

**THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN POVERTY REDUCTION AMONG LOCAL  
COMMUNITIES OF KAABONG DISTRICT  
IN UGANDA**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND  
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## DECLARATION

I **NYANGA RAPHAEL**, a student of Kampala International University Uganda, hereby declare that this work is my original work and the best of my knowledge and that it has never been presented by any other person or institution for any academic award in and outside Kampala International University Uganda.

Signature.....

Date.....<sup>th</sup>  
6 - 10 - 2016

## APPROVAL

This research proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as a University Supervisor.

Dr/Mrs. Rose Ann Mwaniki

Signature.....

Date.....

## **DEDICATION**

This research report is dedicated to my beloved parents, relatives, friends, and to my lecturers for the spirit of hard work they instilled in me.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I thank the Almighty God for the guidance, grace and love he has granted me all through the completion of my report for leading and walking besides me till the end.

I am grateful to my parents/guardians for all the support rendered to me and my siblings for their continuous encouragement.

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## ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to determine the role of tourism in poverty reduction of Kaabong district. The specific objectives were to examine the role of tourism and poverty reduction, to identify other poverty reduction measures and the benefits of tourism to the local communities in Kaabong district. Descriptive and analytical research design were used to examine the findings to come up with the conclusions. A cross sectional research survey design was used to employ both qualitative and quantitative technique.

Qualitative data was gathered using questioners while quantitative data was by extracts from secondary data for a period of two years. The total population was 30 respondents. Stratified sampling was used and all the population was sampled. The role of tourism and poverty measures were performed, the main findings were analyzed and the direct and indirect livelihood impacts of rural tourism and their implications for poverty eradication in the Kaabong area. The research explored the potential role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities Kaabong that tourism development can play in job creation, entrepreneurial development and income generation. It's examined the potential of Kaabong to use rural tourism as a mechanism for poverty eradication by looking at its resourcefulness as a possible tourist's destination in Kaabong.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

<b>GDP</b>	- Gross Domestic Product
<b>GPN</b>	- Global production network
<b>MTWH</b>	- Ministry of Tourism, Wild Life and Heritage
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	- Human Immune Virus
<b>WTO</b>	- World Tourism Organization
<b>UDB</b>	- Uganda Development Board
<b>EDPRS</b>	- Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>FGM</b>	- female genital mutilation
<b>SME's</b>	- Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>ICT</b>	- Information and Communication Technology
<b>KVNGP</b>	- Kidepo Valley National Game Park
<b>NHL</b>	- National Historic Landmarks

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0. Introduction**

This chapter examined the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study (both general and specific), the research questions, scope and significance of the study, as well as the study limitations and the conceptual framework.

### **1.1.0 Background to the Study**

#### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

Tourism involves the movement of people for business, recreational, health, religious or for cultural purposes (World Tourism Organization, 2007), so it goes well beyond just holiday-makers. Accommodation in a holiday destination is just one part of the complex sector that makes up tourism. Despite the growth of tourism, the region still only accounts for less than 4 percent of world tourism, with its revenue share at only 2.5 percent— about US\$16,000 million in 2011 of the annual sales of about US\$4.5 million.

European countries have several cities of tourism attractions for example United States of America, France, Germany, Italy, Britain, Brazil have top tourists attractions, for example America Times Square is the most visited public (not privately owned) tourist site in the United States, with over 41 million visitors in a year.

As of 2007, there are 2,462 registered National Historic Landmarks (NHL) recognized by the United States government. Each major US city has thousands of landmarks. For example, New York City has 23,000 landmarks designated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission. These landmarks include various individual buildings, interiors, historic districts, and scenic sites which help define the culture and character of New York City Natural monuments List of areas in the National Park System; include National Battlefield Parks, National Historic Parks, National Lakeshores, National Military Parks, National Monuments, National Parks, National Recreation Areas, National Seashores

Other tourist attractions and destinations

Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the Boardwalk, California's Wine Country, Richmond Strip, Houston, Texas, The French Quarter, New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans Mardi Gras, Louisiana, Hollywood, California among others.

