10	Inadequate finance/funding	43(45.3)	26(27.4)	26(27.4)
11	Language problem	43(45.3)	24(25.3)	36(37.9)
12	Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc	38(40.0)	21(22.1)	36(37.9)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.21: Ecotourists' view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Serious constraints N (%)	Mild constraints N (%)	Not a constraints N (%)
1	Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.	244(68.9)	72(20.3)	38(10.7)
2	Inadequate technical knowledge	133(37.6)	178(50.3)	43(12.2)
3	Inadequate information about the destination	224(63.3)	87(24.6)	43(12.2)
4	Weak institutional support	256(72.3)	80(22.6)	29(8.2)
5	Insecurity	256(72.3)	83(23.4)	15(4.2)
6	Poor healthcare	214(60.5)	85(24.0)	54(15.3)
7	Entrance fee/permit	152(42.9)	59(16.7)	143(40.4)
8	Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria	249(70.3)	49(13.8)	56(15.8)
9	Lack of community participation	278(78.5)	62(17.5)	14(4.0)
10	Inadequate finance/funding	229(64.7)	71(20.1)	54(15.3)
11	Language problem	114(32.2)	89(25.1)	150(42.4)
12	Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc	88(24.9)	195(55.1)	71(20.1)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.22: Entrepreneur's view of barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Serious constraints N (%)	Mild constraints N (%)	Not a constraints N (%)
1	Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.	72(57.6)	37(29.6)	16(12.8)
2	Inadequate technical knowledge	47(37.6)	65(52.0)	13(10.4)
3	Inadequate information about the destination	54(43.2)	39(31.2)	32(25.6)
4	Weak institutional support	48(38.4)	55(44.0)	22(17.6)
5	Insecurity	48(38.4)	42(33.6)	35(28.0)
6	Poor healthcare	58(46.4)	42(33.6)	25(20.0)
7	Entrance fee/permit	54(43.2)	35(28.0)	36(28.8)
8	Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria	62(49.6)	48(38.4)	15(12.0)
9	Lack of community participation	64(51.2)	45(36.0)	16(12.8)
10	Inadequate finance/funding	71(56.8)	38(30.4)	16(12.8)
11	Language problem	40(32.0)	51(40.8)	34(27.2)
12	Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc	44(35.2)	60(48.0)	21(16.8)

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

4.6 Objective five: Ecotourists' willingness to have a return visit to OONP

A slight majority, 51.4% of ecotourist respondents' main purpose for visiting the park was education. The mean entrance fee was ₦326.0±67.4. A high proportion, 57.6% rated their level of satisfaction as “large extent” with 91.3% of them willing to have a return visit to the park; 44.6% will return for the purpose of learning more about the local culture and traditions. Details are presented in Table 4.23.

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Table 4.23: Ecotourists' willingness to visit OONP

No	Variables	No.	%
1	Main purpose of your visitation		
	Nature	109	30.8
	Culture	27	7.6
	Charity	8	2.3
	Relaxation	28	7.9
	Education	182	51.4
2	Entrance fee (₦)		
	0	16	4.5
	300	294	83.1
	500	44	12.4
3	Mean entrance fee		
	326.04±67.40		
4	Entrance fee inappropriate		
	Yes	159	44.9
	No	195	55.1
5	If yes, appropriate entrance fee		
	100-300	55	34.6
	400-600	90	56.6
	700-1000	14	8.8
6	Mean appropriate entrance fee		
	410.69±178.55		
7	If no, appropriate entrance fee		
	300	155	79.5
	500	40	20.5
8	Mean appropriate entrance fee		
	340.0±80.21		
9	Level of satisfaction		
	Large extent	204	57.6
	Less extent	136	38.4
	Not at all	14	4.0
10	Willingness to visit again		
	Yes	323	91.3
	No	31	8.8
11	If yes, reason		
	I enjoyed my stay at this destination	113	35.0
	All my expectations were met	66	20.4
	I would like to learn more about the local culture and traditions	144	44.6
12	If no, reason		
	I did not enjoy my stay at this destination	16	51.6
	All my expectations were not met	15	48.4

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

4.7 Objective six: Ecotourism resources in OONP

The park resources are composed of both natural (fauna and flora) and cultural. Forty (40) Fauna and forty-one (41) Flora species were checklisted in the survey instrument for the purpose of ascertaining the representation of these species in the ranges. It was observed that all these species had representation in Marguba range as presented in Fig. 4.5. The archaeological and cultural relics are largely concentrated at Oyo-Ile. Comprehensive lists of natural resources and archaeological, historical and cultural resources are presented in Tables 4.24, 4.25 and 4.26.

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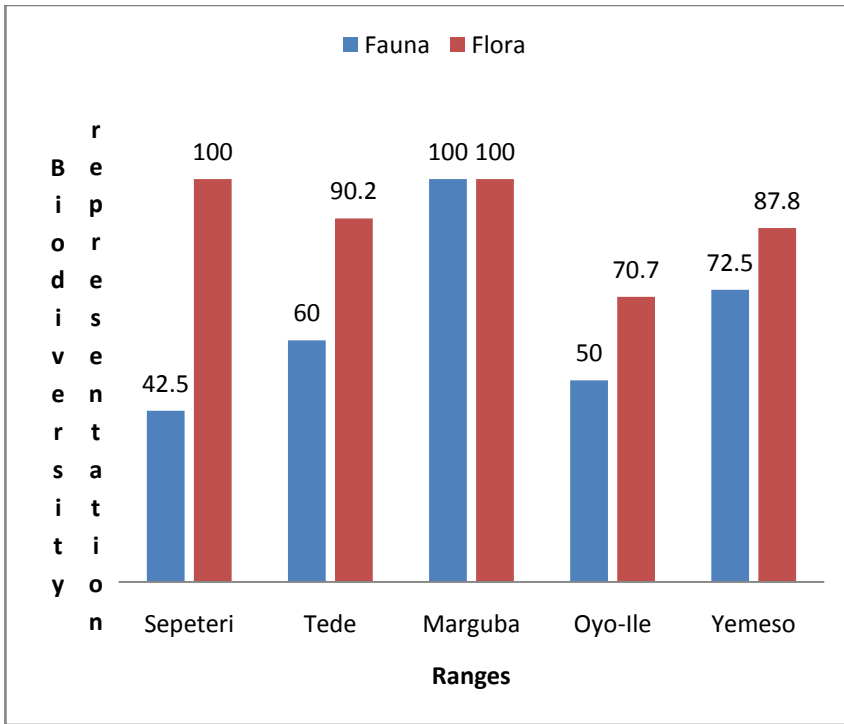


Fig. 4.5: Checklisted Fauna and Flora species' representatives in OONP survey, 2014 - 2015

Source: Field

Table 4.24: Checklisted Fauna species in OONP

Fauna	Sepeteri	Tede	Marguba	Oyo-Ile	Yemeso
1 <i>Hippotraqus equinus</i> (Roan antelope)	+	+	+	+	+
2 <i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i> (Western hartebeest)	+	+	+	+	+
3 <i>Kobus kob</i> (Kob)	+	+	+	+	+
4 <i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> (Bush buck)	+	+	+	+	+
5 <i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i> (Warthog)	+	+	+	+	+
6 <i>Papio anubis</i> (Baboons)	+	+	+	+	+
7 <i>Erythrocebus patas</i> (Patas monkey)	+	+	+	+	+
8 <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> (Grimm's duiker)	+	+	+	+	+
9 <i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> (Tantalus)	-	+	+	+	+
10 <i>Ourebia ourebi</i> (Oribi)	+	+	+	+	+
11 <i>Cephalophus rufilatus</i> (Red Flanked duiker)	+	+	+	-	+
12 <i>Kobus defassa</i> (Water buck)	-	-	+	+	-
13 <i>Procavia capensis</i> (Rock hyrax)	-	+	+	+	-
14 <i>Atelerix albiventris</i> (Hedge hog)	-	+	+	+	-
15 <i>Herpestes sengoineus</i> (Slender mongoose)	-	+	+	+	+
16 <i>Cellophalophus maxwelli</i> (Maxwell's duiker)	-	-	+	-	+
17 <i>Orycteropus afer</i> (Aardvark)	-	-	+	+	-
18 <i>Lycan pictus</i> (Hunting dog)	+	-	+	-	+
19 <i>Syncerus caffer</i> (African buffalo)	-	-	+	-	+
20 <i>Viverra civetta</i> (African civet cat)	+	+	+	+	+
21 <i>Potamochoerus porcus</i> (Red river hog)	-	-	+	-	+
22 <i>Oryctecropus afer</i> (Pangolin)	+	+	+	-	+
23 <i>Redunca redunca</i> (Bohor reedbuck)	-	-	+	+	+
24 <i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> (Common africanus)	-	-	+	-	-
25 <i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i> (Bush pig)	+	+	+	+	+
26 <i>Atilax paludinosus</i> (Marsh mongoose)	-	+	+	-	+
27 <i>Canis mesomelas</i> (Black backed jackal)	+	-	+	-	-
28 <i>Caracal caracal</i> (Caracal)	-	+	+	-	-
29 <i>Leptailurus serval</i> (Serval)	-	-	+	-	-
30 <i>Genetta tigrina</i> (Bush genet)	-	+	+	-	-
31 <i>Mungos gambianus</i> (Gambian mongroose)	-	-	+	-	+
32 <i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)	-	-	+	-	-
33 <i>Panthera pardus</i> (Leopard)	+	-	+	-	-
34 <i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> (Green monkey)	-	+	+	+	+
35 <i>Cercopithecus vellerosus</i> (B & W colobus monkey)	+	+	+	+	+
36 <i>Galago senegalensis</i> (Bush babies)	-	+	+	-	+
37 <i>Manis tricuspis</i> (Tree pangolin)	-	+	+	-	+
38 <i>Manis tetradactyla</i> (Long tailed pangolis)	-	+	+	-	+
39 <i>Cenyle rudis</i> (Pied kingfisher)	-	-	+	-	+
40 <i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Grey heron)	-	-	+	-	+

+ = Present - = Absent

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.25: Checklisted Flora species in OONP

Flora	Sepeteri	Tede	Marguba	Oyo-Ile	Yemeso
1	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> (Igi-igba)	+	+	+	+
2	<i>Afzelia africana</i> (Igi-apa)	+	+	+	+
3	<i>Lophira leacelota</i> (Ponhon)	+	+	+	+
4	<i>Parinari curatellaefolia</i> (Idofin)	+	+	+	+
5	<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> (Egbesi)	+	+	+	+
6	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> (Oganwo)	+	+	+	+
7	<i>Piliostigma thoningii</i> (Igi-abafe)	+	+	+	+
8	<i>Pseudocedela kotschyi</i> (Emigbegi)	+	+	+	+
9	<i>Vitellaria paradoxum</i> (Igi-emi)	+	+	+	-
10	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Booni)	+	+	+	+
11	<i>Terminalia macroptera</i> (Idi)	+	+	+	-
12	<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (Igi-ayin)	+	+	+	+
13	<i>Azardirachta indica</i> (Dongoyaro)	+	+	+	+
14	<i>Anthocleista liebrechtsiana</i> (Sapo)	+	-	+	-
15	<i>Blighia sapida</i> (Igi-ishin)	+	+	+	-
16	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> (Abo)	+	-	+	+
17	<i>Funtumia micrantha</i> (Ore)	+	+	+	+
18	<i>Ficus spp</i> (Opoto)	+	+	+	+
19	<i>Gardenia aqualla</i> (Oruwo-abo)	+	+	+	+
20	<i>Combretum molee</i> (Okuku)	+	+	+	+
21	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> (Isa)	+	+	+	+
22	<i>Daniellia olliveri</i> (Igi-iyia)	+	+	+	+
23	<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> (Ira)	+	+	+	+
24	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> (Igi-ose)	+	+	+	+
25	<i>Entada africana</i> (Igbanso)	+	+	+	+
26	<i>Detarium macrocarpum</i> (Igi-ogbogbo)	+	+	+	+
27	<i>Borassus aethiopicum</i> (Agbon)	+	+	+	+
28	<i>Burkea africana</i> (Asapa)	+	+	+	+
29	<i>Carica papaya</i> (Ibepe)	+	+	+	-
30	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (Mangoro)	+	+	+	-
31	<i>Funtumia micrantha</i> (Ire)	+	+	+	-
32	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Agbon))	+	+	+	-
33	<i>Cussonia barteri</i> (Sigo)	+	-	+	-
34	<i>Combretum nigricans</i> (Igi-aro)	+	+	+	-
35	<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (Akoko)	+	+	+	-
36	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Igi-melina)	+	+	+	-
37	<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Sepolohun)	+	+	+	+
38	<i>Grewia mollis</i> (Ora-igbo)	+	+	+	+
39	<i>Isoberlinia doka</i> (Apababo)	+	+	+	+
40	<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Pandoro)	+	+	+	+
41	<i>Ptericarpus erinasus</i> (igi-ara)	+	+	+	-

+ = Present

- = Absent

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

Table 4.26: Archaeological, historical and cultural resources in OONP

	Resources	Sepeteri	Tede	Marguba	Oyo-Ile	Yemeso
1	Agbaku cave	-	-	-	+	-
2	Antete shrine	-	-	-	-	+
3	Defence walls	-	-	-	+	-
4	Ibuya pool	-	-	+	-	-
5	Information centre	-	-	-	+	-
6	Koso rock	-	-	-	+	-
7	Kosomonu hill	-	-	-	+	-
8	Mejiro cave	-	-	-	+	-
9	Ogunjokoro	-	-	-	+	-
10	Old well	-	-	-	+	-
11	Pyton cave	-	-	-	+	-
12	Water reservoir	-	-	-	+	-
13	Yemeso hill	-	-	+	-	-

+ = Present - = Absent

Source: Field survey, 2014 - 2015

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4.7.1 Brief descriptions of cultural resources in OONP

These descriptions were as explained by the park rangers and confirmed by a high chief in Oyo (a member of Oyomesi) and an Ifa priest at Sepeteri.

4.7.1.1 Agbaku cave

Agbaku cave is located about 1km South of the outer wall of Old Oyo with coordinates $8^{\circ} 56'N$ and $4^{\circ} 18'E$. The name Agbaku has historical significances because during one of the wars against Old Oyo empire, the enemies that pursued them to this cave fought and destroyed themselves. Thus, in Yoruba language, Agbaku means one who died instead of another. This cave became a hide-out for the people of old Oyo because it could accommodate more than a thousand people at a time. The cave is a slices of well baked bread, giant slabs of bronzed igneous rocks, piled and leaned on one another, forming a picturesque cavern. This is shown on Plate 4.1.

4.7.1.2 Antete shrine

The shrine is located at Ikoyi-Ile. In the olden days, if the people were expecting a war, the priest would offer sacrifice to the god at the hill of Antete. After some days, the pot would be full of honey bees. These bees always assisted their warriors to fight their enemies by stinging them to death. Also, if there was problem between two (2) groups, they would go before this hill, the group that was at fault would be stung by the bees. This is shown on Plate 4.2.

4.7.1.3 Koso defence walls

Old Oyo capital has a multiple wall system, three (3) of which are completely round with three (3) other loops bringing up the North boundary. There were outer, middle and inner walls. The main outer wall has two banks with an intercepting ditch. The ditch is very deep, in some places as deep as five (5) meters. They used these walls to prevent their enemies from having easy access to their territory especially, to protect the king. This is shown in Plate 4.3.



Plate 4.1 Agbaku cave (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.2 Antete shrine (Yemeso range)

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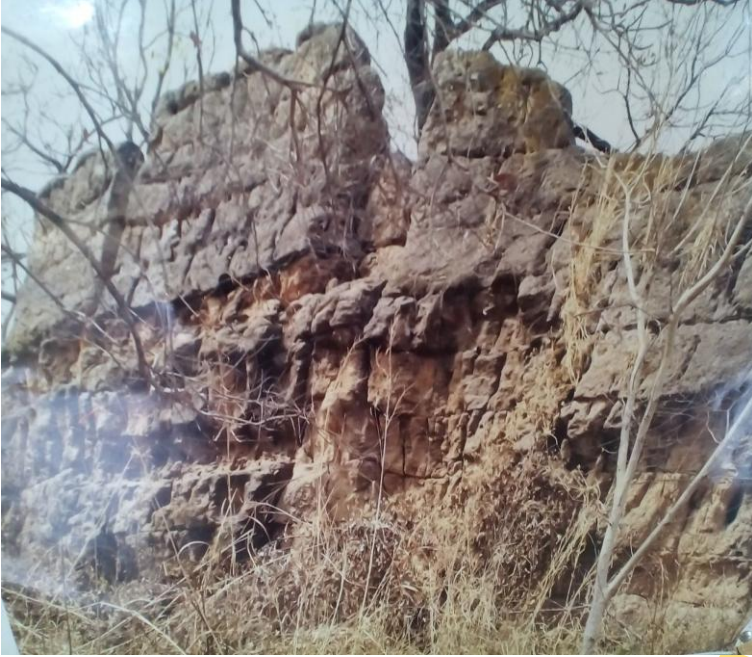


Plate 4.3 Koso defence walls (Oyo-Ile range)

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4.7.1.4 Ibuya pool

Ibuya pool was believed to have healing power on Fridays; when a sick person took his/her bath in it, he/she was healed. Ibuya means 'where the mother resides'. This was the centre for annual festival (usually in July) for some traditional worshippers at Sepeteri. During those days, one of the priests used to carry hot 'egbo' (produced from maize) to the goddess in the pool. After seven days, the priest would return back with hot 'egbo' sent by the goddess. During this period, people used to experience different miracles like healings, pregnancies, etc. The head of the priests is called Oniyakun of Sepeteri land. He is from Ile Iyakun family. This festival is still celebrated till date but in a different form. The Ibuya pool is shown in Plate 4.4.

