

**PUBLIC RECREATIONAL DESTINATION IN ADAMA CITY:
IN THE CASE OF BOLE SUB-CITY**



BY

DAGIM GENENE W/AMANUEL

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Architecture
School of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

Presented in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master's in
Urban Planning and Design

Office of Graduate Studies
Adama Science and Technology University

Mar. 2022
Adama, Ethiopia

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APPROVAL OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS

I, the advisors of the thesis entitled “**Public Recreational Destination in Adama City: In the case of bole sub-city.**” and developed by Mr. DAGIM GENENE, hereby certify that the recommendation and suggestions made by the board of examiners are appropriately incorporated into the final version of the thesis.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this MSc Thesis entitled “**Public Recreational Destination in Adama City: In the case of bole sub-city**” is my original work. That is, it has not been submitted for the award of any academic degree, diploma, or certificate in any other university. All sources of materials that are used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged through citation.

Dagim Genene

Name of the student

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RECOMMENDATION

I, the advisor of this thesis, hereby certify that I have read the revised version of the thesis entitled “**Public Recreational Destination in Adama City: In the case of bole sub-city**” prepared under my guidance by Mr. **Dagim Genene** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Science in **Urban Planning and Design**. Therefore, I recommend the submission of a revised version of the thesis to the department following the applicable procedures.

Dr.Yared Girma

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To: Architecture Department

Subject: Thesis Submission

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Therefore, I recommend that the student has fulfilled the requirements and hence hereby he can submit the thesis to the department.

Name of Major Advisor

Signature

Date

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ACRONYMS

ASTU	Adama Science and Technology university
MOUDC	Ministry of Urban Development, Housing, and Construction
ONRS	Oromia National Regional State
ORRRC	Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission
PMO	Prime minister office
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

ABSTRACT

A public recreational destination is an area where anybody can go for free. Everyone is free to participate in a variety of activities at the location. Public recreational destinations played a vital role in everyone's life. People needed to walk or stay in the recreational destinations, factors that affect the utilization of recreational destinations in developing nations are accessibility, income, occupation, education, and age, Accessibility is assessed by factors such as continuity, closeness, connection, readability, walkability, convenience, but it is relatively unknown in developing countries like Ethiopia. Hence the goal of this study was to evaluate the accessibility of the outdoor recreational destination and the perception of the users, in Adama town in the case of the Bole sub-city. To achieve the intended objectives, combinations of quantitative and qualitative research approaches were applied and interviews, observation, and the questionnaire were used as data collection tools. The result of the study shows that public recreational destinations are available in different parts of the bole sub-city but there was uneven distribution, the majority of the users were people who leave nearby the area, Based on the result the four recreational places found in the sub-city are in poor condition with limited activity, limited play options, limited facilities and, they are not welcoming, Moreover, the existing recreational places are not properly and regularly managed, Lack of community involvement, financial constraints, miss-use of land, lack of implementation, lack of cooperation with the community and, lack of professional resource were found as the factor that hinders the accessibility of the recreational destination in the study area. Therefore, the city administration should Encourage regional alternative transportation projects that will enhance the accessibility of the area in addition with Maintain, developing, and modifying facilities to increase accessibility for people with all abilities and to improve the user's experience it should Increase programs for youth, especially those older than 14 - encourage continued personal development and growth. and also create new programs that focus on personal wellness, nutrition, and financial wellbeing.

Keywords - Accessibility, Recreation, public recreational destination, outdoor recreational destination, Adama

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

This thesis is written for a study that has been conducted in Adama city, of Oromia Regional State, the study aimed at assessing the accessibility of public recreational destinations in the Bole sub-city and assessing the current plan implementation and challenges, and providing recommendations that overcome the challenges. A public recreational destination is an area where anybody can go for free. Everyone is free to participate in a variety of activities at the location. Broadly, public recreational destinations include all areas of the built and natural environment to which the public has free access: squares, streets, playgrounds, open spaces, and parks.

The physical aspects and activities of public recreational spaces provide numerous benefits to people's quality of life, including health, social contact, and economic value. With such huge benefits to quality of life. This paper examined the issue of accessibility on bole sub-city and urban plan implementation in the city. It also discusses the challenges and standards of recreational places, the history and benefit of recreation, it also discusses empirical experience and influence and factors that affect using those places, and urban planning principles that can be considered. The motive behind this study was that the fast-growing of Adama city in different dimensions and there is less amount of breathing space, the other reason was informal development in different recreational places raise a question of the planning implementation of the city. The study's findings can help to formulate a proper policy in urban planning, particularly in the area of the public recreational place, as part of the overall goal of improving urban people's quality of life.

This chapter provides the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study, limitation of the study, and organization of the study in addition to the operational definition.

.

1.1 Background of the Study

Gehl and Gemzöe (2003) explain that historically public recreational places played a vital role in everyone's life. People needed to walk or stay in the recreational area because they have no private gardens. In other words, they had no choice besides going to the recreational areas. At that time, walking in the street or sitting in the square were the most popular activities among citizens. People also made their lives on the market in the square or on the street. Children were able to play games only in the playgrounds and park. However, all that has changed during the 20th century. In contemporary privatization of life, people are living in the privacy of their houses, where everything, from water to electricity, from newspapers to the Internet, is available to them. Friendship can be maintained by telephone or the Internet; people even can make new friends through the Internet. The latest news from all over the world is available on TV, radio, and the Internet. The shopping mall or the supermarkets replace the open-air markets. In this context, some people contend that the revival of public life is limited.

In developed nations land and water-based activities are practiced for the use of outdoor recreation, activities like horse riding golf; bicycle riding; walking/day hiking and backpacking; photography; nature study; horseback-riding; orienteering, mountaineering, rock-climbing and caving; off-road (four-wheel) driving; rafting, windsurfing, waterskiing, tubing and jet-skiing; snow-skiing/snowboarding, and cross-country skiing. Such activities can determine the growth of the country, participation in nature-based activities is considered to be a sign of growth, and viewing wildlife can increase a tourist attraction (Jenkins, 2005). The quality of space whether it is nature-based or other facilities it's measured by customer perception. The facilities' attractiveness and reliability is an important determinant that tells the satisfaction of the user (Kwame et al., 2009).

According to a study, 80 percent of users in industrialized countries access open space on foot, and distance is the most important factor in determining utilization. The most significant element influencing the utilization of recreational destinations is commonly thought to be their accessibility. Accessibility is assessed by factors such as continuity, closeness, connection, readability, walkability, convenience, as well as automobile and pedestrian access infrastructure, and visual accessibility standards (Begum, 2018). With a rise in population, income, and mobility the demand for outdoor recreation has been increasing in many developing countries (Kassaye, 2017). People's leisure and recreation are made possible through a wide range of providers,

through powers and duties invested in government, and through natural and man-made resources, services, facilities, and management (Torkildsen, 2000).

Factors that affect the utilization of recreational destinations in developing nations are accessibility, income, occupation, education, and age. These are what make the difference and influence the use of the spaces. According to the planning and economic development office of Adama city administration (2019), Ethiopia remains one of the least urbanized countries in even Sub-Saharan Africa with a total share of urban residents at 19% while the average rate for Sub-Saharan Africa is 37%. The accessibility and values of recreation sites and other natural resources in Ethiopia are not properly examined with appropriate and well-defined scientific approaches (Kassaye, 2017).

In sharp contrast to the abundance of scholarly literature on UGSs in many other regions of the world, research on the accessibility of UGSs in Sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly Ethiopia, are more than scarce. The study has assessed the accessibility of outdoor recreational places in the city by taking a sample in the Bole sub-city as a case study and drawing possible measures to enhance the quality of recreational spaces in the city.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Urban areas should be structured with a green system and recreational facilities at neighborhood levels (Ling, 2013). There are diverse and suitable open lands for the development of nature-based recreational spaces in Adama, still, there is a lack of functional Public Park or recreational destinations in the town. Informal settlements have played a great role in challenging the implementation of the master plan of the city (Gebisa, 2020). The city of Adama received many structural plans at various times, however, due to implementation difficulties, the planned land use plan and the majority of the structured plans for the city were unable to convert into reality.

Different studies have been undertaken related to outdoor recreational destinations in the country. For instance, in Addis Ababa, studies on the efficiency of public recreational parks in reducing urban heat island effects (Feyisa et al., 2014), the development of public recreational parks (Yeshitela, 2015), and, most recently, the recreational value of two parks in Addis Ababa using the travel cost method (Kassaye, 2017) and Challenges of Structural Plan Implementation In Adama City: Case of Abba Gada Sub-City by (Gebisa, 2020) have been conducted. But prewise

studies related to the accessibility of recreational places don't assess Adama and there is a lack of study related to this topic. Despite the abundance of resources, academics such as Morrison (2001) argued that the placement of recreation facilities is a key element impacting access to outdoor recreation activities and that facilities should be designed to be visually appealing, few studies show that people in Ethiopia engage in outdoor recreation destination at a low rate. According to earlier studies, the reasons for non-participation in the outdoor recreational destination are almost often related to a lack of facilities and accessibility for all. The absence of facilities that limit outdoor recreation participation has long been known, but comprehending recreation as a benefit for financial, physical, and environmental use being accessible for all needs further study.

Although there are different open spaces here and there throughout the town, there is a lack of properly developed neighborhood green areas, playgrounds, or breathing space in the residential areas in bole sub-city, the size of the population density, people prefer to live in this sub-city and the land value is very expensive. The roadside green areas are not adequate and properly aligned with the pedestrian walkways that making it difficult for the people to walk or do exercise. There are some natural and man-made vegetation covers in different parts of the sub-city that people use often. However, in Adama, this is a significant concern in determining the accessibility of the recreational area and the users' perceptions of the available spaces need further study. The core principles and challenges of structural plan implementation issues were covered in this study.

1.3 Research Objectives

General objective

The overall objective of this study is to assess the accessibility of public outdoor recreational destinations in the city and understand the user's perception to enhance the quality and accessibility of the space.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- I. Evaluate the accessibility of public recreational space in the Bole sub-city.
- II. Assess the user's perception about using public recreational spaces in the city.
- III. Evaluate consideration of recreational space in the current planning practices in the town.

1.4 Research Questions

- I. How accessible are public recreational spaces in the sub-city?
- II. What is the user's perception of the use of public recreational space in the city?
- III. How does the authority consider recreational space in the current planning practices in the town?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study can benefit to understand the accessibility of the outdoor recreational destination in the city. It can be used to act on the problem that the city face in the topic. It can benefit the policymakers to see the gap in the city. The purpose of this study is to figure out why, despite the relative abundance of facilities, outdoor leisure participation in Adama is so low. Understanding this can be critical for future policy on the supply of recreational amenities in the city. In addition, understanding the need of the users can create a better way of improving the condition of the place. It can also be used as an element for a future study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The idea of a recreational destination can be a wide concept to study on the city scale, many issues are related to it such as interest, location, culture, accessibility, availability, quality, health, environment, economy, and other psychological and physical factors can be related to this concept. The thematical scope of this research mainly focuses on evaluating the accessibility of public recreational destinations in Adama city in the case of the Bole sub-city. It covers all areas of the sub-city that provide outdoor public recreational services. The study focuses on outdoor recreational activities, those activities can include walking, sporting events, open spaces, parks, green spaces, and playgrounds.

The spatial scope of the study was focused only on the trend of the nature-based public outdoor recreational destinations available in the city. Bole sub-city includes 3 kebeles which have different sizes and population densities with higher development rates. The newly developed city park is also found in the area and also there is a higher percentage of neighborhood parks in the area. The study was also limited to a manageable size and content it only focuses on the accessibility of the outdoor recreational destination and finding out how those recreational places

affect society and coming up with a better way to implement the planning and design to enhance a citizen's quality of life.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The main limitation of the study was the lack of willingness from government authorities they are not willing to give enough data. Disorganized data management in every sector of the government office makes it difficult to find enough sufficient data on the topic. The new administration has not had enough data on the selected topic that they specifically organized which led them to establish their research on a topic related to recreation, specific locations are not well known in available places only Obo parks are given from the city administrative office the rest is found by using google earth. The other limitation was the covid pandemic.

1.8 Oprational definition

Accessibility - capable of being reached, easily used, or accessed by people with disabilities: adapted for use by people with disabilities

Recreation - considers an activity that one is doing to rejuvenate oneself physically and mentally.

Recreational activities - are practices that are done during leisure.

Public recreational space – places that people use for free, without entrance fee or obliged to pay for the place

Leisure - is a dissertation time or for most people consider it as not working time or break from work.

Active recreation - refers to a structured individual or team activity that requires the use of special facilities, courses, fields, or equipment.

Passive recreation - refers to recreational activities that do not require prepared facilities like sports fields or pavilions.

Outdoor recreation: recreation experiences that result from recreation activities that occur in and depend on the natural environment

Indoor Recreation: These are recreation activities carried out, in or within the jurisdiction of buildings. They include activities for leisure carried out at home

Outdoor activities - These include outings, walking, sightseeing, visits, excursions, camping, hiking, mountaineering, etc.

Open space; is any open piece of land that is undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures) and is accessible to the public. Open space can include: Schoolyards, Playgrounds, Public seating areas, Public plazas, Vacant lots

Greenspace; land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.

1.9 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is categorized into five chapters. Each chapter systematically and effectively examines the content and data of the study accordingly. The fundamental chapters in the thesis are chapter one: which introduces the thesis by lighting the main topic of the study, the background of the study, research problems, objectives, questions, significance, scope, and research design in detail. Chapter two: Literature Review is a chapter that discusses key definitions relating to Recreation, recreational space, activities, places, and theoretical and conceptual framework are discussed in brief. Research Methodology is chapter three which discusses the methodology of the research. The chapter explains the methods used for the study and the process of data collection and analysis in detail. Chapter four: Result and Discussion is a chapter that discusses the results of qualitative and quantitative data findings. And finally, the Conclusion and recommendation is the last chapter which is Chapter Five: the concluding part of the thesis. The chapter made a conclusion based on the findings from the literature review, questionnaire, interview, and other sources.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the core definition of the topic and discusses theoretical and conceptual frameworks in the subject matter. Defining recreation, type of recreation, tourism, and recreation, and different principles are discussed and summarized. Then local case studies and international cases are discussed. Finally, the lessons from the literature and research gap are discussed in summary in the end.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Accessibility

A recreational area's accessibility relates to its proximity to the specific community and the ease with which this group can get there. In this sense, the user population refers to all of the people who will use the recreational space."The following are the essential things to consider when evaluating accessibility (Gallagher, 1979):

- I. **Location of the users** refers to the geographic location of the individuals whom the recreational area was created to serve
- II. **Mobility characteristics of the users** refer to the ability of a person to move from one location to another. Mobility is a function of age (or maturity), income, and physical health.
- III. **Locations and types of recreational areas** refer to different recreational areas that serve different functions and needs and offer different resources.
- IV. **Travel time, distance, or cost between the user and the recreational areas,** refers to the mode of transportation (walk, bus, rail transport, automobile, bicycle, etc.) chosen, travel times and costs will vary. and

- V. **Locations and nature of intervening barriers.** Refers to Physical and non-physical barriers to direct access to recreational spaces should be considered in the accessibility assessment. Highways, railroads, industrial zones, and other physical barriers are examples of common physical barriers. Access to recreational locations might also be affected by non-physical restrictions such as crime.