France was visited by 84.7 million foreign tourists in 2013, making it the most popular tourist destination in the world. It is third in income from tourism due to briefer visits. 20% more tourists spent less than half as much as they did in the United States. France has 37 sites inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List and features cities of high cultural interest (Paris being the foremost, but also Toulouse, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Lyon, and others), beaches and seaside resorts, ski resorts, and rural regions that many enjoy for their beauty and tranquility (green tourism). Small

and picturesque French villages of quality heritage (such as Collonges-la-Rouge or Locronan) are promoted through the association Les plus Beaux Villages de France (litt. "The Most Beautiful Villages of France". The "Remarkable Gardens" label is a list of the over two hundred gardens classified by the French Ministry of Culture. This label is intended to protect and promote remarkable gardens and parks.

In 2012, travel and tourism directly contributed EUR77.7 billion to French GDP, 30% of which comes from international visitors and 70% from domestic tourism spending. The total contribution of travel and tourism represents 9.7% of GDP and supports 2.9 million jobs (10.9% of employment) in the country. Tourism contributes significantly to the balance of payments.

A large part of Provence is designed as the 2013 European Capital of Culture. Numerous famous natural sites can be found in the region, as the Gorges du Verdon, the regional natural park of Camargue, the national park of calanques and the typical landscape of Luberon. Provence hosts dozens of renowned historical sites like the Pont du Gard, the Arles' Roman Monuments or the Palais des Papes in Avignon. Several cities also attract a lot of tourists, like Aix-en-Provence, Marseille or Cassis, on the Mediterranean Sea coastline.

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Germany, the most popular sights for 2015 Situated in the heart of Europe, Germany have plenty of fantastic tourist attractions and unique sights to offer. Visitors from all over the world travel to Germany to see architectural treasures and fascinating places of natural beauty. The German National Tourist Board (GNTB) is interested in gathering the most popular attractions and has its international visitors name their German favorites. Travelers to Germany from over 40 countries named their personal favorite. Attractions and sights that received the same number of votes share the same ranking position.

Several African countries including Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya and Benin have significant paleontology sites. In Ethiopia, the government is using these sites to promote "palaeo-tourism," and to generate revenue. Ethiopia is home to some of the most famous prehistoric remains ever found, including some of the world's oldest human remains: Ethiopia's discoveries chart man's prehistory from more than 6 million years ago to modern ancestors. Tourism officials in Afar believe that "palaeo-tourism" could generate an additional US\$2 million in revenue annually for this region alone. Therefore, opportunities for further investment and development are vast in the region. The tourism industry stretches from travel agents with reservation systems serving clients in their home towns, to international airlines, to a range of services within a destination. Essential



elements of tourism include accommodation, transport, food and drink, entertainment and leisure (Ashley, 2008). Beyond these, tourism affects many sectors including communications, infrastructure, education, security, health, immigration, customs, agriculture and culture.

East Africa is the region located in the eastern part of African continent, it comprises of six (6) countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, and South Sudan. East Africa is a mountainous area which lies in the central part of Africa and is divided by the Rift Valley. There is an extensive mountain range extending from the north to south. There are many tourist attractions in East Africa which are spread throughout the region. East Africa's tourist's attractions mainly include national parks, museums, falls and lakes. Uganda is located in eastern Africa west of Kenya, south of south Sudan, east of the democratic Republic of Congo and north of Rwanda and Tanzania. It is in the heart of the great lakes region and is surrounded by three of them, L. Edward, L. Albert, and L. Victoria. While much of its borders are lakes shores, Uganda is a land locked with no access to the sea. The country mostly plateaus with a rim of mountains. The climate is tropical and generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August). It's is semi-Arid in the north East.

The mandate of the Ministry of Tourism, Wild Life and Heritage (MTWH) is derived from article 189 and six schedule, the constitution of the republic of Uganda (1995),

Uganda wildlife act cap 2000, Uganda tourism act 2008, historical monuments act 1967, Universities and other tertiary institution act, 2006. The mandate of the ministry of Tourism is to formulate and implement policies, strategies, plans, and programs that promote tourism wild life and cultural heritage conservation for socio-economic development and transformation of the country.