4.7.1.5 Oracle message conveying centre

This was the place native residents used to receive messages through the specialist who read the signs written on the wall. The blocks stood for different families in the community. The specialist would interpret the signs written on the blocks by their gods. The signs spoke of future events and what should be done. This is displayed in Plate 4.5.

4.7.1.6 Koso rock

This was the place that Alaafin Sango (god of thunder) used as his place of power. It was at this place that Oba (or Alaafin) Sango was alleged to have hung himself after humiliating defeat he suffered in one of the most historical battles he ever fought. Oba Sango is known to be one of the most powerful and referred deities in Yoruba traditions. There was evidence that if a camera or phone was used to snap this rock, the device would be damaged except there was no flash from the device while snapping it. The rock is shown in Plate 4.6



Plate 4.4 Ibuya pool (Marguba range)

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Plate 4.5 Oracle message conveying centre (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.6 Koso rock (Oyo-Ile range)

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4.7.1.7 Kosomonu hill

This is situated in the central part of Oyo-Ile. Kosomonu means “does not lose a child”. Basically, it acted as a compass for the people of old Oyo. Whenever they were stranded in the forest, this hill, because of its height, provided the direction back home. This is shown in Plate 4.7.

4.7.1.8 Mejiro cave

Mejiro was the Ifa priest during the reign of Alaafin Sango (in the 17th century). This was the place he did produce his local healing materials for the people as well as Ifa consultations. His industrial site consisted of blacksmithing iron forgery and grain milling materials. This is displayed in Plate 4.8.

4.7.1.9 Ogunjokoro (Mysterious Iron)

This mysterious iron was used by Alaafin Sango (third king of old Oyo) to fight his enemies. It was reported that if someone looked at it as a very small thing and attempted to lift it, such a person would not be able to do so; but if someone thought of it as being heavy, and then attempted to lift it, he/she would be able to do so. One group of his enemies stole this iron and took it to a town. The people in the town they took it to start to die. The people left the town and up till now, no one comes to that point. The iron is shown in Plate 4.9.



Plate 4.7 Kosomonu hill (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.8 Mejiro cave (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.9 Ogunjokoro (Mysterious Iron) – (Oyo-Ile range)

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4.7.1.10 Old well

It was dug to access freshwater, though, not much water was obtained because most of that location was too rocky. The well is about two (2) meters with coordinates of $8^{\circ} 92'N$ and $4^{\circ} 29'E$. This is displayed in Plate 4.10

4.7.1.11 Python cave

This cave is about 200m Northwest of Agbaku cave. The cave had been known to be den of pythons. On many occasions, the pythons had been found on the outcrop outside the cave. According to local history lore, the pythons in this cave, gave the old Oyo people helping hands during the wars. This is shown in Plate 4.11

4.7.1.12 Water reservoir

This was a large reservoir dug into the ground with a diameter of about 100m and a depth of 15m with coordinates $8^{\circ} 97'N$ and $4^{\circ} 31'E$. It was situated close to the palace area. It was the ancient water storage . The town was located in a rocky area in which it was difficult to dig well for water. They used this underground reservoir to store water during the rainy season for usage during the dry season. This is displayed in Plate 4.12

4.7.1.13 Yemeso hill

This hill was the initial place of early Yemeso settlers (between 15th and 16th century) before they moved to Ikoyi-Ile area. It is basically good for hiking, sightseeing, rock climbing and mountaineering. This is shown in Plate 4.13



Plate 4.10 Old well (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.11 Python cave (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.12 Water reservoir (Oyo-Ile range)

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Plate 4.13 Yemeso hill (Marguba)

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4.8 Test of Hypotheses

4.8.1 H₀1: There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of stakeholders on ecotourism development in OONP

4.8.1.1 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of residents on ecotourism development in OONP

When age-group, gender, marital status, years of education and monthly income of residents were cross-tabulated with their knowledge about ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, I accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between these variables and knowledge of residents about ecotourism. The p-values for residents' religions and ethnicity were less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), therefore, I reject null hypothesis and conclude that there was significant relationship between these variables and residents' knowledge about ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.27. Afterwards, religion and ethnicity were subjected to logistic regression to determine the level of relationship among the residents, the results showed that Traditionalists were more likely to have high level of knowledge about ecotourism than their Christian counterparts (OR: 7.81; CI: 1.56 – 39.17). Also, Igbo were more likely to have high level of knowledge about ecotourism compared with their Yoruba fellow (OR: 2.20; CI: 1.18 – 4.11). This is shown in Table 4.28.

4.8.1.2 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of park staff on ecotourism development in OONP

Likewise, when age-group, gender and years of work experience of park staff were cross-tabulated with their knowledge about ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, I accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between these variables and knowledge of park staff about ecotourism. The result is presented in Table 4.29.

4.8.1.3 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of ecotourists on ecotourism development in OONP

Furthermore, when age-group, gender, marital status, years of education and monthly income of ecotourists were cross-tabulated with their knowledge about ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, i accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between these variables and knowledge of ecotourists about ecotourism. The p-value for ecotourists' occupation was less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), therefore, i reject null hypothesis and conclude that there was significant relationship between this variable and ecotourists' knowledge about ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.30. Afterwards, occupation was subjected to logistic regression to determine the level of relationship among the ecotourists, the result showed that those who engaged in business were less likely to have high level of knowledge about ecotourism compared with the civil servants (OR: 0.11; CI: 0.02 – 0.55). This is shown in Table 4.31.

4.8.1.4 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of entrepreneurs on ecotourism development in OONP

In addition, when age-group, service provided and monthly income of entrepreneurs were cross-tabulated with their knowledge about ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, i accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between these variables and knowledge of entrepreneurs about ecotourism. The p-value for their gender was less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), therefore, i reject null hypothesis and conclude that there was significant relationship between this variable and entrepreneurs' knowledge about ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.32. Afterwards, gender was subjected to logistic regression to determine the level of relationship among the entrepreneurs, the result showed that female entrepreneurs were more likely to have high level of knowledge about ecotourism compared with their male counterparts (OR: 3.73; CI: 1.40 – 9.90). This is shown in Table 4.33

Table 4.27: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of residents on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Knowledge High N(%)	Category Low N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group				3.02	0.88
	<20	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)		
	20-29	33(76.7)	10(23.3)	43(100)		
	30-39	76(59.4)	52(40.6)	128(100)		
	40-49	30(73.2)	11(26.8)	41(100)		
≥50	3(50)	3(50)	6(100)			
2	Gender				0.23	0.63
	Male	110(65.9)	57(34.1)	167(100)		
	Female	33(62.3)	20(37.7)	53(100)		
3	Marital status				0.58	0.45
	Single	9(56.3)	7(43.8)	16(100)		
	Married	134(65.7)	70(34.3)	204(100)		
4	Years of education				4.02	0.13
	0-6	69(60.5)	45(39.5)	114(100)		
	7-12	64(72.7)	24(27.3)	88(100)		
	13-17	10(55.6)	8(44.4)	18(100)		
5	Religion				8.45	0.02
	Christianity	45(62.5)	27(37.5)	72(100)		
	Islam	96(69.1)	43(30.9)	139(100)		
	Traditional	2(22.2)	7(77.8)	9(100)		
6	Ethnicity				26.73	0.01
	Yoruba	110(71)	45(29)	155(100)		
	Igbo	2(33.3)	4(66.7)	6(100)		
	Hausa	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)		
	Minority group	30(52.6)	27(47.4)	57(100)		
7	Occupation				3.82	0.7
	Primary occupation					
	Civil servant	11(68.8)	5(31.3)	16(100)		
	Farmer	52(62.7)	31(37.4)	83(100)		
	Hunter	22(75.9)	7(24.1)	29(100)		
	Logger	19(70.4)	8(29.6)	27(100)		
	Herdsman	11(52.4)	10(47.6)	21(100)		
	Charcoal/firewood trader	27(64.3)	15(35.7)	42(100)		
Miner	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)			
8	Secondary occupation				3.2	0.53
	None	38(61.3)	24(38.7)	62(100)		
	Farmer	36(72)	14(28)	50(100)		
	Hunter	34(68)	16(32)	50(100)		
	Fisherfolk	2(40)	3(60)	5(100)		
	Charcoal/firewood trader	33(62.3)	20(37.7)	53(100)		
9	Monthly income				1.75	0.42
	<50,000	123(65.8)	64(34.2)	187(100)		
	50,000-99,999	16(66.7)	8(33.3)	24(100)		
	100,000-150,000	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	9(100)		

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.28: Level of relationship between religion, ethnicity and knowledge of residents on ecotourism development

No	Variable	p-value	OR (95% CI)
1	Religion (Christianity as indicator)		
	Islam	0.035	5.83 (1.13 – 30.14)
	Traditional	0.012	7.81 (1.56 – 39.17)
2	Ethnicity (Yoruba as indicator)		
	Igbo	0.013	2.20 (1.18 – 4.11)
	Hausa	0.378	0.45 (0.08 – 2.66)
	Minority	0.942	0.90 (0.05 – 15.10)

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

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Table 4.29: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of park staff on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Knowledge Category			χ^2	p-value
		High N(%)	Low N(%)	Total N(%)		
1	Age group				0.84	0.84
	20-29	18(90.0)	2(10.0)	20(100)		
	30-39	61(85.9)	10(14.1)	71(100)		
	40-49	3(100.0)	0(0)	3(100)		
	≥50	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		
2	Gender				1.09	0.38
	Male	76(86.4)	12(13.6)	88(100)		
	Female	7(100.0)	0(0)	7(100)		
3	Cadre				1.65	0.17
	Junior	37(92.5)	3(7.5)	40(100)		
	Senior	46(83.6)	9(16.4)	55(100)		
4	Years of work experience				0.41	0.94
	1-5	50(86.2)	8(13.8)	58(100)		
	6-10	31(88.6)	4(11.4)	35(100)		
	11-15	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		
	16-20	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		

Significant relationship at p<0.05

Table 4.30: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of ecotourists on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Knowledge High N(%)	Category Low N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group					
	<20	26(55.3)	21(44.7)	47(100)	6.87	0.14
	20-29	151(67.7)	72(32.3)	223(100)		
	30-39	35(72.9)	13(27.1)	48(100)		
	40-49	17(60.7)	11(39.3)	28(100)		
	≥50	3(37.5)	5(62.5)	8(100)		
2	Gender				0.64	0.43
	Male	132(67.4)	64(32.7)	196(100)		
	Female	100(63.3)	58(36.7)	158(100)		
3	Marital status				4.44	0.11
	Single	156(68.7)	71(31.3)	227(100)		
	Married	76(60.3)	50(39.7)	126(100)		
	Divorced	0(0)	1(100)	1(100)		
4	Years of education				3.46	0.17
	7-12	5(41.7)	7(58.3)	12(100)		
	13-17	213(66.8)	106(33.2)	319(100)		
	18-21	14(60.9)	9(39.1)	23(100)		
5	Religion				1.06	0.59
	Christianity	134(67.7)	64(32.3)	198(100)		
	Islam	97(63)	57(37)	154(100)		
	Traditional	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)		
6	Occupation				14.83	0.00
	Civil servant	4(25)	12(75)	16(100)		
	Business	48(75)	16(25)	64(100)		
	Student	168(65.1)	90(34.9)	258(100)		
	Researcher	12(75)	4(25)	16(100)		
7	Monthly income				2.93	0.57
	<50,000	80(62.5)	48(37.5)	128(100)		
	50,000-99,999	112(67.1)	55(32.9)	167(100)		
	100,000-149,999	27(64.3)	15(35.7)	42(100)		
	150,000-199,999	8(88.9)	1(11.1)	9(100)		
	200,000-249,999	5(62.5)	3(37.5)	8(100)		
8	Years of tourism experience				2.74	0.26
	1	52(71.2)	21(28.8)	73(100)		
	2	104(67.1)	51(32.9)	155(100)		
	>2	76(60.3)	50(39.7)	126(100)		
9	Number of visit				1.46	0.14
	2	171(63.8)	97(36.2)	122(100)		
	>2	61(70.9)	25(29.1)	17(100)		

Significant relationship at p<0.05

Table 4.31: Level of relationship between occupation and knowledge of ecotourists on ecotourism development

No	Variable	p-value	OR (95% CI)
1	Occupation (Civil servant as indicator)		
	Business	0.007	0.11 (0.02 – 0.55)
	Student	1.0	1.0 (0.28 – 3.54)
	Researcher	0.42	0.62 (0.20 – 1.99)

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

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Table 4.32: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of entrepreneurs on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Knowledge High N(%)	Category Low N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group				1.06	0.786
	20-29	16(80.0)	4(20.0)	20(100)		
	30-39	42(71.2)	17(28.8)	59(100)		
	40-49	22(73.3)	8(26.7)	30(100)		
	≥50	13(81.3)	3(18.8)	16(100)		
2	Gender				7.55	0.006
	Male	50(65.8)	26(34.2)	76(100)		
	Female	43(87.8)	6(12.2)	49(100)		
3	Service provided				0.46	0.977
	Accommodation	8(80.0)	2(20.0)	10(100)		
	Food	34(72.3)	13(27.7)	47(100)		
	Communication	14(77.8)	4(22.2)	18(100)		
	Souvenir	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	9(100)		
	Transportation	30(73.2)	11(26.8)	41(100)		
4	Monthly income				0.53	0.971
	<50,000	66(73.3)	24(26.7)	90(100)		
	50,000-99,999	11(78.6)	3(21.4)	14(100)		
	100,000-149,999	12(75.0)	4(25.0)	16(100)		
	150,000-199,999	3(75.0)	1(25.0)	4(100)		
	≥200,000	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		

Significant relationship at p<0.05

Table 4.33: Level of relationship between gender and knowledge of entrepreneurs on ecotourism development

No	Variable	p-value	OR (95% CI)
1	Gender (Male as indicator)		
	Female	0.008	3.73 (1.40 – 9.90)

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

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4.8.2 H₀2: There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of stakeholders on ecotourism development in OONP.

4.8.2.1 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of residents on ecotourism development in OONP

When age-group, gender and marital status of residents were cross-tabulated with their perception of ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, I accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between these variables and perception of residents on ecotourism. The p-values for residents' ethnicity, primary occupation, secondary occupation and monthly income were less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), therefore I reject null hypothesis and conclude that there was significant relationship between these variables and residents' perception of ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.34.

Afterwards, ethnicity, primary occupation, secondary occupation and monthly income were subjected to logistic regression to determine the level of relationship among the residents. The results showed that Igbo residents were more likely to have positive perception on ecotourism than their Yoruba counterparts (OR: 4.79; CI: 2.46 – 9.33). Also, those who engaged in hunting as their secondary occupation were more likely to have positive perception compared to those who do not have secondary occupation (OR: 3.05; CI: 1.31 – 7.09). In addition, those who earn between ₦50,000 - ₦99,999 as monthly income were more likely to have positive perception compared with those who earn less than ₦50,000 (OR: 13.74; CI: 1.71 – 110.74). This is shown in Table 4.35.

4.8.2.2 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of park staff on ecotourism development in OONP

Furthermore, when cadre and years of work experience of park staff were cross-tabulated with their perception of ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, I accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between these variables and perception of park staff on ecotourism. The p-value for park staff's age group and gender were less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, I reject null hypothesis and conclude that there was significant relationship between these variables and park staff perception of ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.36.

Afterwards, age group and gender were subjected to logistic regression to determine the level of relationship among the park staff, the results showed that no level relationship existed among them.

4.8.2.3 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of ecotourists on ecotourism development in OONP

In addition, when religious affiliation of ecotourists was cross-tabulated with their perception of ecotourism using chi-square, the p-value was greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, I accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there was no significant relationship between this variable and perception of ecotourists on ecotourism. The p-values for ecotourists' age group, gender, marital status, years of formal education, occupation, monthly income, years of tourism experience and number of visits to OONP were less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), therefore I reject null hypothesis and conclude that there was significant relationship between these variables and ecotourists' perception of ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.37.

Afterwards, these variables were subjected to logistic regression to determine the level of relationship among the ecotourists. The results showed that those who are aged between 30–39 years were more likely to have positive perception compared to those under 20 years (OR: 4.18; CI: 0.95 – 18.37). Also, those who engaged in research were more likely to have positive perception compared to civil servants (OR: 6.39; CI: 2.21 – 18.49). In addition, those who earn between ₦50,000 - ₦99,999 as monthly income were more likely to have positive perception compared with those who earn less than ₦50,000 (OR: 4.26; CI: 1.12 – 8.24). In like manner, those with more than two (2) years of tourism experience were more likely to have positive perception of ecotourism than those with a year of tourism experience. Details are shown in Table 4.38.

4.8.2.4 There is no relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of entrepreneurs on ecotourism development in OONP

Conclusively, when age-group, gender, service provided and monthly income of entrepreneurs were cross-tabulated with their perception of ecotourism using chi-square, the p-values were greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, I accept the null hypothesis and conclude

that there was no significant relationship between these variables and perception of entrepreneurs on ecotourism. Details are presented in Table 4.39.