2.2.2 Recreation

Baud-Bovy and Lawson refer recreation to as any pursuit taken up during leisure time other than those to which people have high commitments such as overtime, second jobs, home study, and various maintenance jobs about the house (Meeras, 2010). Recreation is the expenditure of time with the intent to gain some refreshment. It is a break from the monotony and a diversion from the daily routine. It is a positive change from the stereotypical lifestyle and involves active participation in some entertaining activities (Oak, 2010).

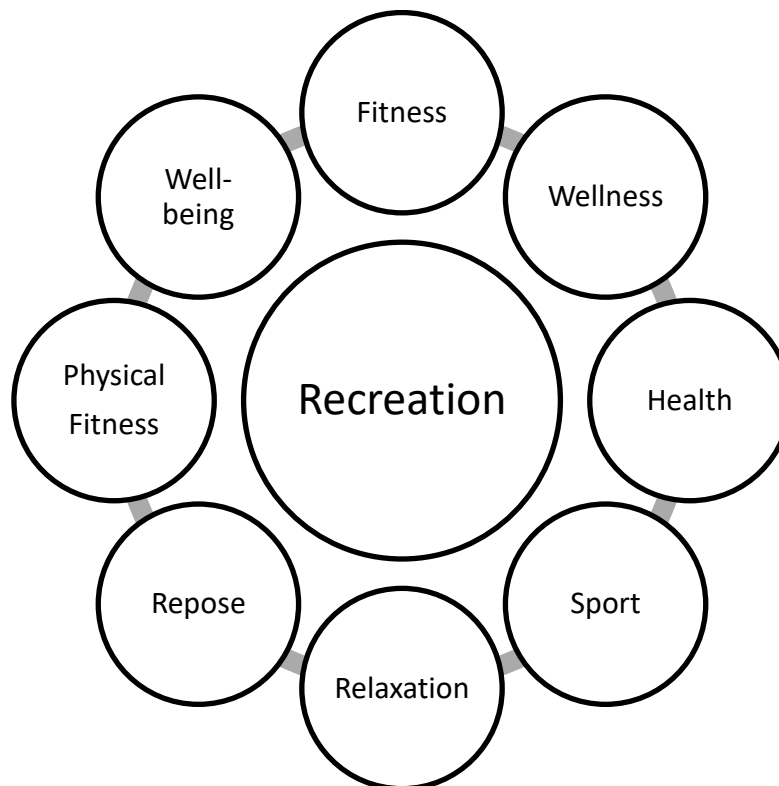


Figure 2.1: A possible mind map of recreation

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021).

Recreation is often referred to as life philosophy, as living a constructive lifestyle includes both awareness and purposefulness too. This is an important building block in spending spare time because our lifestyle in the present-day 21st century is highly accelerated, so we need to live our daily lives consciously and purposefully, so that the health promotion, sporting, time spent physically active, relaxation and recreation is present in appropriate measure and proportion so that we can live a balanced, high-quality life (Révész, 2015). Concepts that may be linked to the concept of recreation can be recreation, health, exercise, sports, leisure, physical culture, health, health culture, relaxation, recreation, tourism, wellness, fitness, well-being, and sporting activities would most likely appear among them. Each of these needs a broader interpretation for proper etymological interpretation of the related concepts since there are connection points (Denise, 2013)

The word recreation as defined in the Macquarie dictionary comes from “recreate” a Latin word that means “to restore”, “create” being “to create” and recreation from the Latin word “recreation”. The word recreation in English means recreation, innovation, and renewal. It is considered as an emotional expression felt by the individual during practicing various activities that depend on the personal interest of the person's choice, a personal interest affects the psychological and emotional change in the state of their happiness. The recreational practice is not based on the activity it is focused on the result that a person can feel. Recreation is a life choice or considered a way of life that is characterized by activities such as sports, games can be considered a violent activity or reading can take as a quiet activity (Hashemi, 2018). Recreation benefits in developing a personal character, self-identity, and understanding of the communal setting (Samu, 2020).

Recreation is the culture of spending leisure time. A way to achieve a ‘perfect’ general feeling. Maintenance, recovery, or improvement of our physical, spiritual and intellectual energies and performances through our leisure activities. Recreation is also a recreative, reproductive activity. It means the expanded reproduction of mentally, and physically tired man's energies, health, and working ability (Anetta et al., 2015). The objective and motive of engaging in the activity to restore oneself differ from individual to individual. It can be for social, physical, emotional, and financial reasons. It is evident from the definitions surveyed that there is no agreement on the definition of amusement. The definitions uncovered strong entertainment is an essential human need. In arrange to fulfill this need, usable parks, streams, streams, coastline, lakes, and play areas are required. This increments the exercises in which individuals crave to spend their increasing recreation hours.

2.2.3 Development of recreation

Table 2.1: The evolution of recreation

Period	Triggering causes	Characteristics
Prehistoric age	The invention of fire, speech, the evolution of primitive writing, cooperation in the planning and organization.	Gatherings in the early evening, children's games, music, dancing, and religious rituals. Relatively uniform leisure time
Ancient times	The structure of the slave-holding societies enables versatile leisure time spending for free citizens.	Work is detached from 'spare time', competitions, intellectual and fighting games are the scenes of community life. There is a differentiation between the free and the slaves
Middle Ages; the beginning of the new era, feudalism	With the formation of subordination and hierarchical relations, the stratification of society begins with spending leisure time too.	The knightly, court/aristocratic, folk, and civic leisure time spending is separated from the late Middle Ages. Later, the civic is also differentiated
The emergence of industrial societies (19th-20th century)	The health of workers and working capacity is becoming increasingly more important.	Working time and leisure begin to be separated, and work gradually loses its former dominant character. The first urban recreation parks are formed.
Industrial societies of the 1960-70s	Spare time for the cultural elite decreases, for the middle and lower layers increases.	Recreational activities become layer-specific, and 'mass taste' becomes dominant. The working paradigm is replaced by the information society

Period	Triggering causes	Characteristics
Information societies of the 1970-the 2000s	Formation of the welfare states, intensification of man-made hazards Mass appearance of the so-called civilization diseases, demographic changes.	The outdoor, health promotion and adventure-seeking recreation develop. Influencing factors: cultural capital, settlement patterns, occupation, financial status, etc.
At the end of the 20th century and the early 21st century, post-modern societies	Recognition of the economic competition disadvantages, in addition to the increase in leisure time deterioration of life quality.	Useful, active leisure time spending. The importance of social environment, social relationships, and civilized entertainment are appreciated.

Source: Nátori (2011)

2.2.4 Public space

UNESCO, Social, and Human Sciences define public space as an area or place that is open and accessible to all peoples, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, age, or socio-economic level. These are public gathering spaces such as plazas, squares, and parks. Connecting spaces, such as sidewalks and streets, are also public spaces. Public spaces are created and maintained for citizens. They are owned by the public, serve the public good and promote social cohesion.

By definition, they are accessible to all citizens, regardless of their income and personal circumstances. Public spaces are where people meet and interact; socialize and discover common passions; and where they affirm their shared rights to the city. In a people-centered city, public space is central to the notion of a livable and human environment. Public space can become the ideal platform for building a sense of community and moving on to even more ambitious collective goals (SaferSpacesm, 2021).



Figure 2.2: Street public space

Source: juancsanchezherrera / Shutterstock.com

2.3 Types of public spaces

Public spaces exist for various uses and in different forms. One can distinguish between open public spaces such as beaches, parks, and other natural spaces, pavements, or squares, and closed public spaces such as libraries, museums, or religious, spiritual, and heritage sites.

Other spaces of public use such as transport interchanges, sports grounds, and recreational facilities can be either open or inside buildings. Streets or sidewalks can be considered more ubiquitous and flexible public spaces that have to exist to promote mobility.

2.3.1 Outdoor recreation

outdoor recreation participation has become more and more common around the world. Participating in outdoor recreation in urban parks of metropolitan areas provides a chance for human-nature contact and contributes to the well-being of urban dwellers. Consequently, researchers, policymakers, and planners around the world have paid increasing attention to factors influencing the employment and advantages of outside recreation participation (Meryem et al., 2020).

Recreation implies physical and psychological revitalization of the individual, although purists would argue that re-creation is, or should be, the culmination of recreational activity – ‘the activity is the medium: it is not the message’ (Jenkins J. &., 2005). Gray and Pellegrino, ‘Outdoor

recreation’ portrays – a recreation that occurs outdoors in, for example, urban and rural environments or terrestrial and marine environments. It includes recreational activities such as hiking/rambling, fishing, hunting, swimming in the outdoors, surfing, scuba diving, snorkeling, climbing and abseiling, hang-gliding, orienteering, golf, and tennis, but it does not include amusement and theme parks or riding the lift of a large tower. Some authors stress the central feature of interactions in outdoor recreation between recreationists and ‘an element of nature’ (Jenkins J. M., 2006).

outdoor recreation is the “experiences that derive from recreation activities in and depending on the natural environment.” These experiences include planning and preparation, the travel to, the on-site experience, the travel back as well as the recollection of the trip. In this respect, there is no distinction between outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism. Instead, when outdoor recreation is performed outside the recreationist’s usual environment, it is also nature-based tourism ((Wolf-Watz, 2010).

In the United States, a 1994/95 survey of outdoor recreation participation revealed that 94.5 percent of respondents aged 16 years or older participated in at least one outdoor recreation activity. In the recent National Survey on Recreation and the Environment for 2000/01, about 97 percent of the US population aged 16 or older participated in some kind of outdoor recreational activity. Walking, viewing natural scenery, family gatherings and visiting nature centers were among the most popular terrestrial activities. Motor-boating, fresh- and warm-water fishing, swimming in a lake, river, or ocean, and visiting a beach were the most popular water-based activities (Cordell et al., 2005)

Participation in outdoor recreation activities is influenced by, among other things, socioeconomic factors. Income and education, which are often reflected in occupation and correlate highly with car ownership and accessibility to a range of recreational opportunities, have substantial impacts on recreation (John et al., 2006). Participation in many recreational pursuits tends to decline progressively with age, although television-watching, golf, and bowls have higher participation rates among the older age groups than the young (see Cushman et al., 2005). In short, among many other factors, people’s recreational motivations, the types of leisure pursuits and recreational activities they undertake, and the intensity with which they are pursued, in most cases change throughout a person’s lifecycle.

Outdoor recreation activities, ranging from very passive to very active, from solitary to social, include, but are not limited to, walking, sitting, relaxing, enjoying a view, skiing, biking, horse riding, hiking, fishing, exercising, swimming, picnicking, and grilling. Among those activities, leisurely walking, followed by sitting and enjoying nature, is the most popular activity reported in various studies from different parts of the world. The five most popular activities that people in the US participate in are walking for pleasure (83%), family gatherings (73.5%), visiting nature centers (57.1%), picnicking (54.5%), and sightseeing (51.8%). A notable gap in the literature, though, is the investigation of the relation between different types of activities and the frequency and duration of visits as well as travel time to recreational areas (Meryem et al., 2020).

2.3.2 Benefits of Outdoor Recreation

Time spent in outdoor recreation leads to a range of benefits, from reduced obesity rates to strengthened family ties, according to Robert Manning, professor of recreation management at the University of Vermont. Whether you prefer a stroll along a nature trail or a strenuous hike up a steep mountain path, outdoor recreation sites provide the setting for physical and mental growth.

2.3.2.1 Physical Benefits

Regular outdoor activity provides several physical health benefits, including lower blood pressure, reduced arthritis pain, weight loss, and lowered risk of diabetes, certain cancers, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular disease. Getting 150 minutes of moderate exercise such as biking or brisk walking or 75 minutes of vigorous exercise each week such as hiking or cross-country skiing helps maintain a healthy weight and reduce the risk of chronic disease, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A 2009 study in the “Journal of Park and Recreation Administration” found a correlation between access to outdoor recreational spaces and overweight, obesity, and adults’ physical activity levels. Specifically, less-active and more overweight adults spent less time participating in non-motorized physical activities in recreational areas. (Flores, 2020)

2.3.2.2 Social Benefits

Along with an increase in physical activity, outdoor recreation offers the chance to socialize, an important benefit in itself. For instance, birdwatching incorporates several activities, including the physical movement of walking, interpreting visual and auditory input, and speaking to other birdwatchers, according to a 2010 report from Resources for the Future. The report also notes that social settings of outdoor spaces, especially urban parks, are associated with positive experiences.

Outdoor physical activity can also increase pride in the community, as well as offer the chance to meet people with similar interests, (Lepp, 2007)

During recreation and leisure time, people are less concerned with differences and more concerned with having fun. The strength of a community is increased through recreation activities that allow people to share their cultural and ethnic differences. Over 80% of Californians participated in visiting historic or cultural sites and attended outdoor cultural events such as festivals and fairs (Schwarzenegger, 2009) These gatherings can educate people about other cultures, reducing the potential for “clashes” between groups.

2.3.2.3 Intellectual Benefits

Outdoor activities lead to increased confidence, improved creativity, and better self-esteem, according to (Lepp, 2007). Natural settings rejuvenate and calm the mind, improve outlook and increase positive affect. In contrast, artificial environments may cause feelings of exhaustion, irritability, inattentiveness, and impulsivity, according to Resources for the Future. Outdoor time can even help you focus; 2009 research in the “Journal of Attention Disorders” shows that 20-minute walks through natural settings lead to improved concentration. (DuPaul, 2009)

2.3.2.4 Emotional Benefits

According to Cornell University, environmental psychologist Nancy Wells both physical activity and outdoor settings reduce stress, anxiety, and depression. Spending time exercising in a park leads to an increase in positive moods and a reduction in cortisol levels, a hormone released when the body feels stress. Similarly, increased access to green space for activities such as walking decreases stress especially for children, (Razani, 2018)

2.4 Recreation and tourism

Tourism is a collection of activities, services, and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses, activity facilities, and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups traveling away from home. Mathieson and Wall created a good working definition of tourism as "the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities

created to cater to their needs." (Mathieson, 1982) According to Macintosh and Goeldner tourism is "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors." (Battour, 2016).