Kidepo Valley National Park is a 1,442 square kilometers (557 sq mi) national park in the Karamoja region in northeast Uganda. Kidepo is rugged savannah, dominated by the 2,750 meters (9,020 ft) Mount Morungole and transected by the Kidepo and Narus rivers.

Kidepo valley National Game Park is one of the most interesting Ugandans attractions, which is located in Kaabong district on the north eastern part of the country. The national park comprises of a variety of wildlife animals and hosts 77 mammals species as well as around 475 birds species. It comprises of hot spring named kanangorok. Tourism in Karamoja is rapidly increasing after the insecurity that took place in 2002 during disarmament. Tourists visiting Uganda have generated \$ 1b equivalent to Shs 2.7 trillion revenue contribution annually (new vision.co.ug 2013).

### **1.1.2 Theoretical perspective**

The subject of socio-cultural impacts of tourism has been extensively explored in tourism literature. Most of these studies have been grounded on theories such as the host-guest irritation index developed by Doxey (1975:195), the tourism area life cycle (Butler, 1980:5-12) and the social change theory (Ap, 1992:665). Since there is an elaboration on the social exchange theory elsewhere in this study, only the host-guest irritation index and tourism area life cycle will be explored here.

#### **The Host-Guest Irritation Index**

This theory put forth by Doxey (1975:195) suggests that as tourism takes root in a destination, the attitude of local community residence towards tourists changes along a four-stage irritation index, following the progressive increase in tourism activities. These stages are Euphoria, Apathy, Irritation and finally, these stages express the host community's initial excitement towards the first view tourists, then their increasing indifference as tourists' numbers grow followed by community hostility and rudeness towards tourists as the negative impact of tourism became more apparent and eventually obviously aggressive attitudes as tourism reaches saturation point.

#### **Tourism Area Life Cycle**

The TALC seems to mirror this sequence in the rise and fall of tourism. However, rather than focus solely on the changing attitudes of the residence, Butler examined the changing stages in tourism development. Using the increasing number of tourists as a variable, Butler concludes that tourism development in a destination progresses in five stages from exploration to involvement, consolidation, and finally stagnation and decline.

### **1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective**

According to Merriam Webster learners dictionary tourism, is defined as an activity of traveling to a place for pleasure and it involves a business providing hotels, restaurants, entertainment and a few, for people who are traveling.