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Table 4.34: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of residents on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Perception Positive N(%)	Category Negative N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group					
	<20	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)	12.44	0.09
	20-29	23(53.5)	20(46.5)	43(100)		
	30-39	56(43.8)	72(56.3)	128(100)		
	40-49	15(36.6)	26(63.4)	41(100)		
	≥ 50	3(50)	3(50)	6(100)		
2	Gender					
	Male	77(46.1)	90(53.9)	167(100)	0.69	0.41
	Female	21(39.6)	32(60.4)	53(100)		
3	Marital status					
	Single	6(37.5)	10(62.5)	16(100)	0.35	0.56
	Married	92(45.1)	112(54.9)	204(100)		
4	Years of education					
	0-6	58(50.9)	56(49.1)	114(100)	4.01	0.14
	7-12	34(38.6)	54(61.4)	88(100)		
	13-17	6(50)	6(50)	12(100)		
5	Religion					
	Christianity	28(38.9)	44(61.1)	72(100)	2.84	0.24
	Islam	64(46)	75(54)	139(100)		
	Traditional	6(66.7)	3(33.3)	9(100)		
6	Ethnicity					
	Yoruba	54(34.8)	101(65.2)	155(100)	31.9	0.00
	Igbo	2(33.3)	4(66.7)	6(100)		
	Hausa	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)		
	Minority group	41(71.9)	16(28.1)	11(100)		
7	Primary occupation					
	Civil servant	4(25)	12(75)	16(100)	27.86	0.00
	Farmer	37(44.6)	46(55.4)	83(100)		
	Hunter	5(17.2)	24(82.8)	29(100)		
	Logger	17(63)	10(37)	27(100)		
	Herdsmen	17(81)	4(19)	21(100)		
	Charcoal/firewood trader	18(42.9)	24(57.1)	42(100)		
	Miner	0(0)	2(100)	2(100)		
8	Secondary occupation					
	None	34(54.8)	28(45.2)	62(100)	11.92	0.02
	Farmer	12(24)	38(76)	50(100)		
	Hunter	24(48)	26(52)	50(100))		
	Fisherfolk	2(40)	3(60)	5(100)		
	Charcoal/firewood trader	26(49.1)	27(50.9)	53(100)		
9	Monthly income					
	<50,000	75(40.1)	112(59.9)	187(100)	11.79	0.00
	50,000-99,999	15(62.5)	9(37.5)	24(100)		
	100,000-149,999	8(88.9)	1(11.1)	9(100)		

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.35: Level of relationship between ethnicity, secondary occupation, monthly income and knowledge of residents on ecotourism development

No	Variables	p-value	OR (CI)
1	Ethnicity (Yoruba as indicator)		
	Igbo	0.00	4.79 (2.46 – 9.33)
	Hausa	0.07	5.13 (0.85 – 30.79)
	Minority group	0.52	2.56 (0.15 – 43.48)
2	Secondary occupation (None as indicator)		
	Farmer	0.54	0.79 (0.38 – 1.65)
	Hunter	0.01	3.05 (1.31 – 7.09)
	Fisherfolk	0.92	1.04 (0.48 – 2.26)
	Charcoal/firewood trader	0.70	1.44 (0.22 – 9.36)
3	Monthly income (<50,000 as indicator)		
	50,000-99,999	0.01	13.74 (1.71 – 110.74)
	100,000-149,999	0.17	4.80 (0.51 – 44.96)

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.36: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of park staff on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Perception Positive N(%)	Category Negative N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group					
	20-29	11(55.0)	9(45.0)	20(100)	8.84	0.03
	30-39	19(26.8)	52(73.2)	71(100)		
	40-49	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(100)		
	≥50	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		
2	Gender					
	Male	33(37.5)	55(62.5)	88(100)	4.02	0.05
	Female	0(0)	7(100.0)	7(100)		
3	Cadre					
	Junior	13(32.5)	27(67.5)	40(100)	0.15	0.43
	Senior	20(36.4)	35(63.6)	55(100)		
4	Years of work experience					
	1-5	25(43.1)	33(56.9)	58(100)	0.41	0.94
	6-10	6(17.1)	29(82.9)	35(100)		
	11-15	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		
	16-20	1(100.0)	0(0)	1(100)		

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.37: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of ecotourists on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Perception Positive N(%)	Category Negative N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group				36.16	0.00
	<20	41(87.2)	6(12.8)	47(100)		
	20-29	198(88.8)	25(11.2)	223(100)		
	30-39	40(83.3)	8(16.7)	48(100)		
	40-49	13(46.3)	15(53.6)	28(100)		
2	Gender				7.54	0.01
	Male	155(79.1)	41(20.9)	196(100)		
3	Marital status				20.69	0.00
	Female	142(89.8)	16(10.1)	158(100)		
	Single	204(89.9)	23(10.1)	227(100)		
4	Married	93(73.8)	33(26.2)	126(100)	16.46	0.00
	Divorced	0(0)	1(100)	1(100)		
	Years of education					
5	7-12	7(58.3)	5(41.7)	12(100)	0.39	0.82
	13-17	276(86.5)	43(13.5)	319(100)		
	18-21	14(60.9)	9(39.1)	23(100)		
6	Religion				22.1	0.00
	Christianity	166(83.8)	32(16.2)	198(100)		
	Islam	129(83.8)	25(16.2)	154(100)		
7	Traditional	2(100)	0(0)	2(100)	16.53	0.00
	Occupation					
	Civil servant	12(75.0)	4(25.0)	16(100)		
	Business	46(71.9)	18(28.1)	64(100)		
8	Student	230(89.2)	28(10.9)	258(100)	8.62	0.01
	Researcher	9(56.3)	7(43.8)	16(100)		
	Monthly income					
	<50,000	109(85.2)	19(14.8)	128(100)		
	50,000-99,999	148(88.6)	19(11.4)	167(100)		
9	100,000-149,999	30(71.4)	12(28.6)	42(100)	4.30	0.03
	150,000-199,999	6(66.7)	3(33.3)	9(100)		
	200,000-249,000	4(50.0)	4(50.0)	8s(100)		
8	Years of tourism experience				8.62	0.01
	1	64(87.7)	9(12.3)	73(100)		
	2	137(88.4)	18(11.6)	155(100)		
9	>2	96(76.2)	30(23.8)	126(100)	4.30	0.03
	Number of visits					
9	2	231(86.2)	37(13.8)	122(100)	4.30	0.03
	>2	66(76.7)	20(23.3)	17(100)		

Significant relationship at p<0.05

Table 4.38: Level of relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and perception of ecotourists on ecotourism development

No	Variables	p- value	OR (CI)
1	Age group (<20 as indicator)		
	20-29	1.0	0.00
	30-39	0.05	4.18 (0.95 – 18.37)
	40-49	0.22	2.78 (0.55 – 14.06)
	≥50	0.43	0.52 (0.10 – 2.61)
2	Gender (Male as indicator)		
	Female	0.01	0.42 (0.23 – 0.78)
3	Occupation (Civil servant as indicator)		
	Business	0.27	2.33 (0.52 – 10.48)
	Student	0.23	1.99 (0.64 – 6.14)
	Researcher	0.00	6.39 (2.21 – 18.49)
4	Monthly income (<50,000 as indicator)		
	50,000-99,999	0.02	4.26 (1.12 – 8.24)
	100,000-149,999	0.01	7.79 (1.80 – 33.74)
	150,000-199,999	0.24	2.50 (0.54 – 11.65)
	200,000-249,000	0.49	2.0 (0.28 – 14.20)
5	Years of tourism experience (1 as indicator)		
	2	0.05	2.26 (1.01 – 5.07)
	>2	0.01	2.36 (2.25 – 4.48)
6	Number of visits (2 as indicator)		
	>2	0.04	1.89 (1.03 – 3.48)

Significant relationship at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.39: Relationship between socio-demographic variables and perception of entrepreneurs on ecotourism development in OONP

No	Variables	Perception Positive N(%)	Category Negative N(%)	Total N(%)	χ^2	p- value
1	Age group				5.22	0.16
	20-29	13(65.0)	7(35.0)	20(100)		
	30-39	40(67.8)	19(32.2)	59(100)		
	40-49	17(56.7)	13(43.3)	30(100)		
	≥50	6(37.5)	10(62.5)	16(100)		
2	Gender				0.21	0.65
	Male	45(59.2)	31(40.8)	76(100)		
	Female	31(63.3)	18(36.7)	49(100)		
3	Service provided				2.33	0.68
	Accommodation	5(50.0)	5(50.0)	10(100)		
	Food	30(63.8)	17(36.2)	47(100)		
	Communication	10(55.6)	8(44.4)	18(100)		
	Souvenir	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	9(100)		
	Transportation	27(65.9)	14(34.1)	41(100)		
4	Monthly income				3.20	0.52
	<50,000	54(60.0)	36(40.0)	90(100)		
	50,000 - 99,999	8(57.1)	6(42.9)	14(100)		
	100,000 -149,999	12(75.0)	4(25.0)	16(100)		
	150,000 – 199,000	2(50.0)	2(50.0)	4(100)		
	≥200,000	0(0)	1(100.0)	1(100)		

Significant relationship at p<0.05

4.8.3 H₀₃: There is no difference in the stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP

A one-way ANOVA was conducted to determine if perception of ecotourism were different for the stakeholder groups. The respondents were classified into four groups: residents (N=220), park staff (N=95), ecotourists (N=354) and entrepreneurs (N=125). There was a statistically significant difference between groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [F (3,790) =52.469, p=0.000]

A Tukey post hoc test revealed that perception of ecotourism were statistically significant between residents and ecotourists (0.39±0.04, p=0.000), residents and entrepreneurs (0.16±0.05, p=0.006), ecotourists and entrepreneurs (-0.23±0.05, p=0.000), ecotourists and park staff (-0.49±0.05, p=0.000), entrepreneurs and park staff (-0.26±0.06, p=0.000). However, there was no statistically significant difference between residents and park staff (-0.10±0.05, p=0.268). Data is mean ± standard error. Details are presented in Table 4.40.

Effect size between the stakeholder groups will be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eta squared (R}^2\text{)} &= \frac{\text{treatment sum of squares}}{\text{total square}} \\ &= \frac{30.584}{184.081} = 0.166 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the effect size was 0.166 (or 16.6%) which is the probability that a randomly sampled person from one stakeholder group will have a higher perception score than a randomly sampled person from the other stakeholder group. This value (0.166) would be deemed by Cohen's guideline (Dunlop *et al.*, 1996) as a large effect size.

Table 4.40: Relationship between stakeholders' perception (category) of ecotourism in OONP

Stakeholder (I)	Stakeholders (J)	Mean difference (I-J)	S.E	Sig.	95% CI	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
Resident	Ecotourist	0.39	0.04	0.000	0.30	0.49
	Entrepreneur	0.16	0.05	0.006	0.04	0.29
	Park staff	-0.10	0.05	0.268	-0.24	0.04
Ecotourist	Entrepreneur	-0.23	0.05	0.000	-0.35	-0.11
	Park staff	-0.49	0.05	0.000	-0.62	-0.36
Entrepreneur	Park staff	-0.26	0.06	0.000	-0.42	-0.11

The Mean difference is significant at 0.05 level ($p < 0.05$)

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4.8.3.1 Stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP

There were no statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$) across the four stakeholder groups in their perception of ecotourism [e.g. Ecotourism unfairly increases property prices in OONP surrounding locale; Ecotourism is good for the economy of OONP surrounding locale; Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP (economic); Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in OONP surrounding locale (social); OONP ecosystems should be properly preserved (environmental); Ecotourism should be developed and managed to meet the needs of the present and the future generations (long-term planning); Ecotourism-based operators in OONP should ensure good quality tourism experiences for visitors; It is the responsibility of ecotourism businesses in OONP to meet visitors' needs (visitor's satisfaction) and Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism (community-centred economy).

There were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there was no significant difference among the residents, park staff and entrepreneurs on their economic perception of "Ecotourism increasing the cost of living in OONP surrounding locales" and "Ecotourism contributing to incomes and standards of living in OONP surrounding locales" while there was no significant difference between park staff and entrepreneurs on "Ecotourism increasing employment opportunities in OONP surrounding locales". Also, there were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there was no significant difference between residents and entrepreneurs on their social perception of "Ecotourism increasing traffic accidents in OONP surrounding locales" and "Ecotourism increasing crime/robbery/vandalism in OONP surrounding locales" while there were no significant differences among residents, ecotourists and entrepreneurs on "Ecotourism increasing alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in OONP surrounding locales".

Likewise, there were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there were no significant differences among residents, park staff and entrepreneurs on their environmental perception of "Conservation of natural resources in OONP being important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on OONP surrounding locales" while there was no significant difference between residents and ecotourists as well as

between park staff and entrepreneurs on “Ecotourism bringing environmental pollution to OONP surrounding locales”. Details are presented in Table 4.41 and appendix V.

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Table 4.41: Relationship between stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP

No	Variables	Resident	Park staff	Ecotourist	Entrepreneur
1	Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale.	1.83±0.85 ^c	2.36±1.17 ^{ab}	2.59±1.45 ^a	2.01±1.07 ^{bc}
2	Ecotourism is good for the economy of this locale	2.06±0.82	2.05±0.88	2.21±1.18	2.16±1.18
3	Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale	3.22±1.49 ^b	3.94±1.05 ^a	3.74±1.37 ^a	3.27±1.41 ^b
4	Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	3.35±1.48 ^b	3.80±1.18 ^a	3.59±1.41 ^{ab}	3.39±1.31 ^b
5	Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	3.24±1.39 ^a	3.28±1.29 ^a	2.39±1.44 ^b	3.18±1.51 ^a
6	Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in this locale	2.17±1.05	2.76±1.27	3.06±1.37	2.39±1.37
7	Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism,	2.91±1.32 ^b	3.00±1.19 ^b	3.53±1.42 ^a	2.79±1.38 ^b
8	Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	2.64±1.25 ^a	2.49±1.08 ^a	2.12±1.26 ^b	2.42±1.33 ^{ab}
9	Quality of the environment in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism development	3.24±1.43 ^a	3.00±1.31 ^{ab}	1.65±0.85 ^c	2.73±1.19 ^b
10	Local communities in OONP should be fully involved in the planning and development of ecotourism	2.0±60.95 ^b	2.38±1.05 ^a	1.73±0.66 ^c	1.77±0.77 ^c

Row Means with different superscript indicates significant difference at 0.05 level (p<0.05)

4.8.4 H₀₄: There is no difference in the stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism in OONP

A one-way ANOVA was conducted to determine if ecotourism knowledge was different for the various stakeholder groups. The respondents were classified into four groups: residents (N=220), park staff (N=95), ecotourists (N=354) and entrepreneurs (N=125). There was a statistically significant difference between groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [F (3,790) =4.946, p=0.000]

A Tukey post hoc test revealed that knowledge about ecotourism was statistically significant between residents and park staff (0.22±0.06, p=0.000), ecotourists and park staff (0.22±0.05, p=0.000). However, there was no statistically significant difference between residents and ecotourists (0.01±0.04, p=0.999), residents and entrepreneurs (0.09±0.05, p=0.255), ecotourists and entrepreneurs (0.09±0.05, p=0.243), entrepreneurs and park staff (0.13±0.06, p=0.157). Data is mean ± standard error. Details are presented in Table 4.42

Effect size between the stakeholder groups will be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eta squared (R}^2\text{)} &= \frac{\text{treatment sum of squares}}{\text{total square}} \\ &= \frac{4.334}{168.631} = 0.026 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the effect size was 0.026 (or 2.6%) which is the probability that a randomly sampled person from one stakeholder group will have a higher knowledge score than a randomly sampled person from the other stakeholder group. This value (0.026) would be deemed by Cohen's guideline (Dunlop *et al.*, 1996) as a small effect size.

Table 4.42: Relationship between stakeholders' knowledge (category) on ecotourism in OONP

Stakeholder (I)	Stakeholders (J)	Mean difference (I-J)	S.E	Sig.	95% CI	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
Resident	Ecotourist	0.01	0.04	0.999	-0.01	0.11
	Entrepreneur	0.09	0.05	0.225	-0.04	0.23
	Park staff	0.22	0.06	0.000	0.08	0.37
Ecotourist	Entrepreneur	0.09	0.05	0.243	-0.03	0.21
	Park staff	0.22	0.05	0.000	0.08	0.35
Entrepreneur	Park staff	0.13	0.06	0.157	-0.03	0.29

The Mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level ($p < 0.05$)

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4.8.4.1 Stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism in OONP

There were no statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$) across the four stakeholder groups in their knowledge about ecotourism [e.g. Ecotourism is different from mass tourism (conventional); Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation (indigenous); Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches; Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation; and the practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity (indigenous)].

There were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there was no significant difference between residents and entrepreneurs as well as between Park staff and ecotourists on knowledge about "Ecotourism being large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts". Also, there were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there was no significant difference between residents and entrepreneurs on knowledge about "Ecotourism increasing environmental awareness". Likewise, there were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there were no significant differences among residents, Park staff and ecotourists on knowledge about "Ecotourism promoting conservation and development".

In the same vein, there were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across the stakeholder groups but there was no significant difference between residents and ecotourists on knowledge about "Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals"; no significant difference between Park staff and ecotourists on knowledge about "Rapid decline in biological diversity is because traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide"; and no significant differences among residents, ecotourists and entrepreneurs on knowledge about "Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources". Details are presented in Table 4.43 and appendix VI.