Tourism is defined as the activities of persons identified as visitors. A visitor is someone who is visiting the main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year for any main purpose including holidays, leisure and recreation, business, health, education, or other purposes. This scope is much wider than the traditional perception of tourists, which included only those traveling for leisure (Guidelines, 2010), UNWTO statistics Guidelines. Tourism is visiting for at least one night for leisure and holiday, business, professional, or other tourism purposes, (Tribe, 2005). It is really hard to draw a line where recreation ends and tourism starts. When not talking about statistics then it is also not so important. It is important to understand that both try to save the environment and use it as sustainably as possible. Also, both have two main target groups – locals and tourists. Both groups can use and benefit from facilities developed in the area.

Hall and Page (2007) say that leisure, recreation, and tourism are overlapping concepts. They concluded that tourism and recreation should be viewed as a part of a wider concept of leisure. Broken lines are used to illustrate that the boundaries between concepts are “soft”. Work is differentiated from leisure overlap. First, business travel, which is seen as a work-oriented form of tourism differentiates it from leisure-based travel. Second, serious leisure refers to the breakdown between leisure and work pursuits and the development of leisure career paths concerning their hobbies and interests.

However, there is a thin line between these three concepts; leisure, recreation, and tourism. Leisure is spare or rests time in the daily life of a person when he is not occupied by work, studies, sleep while Recreation is indulging in thrilling and exciting activities, to derive some pleasure and have fun in one’s leisure time. While some people just take rest, sleep, watch TV or play video games on the computer in their leisure time, many like to go out for recreation and indulge in activities like cycling, hiking, sailing, surfing, swimming, fishing to have some fun. Recreation is doing activities that recharge and freshen up in one’s leisure time. Tourism is visiting for at least one night for leisure and holiday, business, professional, or other tourism purposes. (Swarbrooke,

2012). In conclusion, one would see that there is a thin line that distinguishes these concepts of leisure, recreation, and tourism. They are overlapping concepts and difficulties are defining the terms. But there are certain criteria for all of them. Leisure includes discretionary time; recreation is an activity in leisure time and tourism is temporary visiting.

2.5 Recreational activity and mental health

Being physically active: protects against mental health problems, decreases depression in older adults, reduces the symptoms of post-natal depression, is as effective as medication for mild to moderate anxiety and depression, improves self-esteem and cognitive function in young people, playing sport reduces psychological distress by 34% 1-3 times a week and 46% 4+ times a week, people who participate in sports clubs and organized recreational activity enjoy better mental health (Biddle, 2011)

Participation in sports and recreation activities can reduce stress, anxiety, and depression. Participation in group recreation provides a sense of value, belonging, and attachment. According to Bandura's social cognitive theory, behavior is shaped by the interaction between individual and environmental factors. This theory emphasizes the influence of social interaction concerning behavior. There are both direct and indirect links between participation in group activity and mental health (Biddle, 2011)

The idea of a recreational destination is needed to identify the value of society in different aspects of life. This regards how they spend their leisure time together, gather, celebrate, eat, think, and other social norms and beliefs can be considered to determine the spaces that people use as recreation. More and more often, the unique, functionally defined, and well-thought-out arrangements of recreational spaces in cities refer to the identity of given areas, stimulating and developing their users intellectually and emotionally (Mokras-Grabowska, 2018). Outdoor recreational spaces can improve the quality of life in the city, in everyday life when people get a place to refresh it affect their mood as well as gives them an enlightened feeling about their city life. Outdoor recreation is generally viewed as outdoor activities that occur during a discretionary time, conducted primarily for one's intrinsic enjoyment (Selin, 2020).

2.6 Empirical Experiences of Public Recreational Design and Development

Entoto Park, the capital's recreational paradise: Urban investments across the African continent are at an all-time high. Yet the nature of these investments differs starkly across cities. Many of them are driven by political considerations. For example, in Addis Ababa, a city that has made enormous strides in the past two decades, a new urban aesthetic is emerging. It targets urban elites, the Ethiopian diaspora, and international tourists (Messenger, 2020).



Figure 2.3: Entoto park, Addis Ababa

Source: PMO, Ethiopia (2020).

The ‘beautification of Sheger initiative’ was a project launched by the prime minister to clean river streams and underdeveloped areas into tourist attraction spaces. This factor has led to the building and construction of the park that started a little over a year ago intending to transform the Ethiopian tourism sector (Messenger, 2020). The park, which took about one year to complete, is equipped with various facilities, including sports centers, restaurants, horseback riding, artificial lake as well as sports centers. There are about 12 service providers, including Kuriftu resort and spa. Visitors can have a taste of authentic Ethiopian coffee at the park served by major brands in the country such as Kaldis and Tomoca. Art galleries and children's playing grounds are also available (Messenger, 2020). Apart from serving as a tourist attraction, the park has become an income generator for nearby residents including 400 women who used to make a living by collecting firewoods in the forest and have been trained to work for the restaurants and cafes in Entoto Park.

Also, Kuriftu has about 230 employees currently and Fuad, the human resource manager at Kuriftu has said that when the park starts its full operation the number will grow to more than 400 (Teshome, 2020). Many hoped that the Entoto natural park will create employment opportunities for thousands of locals when it eventually operates at full capacity. Speaking at the inauguration of the new legislative year at the parliamentary house, Prime Minister Abiy said that the park will create 10,000 new jobs (Teshome, 2020).

Most of these facilities were constructed using local materials, so they blend in beautifully with the natural environment of the park. Some exciting activities in Entoto Natural Park include a Paintball arena, outdoor archery, a horse-riding ranch for both adults and children, and a large outdoor amphitheater that will be used for concerts, theatres, and live music. Other sights that can be seen on foot in the natural environment of Entoto Natural Park include views of Addis Abeba, Entoto Mariam Church, the historical museum, Menelik’s Palace, two Kedus Raguel, and Kedus Elias Churches from different eras, the Washa Mikael Church ruins, and runners training on the forest trails. A new park is also a convenient place for birdwatchers with some 200 bird species registered in the mixed habitats of forest woodland, rock sloop cliffs, and marshes. (Zemene, 2021)

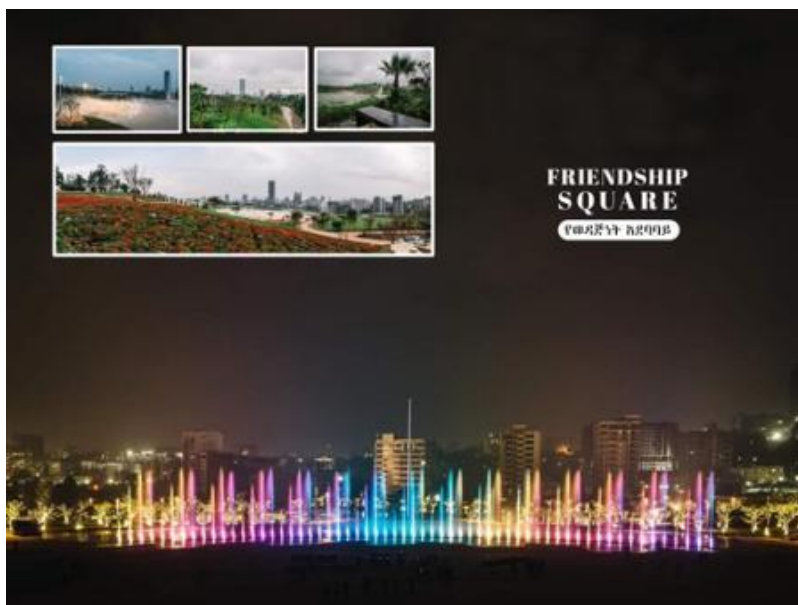


Figure 2.4: Friendship Square, Addis Ababa.

Source: PMO, Ethiopia (2020).

In a short one-year period since the start of the construction, both Sheger and Entoto park are near completion; have created many jobs, and are changing the look and feel of the city. Beautifying Sheger projects, apart from evolving the look and feel of the city of Addis Ababa, will have a significant impact on contributing to the development of service economic sectors. The successful completion of the two projects has encouraged and served as a benchmark for other projects to be replicated in other parts of the country that are the main sites for tourism. Recently, building on the experience and success of Sheger projects in Addis Ababa, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has officially launched a “Dine for Nation” fundraising program to mobilize funds for three other projects in Amhara, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples regions. The new project sites called Gorgora, Wonchi, and Koyish, are places in the country with beautiful natural sites and attractions. A committee established to spearhead resource mobilization started its work on August 16, 2020 (Zemene, 2021)

2.7 Criteria/standards for Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Table 2.2: General Standards for Distance of outdoor Recreation Planning

Hierarchy	Time/distance	Recreation time	Facilities	Population
Locality 500m – 1km	10-15 mins	Very short period	Children play ground, club houses, viewing centers	Up to 500
Neighborhood 1-2km	15-30mins	Short period	Parks, gardens, tennis courts, sport ground	500-1,000
District 2-5km	30-45 mins	Short period	Library, swimming pool, sports	5,000-10,000
Town/city Up to 15 km	45-50 mins	Short period	Major sport center large parks	Urban area above 10,000
Regional 80km	50- over 60 mins	Full day and over	Outdoor router areas public park & gardens	20,000 above
National	Longer distance	Several days	Mountains, beaches, waterfalls, etc.	Resource-based facilities

Source: Adapted from (Obateru, 2009)

The table above shows the general standards for recreation planning, the locality, neighborhood, district, city, regional and national. It also shows time & distance, the facilities including the population.

Table 2.3: General Space Standard for Providing Recreation Facilities

Type of recreation facilities	Space requirements for activity per population	The ideal size of space required for activities	Recreation area where inactivity be located
Children's play area (With equipment)	0.5 acre/1,000 population	1 acre	Playgrounds, neighborhood parks, community parts school playgrounds
Field play areas for young children	1.5 acres/1,000 population	3 acres	Playground's neighborhood parks, community parks
Older children adult field sports activities	1.5 acres/5,000 population	15 acres	Play field community park district park
Tennis outdoor basketball	1.0 acres/5,000 population	2 acres	Playfield community park
Swimming pool	1 outdoor pool 2,500	Competition size plus wading pool 2 acres	Play field community park
Major boating activities	100 acres, 150,000	100 acres & above	District Park regional park or reservation
Hiking camping horseback riding nature study	10 acres/1,00 population	500-1,000 acres	Large district park regional park
Golfing	1-18-hole course per 50,000 pops.	120 acres	Community Park /district park

Source: Adapted from (Obateru, 2009)

Table 2.3 above identifies the general standard for recreation activities, but there is no universally accepted standard for the difference in characteristics of different localities. However, various planning organizations have adopted standards that best suit their peculiarities.

2.7.1 Recreational standard Local experiences-park

According to (MoDUC, urban green infrastructure development strategy (2014)) Depending on its objective urban park can be divided into four; Recreational parks: for recreational purposes; botanical gardens: for research and ecosystem balance; zoological parks: for the ecosystem of wildlife endemic animals' conservation and cultural and historical park: for cultural and historical conservation. According to area coverage and catchment population, the urban park can be divided into four. The following table illustrates this fact.

Table 2.4: Local Park standard area and catchment radius

No	Type of parks	Area in(ha)	Catchment radius(m)	Remark
1	Local Area Park	< = 1.2ha	500m-1000m	Not expect facilities fulfillment
2	Neighborhood Park	< = 4ha.	1000m-1500m (1km – 1.5km)	Different facilities should be fulfilled
3	Sub city park	Up to 8ha.	1500m - 2000m (1.5 km -2 km)	On mixed-use development. Different facilities should be fulfilled
4	City Park	>8ha	> 2000m (2km)	on mixed use development Different facilities should be fulfilled

Source: (MoDUC, 2014)

2.8 Factors That Influence Recreation Activity

Generally, the followings are some of the factors influencing the recreation activities noticeable among them to include a physical, socio-cultural, economic, level of education, mobility, and institutional factors. Physical Factors: Physical factors classified as land and water bodies have been particularly important determinants of patterns of recreation activities. Land (space) is needed for almost all kinds of recreation activities. Land features provide an opportunity for recreation activities like mountaineering swimming and sailing (Hian, 2014).

Socio-Cultural Factor: Socio-cultural factors such as age and sex influence the pattern of recreation of groups or communities.

i) Age: According to Burton age is significant concerning outdoor recreation. He pointed out that age between 18 - 25 years has maximum participation in outdoor recreation activities. Thereafter, it declines progressively with age.

ii) Sex: Once again Burton points out that sex affects the type rather than the level of participation in recreational activities. Males engaged in more recreation activities than females-like football, boxing, fishing, and hiking, while handball and photographing are more associated with the female. Therefore, planners should consider recreation use as an important future land use taking into account gender differences (Hian, 2014).

Economic Factors: Income has some bearing on the level and type of participation in recreation. Those with higher income are more likely to participate more frequently in recreational activities. This is more so with recreation pursuits such as polo, and golf that require a substantial amount of money for pieces of equipment.

Educational Factor: Educational level shows some relationship with leisure patterns. It affects both type and level of participation. Studies carried out by Shafalda and Inusa in Yola and Kaduna respectively have shown that those with western education lead to prefer modern over indigenous recreation activities and vis-versa (Hian, 2014). As regards the level of participation a study carried out by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) is used in 1986. It was discovered that those with college education engaged in greater number in outdoor recreation activities than those with less education. The contention here is that higher education exposes one to a variety of ideas and experiences with the recreation habits one engages in.

Mobility: Transportation influences the level of participation in recreation. It is one the thing to have a recreation facility development at a place and it is another thing for people to get there. Therefore, people with means of mobility tend to visit such centers and participate in the activity more frequently than those without a means of mobility and transport.

2.9 Lesson Learned from Literatures

Time spent in outdoor recreation leads to a range of benefits, from reduced obesity rates to strengthened family ties, recreational activities will benefit physically, socially, economically, and also emotionally. Recreational activities are affected by many reasons physical, socio-cultural, economic, level of education, mobility, and institutional factors can be the main cause that will affect the perception of users, Among many other factors, people's recreational motivations, the types of leisure pursuits and recreational activities they undertake, and the intensity with which they are pursued, in most cases change throughout a person's lifecycle. Public gathering spaces such as plazas, squares, and parks. Connecting spaces, such as sidewalks and streets, are considered public spaces

Thus, besides many challenges in developing nations the new government in Ethiopia establish a community on Shger Gebeta and create an amazing recreational place in Addis Ababa. Due to that the planning and design of recreational facilities need strong attention, application, and consideration of design principles and standards. Without applying those principles and standards, the realization of a well-designed, organized, and developed public space will be very difficult. Planning together for a shared vision with the community and other stakeholders is necessary. Developing more public recreational places in the city will enhance the quality of life of citizens by meeting the highest priority needs of the present and future populations of the town.

CHAPTER THREE

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the detail of the research methods and techniques used for gathering and analyzing data to answer the research questions. And covers the research strategy, methods, and techniques used for data collection and analysis.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

Description of the study area is one of the essential components of any scientific study. For this study, Adama is chosen. Adama City is located in the Central Eastern part of Ethiopia between 80 27.5' and 80 35.7' latitude North and 390 13' and 390 19' longitude East. It is found in the East Shoa Zone of the Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) in the main structural systems of the Great Rift Valley at about 100 kilometers south East of Finifinne/Addis Ababa on the main road to Eastern parts of the country. Adama has a total surface area of 133.66 square kilometers with a fast-growing trend. It is also one of the rift valley towns of the region and serves as the capital of the East Shoa Zone.