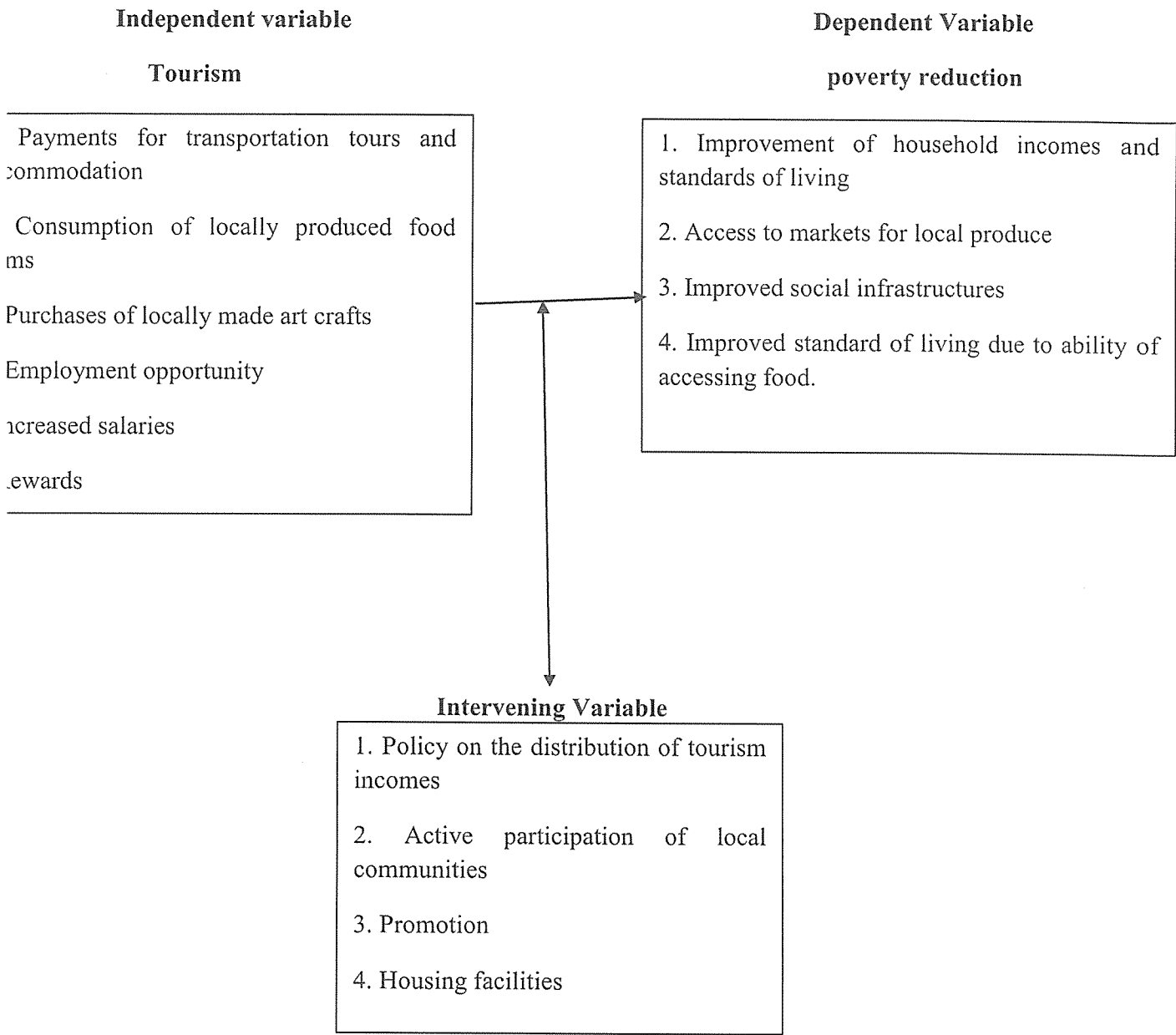
According to Guyer Feuler, (1905) UNWTO defined "tourism as a combination of activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes"

According to the dictionary tourism is the activity or practice of touring especially for pleasure. Secondly tourism is the business or industry of providing information, accommodations and other services to tourists.

According to the Mahatma Gandhi poverty is the worst form of violence.

According to Merriam Webster poverty is the state of one who lacks a socially or acceptable amount of money or material possessions.

1.1.4 Conceptual framework showing the relationship between tourism and poverty reduction



The study was carried out basing on the interrelations between the variables in the research problem. The conceptual framework will examine the role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities.

As illustrated above, activities such as tourism (payments for transportation, tours and accommodation, purchases of locally made art crafts, and consumption of locally produced food items among others) work hand in hand with other factors (the intervening variables such as the government policy on the distribution of tourism incomes, and active participation of local communities and others, and together they influence and direct the dependent variable, which in this case is poverty reduction (improvement of household incomes and standards of living, access to markets for local produce and improved social infrastructures among others).

#### **1.1.4 Contextual Perspective**

This study was carried out in kaabong district and it looked at how tourism has reduce the level of poverty within the locals. Kaabong is the district in the northern region of Uganda. Kaabong district is bordered by south Sudan to the northwest, the Kenya to the northeast and Moroto district to the southeast, Kotido district to the south, and Kitgum district to the west. Kaabong district has a rocky landscape with hills and valleys. The vegetation is primarily bushes and shrubs. The climate/weather condition of Kaabong district is more divers with various soil types, vegetation and altitudes. There are some areas that contain savannah vegetation, but most of the district is semi-arid with thorny shrubs.

#### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Uganda is a landlocked country. The population is about 38.8 million, and 48% per cent of Ugandans populations are under the age of 15. Population density in the country is one of the highest in Africa, with about 370 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. The annual demographic growth rate is 3.4% per cent, and the population is expected to increase to about 12 million by 2015. (Uganda's statistical 2011)

The country is one of the poorest in Africa, with the gross domestic product growth rate of 38% with the percentage of the population living on lesser than US\$ 1.25 per day.