Table 4.43: Relationship between stakeholders' knowledge (specific) on ecotourism in OONP

No	Variables	Resident	Park staff	Ecotourist	Entrepreneur
1	Ecotourism is different from mass tourism	1.06±0.24	1.12±0.32	1.13±0.33	1.10±0.31
2	Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts	1.26±0.44 ^a	1.08±0.28 ^c	1.13±0.34 ^{bc}	1.23±0.42 ^{ab}
3	Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations	1.45±0.50 ^a	1.13±0.33 ^b	1.24±0.43 ^b	1.18±0.38 ^b
4	Ecotourism promotes conservation and development	1.34±0.48 ^b	1.37±0.48 ^b	1.32±0.47 ^b	1.53±0.50 ^a
5	Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation	1.44±0.50 ^a	1.21±0.41 ^b	1.41±0.50 ^a	1.38±0.49 ^a
6	Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights	1.26±0.44 ^{ab}	1.17±0.38 ^{bc}	1.14±0.34 ^c	1.30±0.46 ^a
7	Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation	1.32±0.47	1.33±0.47	1.37±0.48	1.40±0.49
8	Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals	1.33±0.47 ^{ab}	1.26±0.44 ^b	1.29±0.45 ^{ab}	1.40±0.49 ^a
9	Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide	1.43±0.50 ^b	1.22±0.42 ^c	1.19±0.39 ^c	1.62±0.49 ^a
10	Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations	1.45±0.50 ^a	1.24±0.42 ^b	1.27±0.45 ^b	1.28±0.45 ^b
11	The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity	1.22±0.48	1.29±0.46	1.22±0.41	1.30±0.46

Row Means with different superscript indicates significant difference at $p < 0.05$

4.8.5 H₀₅: There is no relationship between barriers encountered and stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP

Binary logistic regression model was used to estimate stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP through explanatory variables. Table 4.44 below shows the binary logistic models used to estimate the likelihood of negative perception of ecotourism by stakeholder groups. Model 1 estimates the likelihood of negative perception among residents, model 2 estimates for park staff, model 3 estimates for ecotourists, model 4 estimates for entrepreneurs and model 5 estimates for stakeholders combined.

Estimates according to model 1 in Table 4.44 ascertained that residents who considered entrance fee to the park as mild constraints to ecotourism development were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as serious constraints (OR: 4.91; CI: 1.31 – 18.45). Similarly, in model 2, park staff who considered inadequate technical knowledge as not a constraint to ecotourism development were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as serious constraints (OR: 49.0; CI: 1.92 – 1217.38). Furthermore, it is estimated that ecotourists in model 3, who considered weak institutional support as mild constraint to ecotourism development were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as serious constraints (OR: 6.16; CI: 2.24 – 16.95). In the same vein, in model 4, estimates that entrepreneurs who felt that inadequate finance or funding was not a constraint to ecotourism development were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as serious constraints (OR: 80.74; 3.45 – 1892.01).

Conclusively, model 5 estimates that any of the stakeholders, who considered security as mild constraint to ecotourism development were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as serious constraints (OR: 3.92; CI: 2.0 – 7.68). Details are presented in Table 4.44 and APPENDIX VII.

Table 4.44: Relationship between barriers encountered and stakeholders' perceptions of ecotourism in OONP

No	Variables	Model 1 (Resident)	Model 2 (Park staff)	Model 3 (Ecotourist)	Model 4 (Entrepreneur)	Model 5 (All Stakeholders)
Odd Ratio (CI)						
1	Poor infra-structures (SC as indicator)					
	MC	1.23(0.10-15.71)	0.01*(0.0-0.39)	2.27(0.73-6.98)	0.06*(0.01-0.86)	0.81(0.45-1.45)
	NC	5.76(0.43-76.43)	0.02*(0.0-0.73)	0.81(0.24-2.68)	0.08*(0.01-0.79)	0.62(0.34-1.13)
2	Weak institutional support (SC as indicator)					
	MC	3.33(0.07-163.17)	4.49(0.29-69.16)	6.16*(2.24-16.95)	0.36(0.04-3.12)	1.16(0.64-2.09)
	NC	8.23(0.19-367.52)	0.73(0.11-4.86)	3.72*(1.27-10.84)	2.29(0.37-14.29)	1.26(0.71-2.24)
3	Insecurity (SC as indicator)					
	MC	0.05*(0.00-0.60)	2.66(0.17-42.36)	1.53(0.29-8.04)	1.25(0.22-7.19)	3.92*(2.0-7.68)
	NC	0.02*(0.00-0.24)	3.21(0.26-39.43)	1.0(0.20-5.01)	3.97(0.61-25.87)	2.36*(1.25-4.46)
4	Lack of community participation (SC as indicator)					
	MC	0.15*(0.05-0.51)	269.5*(4.48-16217.86)	0.83(0.15-4.55)	0.21(0.02-2.49)	0.55*(0.32-0.95)
	NC	0.18*(0.05-0.54)	77.61(2.54-2375.15)	0.40(1.07-2.37)	0.24(0.02-3.31)	0.64(0.37-1.12)

* Significant at p<0.05

SC- Serious constraint

MC- Mild constraint

NC- Not a constraint

4.8.6 H₀₆: There is no relationship between stakeholders' knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP

A

binary logistic regression model was used to estimate the relationship between stakeholders' specific knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP through explanatory variables. Table 4.45 below shows the binary logistic models used to estimate the likelihood of negative perception of ecotourism by stakeholder groups. Model 6 estimates the likelihood for residents, model 7 estimates for park staff, model 8 estimates for ecotourists, model 9 estimates for entrepreneurs and model 10 estimates for stakeholders combined.

Estimates according to model 6 in Table 4.45 ascertained that residents who said that natural environments cannot be conserved through taboos and rituals, were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered them as conservation tools (OR: 4.11; CI: 1.90 – 8.90). Similarly, in model 7, park staff who said that the indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were not for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation, were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered them as biodiversity conservation tools (OR: 37.31; CI: 0.97 – 1438.07). Furthermore, it is estimated that ecotourists in model 8, who considered a park not to be a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals conservation, were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as being a conservation resource-centre (OR: 3.60; CI: 1.77 – 7.32). In the same vein, in model 9, estimates that entrepreneurs who felt that ecotourism does not provide direct financial benefits for conservation, were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered it as having financial benefits for conservation (OR: 19.77; 2.16 – 180.83).

Conclusively, model 10 estimates that any of the stakeholders, who said that the natural environment and resources are not under serious threat, were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who considered them as being threatened (OR: 1.70; CI: 1.19 – 2.44). Details are presented in Table 4.45 and appendix VIII.

Table 4.45: Relationship between stakeholders' knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP

No	Variables	Model 6 (Resident)	Model 7 (Park staff)	Model 8 (Ecotourist) OR(CI)	Model 9 (Entrepreneur)	Model 10 (All Stakeholders)
1	Ecotourism promotes conservation and development (True as indicator)					
2	False	1.69(0.69-4.15)	5.19(0.25-108.02)	1.81(0.82-3.97)	0.02*(0.0-0.28)	0.63(0.43-0.92)
2	Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation (True as indicator)					
3	False	0.96(0.40—2.32)	37.51*(0.97-1438.07)	0.87(0.39-1.93)	1.15(0.25-5.23)	1.31(0.92-1.86)
3	Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals (True as indicator)					
4	False	4.11*(1.90-8.90)	0.37(0.03-4.65)	0.92(0.38-2.22)	0.17*(0.03-0.81)	1.59(1.09-2.33)
4	Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations (True as indicator)					
5	False	1.14(0.48-2.72)	0.59(0.12-2.93)	1.63(0.73-3.65)	2.22(0.38-12.92)	1.10(0.75-1.61)
5	The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity (True as indicator)					
6	False	2.14(0.92-4.97)	0.23(0.01-7.98)	0.0(0.0)	0.81(0.12-5.76)	0.0(0.0)
6	Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment (True as indicator)					
	False	2.02(0.82-4.98)	0.53(0.02-12.71)	2.23*(1.06-4.71)	0.76(0.13-4.40)	0.90(0.60-1.35)

* Significant at p<0.05

SC- Serious constraint

4.8.6.1 Relationship between stakeholders' knowledge and perception (categories)

A binary logistic regression model was used to estimate the relationship between stakeholders' categories of knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP through explanatory variables. Table 4.46 below shows the binary logistic models used to estimate the likelihood of negative perception of ecotourism by stakeholder groups. Model 11 estimates the likelihood for residents, model 12 estimates for park staff, model 13 estimates for ecotourists, model 14 estimates for entrepreneurs and model 15 estimates for stakeholders combined.

Estimates according to model 11 in Table 4.46 ascertained that residents who had poor knowledge of ecotourism development were more likely to have negative perception compared to those who had good knowledge (OR: 1.06; CI: 0.61 – 1.85). Contrariwise, estimates according to models 12, 13, 14 and 15, there was no relationship between knowledge and perception of park staff, ecotourists, entrepreneurs and combined stakeholders, respectively.

Table 4.46: Relationship between stakeholders' categories of knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP

Variables	Model 11 (Resident)	Model 12 (Park staff)	Model 13 (Ecotourist) OR(CI)	Model 14 (Entrepreneur)	Model 15 (All Stakeholders)
Knowledge (Good as indicator)					
Poor	1.06*(0.61-1.85)	2.07(0.61-7.03)	1.21(0.70-2.38)	0.65(0.29-1.47)	1.26(0.91-1.73)

* Significant at $p < 0.05$

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CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter focuses on the discussion of the key findings, conclusions and recommendations.

5.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

5.1.1 Age of the respondents

Results of analysis show that higher proportion of the respondents fall within ages between 30-39 years except for ecotourists with majority between 20-29 years. This result corroborates the findings of Ademola (2010), that majority of workforce was within the ages between 20-40 years and the opinion of Akinyemi (2016), that these age groups are within the active and productive years which have a great implication for active involvement in livelihood activities.

5.1.2 Marital status

The high percentage of married people among the residents might be due to cultural value placed on married people especially in the rural settings. Married people are always termed responsible especially in making and taking decisions. This is consistent with the report of Akinyemi (2016) that marriage serves as a measure of social status in Southwestern Nigeria.

5.1.3 Educational attainment of respondents

The results show that majority of residents and ecotourists had spent 1-6 years and 13-17 years, respectively on acquiring formal education. This finding is consistent with the report of Ezebilo, Mattsson and Afolami (2010), where the highest percentage of local residents that participated in their study had only primary education.

5.1.4 Religious affiliation of respondents

Results of analysis show that higher proportion of residents and ecotourists were affiliated to Islam and Christianity, respectively. This result agrees with the findings of Akinyemi (2016), who reported the same variation for different respondent groups. Since Akinola (2007 as cited in Akinyemi, 2016) opined that most respondents were actively

involved in religious organisations or groups, these groups can therefore be the target of intervention programmes in promoting ecotourism development because these groups have the potentials of shaping peoples' attitude.

5.1.5 Income

The result reveals that a greater proportion of residents and entrepreneurs were in the monthly income class of less than ₦50, 000 while only slight proportion of ecotourists, fall into this income class. This result is in agreement with the observation of Ezebilo, Mattsson and Afolami (2010) among the rural communities in Cross River state.

5.2 Stakeholder groups

From the early contributions of ecotourism planners, the concept of stakeholders has become more important in ecotourism (Aas *et al.*, 2005; Currie *et al.*, 2009). The study was carried out among four stakeholder groups- residents, entrepreneurs, government officials and ecotourists as previous studies Bryd *et al.*, (2009) and Banki and Ismail (2014) have shown that these groups are the key players in ecotourism development.

5.3 Stakeholders' knowledge about ecotourism

Results from the study revealed that there was a high level of indigenous and conventional knowledge exhibited by the respondents. High proportion of the participants indicated that ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations. This shows that the stakeholders are aware of the concept of ecotourism because according to Wearing and Neil (1999), ecotourism is a form of nature-based tourism that burst into the public consciousness in the 1990s. Also, Ceballos-Lascurain (1996) opined that ecotourism is environmentally responsible travel to natural areas. The study revealed that there exist differences in stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism being traveling to nature-based destinations, though, no differences exist among park staff, ecotourists and entrepreneurs.

Most of the respondents considered ecotourism promoting conservation and development. This shows that they have considerable good knowledge because according to Aylward *et al.*, (1996), ecotourism is considered as one of conservation biology's hottest 'buzzwords'. Davis and Tisdell (1998) opined that ecotourism is an important and rapidly growing "niche market" within the global tourism industry, which offers an opportunity for environmental conservation. Likewise, the overall potential of ecotourism to generate

revenues for conservation according to Leader-Williams (2002) is enormous. Mbaiwa (2003) felt that ecotourism addresses some of the possible negative outcomes of tourism by promoting environmental conservation. The study showed that there were differences in stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism being a promoter of conservation and development, though, no differences exist among residents, park staff and ecotourists.

A taboo is any ritual prohibition on certain activities. Taboos are a part of the indigenous knowledge used in the conservation of natural resources in the pre-colonial era. In like manner, Jemitias and Philip (2013) opined that taboos were used to protect or safeguard certain resources against possible damage or degradation by human interference or activities. Since a majority of the respondents pointed out that natural environment can be conserved through taboos and rituals, it therefore shows that conservationists should look inward on how to marry this concept with modern conservation theories. It was revealed from the study that there were differences in stakeholders' knowledge on the possibility of conserving natural environments through taboos and rituals, though, no differences exist among residents, ecotourists and entrepreneurs.

5.4 Respondents' perception of ecotourism

Results from the study revealed that stakeholders had varied perception of ecotourism development with respect to economic, social, environmental, community participation, long-term planning, visitor's satisfaction and community-centered economy.

The results showed that there were not many differences between residents and entrepreneurs in their perception of the impacts of tourism; this confirms the opinions of Andriotis (2005). This study revealed that ecotourists differed from residents, park staff and entrepreneurs in many perceptions (e.g. effect of ecotourism on cost of living, higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in OONP are ploughed back to the host communities), and that there were no differences among residents, park staff and entrepreneurs. This is in line with the findings of Kavallinis and Pizam (1994).

Furthermore, there were differences in the opinion of the stakeholders on the contribution of ecotourism to income and standard of living of the community, though, no differences exist among residents, park staff and entrepreneurs. This result is at variance with the findings of Byrd (2007), who found that there were statistically significant differences

among three stakeholder groups (residents, ecotourists and entrepreneurs). It was found from this study that residents, park staff and entrepreneurs were not different in their perception on the maintenance of roads and other local services because of ecotourism development in that locale. This is contrary to the report of Lankford (1994), who found that residents differed from entrepreneurs and government officials in their perception on these services.

Also, this study revealed that there were no differences among the four stakeholder groups on the perception that ecotourism is good for the economy of the locale. The findings of Bryd *et al.*, (2009) were at variance to this result because they found that residents and tourists differed on that issue. Likewise, there were no differences among the four stakeholder groups on the perception that family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP as observed in the study. This is contrary to the report of Banki and Ismail (2014) who found that the stakeholder groups varied significantly with the idea of encouraging local community members to engage in family-owned tourism businesses.

In addition, it was found that there were differences among the stakeholder groups, though, no differences between ecotourists and entrepreneurs on the involvement of local communities in OONP in the planning and development of ecotourism. This is at variance with the finding of Banki and Ismail (2014), who reported that all the stakeholders held similar opinion on this issue. Also, differences exist among stakeholder groups on ecotourism development being a threat to residents' means of livelihood, though, no differences exist between residents and entrepreneurs.

The result of the FGDs showed that majority of the resident respondents had negative perception of ecotourism development in OONP. This may be as a result of not having benefits from ecotourism activities in the area. There should be an intervention to change their perception because according to Yu and Littrell (2005), positive perception of ecotourism could lead to pro-ecotourism behavior such as local participation in ecotourism development and the conservation of the resources which ecotourism depends on. Also, Manu and Kuuder (2012) opined that when people do not receive sufficient benefits as a result of non-participation, they are prone to develop negative perception of ecotourism development.

5.5 Park's Management strategies

The result of the study showed that the respondents rated Management's strategy of enforcement of rules and regulation as good, but according to Vodouhe *et al.*, (2010),

strategies which involved the enforcement of strict rules regarding access and natural resource-use, usually lead people to hold negative perception concerning conservation within the boundaries of the protected area. In contrary, the Management's strategy of community inclusion in decision-making was rated fair and this scenario according to Brandon *et al.*, (2005) and Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, (2010), usually leads to conflicts between conservation goals and community needs. This ultimately, according to the opinion of Hulme and Murphree (2001) causes people to hold negative perception toward the protected area. In the same vein, the Management's strategy on capacity building and promotion of good practices was rated fair and according to Andrea and Lucius (2013), development strategies should be focused on improving the general infrastructure including capacity building.

5.6 Ecotourists' Willingness to have a Return Visit

It is glaring from the findings of this study that majority of the ecotourists are willing to have a return visit to the park. This may be attributed to the fact that ecotourists in general are well educated with a tertiary education and a high income (Wearing and Neil, 1999) which results in a higher willingness to spend money in the destination country (Wight, 1996). It may also be as a result of their psychographic characteristics which include the possession of an environmental ethic and a willingness not to degrade the resource (Wearing and Neil, 1999). It was discovered from the study that some of the ecotourists were willing to pay higher entrance fee. The mean entrance fee was ₦326.0±67. Although, in the opinion of Loomis *et al.*, (2000) and Baranzini *et al.*, (2010), resources supplied by environmental goods do not usually have an actual monetary value because of the difficulty in evaluating them but since they do provide a certain utility to individuals, an economic value can and should be attributed to them.