The average annual population growth rate of the city is still fast and estimated at above 4.8 % which is greater than the national and Oromia urban population growth rate, which now, stands at 3.8 % and 4.6 % per annum respectively. The city's population has almost doubled in the years 1994-2007, according to the third population and housing census result of the country. According to the projected population data in 2010 EC, the size population of the sparkling city of *Adama* was 413,236 of which 206,153 and 207,083 are male and female respectively which indicates rapid urban growth of the city.

Adama city includes six sub-cities: 1) Bole sub-city 2) Aba Geda sub-city 3) Danbala sub-city 4) Lugo sub-city 5) Bole Boku sub-city 6) Dabe sub-city, which was structured to sub-city in 2018.

Table 3.1: Adama City administration sub-city spatial coverage

Sub-city	Area (ha)	Area(km2)	percentage	Population density
Denbala	2,743.62	27.4	20.8	2,469
Abba gada	220.43	2.2	1.7	28,967
Lugo	527.63	5.3	4.0	11,113
Boku	3,966.88	39.7	30.0	1,462
Dabe	2,241.79	22.4	17.0	2,566
Bole	3,510.77	35.1	26.6	185
Total	13,211.12	132.11	100	2,363

Source: Adama city administration (2021)

Table 3.2: Portrays the distribution of Projected Population by Gendas in 2017/18 (2010 E.C) by sex, and sex ratio area and density of the Gandas.

Bole sub-city Kebles/ gendas	Male	Female	Total	Ratio to total pop	Total area in hectares	Population density/ hectare	Sex ratio (F:M)
Goro	15,644	16,439	32,083	7.76	1591.8	20.2	1.1
Dadacha arara	16,310	17,823	34,133	8.28	256.0	133.4	1.1
Deka adi	2,563	2,490	5,053	1.23	1701.4	3.0	1.0
Total	34,517	36,752	71,269	100	3,549.2	31.6	1.0

Source: Adama city administration (2021)

Due to the population growth and increase in size, the land becomes scarce in the city. As the result, open green areas and outdoor recreation areas such as playgrounds, green areas, and open spaces are covered with residences, industries, and other uses both legally and illegally. As the expansion of the city grows, the informal settlement covers the available spaces and the government uses the available open spaces to construct different facilities rather than providing public recreational space.

Availability of outdoor recreational facilities is reduced over time for different reasons, low attention from the government, high rate of informal settlement, low standard of available recreational space, implementation of the master plan, and other factors that can be the assumption

that is considered in the future study. In general, the availability and quality of recreational space can be assessed to be considered in future development.

3.3 Research Approach

This research is used a mixed-methods approach, which is employed quantitative and qualitative approaches at the same stage of the research process within a single study. The qualitative research approach is related to quality or kind including behavior, attitudes, and experiences. And quantitative research approach is focused on the measurement of accessibility of the outdoor recreational destination. For this study, questionnaires were utilized to gather quantitative data, while an interview guide was used to acquire qualitative data.

Mixed methods include the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative methods, according to Tashakkori and Teddlie (2010) and Creswell and Clark (2017), which help in the collection of data from diverse perspectives, provide a better understanding of the study and improve the accuracy, reliability, and validity of the findings.

3.4 Sources of Data

For the study, both primary and secondary data were collected from different data sources. Primary data was collected from direct observation, on-site accessibility surveys, and interviews with sectorial officials, and sub-city administration. While the main source for secondary data was published and unpublished journals, books, different articles, and government publications. Additionally, manual, legislation, land-related regulation, and findings of the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction have been referred. The land-use plan of the sub-city was also used as secondary data.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

The study followed both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis techniques.

3.5.1 Qualitative data collection techniques

The data collected related to opinions, concepts, views, and values, as well as field notes from observation of specific actions and the image taken, was collected qualitatively. Tools that were used for this study were

Observation - To find out the current situation of recreational accessibility, to study the path and quality of the space, how they use the place, to understand what places they prefer to relax and activities they use while using recreational places, to personally evaluate the overall recreational use.

Interview - Both structured and unstructured interviews were implemented for sub-city and city officials. This was undertaken for users also in addition to questionnaires given to them to understand more about their perceptions.

Picture - Photographs were taken to show the current condition of the available recreational place and its surroundings to explain more graphically.

3.5.2 Quantitative data collection techniques

The quantitative technique was used to investigate the asked and observed numerical data. A tool that was used for this study were

Survey questioner - A list of closed or multiple-choice questions was distributed to a sample of users in selected recreational places to investigate the major problem and potentials of the study area in person and the response was filled by the data collector to validate the response.

3.6 Sampling techniques and sample size

In this study, a mixed type of sampling technique was used. In the sample selection process, non-probability sampling techniques were employed. It is convinced that these techniques were appropriate for this study. For this reason, the non-probability judgmental sampling technique was employed for an interview and qualitative analysis.

Judgmental-sampling

Of 6 sub-cities in Adama, the Bole sub-city was purposefully chosen from various parts of the sub-city, especially those where the researcher believes there are more recreational places when compares to other parts of the city. This was done on purpose to ensure that the sample kebeles adequately represented the study district of, the Bole sub-city. It also helps to see the varied importance of recreational places and their accessibility for all from every corner of the sub-city

The research conducted an onsite user questionnaire survey even though the total population is infinite. thus, the study employed conveniences sampling techniques for the study. Hence, according to Cochran (1997), a standard statistical approach equation is used to determine the desired sample size for an unknown target population as;

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} \dots\dots\dots (Eq. 1)$$

Where;

- n = sample size
- Z = confidence level at 95% (standard value is 1.96)
- P = the estimated proportion of an attribute that is presented in population with 50%
- q = 1-p
- e = designed level of precision with + 5%

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} = n = \frac{(1.96^2)(0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = n = \frac{(3.8416)(0.25)}{0.0025} = n = \frac{0.9604}{0.0025}$$

$$= n = 384.16 \approx n = 384$$

The sample size of the population was determined as 384 to be enough for confidence levels among the populations and tourists in the Bole sub-city who use outdoor recreational areas. From the total population, based on the study area and the distribution of available recreational places the population is divided into 4 sub-groups.

Table 3.3 sample size in each recreational area

User	Oboo Park	Neighborhood Park	playground	Street	Total
Amount	1	4	2	2	9
population	96	96	96	96	384

The available recreational place on the existing site based on data found from the administrative office and site observation there are four recreational places available in the Bole sub-city, based on that the total participant divided into four and in each study area 96 participants were involved. All the respondents were users of the recreational place.

For an interview with the key informant, 2 urban planners, and 2 officials from the Adama Town infrastructure office were selected to interview purposely.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame of the study is Bole sub-city public recreational destinations.

Sampling unit

The sample units of this study were recreational users in each destination that was found in the available sites, Kebele officials, and city municipality officials.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques and tools

Data analysis gives the ability researchers to structure the data collected in a way that satisfies the accomplishment of research objectives. For this research, every data gathered from interviews, questioners, and observations was analyzed based on the research questions, it helps the reader to clearly understand the research can answer the basic questions mentioned in the beginning, it can also help to drive an appropriate conclusion with a clear observation and analysis that can avoid any ambiguity and it has become more reliable when the research questions are answered based on the collected data.

Data was collected from the administrative office, such as the Structural Plan of the town, open space distribution, green corridors, recreational facilities, and naturally preserved areas of the town were identified by using google earth and the revised Adama structural plan. The data obtained from questionnaires and interviews conducted were tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted quantitatively.

Data generated by structured questionnaires were analyzed by using descriptive analysis such as frequency, and percentage to describe and investigate the characteristics of the user's perception. The data obtained was analyzed and summarized into tables and graphs by using a Microsoft office excel spreadsheet and Statistical Package for Social Studies (SPSS) version 20. Data generated from the structural plan and questionnaire were assessed the accessibility includes all metrics that were tied to a specific location, origin, or destination, and include a representation of defined opportunities as well as a barrier between these opportunities and the location based on standards.

Qualitative data generated from key informant interviews, focus group discussions and secondary sources were analyzed by narrative description. The collected data was edited, organized, and coded through a standardized procedure to make it suitable for analysis. Once the analysis was undertaken, the result of the analysis was presented in descriptive statistics formats including frequency, tables, charts, graphs, percentages, and ratios. Other software that was used to analyze data are Illustrator, Photoshop, and other necessary materials were used to discuss the data and to present the recommendation.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of the Data

For the rightfulness and solid quality of the data, the survey was not filled by the respondents themselves but by the analyst and six extra information collectors. Since the study was conducted with diverse thoughts from the interviews and field perceptions, the result would reflect the real circumstance of the outdoor recreational use on the selected site, therefore the result would valid and solid which shows the real reaction of the users.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

This chapter discusses the analysis of the data and presents the analyzed data, which is collected during the study to ensure the objectives of the research. These analyzed data in this chapter are the outputs of collected data by observation, questionnaires, and interviews including the secondary data sources.

4.1.1 Characteristics of the Respondents

As the literature review described that the difference in age, educational background, sex, and age have a contribution to choosing and participating in recreational places. According to (Kwon, 2010) and many scholars, the response of the users has a great impact on the reliability of the collected data. Thus, the development and participation of outdoor recreational destinations had a direct relationship with the users of the place.

The study employed a total of 390 respondents, 384 in the questionnaire format, and 6 governmental officials are included for an interview to understand the government's consideration. the sex distribution of the total respondents is 135 female and 249 male respondents. The participation of the users in recreational place varies based on gender males' participation in parks and playgrounds are greater than the female participants.

The questionnaire survey was conducted on the users and the age group of all the total respondents. The age group shows that most of the respondents are under 18 years old (39.32%) followed by those in the age group of 26 - 40 years (23.70%). Those in the age group 19 - 25 years (22.14%) those in the age group of 41 – 60 years (12.24 %) and above 60 years (2.6 %) age group are few. The majority of age groups that participated in the study were >18 - 25 years (61.46%), which are the most active age groups.

Table 4.1: Background characteristics of the respondents

Variables	Characteristics	Obo Park		Neighborhood		Playground		Street	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Gender	Male	42	43.75	66	68.75	-	0	27	28.12
	Female	54	56.25	30	31.25	96	100	69	71.88
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100
Age	<18	46	47.92	43	44.79	57	59.37	151	39.32
	18-25	32	33.33	8	8.33	28	29.17	85	22.14
	26-40	18	18.75	16	16.67	11	11.46	91	23.70
	41-60	-	-	29	30.21	-	-	47	12.24
	>60	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.6
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100
Level of Education	Uneducated	11	11.46	6	6.25	-	-	8	8.33
	1-8grade	33	34.37	26	27.08	25	26.05	6	6.25
	9-12 grade	41	42.71	45	46.87	43	44.79	18	18.75
	Diploma	3	3.12	-	-	7	7.29	19	19.79
	Degree and above	8	8.34	19	19.8	21	21.87	45	46.88
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100
Occupation	Student	53	55.21	62	64.58	72	75	28	29.17
Status	Public servant	15	15.62	10	10.41	-	-	26	27.08
	Unemployed	3	3.12	5	5.21	9	9.37	8	8.33
	Employed	25	26.04	19	19.79	15	15.62	34	35.42
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100

Different age group respondents had different implications for an outdoor recreational place in the study area, the majority of the respondents(> 18) use more active recreational places like a playground, walking environment on Obo park and neighborhood park, age group 19 - 40 uses also more active recreational space like a playground and natural spaces like parks, the rest age group above 40 uses the closer place they access especially neighborhood parks and street for walk and sport activity.

Education is an instrument necessary for the creation and use of appropriate recreational places. As can be observed from table 4.1, 6.51% of the respondents had no education, 23.43% of the respondents had completed primary school, 38.28% of the respondents had completed high school, 7.56% hold a diploma, and 24.22 % of the respondents hold a first degree and above. This indicates that the majority of the users are capable of understanding the benefit of the space that they are using this may help to create awareness about the benefit of recreational places in the study area.

The occupation of the people serves as a pointer on who participates significantly in outdoor recreational activity. Table 4.1 shows that students who score 55.99% engage more in recreational places, probably because the majority of them are students under the age of 18 and they are naturally strong and energetic to participate in more active outdoor service, but the employed participants who obtained 24.22% falls into the second majority group who involve in a recreational activity, however, unemployed and public servant group that scores combined 19.79%.

4.1.2 Accessibility of public recreational places in bole sub-city

The accessibility of public recreational destinations distance from home to a destination as the concept could to a very far extent influence one's interest to be engaged in using outdoor recreational places. Table 4.2 reveals that 2.61% of the respondents live at a distance of 5-10 km, while 25.26% came around 1-4km and 72.13% lived close to the recreation center but no respondents are there that leave more than 10km and above.

The mode of transport encourages or motivates a lot for easy engagement in recreation activities. Table 4.2, shows that 97.66% of respondents use the walk to the recreational place which may be as a result of their nearness or proximity to the recreation centers for participation as the table above show more than 97.39% live less than 5 km. while bicycling occupies 0.78% and finally, cars take the position of 1.56% of the total respondents who access the outdoor recreational place.

However, with the number of people using the walk as means of transport to participate in outdoor recreation activities the access roads to the places are not well maintained and constructed accordingly. Perhaps this has discouraged a great number of people from using walking for participation and that has limited the number of regular participants in outdoor recreation activities.

Table 4.2: Distance from the Recreation Facilities

Responses		Obo Park		Neighborhood		Playground		Street		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
How far from home?	500m or less	22	22.92	88	91.67	73	76.04	94	97.92	277	72.13
	1-4km	64	66.67	8	8.33	23	23.96	2	2.08	97	25.26
	5-10 km	10	10.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.61
	More than 10 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100
How do you get here?	Walk	92	95.83	96	100	96	100	91	94.79	375	97.66
	Public transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bike	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.13	3	0.78
	Car	4	4.17	-	-	-	-	2	2.08	6	1.56
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100
Time of visit	Morning	27	28.12	12	12.5	53	55.21	15	15.62	107	27.86
	afternoon	69	71.87	84	87.5	43	44.79	28	29.17	224	58.33
	Evening	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	55.21	53	13.8
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100
Days of visit	Monday - Friday	18	18.75	38	39.58	16	16.67	49	51.04	121	31.51
	Weekend	78	81.25	58	60.42	80	83.33	47	48.96	263	68.49
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100

Different users appear at different times of the day and week. The visit pattern of individuals varies from person to person. 58.33 % visit parks in the afternoon, 27.86 % percent in the morning, and the rest 13.8 percent in the evening. The number of visitors in the evening is found only in the street. park and playground are shut down after 12 local time due to light and safety issues.