Poverty is widespread throughout the country. In 2006, 56.9 per cent of the total population was living below the poverty line and 37.9 per cent were extremely poor. In rural areas about 64.7 per cent of the population was living in poverty.

The biggest problem in rural areas in Uganda here is poverty, and given the fact that tourism is one of the best strategies to reduce poverty, it has been singled out by the government as an important industry capable of generating revenue for the government too, and given the fact that poverty reduction is also Shigh on the government's development agenda, it's important that a study be carried out to critically to examine how the tourism industry aligns with the poverty

reduction strategy in Uganda, to fight the problem of poverty increase in rural areas like Kaabong. That is what compelled the researcher to conduct this study, to assess the role of tourism in the reduction of poverty in local communities in Uganda.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to assess tourism in poverty reduction in local communities of Kaabong.

### **1.4 Specific objectives**

- i. To examine the role of tourism in poverty reduction in the local communities in Kaabong.
- ii. To examine the causes of poverty in the local communities in Kaabong
- iii. To identify other poverty reduction measures apart from tourism.
- iv. To establish the benefits of tourism to the local communities in Kaabong.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

1. What are the various tourism activities in Kaabong district?
2. What are the benefits of tourism to the local communities in Kaabong?
3. What is the role of tourism in poverty reduction in the local communities in Kaabong?
4. What are the other poverty reduction measures apart from tourism?

### **1.6.0 Scope of the Study**

#### **1.6.1 Content Scope**

The study about tourism was considered as the poverty reduction such as improvement of household income, access to markets, social infrastructure development, improved standards of living that focus on various concepts of tourism in Uganda, the benefits of tourism to the local community as well as the role of touristic attraction like historical places, monuments, museums and art galleries, Gorillas, botanical gardens, buildings and structures towards poverty reduction in the local communities in Kaabong district.

#### **1.6.2 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Kaabong district, in the northeastern part of Uganda. Kaabong is the district in the northern region of Uganda. Kaabong district is bordered by south Sudan to the northwest, the Kenya to the northeast and Moroto district to the southeast, Kotido district to the south, and Kitgum district to the west. Kaabong district has a rocky landscape with hills and valleys. The vegetation is primarily bushes and shrubs. The climate/weather condition of Kaabong district is more diverse with various soil types, vegetation and altitudes. There are some areas that contain savannah vegetation, but most of the district is semi arid with thorny shrubs. There is only

one annual season of cultivation. The national census in 13-9-2002 found that the mean age of Kaabong districts population was approximately estimated to as 202,758. And the annual population growth rate in the district between 2002 and 2012 was calculated at 7%, and in 2012, the estimated population of Kaabong district was about 395,200. While in Kaabong is Kidepo valley national Game Park. This is a 1,442 square kilometers (557sq mi) national park, located in the Kaabong district in Karamoja region in northeast Uganda. Kidepo is rugged savannah, dominated by the 2,750meters (9,020 ft), Mt. Morungole and transected by the Kidepo and Narus rivers. The park is approximately 220km (140mi) by the road northwest of Moroto the largest town in the sub-region; it is approximately 520km (320mi) by road northeast of Kampala. The main working activities/social service in Kaabong is cattle raring tourism and some farming of which they earn their living.

### **1.6.3 Time Frame**

The study assessed the tourism activities in Kaabong district within the period of two month from May to June, 2016.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study were beneficial to many different categories of people and in many different ways;

This study was of great priority to the government as a whole, given the fact that the tourism industry is one of the highest foreign exchange earners for the government of about \$1.2 trillion. The study findings were therefore beneficial by informing policy makers about the link between tourism and poverty reduction in local communities in Uganda.

Future researchers on tourism in poverty reduction service delivery will also refer to the study as the findings and recommendations will enrich the existing literature on the subject

The study helped the administrators in Kaabong district to make an informed evaluation of the tourism industry and how it benefits their district.

The study contributed to the available knowledge as well as act as a basis for further research on the same subject.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter studied and presented existing literature on the role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities. It will explore the findings of the various previous researchers who have studied the problem to analyze the applicability of their findings. Emphasis will be put on how tourism contributes to the reduction in poverty levels among the local communities.