Furthermore, a larger proportion of ecotourists who participated in this study, rated their level of satisfaction as large extent. These feedbacks from them were a part of indications of the success of ecotourism development around the park because according to Siri (2009), ecotourist's satisfaction is the most important issue in ecotourism business; it can determine successes or failures of an organisation or business. In addition, a slight majority were willing to return for the purpose of learning more about the local culture and traditions. This should be an important area of focus by the Management team because according to

Briedenhann and Wickens (2004), the provision of unique experiences will lead to the ultimate goal of getting ecotourists to visit, stay, spend money, and return on repeat visits

5.7 Barriers or Constraints to Ecotourism Development

Despite the rich biodiversity resources in Old Oyo National Park (Oladeji *et al.*, 2012), there are indications that the park has not enjoyed the benefits of ecotourism due to some barriers. It was reported from the study that lack of community participation in planning process was a constraint to ecotourism development; according to Carmin *et al.*, (2003) and Byrd (2007), engaging residents in ecotourism management not only facilitates their comprehension of local ecotourism but also improves the quality of planning and decisions. Previous park management strategies failed to recognise the importance of peoples' potential support in the conservation planning and management process.

In addition, inadequate finance/funding was another constraint penned down by the respondents. This confirmed the opinion of Andrea and Lucius (2013) that financial inadequacy for maintaining protected areas have resulted in the failure of meeting either conservation or developmental purposes. Also, almost all the respondents opined that insecurity was a major constraint. This agreed with the thought of Mbaiwa (2003) that it has come to be generally accepted that real development cannot be achieved unless the strategies are consistent with social values such as security.

Another constraint according to the thoughts of the stakeholder groups was weak institutional support. This agreed with the argument of Spenceley (2003), that ecotourism is a very fickle industry and the occurrence of political unrest or violence in a given country usually leads to sharp decline in ecotourists' influx. Furthermore, poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc were viewed as constraint. This followed the opinion of Akpan and Obang (2012) that some major factors that tend to inhibit tourism development efforts of a country include poor electricity supply, deplorable condition of roads, etc.

Likewise, inadequate technical knowledge on the concept of ecotourism was identified as a constraint. This agreed with the argument of Romeiro and Costa (2010) that lack of appropriate skills needed in the ecotourism industry hampers the development.

5.8 Conclusion

This study was carried out among four stakeholder groups- residents, park staff, ecotourists and entrepreneurs in Old Oyo National Park; as previous studies have shown that these groups are the key players in ecotourism development. The study was carried out to assess the knowledge and perception of ecotourism development among these stakeholders because this will help in gaining knowledge on the level of supports they would be willing to give to ecotourism development in that destination.

Majority of the respondents are in their active and productive ages between 20-39 years. Most are married, especially, the residents. The ecotourists spend between 13-17 years on acquiring formal education. Higher proportion of residents and ecotourists were affiliated to Islam and Christianity, respectively. A greater proportion of residents and entrepreneurs were in the monthly income class of less than ₦50, 000.

Results from the study revealed that there was a high level of indigenous and conventional knowledge exhibited by the respondents. It showed that there were differences in stakeholders' knowledge on ecotourism being a promoter of conservation and development, though, no differences exist among residents, park staff and ecotourists.

The stakeholders had varied perception of ecotourism development with respect to economic, social, environmental, community participation, long-term planning, visitor's satisfaction and community-centered economy. The results showed that there were not many differences between residents and entrepreneurs in their perception of the impacts of tourism. This study revealed that ecotourists differed from residents, park staff and entrepreneurs in many perceptions (e.g. effect of ecotourism on cost of living, higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in OONP are ploughed back to the host communities), and that there were no differences among residents, park staff and entrepreneurs. Also, this study revealed that there were no differences among the four stakeholder groups on the perception that ecotourism is good for the economy of the locale. The result of the FGDs showed that majority of the resident respondents had negative perception of ecotourism development in OONP. Residents' knowledge affected their perception on ecotourism development; whereas, there is no relationship between the knowledge and perception of the remaining stakeholder on ecotourism development.

The respondents rated Management's strategy of enforcement of rules and regulation

as good. In contrary, the Management's strategy of community inclusion in decision-making was rated fair. In the same vein, the Management's strategy on capacity building and promotion of good practices was rated fair.

The ecotourists are willing to have a return visit to the park. They are willing to pay higher entrance fee with mean entrance fee of ₦326.0±67. They rated their level of satisfaction as large extent. A slight majority are willing to return for the purpose of learning more about the local culture and traditions.

There are indications that OONP has not enjoyed the benefits of ecotourism due to some barriers. Lack of community participation in planning process was a constraint to ecotourism development in that destination. In addition, inadequate finance/funding was another constraint penned down by the respondents. Likewise, almost all the respondents opined that insecurity was a major constraint. Another constraint according to the thoughts of the stakeholder groups was weak institutional support. Furthermore, poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc were viewed as constraints. Generally, residents, ecotourists and entrepreneurs, ranked language problem as number one serious constraint hindering ecotourism development in OONP.

The study did not only confirm the differences that exist in knowledge and perception of ecotourism development among the four stakeholder groups but also help to gain insight into the extent of the differences among these groups.. It provides insights that can be useful for planning and implementing intervention programmes on ecotourism development. From the results of this study, it could be postulated that there is an urgent need to regularly organise an intensive community-based education and awareness campaigns on the benefits of ecotourism for stakeholders in Old Oyo National Park in order to promote stakeholders' positive perception of ecotourism.

5.9 Recommendations

In the light of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are suggested for policy makers and stakeholders in Old Oyo National Park; and appropriate actions need to be taken by relevant and concerned agencies

1. Government should partner harmoniously with the private sector to sustainably develop OONP's ecotourism potential. Increased budgetary provisions should be

made by tourism operators and government at all levels for the physical development of the ecotourism assets to an internationally accepted level.

2. There should be regular community education on the benefits of ecotourism development because according to Byrd *et al.*, (2009), this will allow all stakeholders to make informed decisions about the types of tourism development and activities that take place in tourism destinations. Through regular effective communication, negative impacts associated with tourism development can be reduced to the barest minimum and the well-established positive impacts of tourism can be strengthened leading to increased positive perception about the impacts of tourism among stakeholders (Banki and Ismail, 2014)..
3. Local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism. The indigenes of the areas surrounding the park should be involved in the planning and management of resources. This can be achieved through employing the indigenes as guards and training them as conservation agents.
4. There should be effective collaborative networking among ecotourism stakeholders for marketing OONP. There is need to market the tourism assets and conduct public enlightenment on tourism facilities that are misconceived to contradict religious believe.
5. Ecotourism development should respect the scale, nature and character of OONP local communities.
6. The government should provide adequate funds for local people to establish ecotourism businesses in OONP. Establishment of income generating projects for the inhabitants of the surrounding protected areas should be one of the government's priorities since most of the factors leading to encroachment of the protected areas are not unconnected with economic reasons. The economically impoverished communities cannot be expected to be interested in conservation while their basic subsistence needs have not been met. Hence, efforts should be made to improve their socio-economic well-being in order for them to be comfortable to be interested in resources conservation. The development needs of the local community should be met from alternative sources; when there are alternative sources of income on which people can sufficiently depend, then, there may likely be no need to tap illegally from the

conserved resources, and this will lessen their impacts on the resources to be conserved.

7. Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism
8. There should be stiffer penalties for poachers caught in the park. The penalty policies developed for defaulters should be reviewed and updated. This will dissuade the poachers from visiting the park for their illegal activities.
9. Traditional religion and institutions of the indigenous people should be given proper recognition and attention. The policy-makers should promote the inclusion of the communities' indigenous knowledge systems and its application in the conservation and preservation of natural resources in Old Oyo National Park since the information is unique to these indigenous people.
10. Wildlife farming should be promoted in the neighboring communities to the park. Local residents should be trained and encouraged to engage in wildlife farming in order to reduce dependence on wildlife products since these are resources on which ecotourism development relies.
11. The government should provide basic amenities especially higher institutions as requested by the residents during FGD.

5.10 Contributions to knowledge

This study contributed the following to academic knowledge:

1. The sample size in this study was determined from prevalence of previous studies, which was uncommon in tourism research.
2. Most of the cultural resources in Old Oyo National Park (OONP) were well represented in the social media. This study introduced their representation in the formal literature or publication.
3. Information on multi-stakeholders' knowledge and perception of ecotourism development in and around Old Oyo National Park (OONP) were made available through this study.

4. This study had identified and presented the groups of stakeholders who should be the focus of intervention programmes in the development of ecotourism in and around Old Oyo National Park (OONP).

5.11 Suggestion for Further Study

There is a need to carry out a similar study among a larger population in the study area to allow for a comparison of findings.

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APPENDIX I

Residents' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	79(35.9)	119(54.1)	3(1.4)	18(8.2)	1(0.5)
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities	24(10.9)	73(33.2)	62(28.2)	33(15.0)	28(12.7)
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP	41(18.6)	140(63.6)	26(11.8)	10(4.6)	3(1.4)
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products	40(18.2)	132(60.0)	9(4.1)	31(14.1)	8(3.6)
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	41(18.6)	111(50.5)	24(10.9)	32(14.6)	12(5.5)
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale	52(23.6)	22(10.0)	16(7.3)	85(38.6)	45(20.5)
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	47(21.4)	24(10.9)	5(2.3)	94(42.7)	50(22.7)
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	44(20.0)	25(11.4)	22(10.0)	93(42.3)	36(16.4)
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	44(20.0)	43(19.6)	7(3.2)	115(52.3)	11(5.0)
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	32(14.6)	77(35.0)	16(7.3)	68(30.9)	27(12.3)
Host communities in this area are the principal actors in project initiative and management	39(17.7)	88(40.0)	28(12.7)	44(20.0)	21(9.6)
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	82(37.3)	105(47.7)	10(4.6)	12(5.5)	11(5.0)
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale	29(13.2)	52(23.6)	17(7.7)	91(41.4)	31(14.1)
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	53(24.1)	117(53.2)	37(16.8)	11(5.0)	2(0.9)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

APPENDIX II

Park staff perception of ecotourism development in OONP

Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	18(19.0)	53(55.8)	3(3.2)	14(14.7)	7(7.4)
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities	7(7.4)	19(20.0)	22(23.2)	45(47.4)	2(2.1)
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP	23(24.2)	50(52.6)	6(6.3)	11(11.6)	5(5.3)
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products	15(15.8)	51(53.7)	4(4.2)	21(22.1)	4(4.2)
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	19(20.0)	53(55.8)	2(2.1)	20(21.1)	1(1.1)
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale	5(5.3)	8(8.4)	1(1.1)	55(57.9)	26(27.4)
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	8(8.4)	8(8.4)	5(5.3)	48(50.5)	26(27.4)
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	9(9.5)	27(28.4)	1(1.1)	44(46.3)	14(14.7)
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	11(11.6)	36(38.0)	8(8.4)	32(33.7)	8(8.4)
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	7(7.4)	39(41.1)	2(2.1)	41(43.2)	6(6.3)
Host communities in this area are the principal actors in project initiative and management	16(16.8)	42(44.2)	12(12.6)	24(25.6)	1(1.1)
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	23(24.2)	47(49.5)	10(5.3)	14(14.7)	1(1.1)
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale	6(6.3)	20(21.1)	6(6.3)	47(49.5)	16(16.8)
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	13(13.7)	64(67.4)	5(5.3)	11(11.6)	2(2.1)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

APPENDIX III

Ecotourists' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	134(37.9)	154(43.5)	15(4.2)	28(7.9)	23(6.5)
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities	45(12.8)	68(19.3)	50(14.2)	105(29.8)	85(24.1)
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP	117(33.1)	125(35.3)	50(14.1)	43(12.2)	19(5.4)
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products	149(42.1)	121(34.2)	23(6.5)	41(11.6)	20(5.7)
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	150(42.4)	112(31.6)	28(7.9)	21(5.9)	43(12.2)
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale	34(9.6)	24(6.8)	50(14.1)	133(37.6)	113(31.9)
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	44(12.4)	33(9.3)	25(7.1)	122(34.5)	130(36.7)
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	49(13.8)	45(12.7)	22(6.2)	123(34.8)	115(32.5)
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	70(19.8)	74(20.9)	16(4.5)	154(43.5)	40(11.3)
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	53(15.0)	36(10.2)	17(4.8)	135(38.1)	113(31.9)
Host communities in this area are the principal actors in project initiative and management	85(24.0)	69(19.5)	29(8.2)	133(37.6)	38(10.4)
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	149(42.1)	105(29.7)	28(7.9)	52(14.7)	20(5.6)
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale	47(13.3)	35(9.9)	21(5.9)	128(36.2)	123(34.8)
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	136(38.4)	154(43.5)	28(7.9)	22(6.2)	14(4.0)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

APPENDIX IV

Entrepreneurs' perception of ecotourism development in OONP

Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale	45(36.0)	58(46.4)	0(0.0)	20(16.0)	2(1.6)
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities	10(8.0)	48(38.4)	12(9.6)	49(39.2)	6(4.8)
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP	49(39.2)	49(39.2)	12(9.6)	7(5.6)	8(6.4)
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products	41(32.8)	60(48.0)	5(4.0)	10(8.0)	9(7.2)
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy	37(29.8)	40(32.3)	11(8.9)	25(20.2)	11(8.9)
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale	28(22.4)	9(7.2)	7(5.6)	63(50.4)	18(14.4)
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	21(16.8)	10(8.0)	12(9.6)	63(50.4)	19(15.2)
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	31(24.8)	16(12.8)	2(1.6)	52(41.6)	24(19.2)
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism	24(19.2)	33(26.4)	5(4.0)	53(42.4)	10(8.0)
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism	19(15.2)	55(44.0)	5(4.0)	25(20.0)	21(16.8)
Host communities in this area are the principal actors in project initiative and management	39(31.2)	39(31.2)	12(9.6)	25(20.0)	10(8.0)
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	53(42.4)	58(46.4)	6(4.8)	6(4.8)	2(1.6)
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale	9(7.2)	29(23.2)	16(12.8)	49(39.2)	22(17.6)
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment	38(30.4)	56(44.8)	15(12.0)	13(10.4)	3(2.4)

SA= Strongly agree A=Agree U=Undecided D=Disagree SD=Strongly disagree

APPENDIX V

Relationship between stakeholders' perception of ecotourism in OONP

Variables	Resident	Park staff	Ecotourist	Entrepreneur
Ecotourism increases the cost of living in this locale	2.94±1.38 ^a	3.03±1.39 ^a	2.02±1.15 ^b	3.24±1.27 ^a
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale.	1.83±0.85 ^c	2.36±1.17 ^{ab}	2.59±1.45 ^a	2.01±1.07 ^{bc}
Ecotourism contributes to incomes and standards of living in this locale	2.44±1.30 ^b	2.34±1.15 ^b	3.82±1.27 ^a	2.28±1.08 ^b
Local business does not benefit from ecotourism in this locale	2.91±1.18 ^b	3.54±1.10 ^a	3.77±1.28 ^a	2.98±1.13 ^b
Ecotourism unfairly increases property prices in this locale	3.25±1.24	3.40±1.11	3.33±1.36	3.05±1.36
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities	2.85±1.19 ^a	3.17±1.02 ^a	2.17±1.24 ^b	2.94±1.14 ^a
Ecotourism is good for the economy of this locale	2.06±0.82	2.05±0.88	2.21±1.18	2.16±1.18
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP	2.06±0.78	2.21±1.10	2.05±1.21	2.01±1.14
Ecotourism development is a threat to residents' means of livelihood in this locale	2.45±1.26 ^b	2.92±1.28 ^a	1.95±1.09 ^c	2.53±1.15 ^b
The government should partner harmoniously with the private sector to sustainably develop OONP's ecotourism potential	1.81±0.80 ^c	2.44±1.11 ^b	3.53±1.17 ^a	2.35±1.37 ^b
Ecotourism increases traffic accidents in this locale	3.21±1.44 ^b	3.75±1.15 ^{ab}	3.87±2.52 ^a	3.25±1.43 ^b
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale	3.22±1.49 ^b	3.94±1.05 ^a	3.74±1.37 ^a	3.27±1.41 ^b
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale	3.35±1.48 ^b	3.80±1.18 ^a	3.59±1.41 ^{ab}	3.39±1.31 ^b
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities	3.24±1.39 ^a	3.28±1.29 ^a	2.39±1.44 ^b	3.18±1.51 ^a
Ecotourism improves quality of life in this area	1.95±0.88 ^c	2.46±1.22 ^b	3.24±1.41 ^a	2.30±1.26 ^{bc}
Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in this locale	2.17±1.05	2.76±1.27	3.06±1.37	2.39±1.37
Ecotourists should be properly educated on responsible behaviour in OONP	2.05±0.94 ^c	2.67±1.22 ^{ab}	3.47±1.33 ^a	2.11±1.03 ^{bc}
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism,	2.91±1.32 ^b	3.00±1.19 ^b	3.53±1.42 ^a	2.79±1.38 ^b