4.1.2.1 Purpose of visit

The visitor survey for this research falls broadly into six groups, which are discussed below, roughly in the order that were mentioned questionnaire, the groups are: sitting/relaxing/time passing, playing with children, eating/drinking, meeting friends, and relatives, to admire nature and others. The survey shows most visitors stay more than an hour in the playground during their visit 68 people of the total participants 20.83% stayed more than an hour and 75 people pass through the street for walking purposes, in the total study 23.44 percent use the recreational places just to pass through, 20.57 % stay up to 15 min, 18.75% stay 16 minutes to 30 minutes, 16.41% percent stay for 30 minutes up to 1 hour and 20.83% percent stay more than an hour.

Table 4.3: Perception of the users

	Responses	Obo Park		Neighborhood		playground		Street		total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
How long do you stay?	Pass through	4	4.16	11	11.46	-	-	75	78.13	90	23.44
	Up to 15 min	35	36.46	33	34.37	-	-	11	11.46	79	20.57
	16-30 min	27	28.13	32	33.34	5	5.21	8	8.34	72	18.75
	30 min- 1 hr.	18	18.75	20	20.83	23	23.96	2	2.07	63	16.41
	More than 1 hr.	12	12.5	-	-	68	70.83	-	-	80	20.83
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100
Frequency of visit	My first visit	16	16.67	9	9.37	2	2.08			27	7.03
	Daily	-	-	14	14.58	-	-	29	30.21	43	11.19
	Once a week	21	21.87	22	22.92	18	18.75	41	42.71	102	26.56
	3 to 4 times per week	16	16.67	28	29.17	54	56.25	22	22.92	120	31.25
	once a month	35	36.46	23	23.96	21	21.87	4	4.17	83	21.61
	Once every 6 months	8	8.33	-	-	1	1.04	-	-	9	2.34
	Once a year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100

	Responses	Obo Park		Neighborhood		playground		Street		total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Whom do you come with you?	Alone	11	11.46	14	14.58	-	-	15	15.62	40	10.42
	With friends	67	69.79	54	56.25	96	100	68	70.83	285	74.22
	With family	18	18.75	28	29.17	-	-	13	13.54	59	15.36
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100
Purpose of visit	Walking through	4	4.16	11	11.46	-	-	75	78.12	90	23.44
	Eating/drinking	5	5.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.3
	Reading	-	-	8	8.33	-	-	-	-	8	2.08
	Meeting with family or friends	9	9.37	49	51.04	-	-	8	8.33	66	17.19
	Sitting/Relaxing	23	23.96	28	29.17	-	-	-	-	51	13.28
	Visiting nature	4	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.04
	Playing with or watching children	19	19.79	-	-	22	22.92	-	-	41	10.67
	Exercise/Sports	-	-	-	-	74	77.08	13	13.55	87	22.65
	Attending community events	32	33.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	8.33
	Total	96	100	96	100	96	100	96	100	384	100

The survey shows most visitors stay more than an hour in the playground during their visit 68 people of the total participants 20.83% stayed more than an hour and 75 people pass through the street for walking purposes, in the total study 23.44 percent use the recreational places just to pass through, 20.57 % stay up to 15 min, 18.75% stay 16 minutes to 30 minutes, 16.41% percent stay for 30 minutes up to 1 hour and 20.83% percent stay more than an hour.

Most of the respondents 31.25 % come to parks 3-4 days per week due to the closeness of the recreational place to their living space; 26.56 percent come to parks once a week, especially on the weekends, and once a month accounts for 21.61 percent; 11.19% respondents who come to recreational place daily are people live near to the neighborhood park and street and those who visit parks once per six month are 2.34 percent of the total respondents; while those respondents stated that it's their first time to come to those places accounts 7.03 percent. Even if the facilities are poor and not well maintained 42.44% of users from the total respondents visit recreational places at least 3 to 4 times per week.

Out of the 384 sample respondents in four different recreational places, 74.22 % of them come with friends; 15.36 % of the respondents come with family, and respondents that come alone account for 10.42 % each. Based on the respondent's perception people who come alone use the quiet time while they use the recreational place, people who come with family most of the time use the place to involve their kids in an active recreational place. In this case, the majority of the recreational places were visited while people bring their friends.

Of the total respondents in different recreational places majority of them use 23.44% walking through the place, the other 22.65% use the place to exercise, people who enjoy the environment to sit and relax account for about 13.28%; 1.3% of the respondents use the place to eat/drink; those who come to the recreational place to meet friends and relatives accounts 17.19% each; those who come to read accounts 2.08%; those who come to play with children and others accounts 10.67% percent and those who attend community events like weddings, birthdays and other social events account to 8.33% of the total respondents.

4.1.3 Users' Perceptions about using public recreational destinations in the city

4.1.3.1 Accessibility

Based on the four different outdoor recreational destinations available in the study area Accessibility can be treated in two ways, The first one can be general accessibility of outdoor recreational places to visitors i.e. whether it is the park, playground, or street in this study can easily be reached; without difficult physical barriers on ways to get into those places. For instance, transport to the place can be considered under that category those who use public transport or car or bicycle can get proper access to the site.

The second one is the accessibility of facilities and services for visitors, especially for people with disabilities. Some services and facilities might not be accessible for those with physical disabilities while others for those with a visual problems.

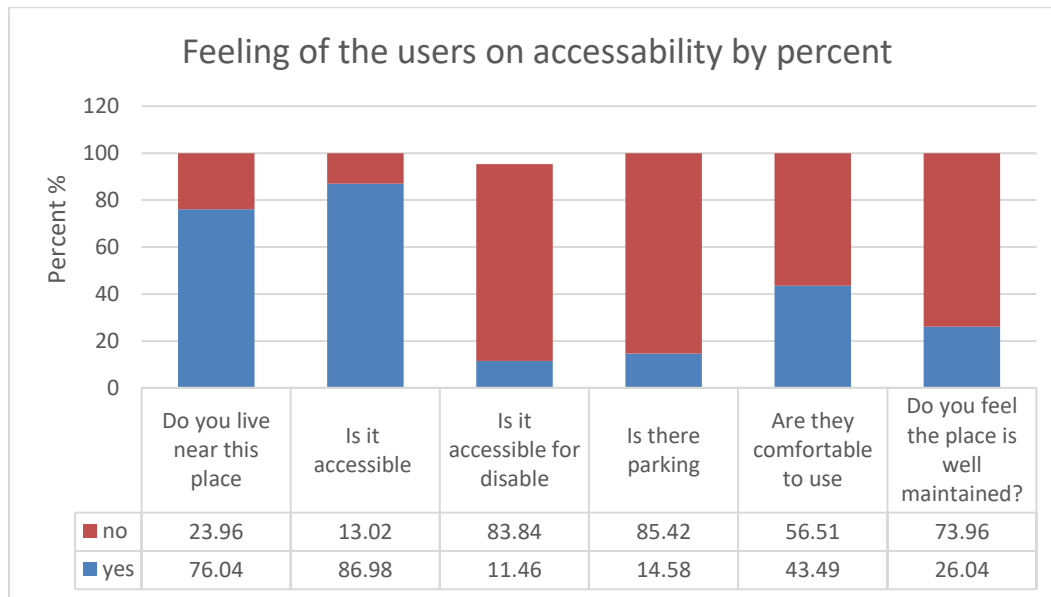


Figure 4.1: Feeling of the users on accessibility by percent

As the figure indicates 86.98 % of respondents indicated that the available outdoor recreational places are generally accessible; while 13.02 % of respondents indicated that the places are not accessible. In support of this out of the total surveyed 384 respondents, the majority of the users 292 (76.04%) have indicated that they live near the study area and the majority of them use the walk as means of access rather than public transport or car to reach the place; in the other hand, 92(23.96%) of them live far from the recreational place due to that they use car and bike to travel to the places.

The usual way to reach recreational places in the study area was on foot majority of the respondents prefer a walk to access the places. The availability of parking area on the study sites is considerably low, as the MOUC indicate that recreational places must support public transport and walking the study indicate that 85.42% of people believe that the place has no parking space this is visible in the observation part during the recreational parks and playground area, 14.58% respondents believe te available sideway street parking is good enough on the street side.



Figure 4.2: Location of the study area

Services and facilities of the place must be accessible for all the users regarding their age, gender, disability, or status of their life. Places must respect the users and serve equally all the visitors of the place. The study area was considered inaccessible for people with a disability indicated by 83.84% of the respondents and considered accessible indicated by 11.46 % of respondents. Here it is necessary to inform you that there are no people with disabilities among the respondents since there are no disabled visitors during the data collection. So, all the views are of people other than the disabled. The comfort of the users based on their level of comfort differ in different places as the above table indicates from the total of 384 respondents 43.49% feel comfortable at the place they are using and the rest 56.51% feel different from the other. In this case majority of the respondents, 73.96% believe the place was not well maintained and needed improvement, and the rest 26.04% believe they were doing fine as they are.



Figure 4.3: Obo park condition of accessible roads

Access to and within different spaces can be a major fear for people with disabilities. In those study areas, inappropriate surfacing on paths creates difficulties for people in wheelchairs, others who do have full mobility, and people who have visual problems. A lack of clues and way-finding features can be a major deterrent for visitors with visual problems. facilities like a cafeteria can be a difficult place for those who use wheelchairs and services in Obo, and neighborhood parks are not convenient to use and are found in places that are inaccessible to those vulnerable groups (disabled people and the aged) tend to be excluded from such facilities and programs. The street can also be a difficult place for people with disabilities due to the condition of the street as well as the finishing material of the place.



Figure 4.4: Street greenery site condition

Since accessibility doesn't only mean making services available to all visitors, but rather making services easy and convenient to use. Constraints should be eliminated so that people with disabilities are encouraged to come to places like streets, neighborhood parks, and city parks and actively participate in activities there. City management should be aware of the constantly changing legal and policy requirements that affect accessibility and should comply accordingly. Service providers, in this case, the agencies that provide park services, have to make reasonable adjustments to overcome physical barriers to access.

It will be unlawful for service providers to discriminate against people with disabilities by making it impossible or unreasonably difficult for them to make use of the services they offer to the public. This may require a review of the design of the infrastructure of available recreational places and also some reconsideration of management issues. Sometimes the problems may be overcome simply by providing a helping hand.

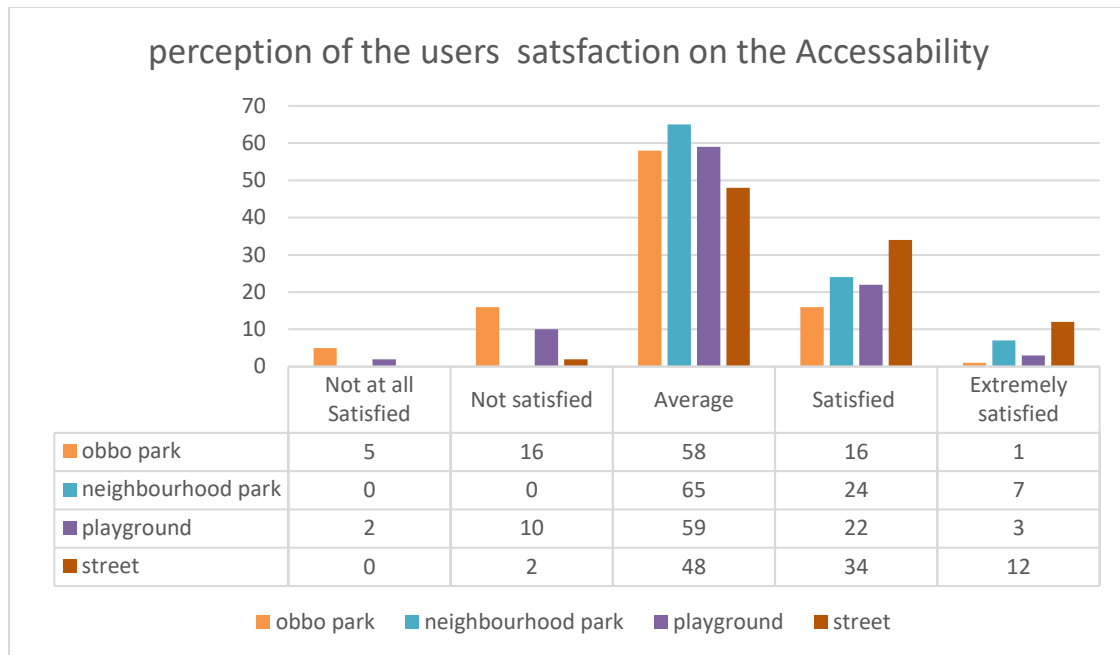


Figure 4.5: Perception of the user's satisfaction with the Accessibility

The satisfaction level of users differs from place to place, as the above figure indicates that people who use Obo park which is a city park feel that the place is average, the majority of the users use the place just to sit and relax in that case with a lack of appropriate sitting area the place is not suitable to meet friends and family, and the neighborhood and playground users also majority of the respondents believe that its an average place that is due to the closeness of the place to their living environment, people who are not satisfied with the playground are needed different additional facilities on the place. The street on the other hand people use it for different purposes, usually, the ones who just use it to path through believe its an average place to pass, but those who use it as a recreational place who walk and do exercise activities on it are not satisfied with the surface also the surrounding development with shades and other on-street developments.