#### **2.1 The concept of tourism**

Tourism is a composite of activities, services, and industries that deliver a travel experience to individuals and groups traveling fifty miles or more from their homes for purposes of pleasure. Mathieson & Wall (1982)

The business sectors comprising the tourism industry include: transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, shops, entertainment venues, activity facilities, and a variety of hospitality service providers who cater to individuals or groups traveling away from home.

Tourism product is not produced by a single business, nonprofit organization, or governmental agency; rather, it is defined as “a satisfying visitor experience.” This definition encompasses every activity and experience that a tourist encounters during his or her entire trip away from home. Macintosh & Goeldner (1986)

Also 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. (The Ugandan Tourism Organization 2009)

#### **2.2 Tourism in Uganda**

Uganda is one of the land locked country that lies along east African region, basing on such, Uganda has steadily emerged as a well- known tourist destination internationally (Cooper et al, 2008). The country’s efforts to develop travel and tourism in a sustainable way seem to be paying off, as the industry has experienced dramatic growth over the years to become one of the country’s leading foreign exchange earners and also a major economic contributor. Tourists are drawn to Uganda by its natural and scenic beauty, rich culture, as well as the unique flora and fauna in its national parks, which are home to the magical mountain gorillas. Besides that, the Uganda Development Board joined the International Council of Tourism Partners. All of these attributes helped the nation to rank among the top tourist countries in Africa.

Uganda’s travel and tourism industry experienced a boom in last four years, thanks to efforts by the Uganda Tourism Development Board to enhance and diversify its tourism offerings (Singh, 2008). Now in Uganda, though mountain gorillas continued to play a key role in contributing to

the industry's growth, the country shifted from relying on their attraction, so as to remain competitive in the fast-growing, ever changing travel and tourism market. As part of its diversification campaign, Uganda has aimed at increasing its touristic attraction by five years to come from 20%-40% through introducing several new tourism products, among them three birding routes outside the national parks, a Canopy Walk in Kidepo National Park, the introduction of new tourism packages will help to attract new visitor segments in Uganda's leading arrival source countries and also generate additional revenue for its travel and tourism industry.

Although Uganda is emerging as a top tourism destination, its travel and tourism industry has struggled over the years, due to the poor customer service levels on offer in the country (World Tourism Organization, 2007). It ranked among the last in customer care services in the East African Community (EAC) region, according to the 2011 Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index.

In order to capitalize on the increasing interest in Uganda amongst tourists, the Uganda Development Board embarked on measures to improve service delivery and improve visitors' experience, especially in the hospitality sector. Some of the initiatives introduced to help improve service delivery included the classification of hotels, conducting seminars and providing staff training, as well as organizing customer care awards for companies performing well.

Travel and tourism is a vital sector for Uganda's economic development. Since the prevailing peace and stability in the country, the industry has steadily developed to become a major source of export earnings. It is currently one of the fastest growing sectors and, as a result, remains high on the government's agenda (World Tourism Organization, 2007). With more room for expansion, the industry is on course to become the leading foreign exchange earner, luring more tourists, as well as attracting substantial investment, especially in the hospitality sector. The introduction of new products and venturing into new market segments will help in diversifying the nation's tourism portfolio, as well as foster sustainability. Despite the increasing contribution of travel and tourism to the national economy, there is still need for a long-term plan if Uganda is to enjoy mass success on a global scale.

### **2.3 Benefits of tourism in Uganda**

Tourism is one of Uganda's largest foreign exchange earners, generating over US \$1.2 trillion in revenue for the government in 2013, according to the Uganda Development Board (UDB, 2013). That is in terms of direct revenue, as well as day-visitor expenditure and directly employing over 150,000 people directly and indirectly. Tourism provides communities with an opportunity to display their region's distinct and unique cultural and natural assets while creating employment and diversifying the regional economy. A diverse economy is one that can cope with the changes experienced in our current environment.