Host communities in this locale are the principal actors in project initiative and management	2.68±1.26 ^{ab}	2.80±1.16 ^{ab}	2.92±1.40 ^a	2.49±1.45 ^b
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast	2.64±1.25 ^a	2.49±1.08 ^a	2.12±1.26 ^b	2.42±1.33 ^{ab}
There is a need for more environmental protection, in general in Nigeria	1.93±1.04 ^b	2.19±1.00 ^{ab}	2.40±1.53 ^a	1.77±0.87 ^c
Ecotourism helps in preserving natural environments and improving the appearance of this locale	2.14±1.03 ^b	2.22±1.02 ^b	2.62±1.48 ^a	2.18±1.07 ^b
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale	2.24±1.18 ^b	2.59±1.26 ^b	3.69±1.39 ^a	2.38±1.12 ^b
Ecotourism brings environmental pollution to this locale	3.20±1.31 ^{ab}	3.49±1.18 ^a	2.97±1.49 ^b	3.37±1.22 ^a
Quality of the environment in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism development	3.24±1.43 ^a	3.00±1.31 ^{ab}	1.65±0.85 ^c	2.73±1.19 ^b
Host community environments must be protected for present and future generations	2.21±1.13 ^a	2.19±1.01 ^a	1.69±0.73 ^b	1.86±0.67 ^b
Ecotourism development in OONP should strengthen efforts for environmental conservation	1.80±0.77 ^b	2.09±0.81 ^a	1.63±0.59 ^b	1.83±0.74 ^b
Ecotourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environments	1.82±0.78 ^{ab}	1.94±0.87 ^a	1.82±0.76 ^{ab}	1.68±0.62 ^b
Ecotourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in ecotourism	2.05±0.87 ^a	1.86±0.72 ^a	1.60±0.68 ^b	1.83±0.79 ^a
OONP ecosystems should be properly preserved	1.62±0.67	1.80±0.68	1.65±0.76	1.83±0.68
Inhabitants of OONP should be cautioned against indiscriminate encroachment of ecotourist sites	2.32±1.19 ^c	2.69±1.33 ^b	3.32±1.29 ^a	2.38±1.21 ^{bc}
Ecotourism development should respect the scale, nature and character of OONP local communities	1.86±0.76 ^{ab}	2.05±0.76 ^a	1.69±0.75 ^c	1.88±0.78 ^{ab}
Local communities in OONP should be fully involved in the planning and development of ecotourism	2.0±0.95 ^b	2.38±1.05 ^a	1.73±0.66 ^c	1.77±0.77 ^c
Ecotourism development decisions must be made by all interested persons in the host communities regardless of a person's background	2.23±1.10 ^b	2.75±1.10 ^a	1.85±0.94 ^c	1.98±1.00 ^{bc}
Ecotourism development in OONP needs well-coordinated planning	1.88±0.96 ^{ab}	2.06±0.86 ^a	1.69±0.79 ^c	1.89±0.83 ^{ab}
When planning for ecotourism, planners should not be shortsighted	2.32±1.20 ^a	2.21±1.01 ^a	1.81±0.92 ^b	1.62±0.64 ^b
Ecotourism development plans should be continuously improved	1.85±0.65 ^{ab}	2.08±0.93 ^a	2.01±1.03 ^{ab}	1.81±0.68 ^b
Ecotourism should be developed and managed to meet	1.75±0.76	1.74±0.70	1.78±0.92	1.77±0.74

the needs of the present and the future generations				
Ecotourism-based operators in OONP should ensure good quality tourism experiences for visitors	1.78±0.59	1.84±0.82	1.79±0.85	1.84±0.76
It is the responsibility of ecotourism businesses in OONP to meet visitors' needs	1.82±0.56	1.76±0.73	1.84±0.87	1.77±0.73
There should be effective collaborative networking among ecotourism stakeholders for marketing OONP	1.89±0.71 ^{ab}	2.09±0.97 ^a	1.66±0.77 ^c	1.68±0.60 ^{bc}
Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological "appeal" for visitors	2.04±0.94 ^a	2.03±0.84 ^a	1.71±0.84 ^b	1.79±0.71 ^{ab}
The government should provide adequate funds for local people to establish ecotourism businesses in OONP	1.86±0.81 ^b	2.64±1.09 ^a	1.74±0.70 ^b	1.78±0.75 ^b
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should hire at least one-half of their employees from the local community	1.97±0.93 ^b	2.44±1.09 ^a	1.92±0.99 ^b	1.73±0.68 ^b
Communities' residents in OONP should receive a fair share of benefits from ecotourism	2.09±1.09 ^{ab}	2.36±0.98 ^a	1.89±1.02 ^{bc}	1.76±0.76 ^c
Communities' residents should be given more opportunities to invest in ecotourism development in OONP	2.05±1.04 ^b	2.39±1.01 ^a	1.84±0.94 ^{bc}	1.64±0.69 ^c
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to community improvement funds	1.82±0.66 ^b	2.08±0.91 ^a	1.64±0.69 ^b	1.77±0.70 ^b
Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism	1.72±0.59	1.89±0.78	1.72±0.72	1.88±0.68

Row Means with different superscript indicates significant difference at 0.05 level (p<0.05)

APPENDIX VI

Relationship between stakeholders' knowledge (specific) on ecotourism in OONP

Variables	Resident	Park staff	Ecotourist	Entrepreneur
Ecotourism is different from mass tourism	1.06±0.24	1.12±0.32	1.13±0.33	1.10±0.31
Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts	1.26±0.44 ^a	1.08±0.28 ^c	1.13±0.34 ^{bc}	1.23±0.42 ^{ab}
Ecotourism increases environmental awareness	1.25±0.44 ^{ab}	1.19±0.39 ^b	1.34±0.47 ^a	1.22±0.42 ^{ab}
Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations	1.45±0.50 ^a	1.13±0.33 ^b	1.24±0.43 ^b	1.18±0.38 ^b
Ecotourism's success is dependent on local communities' supports	1.33±0.47 ^{ab}	1.23±0.42 ^b	1.39±0.49 ^a	1.21±0.41 ^b
Ecotourism promotes conservation and development	1.34±0.48 ^b	1.37±0.48 ^b	1.32±0.47 ^b	1.53±0.50 ^a
Ecotourism will be sustained if the destination has attractions capable of guaranteeing financial viability	1.40±0.49	1.29±0.46	1.35±0.48	1.30±0.46
Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation	1.44±0.50 ^a	1.21±0.41 ^b	1.41±0.50 ^a	1.38±0.49 ^a
Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights	1.26±0.44 ^{ab}	1.17±0.38 ^{bc}	1.14±0.34 ^c	1.30±0.46 ^a
Meaningful interpretation of the resource-base (natural and cultural heritage) enhances ecotourism experience	1.44±0.50 ^a	1.33±0.47 ^a	1.32±0.47 ^a	1.11±0.32 ^b
Ecotourism will develop if it is sustainable as a business enterprise	1.32±0.47 ^a	1.32±0.47 ^a	1.17±0.38 ^b	1.36±0.48 ^a
Ecotourism development depends upon financial profit and high levels of tourist satisfaction	1.38±0.49 ^a	1.26±0.44 ^{ab}	1.35±0.48 ^{ab}	1.22±0.41 ^b
Natural resources are finite or exhaustible	1.43±0.50 ^{ab}	1.40±0.49 ^{ab}	1.29±0.46 ^b	1.48±0.40 ^a
The natural environment and resources are under serious threat	1.59±0.49 ^a	1.43±0.50 ^{bc}	1.38±0.49 ^c	1.55±0.50 ^{ab}
The well-being of human society depends on the well-being of natural ecosystems	1.52±0.50 ^a	1.37±0.48 ^b	1.34±0.47 ^b	1.44±0.50 ^{ab}
Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation	1.32±0.47	1.33±0.47	1.37±0.48	1.40±0.49
Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals	1.33±0.47 ^{ab}	1.26±0.44 ^b	1.29±0.45 ^{ab}	1.40±0.49 ^a
Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide	1.43±0.50 ^b	1.22±0.42 ^c	1.19±0.39 ^c	1.62±0.49 ^a
Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources	1.49±0.41 ^a	1.21±0.41 ^b	1.49±0.50 ^a	1.47±0.50 ^a

Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations	1.45±0.50 ^a	1.24±0.42 ^b	1.27±0.45 ^b	1.28±0.45 ^b
Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches	1.25±0.45	1.26±0.44	1.21±0.41	1.24±0.43
Discharging untreated waste materials into the environment has effect on the ecosystem	1.38±0.49 ^b	1.35±0.48 ^b	1.29±0.45 ^b	1.66±0.47 ^a
Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation	1.22±0.44	1.27±0.44	1.21±0.41	1.19±0.40
A Park is a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals	1.30±0.46 ^a	1.31±0.46 ^a	1.15±0.36 ^b	1.14±0.34 ^b
The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity	1.22±0.48	1.29±0.46	1.22±0.41	1.30±0.46
Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment	1.35±0.48 ^a	1.26±0.44 ^{ab}	1.15±0.36 ^b	1.18±0.39 ^b

Row Means with different superscript indicates significant difference at $p < 0.05$

APPENDIX VII

Table 4.44: Relationship between barriers encountered and stakeholders' perceptions of ecotourism in OONP

Variables	Model 1 (Resident)	Model 2 (Park staff)	Model 3 (Ecotourist) Odd Ratio (CI)	Model 4 (Entrepreneur)	Model 5 (All Stakeholders)
Poor infrastructures (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	1.23(0.10-15.71)	0.01*(0.0-0.39)	2.27(0.73-6.98)	0.06*(0.01-0.86)	0.81(0.45-1.45)
Not a constraint	5.76(0.43-76.43)	0.02*(0.0-0.73)	0.81(0.24-2.68)	0.08*(0.01-0.79)	0.62(0.34-1.13)
Weak institutional support (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	3.33(0.07-163.17)	4.49(0.29-69.16)	6.16*(2.24-16.95)	0.36(0.04-3.12)	1.16(0.64-2.09)
Not a constraint	8.23(0.19-367.52)	0.73(0.11-4.86)	3.72*(1.27-10.84)	2.29(0.37-14.29)	1.26(0.71-2.24)
Insecurity (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	0.05*(0.00-0.60)	2.66(0.17-42.36)	1.53(0.29-8.04)	1.25(0.22-7.19)	3.92*(2.0-7.68)
Not a constraint	0.02*(0.00-0.24)	3.21(0.26-39.43)	1.0(0.20-5.01)	3.97(0.61-25.87)	2.36*(1.25-4.46)
Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	1.0.(0.24-4.22)	1.48(0.22-10.16)	0.90(0.30-2.68)	0.43(0.03-3.56)	1.12(0.66-1.91)
Not a constraint	0.39(0.09-1.45)	14.57(1.41-151.18)	1.08(0.32-3.63)	0.38(0.03-4.79)	1.58(0.91-2.75)
Lack of community participation (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	0.15*(0.05-0.51)	269.5*(4.48-16217.86)	0.83(0.15-4.55)	0.21(0.02-2.49)	0.55*(0.32-0.95)
Not a constraint	0.18*(0.05-0.54)	77.61(2.54-2375.15)	0.40(1.07-2.37)	0.24(0.02-3.31)	0.64(0.37-1.12)
Inadequate funding (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	0.67(0.18-2.54)	0.07*(0.0-0.97)	1.24(0.42-3.67)	3.12(0.32-30.76)	0.48*(0.29-0.81)
Not a constraint	0.77(0.24-2.51)	1.46(0.24-8.80)	1.37(0.42-4.49)	80.74*(3.45- 1892.01)	0.76(0.46-1.28)
Poor service delivery (SC as indicator)					
Mild constraints	0.64(0.16-2.61)	5.01*(0.70-35.77)	0.29(0.08-1.03)	23.51*(1.26- 439.63)	1.09(0.65-1.80)
Not a constraint	1.34(0.43-4.21)	0.10*(0.02-0.63)	0.23*(0.07-0.78)	6.49(0.42- 101.29)	2.01*(1.30-3.10)

* Significant at p<0.05

SC- Serious constraint

APPENDIX VIII

Relationship between stakeholders' knowledge and perception of ecotourism in OONP

Variables	Model 6 (Resident)	Model 7 (Park staff)	Model 8 (Ecotourist)	Model 9 (Entrepreneur)	Model 10 (All Stakeholders)
	OR(CI)				
Ecotourism is different from mass tourism (True as indicator)					
False	0.78(0.24-2.51)	0.1(0.0-2.25)	1.04(0.28-3.99)	1.73(0.17-17.93)	0.54*(0.32-0.93)
Ecotourism is large scale in nature (True as indicator)					
False	1.32(0.48-3.65)	0.8(0.02-29.57)	1.54(0.71-3.34)	0.31(0.03-3.45)	0.81(0.52-1.26)
Ecotourism increases environmental awareness (True as indicator)					
False	1.77(0.68-4.63)	1.2(0.14-10.12)	1.87(0.85-4.10)	1.01(0.26-3.93)	0.85(0.59-1.22)
Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations (True as indicator)					
False	0.68(0.25-1.86)	0.14(0.0-5.99)	1.28(0.60-2.73)	0.28(0.04-1.79)	1.45(0.97-2.16)
Ecotourism's success is dependent on local communities' supports (True as indicator)					
False	1.22(0.49-3.05)	0.71(0.09-5.97)	0.79(0.36-1.73)	2.26(0.25-20.27)	1.64*(1.11-2.41)
Ecotourism promotes conservation and development (True as indicator)					
False	1.69(0.69-4.15)	5.19(0.25-108.02)	1.81(0.82-3.97)	0.02*(0.0-0.28)	0.63(0.43-0.92)
Ecotourism will be sustained if the destination has attractions capable of guaranteeing financial viability (True as indicator)					

False	2.16(0.93-5.02)	18.67*(1.91-182.60)	0.57(0.24-1.37)	2.23(0.38-13.18)	2.04(1.40-2.99)
Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation (True as indicator)					
False	0.95(0.37-2.43)	0.08(0.0-3.79)	0.0(0.0)	19.77*(2.16-180.83)	0.0(0.0)
Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights (True as indicator)					
False	1.62(0.61-4.27)	687.49*(3.68-128319.9)	1.81(0.79-4.13)	0.36(0.02-6.25)	1.02(0.67-1.55)
Meaningful interpretation of the resource-base (natural and cultural heritage) enhances ecotourism experience (True as indicator)					
False	0.75(0.29-1.92)	20.99(0.61-717.22)	1.24(0.57-2.70)	0.15*(0.02-0.99)	1.22(0.81-1.82)
Ecotourism will develop if it is sustainable as a business enterprise (True as indicator)					
False	1.2(0.51-2.81)	0.08(0.0-2.89)	0.69(0.30-1.59)	0.98(0.13-7.09)	1.22(0.82-1.81)
Ecotourism development depends upon financial profit and high levels of tourist satisfaction (True as indicator)					
False	2.02(0.81-5.0)	31.91(0.82-1242.39)	0.92(0.43-1.99)	0.41(0.05-3.13)	1.66*(1.11-2.48)
Natural resources are finite or exhaustible (True as indicator)					
False	0.42*(0.19-0.92)	0.01*(0.0-0.46)	1.32(0.61-2.87)	2.38(0.05-11.43)	0.72(0.50-1.04)
The natural environment and resources are under serious threat (True as indicator)					

False	0.89(0.39-2.04)	0.62(0.02-19.45)	1.35(0.63-2.91)	3.63(0.80-16.53)	1.70*(1.19-2.44)
The well-being of human society depends on the well-being of natural ecosystems(True as indicator)					
False	1.04(0.45-2.40)	0.03*(0.0-0.52)	0.92(0.40-2.11)	1.02(0.21-4.96)	1.01(0.70-1.46)
Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation (True as indicator)					
False	0.96(0.40—2.32)	37.51*(0.97-1438.07)	0.87(0.39-1.93)	1.15(0.25-5.23)	1.31(0.92-1.86)
Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals (True as indicator)					
False	4.11*(1.90-8.90)	0.37(0.03-4.65)	0.92(0.38-2.22)	0.17*(0.03-0.81)	1.59(1.09-2.33)
Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide (True as indicator)					
False	0.58(0.26-1.31)	0.31(0.02-5.82)	0.52(0.22-1.23)	0.99(0.21-4.56)	0.88(0.61-1.27)
Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources (True as indicator)					
False	1.29(0.57-2.95)	0.62(0.08-4.68)	1.19(0.53-2.65)	1.53(0.39-6.03)	1.26(0.90-1.77)
Ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations (True as indicator)					

False	1.14(0.48-2.72)	0.59(0.12-2.93)	1.63(0.73-3.65)	2.22(0.38-12.92)	1.10(0.75-1.61)
Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches (True as indicator)					
False	1.08(0.46-2.54)	0.2(0.03-1.56)	2.18(0.98-4.86)	0.34(0.05-2.32)	0.85(0.57-1.25)
Discharging untreated waste materials into the environment has effect on the ecosystem (True as indicator)					
False	1.32(0.59-2.96)	10.17(0.90-114.67)	1.63(0.67-3.94)	2.29(0.38-13.76)	0.58*(0.40-0.85)
Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation (True as indicator)					
False	2.08(0.79-5.50)	0.16(0.02-1.59)	2.677*(1.25-5.67)	0.55(0.12-2.61)	0.93(0.63-1.37)
A Park is a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals (True as indicator)					
False	1.0(0.35-2.82)	0.52(0.02-14.81)	3.60*(1.77-7.32)	2.73(0.27-27.30)	0.84(0.56-1.27)
The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity (True as indicator)					
False	2.14(0.92-4.97)	0.23(0.01-7.98)	0.0(0.0)	0.81(0.12-5.76)	0.0(0.0)
Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment (True as indicator)					
False	2.02(0.82-4.98)	0.53(0.02-12.71)	2.23*(1.06-4.71)	0.76(0.13-4.40)	0.90(0.60-1.35)

* Significant at $p < 0.05$ SC- Serious constraint

APPENDIX IX

QUESTIONNAIRE (RESIDENT)

STAKEHOLDERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN AND AROUND OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA

I am a postgraduate student of the University of Ibadan presently conducting a study on **Stakeholders' Knowledge and Perception of Ecotourism Development in and around Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria**. I would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to fill out this questionnaire. You do not have to write your name and identify yourself, so your responses will be anonymous, confidential and utilized for the purposes of this study only.