4.1.3.2 Services and Facilities

The study covers 4 available outdoor recreational places as the figure shows. According to Page (2009), design issues like seating provision, sports facility, parking, quality of the space, and others present an image of an attraction to visitors and also have the ability to build or destroy a visitor's experience. Thus, a survey made on these issues, observation, questioner, and interviews show the following on each study site:

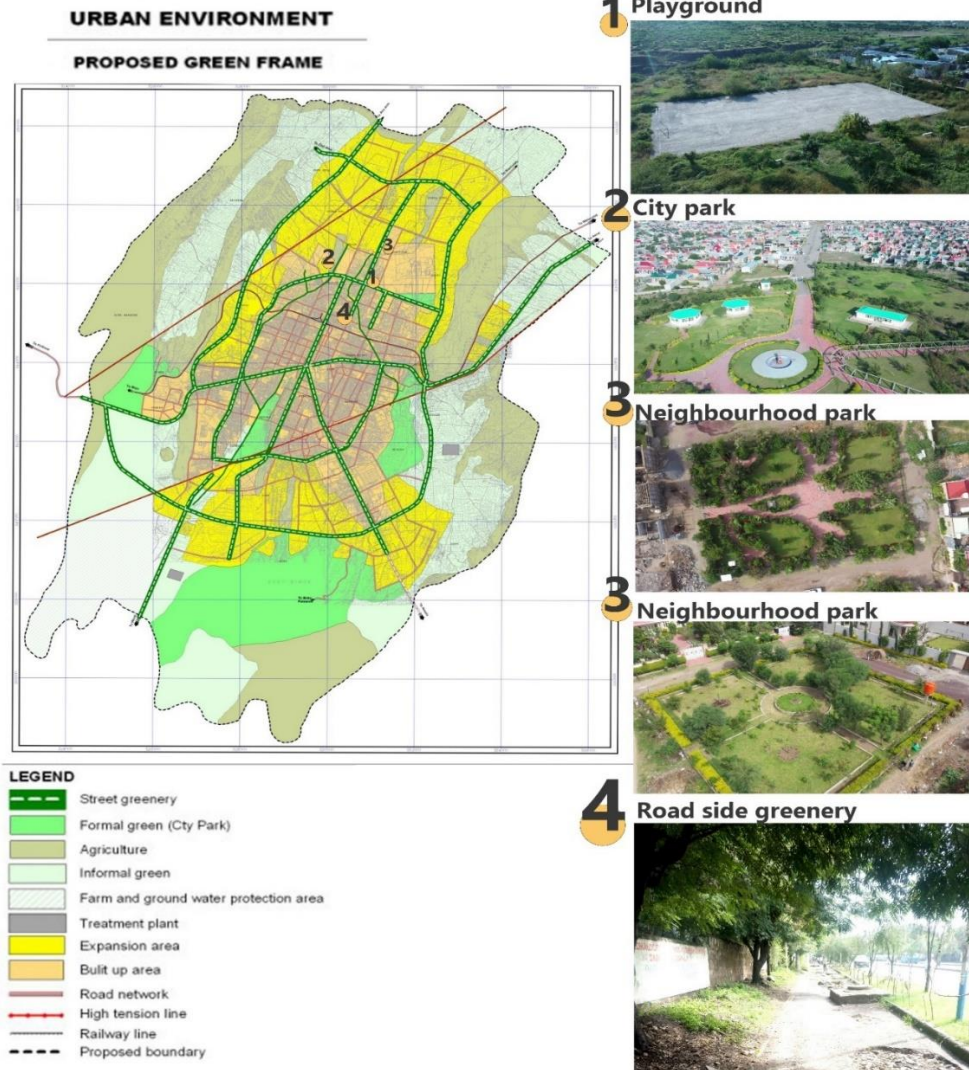


Figure 4.6: Urban environment of the proposed green frame of the city

Playground

well developed Sports recreational facilities don't exist in any part of the study area, facilities which are located for playgrounds found by using google earth in the study area are 2 public sports fields. Based on that the study conducted 2 playgrounds that are found one in Goro Keble and the other one was in Dhedecha Arara. The places have the surface material of sand and mud with no facilities in the surrounding that were compatible with the function of the playground. The activity practiced on those playgrounds is, that kids used it for playing football, and adults also use it for football as well. Based on the interest of the user's majority of them believe the space needs a proper design especially the surface material makes it difficult to play especially in the rainy season. The perception level of the respondents on the space is shown in the figure below

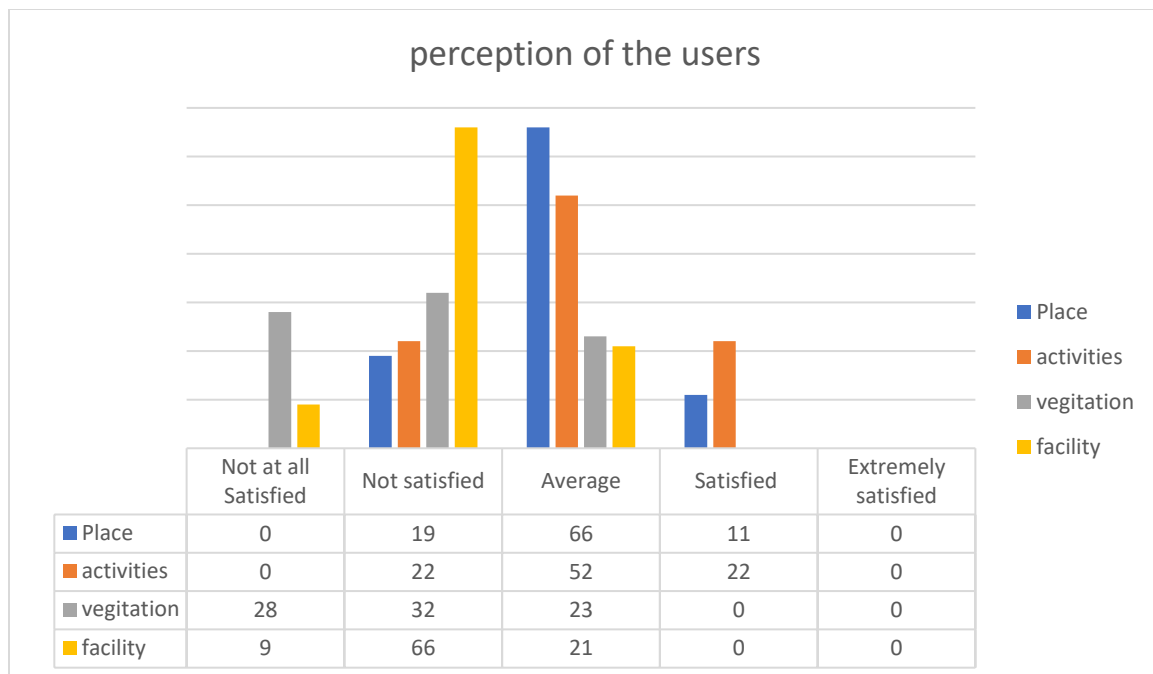


Figure 4.7: Perception of the users on the playground

Outdoor playing space is a space that is accessible and available to the general public, and of a suitable size and nature, for sport, active recreation, and play. The priority is for land and facilities which provide a setting for physical activity, whether formal or informal, but this is not to the total disregard for more informal and passive activities and recreational pursuits (Lloyd, 2003).



Figure 4.8: Site picture of the Current Condition of the playground

Where appropriate, multi-functionality is one of the most important attributes of open space, including environmental benefits and other benefits to the wider community. Choice and a range

of sports facility options are needed so that people can be active daily, the available recreational playgrounds don't have major shade areas and most respondents are not satisfied with the vegetation and the facility of the space. With a lack of facility, place, and vegetation the respondent perception is an average of the space.

The available playgrounds don't give participants a lot of choices and don't provide different levels of play - some individuals may want more active play, and others may want something more quiet for recreational purposes. Discriminative gender environments aren't an option, ensure an inclusive environment where everyone is supported and valued. the study area was only used by boys and that excluded gender consideration in the space. With a lack of options and a suitable environment, the recreational space must need proper development with appropriate measures taken.

Obbo park/ Diaspora park

Adama as a city had a relatively small amount of city parks Based on the Adama city master plan, 1,723.38 hectares of urban green frames at 4 sites/Oboo park, Migra, sire Aba Bune, and Boku have been planted, protected, and managed by the Adama city administration. From that the newly developed Obo park is considered a city park with a size of 7 hectares with an additional 9 hectares of preserved greenery space. The Park includes a multipurpose playing ground, cafeteria sculpture, walkway, and a meeting hall which is newly constructed that can be functional for weddings, meetings, and other events.

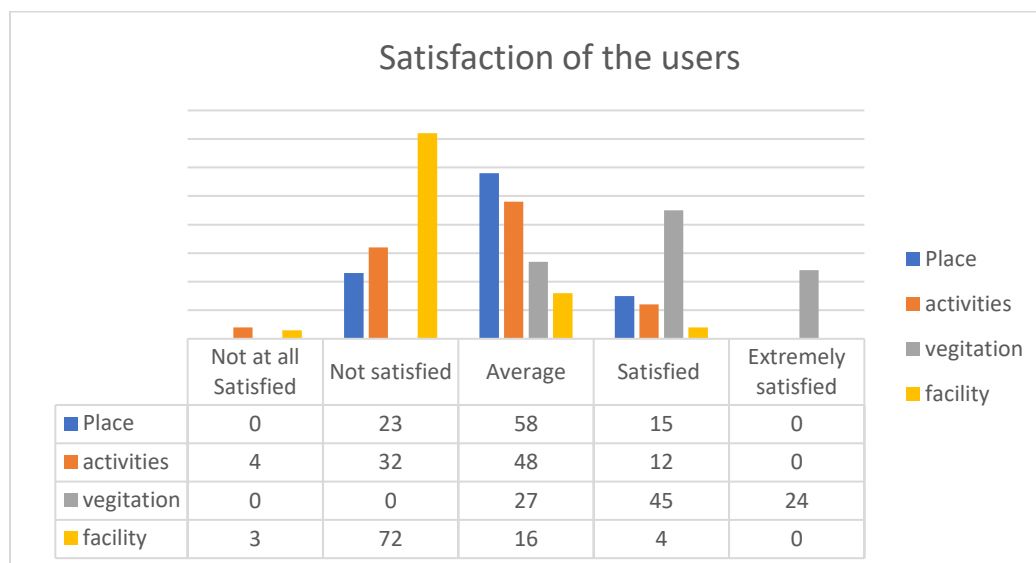


Figure 4.9: Satisfaction of the users on Obo park

The majority of users of the space are teenage students and nearby users. For the people who use the space more often during weekends, the places at the moment are not functional as they planned to do. The cafeteria was not used by most visitors the seating and also the playgrounds don't function as well. The satisfaction of the users regarding the space is shown in the figure below.

Activities that are practiced in the place like walking, setting, event gatherings like weeding and birthdays can be difficult to hold in this place according to the respondent's perception regard to the different activities they believe the place has an average rating and most respondents believe it's below an average. The positive response that is found in the park can be the vegetation available on the site. The type, as well as the planting, was according to the standard and the perception of the respondents on the vegetation has been more than an average. In general, the service and facilities available in Obo park need proper intervention and need proper management to increase the user's perception of the place.



Figure 4.10: Site picture of the Current Condition of the Obo park

Neighborhood park

According to Ethiopia's recreation park standards neighborhood park sites must have located in the approximate center of each neighborhood. Every inhabitant that uses a neighborhood park should be able to access the park within an average distance of 500m. A neighborhood park should be around 5,000m² and can serve up to 5000 people.

Visitors want to feel comfortable during their stay in urban recreational parks. Based on the observation the available neighborhood parks are not functioning at the moment. As the respondents told after the covid pandemic the 2 functional neighborhood places are shut down and

they are without function due to that the vegetation on the place and the condition of the park are in poor shape. Based on the previous experience respondents within a 500m radius participate in the evaluation of perception about the site.

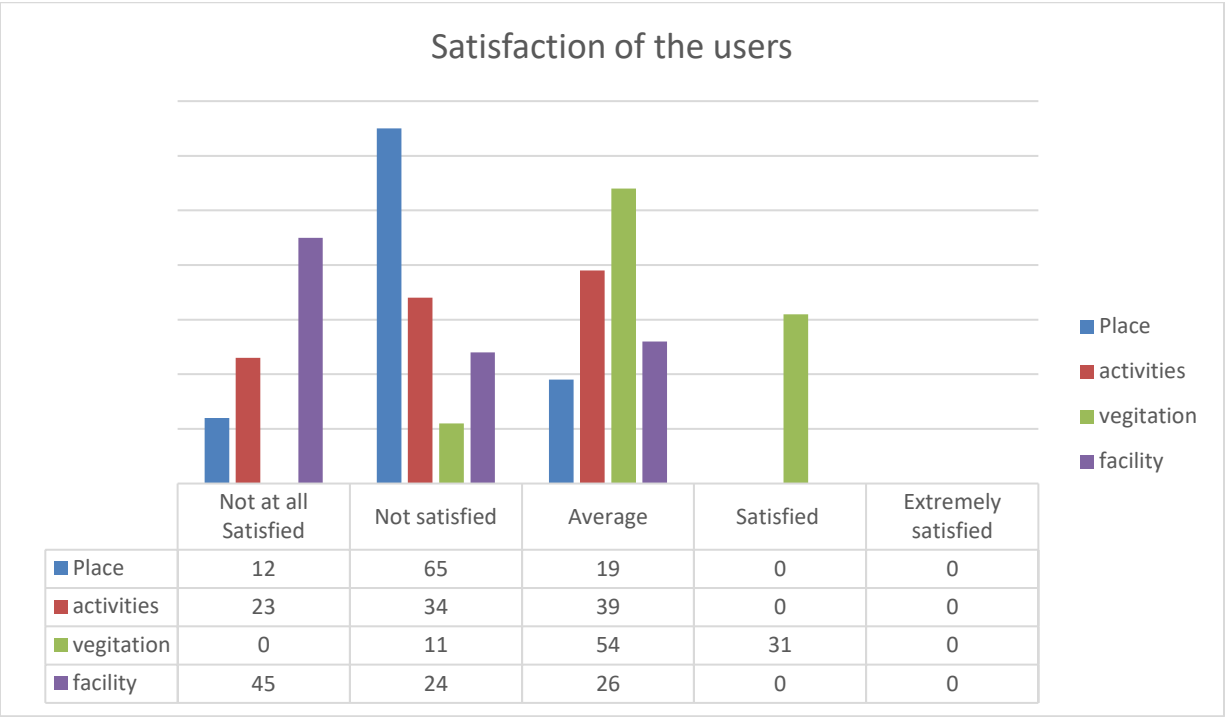


Figure 4.11: Satisfaction with the user's park

The respondents who live near to Astu neighborhood park have a positive attitude toward the place and its vegetation but the majority of them don’t prefer the space due to its lack of facilities and also its poor activities.



Figure 4.12: Site picture of the planned but not functioning neighborhood park

The other neighborhood park that the community built with the participation of the community also has poor activity in the area and there is no facility around it due to that there is not much activity on it. the perception of the place as a place is a positive idea that the government proposes such space for a community in a different part of the city those spaces are used for other non-recreational activities.

The 2 well-developed neighborhood parks with no facilities and functions are shown in the figure above. There were more than neighborhood park places available in bole sub-city alone that the government leaves for the community to develop and manage but with observation found out that the community prefers to fence around and just plant different plant species in it without any proper plan and function. the figure below shows different places with different the nice that is fenced around and left without function.



Figure 4.13: Site picture of the fenced neighborhood park

As the figure states that the perceived level of the majority of the respondents can be concluded as not satisfied with the space for some respondents it is just a left out space in the area for some respondents the place can be built for other usable spaces but as the majority agree that the space needs a proper planning as well as proper management.

Street / Roadside greenery

According to the Adama city administration, there are 193,161 m² of the right of way/medians, walkways, and squares/ greenery have been established and managed. This effort resulted in a modified urban environment. One of those medians was Dehdacha arara road or as the community

now bole road. The main road to the Dehadacha arara Keble is one of the places that people use a lot for walking and exercise.

The majority of people especially during the morning time use the space for exercise the side vegetation creates a pleasant running environment, during the evening most people use it for walking. The level of perception differs for different people but all the users agree upon the surface of the street is not suitable to walk or run on due to people running on the road while there is less traffic.

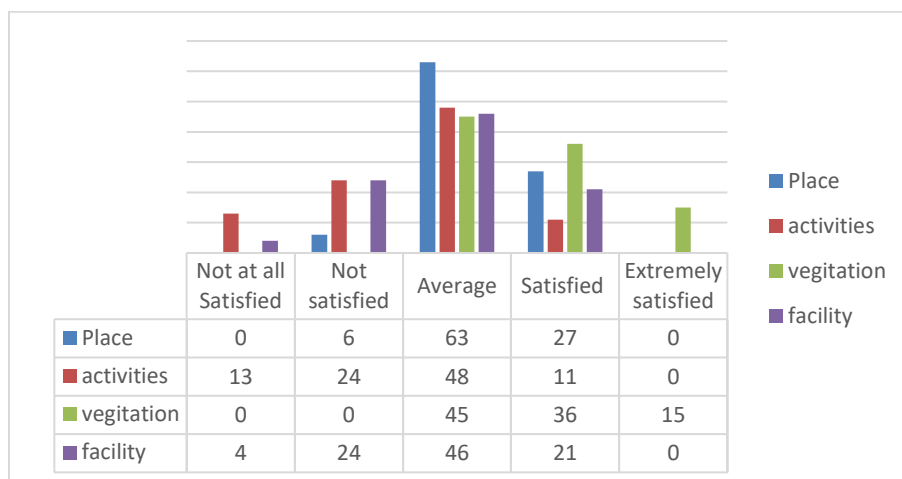


Figure 4.14: Satisfaction of the users with street greenery

The majority of the users of the streets are adults who are more than 18 years old and it is also a male-dominated street when compares to the female it was based on the respondent's participation. Based on the observation the street has rich vegetation that has proper shading and nice greenery with different street services like small shops, street food, cafeterias, and other facilities are connected to the street. There are also different small business areas there like furniture shops, and metal shops that block the streets on daily basis and that affect the movement. The street material used to build the pedestrian walkway was asphalt due to time and lack of maintenance the path at the moment was cracked open and during the rainy season, it gets more difficult to pass on it.

Despite all that the perception of the user as the questioner indicates the majority of respondents has more satisfied with the place, in general, this considers the pathway the service available in the surrounding, the comfort of the place, and other interests are included. The level of perception

of the vegetation is also more than average in some cases respondents see the vegetation as extremely satisfied with it.



Figure 4.15: Site picture of the usable street greenery

Activities that are found on the street for most respondents have not received positive reviews especially some use the street as parking and in some areas, the street is also used as a showroom for their products those elements affect the perception of the respondents on the activities held on the place. Facilities can be taken differently from user to user for the majority of respondents the place has great facilities which they prefer the most for some the available facilities are poor and irrelevant in general the perception of the respondents on the facility can be considered as an average.



Figure 4.16: Street that used for another purpose

As the figure above shows, the pedestrian pathway is used for inappropriate use, and the community, as well as the government, doesn't do anything about it. The issue spaces can create an unpleasant walking environment for all users and based on the perception of the users the facilities and the activities need a change to increase the quality of the place.

4.1.4 Satisfaction Level based on age group and gender

Satisfaction of the respondents on the space as the above figures indicate their level of perception the majority of them are not satisfied with the available recreational activities that are available for the community. Satisfaction levels based on the age group and gender are shown in the table below

Table 4.4: Level of users satisfaction based on age group

Age range	Number of respondents	Satisfied		Average		Not satisfied		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<18	151	25	16.56	72	47.68	54	35.76	151	100
19-25	85	16	18.82	48	56.47	21	24.71	85	100
26-40	91	11	12.09	35	38.46	45	49.45	91	100
41-60	47	1	2.12	15	31.92	31	65.96	47	100
>60	10	-	-	-	-	10	100	10	100
Total	384	53	13.8	170	44.27	161	41.93	384	100

The degree of respondents' satisfaction with the general recreational practice and use of the place is shown in the above table from the range of under 18 from the total respondents who use different recreational spaces their level of satisfaction was almost 36% not satisfied with the recreational activity that they got, 48% has an average satisfaction on the option they have and the rest 16% are satisfied with the activity they done in those recreational spaces.

Respondents who are around 19-25 are 85 out of these 56% have an average satisfaction in overall recreational practice, almost 25% of the respondents have not been satisfied and the rest 19% enjoy the activities and practices of the recreational space. The age around 25-40 in 91 respondents from them almost 50% of them are not happy about the recreational space they use, 38% has decent interest in the activity and the rest nearly 13% of respondents are satisfied. The aged above 40 have a satisfaction level of 66% for not satisfied, 32% for average satisfaction, and the rest 2% were satisfied with the available recreational space.

The other factor rather than age was gender. The level of satisfaction can be varied with gender, more active recreational activities are chosen by males and more passive recreational activities are

preferred by females. for this study on outdoor recreational space from the total respondents, 249 male and 135 respondents their level of satisfaction with their preference recreational interests are shown below.

Table 4.5: Level of user satisfaction based on sex

		Level of Satisfaction by Sex							
	Number respondents	Satisfied		Average		Not satisfied		total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Female	135	18	13.34	61	45.18	56	41.48	135	100
Male	249	35	14.06	109	43.78	105	42.16	249	100
Total	384	53	13.8	170	44.27	161	41.93	384	100

Level satisfaction based on recreational places include accessibility, facility, service, vegetation, and usability of the space, in that case, the use of recreational place can be factored by gender-based on gender respondents satisfaction level was 45% of female respondents has an average satisfaction on the available recreational space, 41% has not satisfied with the place and the rest 13% are comfortable and happy with the place they are using. On the other hand almost 44% of male respondents from a total of 249 have an average satisfaction with the place the other 42% are not satisfied and the rest 14% are enjoying the recreational activity they got.

4.1.5 Challenges and Current planning practices in the town

A policy is meant to be one of the referral documents to be used as a guideline for service provision. Interview made with city administrators, Adama land management, and bole sub-city biro shows that the lack of proper attention to public recreational space, with lack of finance and lack of awareness, leads to the improper development without a proper standard and that creat insufficient distribution of recreational space in the city.

Adama city got a structural plan many times since 2006 was one of preparation for the city this structural plan was active until the planning period is expired in 2018. The plan was could depict much information that can be used as the input for the revision of the structural plan under consideration.

Adama land management faces a great deal of improper use of land as the respondents state that the study that made it one of the selected sub-city Goro the city land management make a sample study and found from 16 open spaces there are only functional 9 places that are serving the purpose they are intended in the master plan. The city faces a great challenge in land invention and informal settlement. The cause was corruption and misunderstanding of the place can be found as a cause for informal development of the recreational space.

Table 4.6 The land use summary of the proposed previous land-use plan of Adama city

No	General land use	Area(m ²)	Area (Ha)	%
1	Residence	17382360.16	1738.24	13
2	Commerce and business	2405927.08	240.59	1.8
3	Services: social services, cultural services, general services, public	5054474.56	505.45	3.78
4	Forest (informal green)	29438640.51	2943.86	22.02
5	Administration	837336.05	83.73	0.63
6	Manufacturing, and storage	4539447.87	453.94	3.40
7	Road and transport	6940700.20	694.07	5.19
8	Farm and groundwater protection zones	6874250.04	687.43	5.14
9	Farm land	31782470.27	3178.25	23.78
10	Mixed-use	15167220.35	1526.72	11.35
11	Formal green (city park)	13242351.11	1324.24	9.91
Total		133665178.19	13366.52	100

Source: Adapted from (Gebisa, 2020)

The other problem found on recreational places according to the land management was due to lack of attention given to parks and playgrounds /without considering the diverse contribution of urban parks i.e., for the social, economy, environment, personal development, and health of the community and visitors and other benefits of parks/ the budget allocated are low. Secondly, due to the lack of alternative clear ways and efforts made to solve such financial problems the agency does not have ample financial resources to meet its objectives.

The tasks of city administration on recreational place has been providing public spaces and control and managing the place with the help of the community, in this case, the participation of the community is inevitable, according to the interview the proper management is always missed due to the lack of involvement from the community that is due to lack of awareness on the use of recreational space, a majority believe the residence is the only thing that matter without any consideration for green and recreational development.

The following are some of the obstacles to implementing an urban plan on the ground: manpower, financial and budget issues, equipment, and logistical requirements; lack of local developments/neighborhood development plan; society's unwillingness to develop the location political instability in the city (high rate of political appointee turnover); lack of implementation mechanisms: professional implementer, developing and implementing an experience-sharing system, stakeholder participation, prioritizing task execution; and lack of monitoring and evaluation of urban plan implementation.

The plan-making and plan-implementing bodies are not well integrated. Furthermore, the organization in charge of implementing the plan lacks the essential capability in terms of skilled staff and working resources, as well as issues associated with inadequate plan execution.

4.2 Discussion

Urban design is the art of making places for people. It includes the way places work and matters such as community safety, as well as how they look. It concerns the connections between people and places, movement and urban form, nature and the built fabric, and the processes for ensuring successful villages, towns, and cities (by design 2002).

According to (Biddle, 2011) lack of community understanding of the benefit of the space leads the children to play on the streets and stay home in most cases. Lack of physical activity can lead to child obesity, depression, and other psychological and physiological problem not only for children but adults also. The result of low participation in outdoor recreation results in high participation in indoor recreation activities like watching movies, playing video games, etc. The level of Education has a direct relationship with awareness of recreational space, For an illiterate society, the benefit of recreation is just a waste of time, but for modern society, it is a part of daily life (Hian, 2014). Recreational areas for old society mean nothing but places with greenery or a place children use

or in some cases wasteland while for a modern society recreational places are means for leisure, recreation, and better quality of life. Sex also affects the type rather than the level of participation in the recreation activities, males engaged in more recreation activities than females. This implies that outdoor recreation activities are popular among males; however, participation drops as they grow older.

The level of activities and lack of functional facilities can lead people to not participate in recreational parks. The majority of the users of the park as visible in the study area were also men in comparison to women. And also the age range found in the city park was up to 45 years of age indicating that the place is only functional for those who can walk and have proper access. Old people and disabled people's participation in the place as the study found was none, that can be caused by numerous factors like the location of the park, the lack of accessibility, lack of promotion about the park and other reasons can be a reason for the people with disabilities. The government also has a saying regarding developing a better environment for all but with a lack of finance and lack of community participation the development can not be made possible. in the newly proposed plan for Greenery Initiatives and Targets in Adama developing Obo park was a part of the plan.

A distance from their home to the place can be seen as accessible but when accessibility can be considered as access for all the respondents believe that the places can be difficult for others like disabled people as well as old people. The other accessibility factor that can be shown in the study was the distance to nearby active environments such as medical, security, and others based on those measurements the only place with security access was Obo park the other was only controlled by shutting down the place and the playground situation at the moment was just open spaces with no function. Regarding transport costs, the location of the place is difficult to manage.

Facilities like setting, Toilets, and cafeteria facility is not functional in all of the recreational places for most there is none. Respondents were found not satisfied with all the facilities they are using in outdoor recreational facilities. They said that they were not functional, the others outside Obo park even don't have a toilet area, and the places were not properly maintained. This is due to a lack of attention from the authorities to the hygienic of recreational places and especially about the hygienic condition of toilets.

Beautification, Parks and Cemetery development and Administration Agency in 2001 E.C, the agency has developed a standard of parks and green areas development and service provision but this standard is not well implemented due to financial and other problems the agency. Policies/guidelines that state the duties and responsibilities of different stakeholders (Agency, private sector, non-profit organizations, and the community), ways of cooperation and involvement of the agency with these stakeholders, and source of finance to accomplish the agency objectives don't exist.

Outdoor recreation promotes social bonds and improves the support and development of youths. Social benefits of outdoor recreation can be achieved through community involvement from planning to managing the built-up area. In the study the social involvement in the recreational place is very low, the places, in general, are created as a medium to participate in common practices, especially playgrounds can give access to participate in group form but the rest of the recreational spaces are built without a gathering space and there is also no communal place that can promote social bond.

According to (Okunrotifa, 1995) recreation could be seen as an antidote to work. That is, it reduces depression among the individuals that participate in it after the day's tedious work. In the case of the study majority of the users are students and on average most of them are under 25 years old. This indicates that the majority of them have more spare time and the involvement of the more working force in the recreational space can be caused by the accessibility issue, lack of awareness of the benefit of outdoor recreational activities, preferring more paid entertainment also a cause for people with work to not come more on public recreational places.

The responsibility of creating a recreational space falls on the Adama city administration office and they are making less effort to create awareness about the importance of active participation in outdoor recreation activities, economically, socially, and physically. The lack of attention from the government authority not following the guideline stated under the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction (MOUDC) for an outdoor recreational place for all users is not implemented. Many of the places within walking distance were either in poor condition or closed. Physical and non-physical impediments make it difficult to use certain neighborhood parks. These impediments have a particularly negative impact on the accessibility to local parks for youngsters and the elderly.

Based on MoHUD Basic plan preparation manual (2019) the standard set for the new city development is 30%, 30% 40 % (open spaces, street network, and building) this standard is the postmodern urban planning concept. Based on the standard Adama is shy to meet this target caused of different factors such as the government's financial difficulty, organizing the community at large, and making the society at large while part of the planning during budget allocation are all obstacles to the implementation of the urban plan in Adama city, lack of professionals in the administration also found during an interview.

The implementation of the manual is expected to enhance urban communities' participation in outdoor sports, contribute to healthier urban lifestyles, strengthen relationships and trust among neighborhoods, reduce crime, favor social and cultural interactions, and create a green, healthy and sustainable environment (MOUDC). The guiding line in the available places is not followed by the authority on planning, on implementation and also, it's not managed well.

Perception of the users on the places can be taken as not satisfied with most of it and that can be caused with the low quality of the place, the low maintenance, the lack of services, the low attention from the government, the misunderstanding of public participation on the sites and other factors lead to the low perception of users on the place. Around the world from an early time in today's world recreation is considered a luxury or in some cases a waste of time, but the body and the mind need to refresh to sustain for a long time. In developing nations not only is Ethiopia's participation in outdoor recreational activity considered a waste of time and funds, but others also regard it as an unwholesome pursuit, and this wrong perception affects the participation in outdoor recreation activities.

Due to lack of finance and poor management of resources by the biro the available recreational places doesn't generate income and also do not create job opportunity for others, the city park found in Goro Keble which is Obo park initially included more than 48 workers but at the moment there are fewer workers found on the place, neighborhood greeners are intentionally left for the community to develop them with the help of the city land management but there was a huge gap between them, playgrounds on the other hand never get any attention from any authority they are just available open space for kids to play without any additional development, streets were constructed with proper standard with a lack of street furniture and other additional elements, but

through time the facilities are damaged with rain, car crash, and other man-made and natural causes. The major thing they face was a lack of management and protection.