Community _____

Range _____

Section A: Socio-demographic characteristics

1. Age _____ years
2. Gender: Male (), Female ()
3. Marital status: Single (), Married (), Divorced (), Widow ()
4. Years of formal education _____
5. Religion: Christianity (), Islam (), Traditional (), Others (please specify) _____
6. Ethnicity: Yoruba (), Igbo (), Hausa (), Others (please specify) _____
7. Primary occupation: Civil servant (), Farmer (), Hunter (), Fisherfolk (), Logger (), Herdsman (), Charcoal/firewood trader (), Miner ()
8. Secondary occupation: None (), Farmer (), Hunter (), Fisherfolk (), Logger (), Herdsman (), Charcoal/firewood trader (), Miner (), Others (please specify) _____
9. Income per period: ₦ _____; Period: Daily (), Weekly (), Monthly (), Annually ()

Section B: Knowledge of ecotourism.

10. Please, kindly respond to the following statements as much as you know

Statements	True	False
Ecotourism is different from mass tourism		
Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts		
Ecotourism increases environmental awareness		
Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations		
Ecotourism's success is dependent on local communities' supports		
Ecotourism promotes conservation and development		
Ecotourism will be sustained if the destination has attractions capable of guaranteeing financial viability		
Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation		
Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights		
Meaningful interpretation of the resource-base (natural and cultural heritage) enhances ecotourism experience		
Ecotourism will develop if it is sustainable as a business enterprise		
Ecotourism development depends upon financial profit and high levels of tourist satisfaction		
Natural resources are finite or exhaustible		
The natural environment and resources are under serious threat		
The well-being of human society depends on the well-being of natural ecosystems		
Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation		
Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals		
Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide		
Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources		
Sustainable ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations		
Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.		

Discharging untreated waste materials into the environment has effect on the ecosystem		
Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation		
A Park is a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals		
The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity		
Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment		

Section C: Perception of ecotourism

11. Please, kindly react to the following statements using the response options

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Ecotourism increases the cost of living in my community					
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in my community.					
Ecotourism contributes to incomes and standards of living in my community					
Local business does not benefit from ecotourism in my community					
Ecotourism unfairly increases property prices in my community					
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities					
Ecotourism is good for the economy of my community					
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP					
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products					
Ecotourism benefits other industries in my community					
Ecotourism development is a threat to residents' means of livelihood in my community					
Ecotourism is a strong economic contributor to my community					
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy					
Government should partner harmoniously with the private sector to sustainably develop OONP's ecotourism potential					
Ecotourism increases traffic accidents in my community					
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in my community					
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in my community					
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities					
Ecotourism improves quality of life in my community					
Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in my community					
Quality of life in my community has deteriorated because of ecotourism.					
Ecotourists should be properly educated on responsible behaviour in OONP					
Host communities around OONP are overcrowded because of ecotourism development.					
Roads and other local services in my community are well maintained because of ecotourism,					
Ecotourism limits the use of public areas as well as other local services by the residents in my community					
Community recreational resources are overused by ecotourists.					

Host communities in this area are the principal actors in project initiative and management					
Ecotourism activity in my community is growing too fast					
There is a need for more environmental protection, in general in Nigeria					
Ecotourism helps in preserving natural environments and improving the appearance of my community					
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on my community					
Ecotourism brings environmental pollution to my community					
The quality of the environment in my community has deteriorated because of ecotourism development					
Host community environments must be protected for present and future generations					
The diversity of nature near my community must be valued and protected					
Ecotourism development near my community should strengthen efforts for environmental conservation					
Ecotourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environments					
Proper ecotourism development requires that natural habitats be protected at all times					
Ecotourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in ecotourism					
Ecotourism enhances environmental knowledge					
OONP ecosystems should be properly preserved					
OONP stakeholders must actively support local conservation of environmental resources					
There should be a community-based group responsible for natural resources conservation					
Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of ecotourism development					
Ecotourism must improve the environment for future generations					
Inhabitants of OONP should be cautioned against indiscriminate encroachment of tourist sites					
Ecotourism businesses that serve ecotourists litter the environment					
Ecotourism damages the natural environment and landscape					
Ecotourism destroys local ecosystems					
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment.					
Waste generated from ecotourism in OONP must be recycled					
Ecotourism development should respect the scale, nature and character of OONP local communities					
Local communities in OONP should be involved in the planning and development of ecotourism					
Ecotourism development decisions must be made by all interested persons in the host communities regardless of a person's background					
Participation in ecotourism decision-making by everyone in the community, is a must for successful ecotourism development					
Sometimes, it is acceptable to exclude a community's residents from ecotourism development decisions					

Ecotourism development in OONP needs well-coordinated planning					
When planning for ecotourism, planners should not be shortsighted					
Residents must be encouraged to assume leadership roles in ecotourism planning committees					
Successful management of ecotourism requires advanced planning					
We need to take a long-term view when planning for ecotourism development					
Ecotourism development plans should be continuously improved					
Ecotourism should be developed and managed to meet the needs of the present and the future generations					
Ecotourism-based operators in OONP should ensure good quality tourism experiences for visitors					
It is the responsibility of ecotourism businesses in OONP to meet visitors' needs					
Ecotourism businesses in OONP should monitor visitor's satisfaction					
There should be effective collaborative networking among ecotourism stakeholders for marketing OONP					
Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological "appeal" for visitors					
The government should provide adequate funds for local people to establish ecotourism businesses in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should hire at least one-half of their employees from the local community					
Communities' residents in OONP should receive a fair share of benefits from ecotourism					
Communities' residents should be given more opportunities to invest in ecotourism development in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from the host communities					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to community improvement funds					
Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to the operation and maintenance of OONP					

Section D: Effectiveness of park's management strategies

12. Please, tick as appropriate, the effectiveness of OONP's management strategies in supporting environmental protection and ecotourists' satisfaction.

Statements	Good	Fair	Poor
Effective communication with ecotour operators, restaurant and accommodation providers.			
Capacity building and promotion of good practices			
Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge			
Annual updates on species, habitats, tourists influx, etc			
Enforcement of rules and regulations			
Community inclusion strategy			
Management of the level of congestion in the park			
Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues			

Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development			
Daily patrolling of park by game guards			
Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise			
Monitoring of ecotourists' activities			
Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists			
Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities			
Development of an inventory and data-base of existing and potential ecotourism products and services			
Provision of accessible routes to the park			

Section E: Barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

13. Please, kindly indicate the severity of the constraints limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Constraints	Serious constraints	Mild constraints	Not a constraints
Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.			
Inadequate technical knowledge			
Inadequate information about the destination			
Weak institutional support			
Insecurity			
Poor healthcare			
Entrance fee/permit			
Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria			
Lack of community participation			
Inadequate finance/funding			
Language problem			
Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc.			
Mention others			

Thank you

**APPENDIX X
QUESTIONNAIRE (PARK STAFF)**

**STAKEHOLDERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN
AND AROUND OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA**

I am a postgraduate student of the University of Ibadan presently conducting a study on **Stakeholders' Knowledge and Perception of Ecotourism Development in and around Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria**. I would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to fill out this questionnaire. You do not have to write your name and identify yourself, so your responses will be anonymous, confidential and utilized for the purposes of this study only.

Range _____

Section A: Staff characteristics

1. Age _____
2. Gender: (a) Male () (b) Female ()
3. Cadre: (a) Junior () (b) Senior ()
4. Years of experience: _____

Section B: Knowledge on ecotourism.

4. Please, kindly respond to the following statements as much as you know

Statements	True	False
Ecotourism is different from mass tourism		
Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts		
Ecotourism increases environmental awareness		
Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations		
Ecotourism's success is dependent on local communities' supports		
Ecotourism promotes conservation and development		
Ecotourism will be sustained if the destination has attractions capable of guaranteeing financial viability		
Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation		
Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights		
Meaningful interpretation of the resource-base (natural and cultural heritage) enhances ecotourism experience		
Ecotourism will develop if it is sustainable as a business enterprise		
Ecotourism development depends upon financial profit and high levels of tourist satisfaction		
Natural resources are finite or exhaustible		
The natural environment and resources are under serious threat		
The well-being of human society depends on the well-being of natural ecosystems		
Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation		
Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals		
Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide		
Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources		
Sustainable ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations		
Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.		
Discharging untreated waste materials into the environment has effect on the ecosystem		
Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation		
A Park is a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals		

The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity		
Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment		

Section C: Perception about ecotourism

5. Please, kindly react to the following statements using the response options

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Ecotourism increases the cost of living in this locale					
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale.					
Ecotourism contributes to incomes and standards of living in this locale					
Local business does not benefit from ecotourism in this locale					
Ecotourism unfairly increases property prices in this locale					
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities					
Ecotourism is good for the economy of this locale					
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP					
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products					
Ecotourism benefits other industries in this locale					
Ecotourism development is a threat to residents' means of livelihood in this locale					
Ecotourism is a strong economic contributor to this locale					
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy					
The government should partner harmoniously with the private sector to sustainably develop OONP's ecotourism potential					
Ecotourism increases traffic accidents in this locale					
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale					
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale					
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities					
Ecotourism improves quality of life in this area					
Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in this locale					
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism.					
Ecotourists should be properly educated on responsible behaviour in OONP					
Host communities around OONP are overcrowded because of ecotourism development.					
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism,					
Ecotourism limits the use of public areas as well as other local services by the residents in this locale					
Community recreational resources are overused by ecotourists.					
Host communities in this locale are not the principal actors in project initiative and management					
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast					
There is a need for more environmental protection, in general in Nigeria					
Ecotourism helps in preserving natural environments and					

improving the appearance of this locale					
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale					
Ecotourism brings environmental pollution to this locale					
Quality of the environment in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism development					
Host community environments must be protected for present and future generations					
Diversity of nature near this locale must be valued and protected					
Ecotourism development in OONP should strengthen efforts for environmental conservation					
Ecotourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environments					
Proper ecotourism development requires that natural habitats be protected at all times					
Ecotourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in ecotourism					
Ecotourism enhances environmental knowledge					
OONP ecosystems should be properly preserved					
OONP stakeholders must actively support local conservation of environmental resources					
There should be a community-based group responsible for natural resources conservation					
Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of ecotourism development					
Ecotourism must improve the environment for future generations					
Inhabitants of OONP should be cautioned against indiscriminate encroachment of ecotourist sites					
Ecotourism businesses that serve ecotourists litter the environment					
Ecotourism damages the natural environment and landscape					
Ecotourism destroys local ecosystems					
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment.					
Waste generated from ecotourism in OONP must be recycled					
Ecotourism development should respect the scale, nature and character of OONP local communities					
Local communities in OONP should be fully involved in the planning and development of ecotourism					
Ecotourism development decisions must be made by all interested persons in the host communities regardless of a person's background					
Full participation in ecotourism decision-making by everyone in the community, is a must for successful ecotourism development					
Sometimes, it is acceptable to exclude a community's residents from ecotourism development decisions					
Ecotourism development in OONP needs well-coordinated planning					
When planning for ecotourism, planners should not be shortsighted					
Residents must be encouraged to assume leadership roles in ecotourism planning committees					

Successful management of ecotourism requires advanced planning					
We need to take a long-term view when planning for ecotourism development					
Ecotourism development plans should be continuously improved					
Ecotourism should be developed and managed to meet the needs of the present and the future generations					
Ecotourism-based operators in OONP should ensure good quality tourism experiences for visitors					
It is the responsibility of ecotourism businesses in OONP to meet visitors' needs					
Ecotourism businesses in OONP should monitor visitor's satisfaction					
There should be effective collaborative networking among ecotourism stakeholders for marketing OONP					
Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological "appeal" for visitors					
The government should provide adequate funds for local people to establish ecotourism businesses in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should hire at least one-half of their employees from the local community					
Communities' residents in OONP should receive a fair share of benefits from ecotourism					
Communities' residents should be given more opportunities to invest in ecotourism development in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from the host communities					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to community improvement funds					
Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to the operation and maintenance of OONP					

Section D: Effectiveness of park's management strategies

6. Please, tick as appropriate, the effectiveness of OONP's management strategies in supporting environmental protection and ecotourists' satisfaction.

Statements	Good	Fair	Poor
Effective communication with ecotour operators, restaurant and accommodation providers.			
Capacity building and promotion of good practices			
Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge			
Annual updates on species, habitats, tourists influx, etc			
Enforcement of rules and regulations			
Community inclusion strategy			
Management of the level of congestion in the park			
Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues			
Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development			
Daily patrolling of park by game guards			
Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise			
Monitoring of ecotourists' activities			

Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists			
Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities			
Development of an inventory and data-base of existing and potential ecotourism products and services			
Provision of accessible routes to the park			

Section E: Barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

7. Please, kindly indicate the severity of the constraints limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Constraints	Serious constraints	Mild constraints	Not constraints	a
Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.				
Inadequate technical knowledge				
Inadequate information about the destination				
Weak institutional support				
Insecurity				
Poor healthcare				
Entrance fee/permit				
Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria				
Lack of community participation				
Inadequate finance/funding				
Language problem				
Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc.				
Mention others				

Section F: Documentation of ecotourism resources in OONP

8. Please, tick from the listed natural resources the ones that are present in the range where you work.

Animals	Plants
<i>Hippotragus equinus</i> (Roan antelope)	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> (Igi-igba)
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i> (Western hartebeest)	<i>Afzelia africana</i> (Igi-apa)
<i>Kobus kob</i> (Kob)	<i>Lophira leacelota</i> (Ponhon)
<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> (Bush buck)	<i>Parinari curatellaefolia</i> (Idofin)
<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i> (Warthog)	<i>Nauclea latifolia</i> (Egbesi)
<i>Papio anubis</i> (Baboons)	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> (Oganwo)
<i>Erythrocebus patas</i> (Patas monkey)	<i>Piliostigma thoningii</i> (Igi-abafe)
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> (Grimm's duiker)	<i>Pseudocedela kotschiyi</i> (Emigbegi)
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> (Tantalus)	<i>Vitellaria paradoxum</i> (Igi-emi)
<i>Ourebia ourebi</i> (Oribi)	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Booni)
<i>Cephalophus rufilatus</i> (Red Flakked duiker)	<i>Terminalia macroptera</i> (Idi)
<i>Kobus defassa</i> (Water buck)	<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> (Igi-ayin)
<i>Procavia capensis</i> (Rock hyrax)	<i>Azardirachta indica</i> (Dongoyaro)
<i>Atelerix albiventris</i> (Hedge hog)	<i>Anthocleista liebrechtsiana</i> (Sapo)
<i>Herpestes sengoiensis</i> (Slender mongoose)	<i>Blighia sapida</i> (Igi-ishin)
<i>Cellophalopus maxwelli</i> (Maxwell's duiker)	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> (Abo)
<i>Orycteropus afer</i> (Aardvark)	<i>Funtumia micrantha</i> (Ore)
<i>Lycan pictus</i> (Hunting dog)	<i>Ficus spp</i> (Opoto)
<i>Syncerus caffer</i> (African buffalo)	<i>Gardenia aqualla</i> (Oruwo-abo)
<i>Viverra civetta</i> (African civet cat)	<i>Combretum molee</i> (Okuku)
<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i> (Red river hog)	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> (Isa)
<i>Oryctecropus afer</i> (Pangolin)	<i>Daniellia olliveri</i> (Igi-iya)
<i>Redunca redunca</i> (Bohor reedbuck)	<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> (Ira)
<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> (Common africanus)	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> (Igi-ose)

<i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i> (Bush pig)		<i>Entada africana</i> (Igbanso)	
<i>Atilax paludinosus</i> (Marsh mongoose)		<i>Detarium macrocarpum</i> (Igi-ogbogbo)	
<i>Canis mesomelas</i> (Black backed jackal)		<i>Borassus aethiopicum</i> (Agbon)	
<i>Caracal caracal</i> (Caracal)		<i>Burkea africana</i> (Asapa)	
<i>Leptailurus serval</i> (Serval)		<i>Carica papaya</i> (Ibepe)	
<i>Genetta tigrina</i> (Bush genet)		<i>Mangifera indica</i> (Mangoro)	
<i>Mungos gambianus</i> (Gambian mongroose)		<i>Funtumia micrantha</i> (Ire)	
<i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)		<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Agbon)	
<i>Panthera pardus</i> (Leopard)		<i>Cussonia barteri</i> (Sigo)	
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> (Green monkey)		<i>Combretum nigricans</i> (Igi-aro)	
<i>Cercopithecus vellerosus</i> (Black and white colobus monkey)		<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> (Akoko)	
<i>Galago senegalensis</i> (Bush babies)		<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Igi-melina)	
<i>Manis tricuspis</i> (Tree pangolin)		<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Sepolohun)	
<i>Manis tetradactyla</i> (Long tailed pangolis)		<i>Grewia mollis</i> (Ora-igbo)	
<i>Cenyle rudis</i> (Pied kingfisher)		<i>Isobertia doka</i> (Apababo)	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Grey heron)		<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Pandoro)	

9. Please, list the cultural resources that are present in the range where you work.

Thank you.

APPENDIX XI
QUESTIONNAIRE (ECOTOURIST)

STAKEHOLDERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN AND AROUND OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA

I am a postgraduate student of the University of Ibadan presently conducting a study on **Stakeholders' Knowledge and Perception of Ecotourism Development in and around Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria**. I would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to fill out this questionnaire. You do not have to write your name and identify yourself, so your responses will be anonymous, confidential and utilized for the purposes of this study only.