The other thing found in this study was the lack of access road to the place that promotes walking, public transport and bicycle movement that leave all the users are from the nearby village. The city park is specially visited by nearby users but it is a city park planned to serve all the city users. Surface material on access to the recreational space is also found as a factor for not being used by all users.

In general, the findings indicate that the available public recreational places are accessible in terms of distance from users' perspectives but according to the guide stated by MOUDC the available spaces are not enough to cover all the users. The perception of the users varies on the place but to sum up the total recreational perception of activities, facilities, and place were not satisfactory, and with the vegetation cover and accessibility, it's an average rating on the place. The government's consideration at present time was waiting to get more funding, they are considering adding more different recreational activities in the mountains that cover the city. After Entoto park was developed in Addis Ababa the city administration of Adama city began to see an opportunity to enhance the quality and accessibility of the city by creating more income-generating opportunities in the public recreational space

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The goal of this study was to assess the accessibility of recreational places as well as understand the user's perception through interviews, observation, and questionnaire overview. The study found there are significant problems with the accessibility of the place for all users. The study also found that different factors can affect the accessibility of recreational places. The benefit of recreational activities with the available space can be difficult to achieve in general the available places.

Perception of the users of the places, in general, can consider as not satisfied, this can be caused by the lack of interaction with the space, the incompatibility of the space with the user's need, and the lack of functional space on the site has a great factor. Regarding the government consideration, financial constraints and failure on the proper land management are noticed, in different parts of the city places that are intended for recreational purposes used for other construction, lack of implementation of the guideline stated by MOUDC for recreational and outdoor sports fields are some of the problems identified by the government authorities.

Generally, the observation, the perception of the respondents on the available recreational spaces on accessibility, activities, place, vegetation, facilities, and level of satisfaction indicate that the four recreational places are in poor condition with limited activity, limited play options, not welcoming, lack of maintenance, lack of basic facilities, lack of recreational practice, with limited users on the surrounding and unpleasant walking environment and lack of community involvement and low governance its easy to say the existing public recreational places are not suitable for all. whether these areas are made more accessible or not, will have no impact unless inner-city residents are made more aware of the recreational opportunities in the regional areas.

5.2 Recommendations

From the study, the wrong perception about the activities of outdoor recreation, low government consideration, lack of advertisement, financial challenges, lack of proper maintenance, low amount of activities, and low percentage of community participation are some of the factors that affect the participation in outdoor recreation activities in the study area.

5.2.1 How to enhance accessibility

However, the success of the participation in outdoor public recreation activities in Adama city to an extent depends on the degree of planning, principles, and standard. Therefore, below are some recommendations that can enhance the quality of the place and encourage people living within the city to participate more in outdoor recreation accessibility to enhance the quality, availability, and access of parks, trails, and recreational opportunities for the community's well-being and to continue to make a desirable recreational destination.

Maintain, develop, and modify facilities to increase accessibility for people with all abilities, Create opportunities for local businesses to sponsor existing facilities and recreational equipment annually, Connect nearby neighborhoods and employment centers to parks via trails and sidewalks, create spaces for community events, and year-round programs for all citizens., Create opportunities for the public to regularly share their ideas about potential programs, venues, and personal experiences, Create partnerships with local businesses through sponsorships of events, tournaments, recreational venues, and other community events, Create new programs for older adults - increase social opportunities and improve public health, Increase programs for youth, especially those older than 14 - encourage continued personal development and growth, Create new programs that focus on personal wellness, nutrition, and financial wellbeing, Develop strategies to attract and retain volunteers to support existing programs and expand opportunities throughout the community, and Encourage regional alternative transportation projects that will enhance the quality of life, regional recreational opportunities, and local tourism resources

5.2.2 How to enhance the quality of the place

The current structures need some improvement to enhance the participation of the users and also if the quality of the space is modified the benefit of the places will increase especially economically, if the places can have more active participants different investments will rise into

the site and that can create job opportunity for a lot of people, the good example for such practice was the new development in Addis Ababa Entoto park.

Allocation of urban land as per the National Urban Greenery Development Strategy, which states that 30%, 40%, and 30% for greenery, construction, and roads, respectively. The total land allocated for urban greenery on the structural plan in Adama was 6,411.56 hectares whereas the total area of the city in the administrative boundary is /13,666.5 hectares/. The current greenery coverage is 2815.2 hectares. This indicates that greenery achievement in Adama city is 20.7%. Thus, in 10 years plan, Adama city is intended to achieve an Enhancement of aesthetic quality and human dimension to greenery for the creation of a more pleasant cityscape.

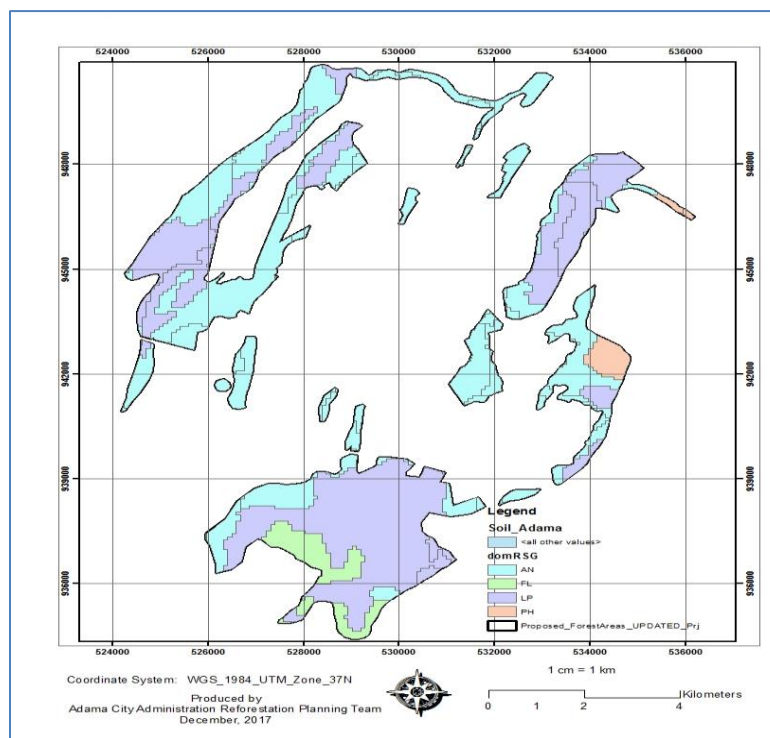


Figure 5.1: Map of Adama Green Frames

Source: Adama city administration (2021)

According to the city, administration to improve the image of the city 8 sites were selected and ranked based on the standard set by MOUDC for recreational parks. Based on the Ranking results justified, Dambela's first site needs to be developed into a typical Recreational Park by taking experience from Intoto and Shager project in Finfine. The surveying work, land use plan, design, and biological work have been undertaken by 4 teams formed from ASTU and Adama City

Administration staff. Among 53 hectares, 15 hectares are available without compensation fee whereas the rest 38 hectares probably need compensation fee for tillers. Moreover, 39 million ETB was allocated by ASTU to the fundraising program.

The government also plans to develop 1008 m² of neighborhood green spaces at 5 sites around residential areas that will be developed in different parts of the city. From the newly developed as well as the existing side way greeneries the city administration plan to develop new 5400 m² of a right of way greenery/medians and sidewalks/ along 40m width highway road will be developed in the coming years, the existing pedestrian walkways began to maintain by using appropriate material.

These are the basic things visitors suggest which should be included in a public recreational destination so that they can feel more belongingness on the site and stay for a long time and enjoy their time in these recreational places. Based on the observation and the user's interest and the international and local practices the following elements can enhance the quality of the space.

A. Playground



Figure 5.2: Users' recommendation on the playground adding shades and seating

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

The users on the playground need more seatings on the side of the playing ground that have a proper shade that can prevent them from harsh sun and rain. The other thing the respondents want to see in the place is a proper surface material with proper lines drawn on the ground and also the ask for toilet and shower facilities in the surrounding for those who came from far especially suggest this kind of facilities.



Figure 5.3: Users' recommendations on getting more playing options and service

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

Playing options are also needed for the place in addition to the user's interest facilities like exercise equipment, children playing equipment, and a fence around the boundary of the site can reduce the unwanted movement on the playing ground, to enhance the economical benefit on the site there also need to develop small pocket shops on the edge of the playground.

B. Obo park

The visitors suggest different things to add on, basic facilities like toilets, facilities for disabled persons such as ramps. toilets should be provided, indoor activities like internet café, cafeteria, indoor playing room. The other things the visitors want to see on the site are more shades to sit and enjoy the place, settings that are more comfortable to sit, more play options for children, lights, and more services



Figure 5.4: Design recommendation on creating shades and seating

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

The other facilities which can enhance the quality of the space can be, adding more facilities that can promote economically benefit of the place, doing promotion about the city by using different modes of a medium, adding more cultural elements to promote the variety of the cultural value of the people, car parking to add the number of users, add different active and passive recreational practice elements, add more exercise and sports pieces of equipment to enhance the more active environment



Figure 5.5: Users' recommendations on getting more exercise and playing options for all

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

C. Neighborhood park

The user's basic need on those spaces was the proper design of the space, the things they also want to see more are children's playing option there is noon at the moment so they want playing equipment for their kids, and small services like coffee and tea shop or an ice cream place for small kids



Figure 5.6: Design recommendation on small areas with small shades and playing option

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

In addition to the needs of the users to enhance the quality of the space, the neighborhood parks need to have a proper design, especially the undeveloped spaces that need to be designed and constructed by professionals by considering the needs of the community. settings and small shades are needed to create more multi-cultural space for all the users, play options, and comfortable pathways with appropriate site finish.

D. Street greenery

The streets have different facilities along the way due to the majority of the respondents wanting to be avoided street parking, and street workshops and want the surface material changed to cobblestone or other surface material that can be suitable for walking and exercise.



Figure 5.7: Users' recommendations on creating more user-friendly streets with appropriate material

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

In addition to the user's needs the street must have proper street lighting to create a more secured environment, seating areas that can be compatible with the street flow, proper bicycle lanes with proper parking for bicycle users, more eco-friendly elements to promote walkability, exercise equipment that can help to promote physical health, public bus terminals on the edge of streets that can promote the use of public transport, to promote small scale entrepreneurs adding small pocket shops can also benefit economically like sho shiners, street foods, street coffee, and other small scale workers can be benefited.



Figure 5.8: Design recommendation on creating a more comfortable place for all with small pocket shops

Source: Compiled by the researcher (2021)

In general quality, public recreational places can have a major impact on changing the landscape and townscape of an area. Creating an attractive environment can have a great impact on improving the way of life and it has a positive impact on land and property values and act as a catalyst for regenerating projects and attracting people to live and participate in those areas. Enhancing the public recreation place network in Ethiopian cities and towns can help realize the benefits of its natural environment and heritage assets for residents, visitors, and employees.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

Elements to Check	Features to Check	Yes	No	Need Repair	Rating	Remarks
Promote a sense of comfort	Visually pleasing					
	Generally stimulating					
	sense of belonging					
	greater security					
	better environmental quality					
	feeling of freedom					
Nurtures and defines a sense of community	Greater community organization					
	sense of pride and volunteerism					
	perpetuation of integrity and values					
	less need for municipal control					
Promotes health	Increase physical activity					
	access to fresh food					
	greater security					
	greater social inclusion					
	enhanced environmental health					
Accessibility	More walkable					

	safe for pedestrians a bicyclist					
	compatible with public transport					
	reduces the need for cars and parking					
	more efficient use of time and money					
	greater connection between uses					
Builds and supports the local economy	Small scale entrepreneurship					
	economic development					
	higher real state value					
	more desirable jobs					
	less need for municipal service					
Social interaction	Improve sociability					
	more cultural exposure, interaction					
	draw a diverse population					
	more women, children, elderly					
	greater ethnic-cultural pluralism					
	encourage community creativity					

APPENDIX II

Questionnaire for Visitors, users and nearby house owners

Park / public /playground / street/ name of the place _____ Date _____

Directions: Answer the questions to the best of your ability. Place a checkmark in the correct response for the questions with a choice.

1. Gender? Male ☐ Female ☐
2. Age? <18 ☐ 19-25 ☐ 26-40 ☐ 41-60 ☐ >60 ☐
3. Level of education? Uneducated ☐ read and write ☐ 1-8grade ☐
9-12 grade ☐ diploma ☐ degree and above ☐
4. Occupational statues?
Student ☐ public servant ☐ unemployed ☐ employed ☐ other ☐
5. Do you live near this place? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. How far from home? < 500m ☐ 1-4 km ☐ 5-10km ☐ > 10 km ☐
7. How do you get here? [Tick more than 1 option if it is necessary]
Walk ☐ Bike ☐ Public transport ☐ Car ☐
8. How often did you visit? Daily ☐ Once a week ☐ 3 to 4 times per week ☐
At least once a month ☐ Once every 6 months ☐ Once a year ☐
9. Which day did you visit? Monday-Friday ☐ Saturday and Sunday ☐
10. At what time of the day, do you visit?
Morning ☐ Afternoon ☐ Evening ☐
11. How long do you stay? Pass through ☐ Up to 15 min ☐ 30 min- 1 hr. ☐
16-30 min ☐ More than hr. ☐
12. Whom do you come with you? alone ☐ with friends ☐ with a family ☐
13. What activity do you do? Tick more than 1 option
Walking through ☐ Eating/drinking ☐ Reading ☐ Meeting with family or friends ☐

Sitting/Hanging out Relaxing ☐ Visiting nature ☐ Playing ☐ Exercise/Sport ☐
Attending community events ☐ other (specify) _____

14. Do you think this place is accessible? Yes ☐ No ☐

15. Do you think this place is accessible for disabilities? Yes ☐ No ☐

16. Is there parking? Yes ☐ No ☐

17. Do you use services? Yes ☐ No ☐

18. Are they comfortable to use? Yes ☐ No ☐

19. Do you feel the place is well maintained? Yes ☐ No ☐

20. What do you think must be improved? _____

21. How satisfied are you in the place in general?

1. Not at all Satisfied ☐ 2. Not satisfied ☐ 3. Average ☐

4. Satisfied ☐ 5. Extremely satisfied ☐

22. How satisfied are you with the option of activities?

1. Not at all Satisfied ☐ 2. Not satisfied ☐ 3. Average ☐

4. Satisfied ☐ 5. Extremely satisfied ☐

23. How satisfied with the vegetation?

1. Not at all Satisfied ☐ 2. Not satisfied ☐ 3. Average ☐

4. Satisfied ☐ 5. Extremely satisfied ☐

24. How satisfied are you with the facility of the place?

1. Not at all Satisfied ☐ 2. Not satisfied ☐ 3. Average ☐

4. Satisfied ☐ 5. Extremely satisfied ☐

25. Would you use more if the place includes more facilities? Yes ☐ No ☐

26. Recommend anything that you love to see in the place?