Range _____

Section A: Socio-demographic characteristics

1. Age _____ years
2. Gender: Male (), Female ()
3. Marital status: Single (), Married (), Divorced (), Widow ()
4. Years of formal education: _____
5. Religion: Christianity (), Islam (), Traditional (), Others (specify) _____
6. Nationality: _____
7. Occupation: Civil servant (), Business (), Student (), Researcher ()
8. Income per period: ₦ _____; Period: Daily (), Weekly (), Monthly (), Annually ()
9. Years of tourism experience: _____
10. Number of visit(s) to OONP: : _____

Section B: Knowledge on ecotourism.

11. Please, kindly respond to the following statements as much as you know

Statements	True	False
Ecotourism is different from mass tourism		
Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts		
Ecotourism increases environmental awareness		
Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations		
Ecotourism's success is dependent on local communities' supports		
Ecotourism promotes conservation and development		
Ecotourism will be sustained if the destination has attractions capable of guaranteeing financial viability		
Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation		
Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights		
Meaningful interpretation of the resource-base (natural and cultural heritage) enhances ecotourism experience		
Ecotourism will develop if it is sustainable as a business enterprise		
Ecotourism development depends upon financial profit and high levels of tourist satisfaction		
Natural resources are finite or exhaustible		
The natural environment and resources are under serious threat		
The well-being of human society depends on the well-being of natural ecosystems		
Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation		
Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals		
Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide		
Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources		
Sustainable ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations		
Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.		
Discharging untreated waste materials into the environment has effect on the ecosystem		
Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation		
A Park is a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals		

The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity		
Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment		

Section C: Perception about ecotourism

12. Please, kindly react to the following statements using the response options

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Ecotourism increases the cost of living in this locale					
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale.					
Ecotourism contributes to incomes and standards of living in this locale					
Local business does not benefit from ecotourism in this locale					
Ecotourism unfairly increases property prices in this locale					
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities					
Ecotourism is good for the economy of this locale					
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP					
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products					
Ecotourism benefits other industries in this locale					
Ecotourism development is a threat to residents' means of livelihood in this locale					
Ecotourism is a strong economic contributor to this locale					
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy					
The government should partner harmoniously with the private sector to sustainably develop OONP's ecotourism potential					
Ecotourism increases traffic accidents in this locale					
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale					
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale					
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities					
Ecotourism improves quality of life in this area					
Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in this locale					
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism.					
Ecotourists should be properly educated on responsible behaviour in OONP					
Host communities around OONP are overcrowded because of ecotourism development.					
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism,					
Ecotourism limits the use of public areas as well as other local services by the residents in this locale					
Community recreational resources are overused by ecotourists.					
Host communities in this locale are the principal actors in project initiative and management					
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast					
There is a need for more environmental protection, in general in Nigeria					
Ecotourism helps in preserving natural environments and improving the appearance of this locale					

Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale					
Ecotourism brings environmental pollution to this locale					
Quality of the environment in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism development					
Host community environments must be protected for present and future generations					
Diversity of nature near this locale must be valued and protected					
Ecotourism development in OONP should strengthen efforts for environmental conservation					
Ecotourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environments					
Proper ecotourism development requires that natural habitats be protected at all times					
Ecotourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in ecotourism					
Ecotourism enhances environmental knowledge					
OONP ecosystems should be properly preserved					
OONP stakeholders must actively support local conservation of environmental resources					
There should be a community-based group responsible for natural resources conservation					
Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of ecotourism development					
Ecotourism must improve the environment for future generations					
Inhabitants of OONP should be cautioned against indiscriminate encroachment of ecotourist sites					
Ecotourism businesses that serve ecotourists litter the environment					
Ecotourism damages the natural environment and landscape					
Ecotourism destroys local ecosystems					
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment.					
Waste generated from ecotourism in OONP must be recycled					
Ecotourism development should respect the scale, nature and character of OONP local communities					
Local communities in OONP should be fully involved in the planning and development of ecotourism					
Ecotourism development decisions must be made by all interested persons in the host communities regardless of a person's background					
Full participation in ecotourism decision-making by everyone in the community, is a must for successful ecotourism development					
Sometimes, it is acceptable to exclude a community's residents from ecotourism development decisions					
Ecotourism development in OONP needs well-coordinated planning					
When planning for ecotourism, planners should not be shortsighted					
Residents must be encouraged to assume leadership roles in ecotourism planning committees					
Successful management of ecotourism requires advanced planning					

We need to take a long-term view when planning for ecotourism development					
Ecotourism development plans should be continuously improved					
Ecotourism should be developed and managed to meet the needs of the present and the future generations					
Ecotourism-based operators in OONP should ensure good quality tourism experiences for visitors					
It is the responsibility of ecotourism businesses in OONP to meet visitors' needs					
Ecotourism businesses in OONP should monitor visitor's satisfaction					
There should be effective collaborative networking among ecotourism stakeholders for marketing OONP					
Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological "appeal" for visitors					
The government should provide adequate funds for local people to establish ecotourism businesses in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should hire at least one-half of their employees from the local community					
Communities' residents in OONP should receive a fair share of benefits from ecotourism					
Communities' residents should be given more opportunities to invest in ecotourism development in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from the host communities					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to community improvement funds					
Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to the operation and maintenance of OONP					

Section D: Effectiveness of park's management strategies

13. Please, tick as appropriate, the effectiveness of OONP's management strategies in supporting environmental protection and ecotourists' satisfaction.

Statements	Good	Fair	Poor
Effective communication with ecotour operators, restaurant and accommodation providers.			
Capacity building and promotion of good practices			
Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge			
Annual updates on species, habitats, tourists influx, etc			
Enforcement of rules and regulations of conservation measures			
Community inclusion strategy			
Management of the level of congestion in the park			
Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues			
Establishment of tourist information services regarding lawful and permitted activities			
Regular training of Park staff on ecotourism activities and development			
Daily patrolling of park by game guards			
Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise			
Monitoring of ecotourists' activities			
Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists			

Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities			
Development of an inventory and data-base of existing and potential ecotourism products and services			
Provision of accessible routes to the park			

Section E: Barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

14. Please, kindly indicate the severity of the constraints limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Constraints	Serious constraints	Mild constraints	Not constraints
Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.			
Inadequate technical knowledge			
Inadequate information about the destination			
Weak institutional support			
Insecurity			
Poor healthcare			
Entrance fee/permit			
Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria			
Lack of community participation			
Inadequate finance/funding			
Language problem			
Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc.			
Mention others			

Section F: Ecotourists' willingness to have a return visit to OONP

Please, kindly respond to the following questions as best as you can.

15. What is the main purpose of your visitation? Nature (), Culture (), Charity (), Relaxation (), Education (), Others _____

16. How much did you pay before entering the Park? ₦ _____

17. Do you think the entrance fee is inappropriate? Yes (), No ()

18. If yes, how much do you think is a fair entrance fee per day? ₦ _____

19. If no, how much do you think is a fair entrance fee per day? ₦ _____

20. What is the level of your satisfaction? Large extent (), Less extent (), Not at all ()

21. Will you be willing to visit this location again? Yes (), No ()

22. If yes, why? I enjoyed my stay at this destination (), All my expectations were met (), I would like to learn more about the local culture and traditions (), Others _____

23. If no, why? I did not enjoy my stay at this destination (), All my expectations were not met (), I don't want to learn more about the local culture and traditions (), Others _____

24. What do you think should be done to improve the effectiveness of the management of Old Oyo National Park?

Thank you.

APPENDIX XII

QUESTIONNAIRE (ECOTOURISM ENTREPRENEUR)

STAKEHOLDERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN AND AROUND OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA

I am a postgraduate student of the University of Ibadan presently conducting a study on **Stakeholders' Knowledge and Perception of Ecotourism Development in and around Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria**. I would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to fill out this questionnaire. You do not have to write your name and identify yourself, so your responses will be anonymous, confidential and utilized for the purposes of this study only.

Range _____

Section A: Business characteristics

1. Business location: _____
2. Age: _____
3. Gender: Male (), Female ()
4. Service provided: Accommodation (), Food (), Communication (), Souvenir (), Transportation (), Ecotour ()
5. Income _____

Section B: Knowledge on ecotourism.

3. Please, kindly respond to the following statements as much as you know

Statements	True	False
Ecotourism is different from mass tourism		
Ecotourism is large scale in nature with unlimited ecological and social impacts		
Ecotourism increases environmental awareness		
Ecotourism involves traveling to nature-based destinations		
Ecotourism's success is dependent on local communities' supports		
Ecotourism promotes conservation and development		
Ecotourism will be sustained if the destination has attractions capable of guaranteeing financial viability		
Ecotourism provides direct financial benefits for conservation		
Ecotourism fosters cultural empowerment and respect for human rights		
Meaningful interpretation of the resource-base (natural and cultural heritage) enhances ecotourism experience		
Ecotourism will develop if it is sustainable as a business enterprise		
Ecotourism development depends upon financial profit and high levels of tourist satisfaction		
Natural resources are finite or exhaustible		
The natural environment and resources are under serious threat		
The well-being of human society depends on the well-being of natural ecosystems		
Indigenous strategies developed by local communities for natural resources' management were for the purposes of environmental and biodiversity conservation		
Natural environments can be conserved through taboos and rituals		
Rapid decline in biological diversity is because of the fact that traditional beliefs are rapidly being eroded worldwide		
Traditional lifestyles of indigenous and local communities are vital for sustainability of natural resources		
Sustainable ecotourism is only concerned with the well-being of future generations		
Quest for environmental sustainability can be satisfied through the fusion of traditional knowledge and modern approaches.		
Discharging untreated waste materials into the environment has effect on the ecosystem		
Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental degradation		
A Park is a crucial resource that supports both plants and animals		
The practice of symbolically identifying humans with non-human objects (usually animals or plants) can be used in the protection of biodiversity		
Ecotourism development in a Park is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment		

Section C: Perception about ecotourism

4. Please, kindly react to the following statements using the response options

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Ecotourism increases the cost of living in this locale					
Ecotourism increases employment opportunities in this locale.					
Ecotourism contributes to incomes and standards of living in this locale					
Local business does not benefit from ecotourism in this locale					
Ecotourism unfairly increases property prices in this locale					
Higher percentages of revenue derived from ecotourism in local communities are ploughed back to the host communities					
Ecotourism is good for the economy of this locale					
Family-owned ecotourism businesses should be encouraged near OONP					
Ecotourism creates new markets for local products					
Ecotourism benefits other industries in this locale					
Ecotourism development is a threat to residents' means of livelihood in this locale					
Ecotourism is a strong economic contributor to this locale					
Ecotourism diversifies the local economy					
The government should partner harmoniously with the private sector to sustainably develop OONP's ecotourism potential					
Ecotourism increases traffic accidents in this locale					
Ecotourism increases crime/robbery/vandalism in this locale					
Ecotourism increases alcoholism, prostitution and sexual permissiveness in this locale					
Ecotourists in this locale disrupt the quality of life of host communities					
Ecotourism improves quality of life in this area					
Ecotourism increases the availability of recreational facilities and entertainment in this locale					
Quality of life in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism.					
Ecotourists should be properly educated on responsible behaviour in OONP					
Host communities around OONP are overcrowded because of ecotourism development.					
Roads and other local services in this locale are well maintained because of ecotourism,					
Ecotourism limits the use of public areas as well as other local services by the residents in this locale					
Community recreational resources are overused by ecotourists.					
Host communities in this locale are the principal actors in project initiative and management					
Ecotourism activity in this locale is growing too fast					
There is a need for more environmental protection, in general in Nigeria					

Ecotourism helps in preserving natural environments and improving the appearance of this locale					
Conservation of natural resources in OONP is important due to the positive effects of ecotourism on this locale					
Ecotourism brings environmental pollution to this locale					
Quality of the environment in this locale has deteriorated because of ecotourism development					
Host community environments must be protected for present and future generations					
Diversity of nature near this locale must be valued and protected					
Ecotourism development in OONP should strengthen efforts for environmental conservation					
Ecotourism needs to be developed in harmony with natural and cultural environments					
Proper ecotourism development requires that natural habitats be protected at all times					
Ecotourism development must promote positive environmental ethics among all parties that have a stake in ecotourism					
Ecotourism enhances environmental knowledge					
OONP ecosystems should be properly preserved					
OONP stakeholders must actively support local conservation of environmental resources					
There should be a community-based group responsible for natural resources conservation					
Regulatory environmental standards are needed to reduce the negative impacts of ecotourism development					
Ecotourism must improve the environment for future generations					
Inhabitants of OONP should be cautioned against indiscriminate encroachment of ecotourist sites					
Ecotourism businesses that serve ecotourists litter the environment					
Ecotourism damages the natural environment and landscape					
Ecotourism destroys local ecosystems					
Ecotourism produces long-term negative effects on the environment.					
Waste generated from ecotourism in OONP must be recycled					
Ecotourism development should respect the scale, nature and character of OONP local communities					
Local communities in OONP should be fully involved in the planning and development of ecotourism					
Ecotourism development decisions must be made by all interested persons in the host communities regardless of a person's background					
Full participation in ecotourism decision-making by everyone in the community, is a must for successful ecotourism development					
Sometimes, it is acceptable to exclude a community's residents from ecotourism development decisions					
Ecotourism development in OONP needs well-coordinated planning					
When planning for ecotourism, planners should not be shortsighted					
Residents must be encouraged to assume leadership roles in ecotourism planning committees					
Successful management of ecotourism requires advanced					

planning					
We need to take a long-term view when planning for ecotourism development					
Ecotourism development plans should be continuously improved					
Ecotourism should be developed and managed to meet the needs of the present and the future generations					
Ecotourism-based operators in OONP should ensure good quality tourism experiences for visitors					
It is the responsibility of ecotourism businesses in OONP to meet visitors' needs					
Ecotourism businesses in OONP should monitor visitor's satisfaction					
There should be effective collaborative networking among ecotourism stakeholders for marketing OONP					
Community attractiveness is a core element of ecological "appeal" for visitors					
The government should provide adequate funds for local people to establish ecotourism businesses in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should hire at least one-half of their employees from the local community					
Communities' residents in OONP should receive a fair share of benefits from ecotourism					
Communities' residents should be given more opportunities to invest in ecotourism development in OONP					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should obtain at least one-half of their goods and services from the host communities					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to community improvement funds					
Revenue generated from ecotourism in OONP should be used to maintain and further develop ecotourism					
Ecotourism entrepreneurs should contribute to the operation and maintenance of OONP					

Section D: Effectiveness of park's management strategies

5. Please, tick as appropriate, the effectiveness of OONP's management strategies in supporting environmental protection and ecotourists' satisfaction.

Statements	Good	Fair	Poor
Effective communication with ecotour operators, restaurant and accommodation providers.			
Capacity building and promotion of good practices			
Support for environmental protection and nature conservation through conservation charge			
Annual updates on species, habitats, tourists influx, etc			
Enforcement of rules and regulations			
Community inclusion strategy			
Management of the level of congestion in the park			
Provision of information in educating people on environmental issues			
Regular training of park staff on ecotourism activities and development			
Daily patrolling of park by game guards			
Community involvement in anti-poaching exercise			
Monitoring of ecotourists' activities			
Coordination and promotion of guide services for ecotourists			
Provision of socio-economic development projects and cultural heritage protection for host communities			

Development of an inventory and data-base of existing and potential ecotourism products and services			
Provision of accessible routes to the park			

Section E: Barriers limiting ecotourism development in OONP

6. Please, kindly indicate the severity of the constraints limiting ecotourism development in OONP

Constraints	Serious constraints	Mild constraints	Not constraints	a
Poor infrastructures such as electricity, road, accommodation, communication network, etc.				
Inadequate technical knowledge				
Inadequate information about the destination				
Weak institutional support				
Insecurity				
Poor healthcare				
Entrance fee/permit				
Lack of tourism culture in Nigeria				
Lack of community participation				
Inadequate finance/funding				
Language problem				
Poor service delivery such as food vending, transportation, etc.				
Mention others				

Thank you.

APPENDIX XIII
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

**STAKEHOLDERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF SUSTAINABLE ECOTOURISM
DEVELOPMENT IN AND AROUND OLD OYO NATIONAL PARK, NIGERIA**

I am a student in the University of Ibadan presently conducting a study on **Stakeholders' Knowledge and Perception of Ecotourism Development in and around Old Oyo National Park, Nigeria**. I would appreciate your cooperation in discussing the issues outlined below so that we can jointly contribute to reducing the problem anthropogenic activities in the park. I also want you to allow me to use this tape recorder so that I will be able to bring out all the important points you make which I may not be able to remember for record purposes.

I want you to know that everyone has a right to his/her own opinion, so there is no right or wrong answer. I assure you that all the statements made will not be used against you in any way.

Can we please introduce ourselves?

Questions

1. What does ecotourism mean to you?
2. When did this place become a reserved area?
3. How do you feel now about restriction on using the resources in this area?
4. Is ecotourism a threat to your means of livelihood?
5. Was there any hope for the future generations with the rate of exploitation of these resources before conservation programmes?
6. Was there any compensation when the government took over the possession of this place?
7. How were you managing the resources before conservation programmes?
8. What are the costs and benefits of ecotourism to your community?
9. How do you think ecotourism in this place can be developed and sustained?
10. How do you think the revenue derived from ecotourists' visits should be spent?
11. What are the basic needs of your community?
12. How do you feel when you see ecotourists around here?
13. What are the cultural heritages in this community that can attract ecotourists?
14. Are you always consulted for any developmental programme for your community?
15. Will you always be willing to support the government for any ecotourism project? If yes/no, why?
16. What effect has the conservation programme had on your traditional religion?
17. What should be done to reduce/minimize the impact of human activities on the park?