At the local and regional level, the industry comprises tourism operators, businesses not directly involved in tourism, local and regional tourism organizations, community groups, residents and



local government (Singh, 2008). By working together destinations have the capacity to attract visitors, satisfy their leisure needs and expectations, and generate economic and social benefits for the whole community. Hotels, motels, restaurants, coach services, and the like, not only pay wages but also buy goods and engage other services locally. A large part of the income of such enterprises is spent locally and, the tourists have other requirements: food, clothing, refreshments, hairdressing, medical services, transportation, souvenirs and amusements (Cooper et al, 2008). There is no limit to the variety and extent of visitor expenditure. The benefits from this expenditure flow to everyone in the community.

Visitors to an area purchase goods and services. This spending injects new dollars into the local economy. A percentage of each new dollar is spent in the community by the recipient and this is spent in the community by the recipient and this is spent and re-spent, creating a 'multiplier effect'. When more tourist dollars enter a local economy and a larger percentage is retained locally, the economic benefit is greater (Cooper et al, 2008). Tourism is a labour-intensive industry and creates more job opportunities, encouraging young people to stay in local communities. Tourism can provide diversification, strengthening the local economy by making it less reliant on single traditional base, such as agriculture or mining which are subject to commodity price fluctuations. This is particularly significant for our rural communities.

Growth in tourism results in new and expanded infrastructure, services and facilities which benefits residents. Tourism also generates improved financial viability for community-owned facilities such as clubs and sporting venues. Tourism creates opportunities to establish new products, facilities and services, and expand existing businesses which would not otherwise be sustainable based on the resident population alone. Tourism highlights the need for proper management (Ashley, Mitchell & Spenceley, 2009). Through effective policies, planning and research, tourism can ensure that the environment, heritage and indigenous culture of an area are preserved. Interpretation of nature-based and heritage product is an important educational vehicle for promoting a better understanding of environmental and heritage values to a diverse population.

## **2.4 Poverty and its indicators**

Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money. (Allen J.K 2010)

"Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. (Korstanje, M.2009)

Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time, and has been described in many ways. Most often, poverty is a situation people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action -- for the poor and the wealthy alike a call to change the world

so that many more may have enough to eat, adequate shelter, access to education and health, protection from violence, and a voice in what happens in their communities. “(Ashley, C. 2009)

Overall poverty takes various forms, including “lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amid wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fallout side family support systems, social institutions and safety nets. (UN, 1995)

Poverty, like those promoted by Henry George (2007) in his economics classic *Progress and Poverty* are those that rise, or are intended to rise, enabling the poor to create wealth for themselves as a means for ending poverty forever. In modern times, various economists within the georgism movement propose measures like the land value tax to enhance access by all to the natural world.

## **2.5 Rural poverty in Kaabong district in Karamoja region**

The state of chronic poverty and vulnerability in Karamoja is reflected in poor socioeconomic and political indicators, probably some of the worst in the country. In the health sector, the region has only five hospitals, with a doctor—patient ratio of 1:50,000, while the nurse—patient ratio stands at 1:16,882. Furthermore, the region experiences the highest infant and maternal mortality rate of 750 deaths per 100,000 live births, compared to 505 nationally, with infant mortality at 178/1,000 compared to 88/1,000 nationally. The under-five mortality rate stands at 248/1,000, which is almost double the national statistic of 141/1,000. The prevalence of malaria is 48.2%, and HIV/AIDS rates are exorbitantly high, due to socio-cultural and economic factors, including polygamy, widow inheritance, female genital mutilation (FGM) and rape during courtship. In the education sector, Karamoja region again registers the lowest enrolment rates, with a total of 115,985 in the 245 primary schools, 7,158 children in the 20 secondary schools, and two tertiary institutions in the region. The region also harbors the highest adult illiteracy rate of 86% and 71% for Moroto and Nakapiripirit, respectively, with literacy and numeracy rates below one percent among primary school girls and boys.

Furthermore, in the water and sanitation sector, the region faces inadequate water supply for both animals and humans. Over 80% of the populations are still using bushes as toilet facilities, with household latrine coverage at two percent in Kotido and Kaabong, three percent in Nakapiripirit, and 10% in Moroto. This leads to the spread of diarrheal diseases among the population, mostly affecting children and the elderly.

## **2.6 Poverty reduction strategies in Kaabong**

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy mostly in Kaabong. It has contributed an average of about 36 per cent of its total GDP between 2001 and 2008, and it employs more than 50% of the population in Kaabong. But the sector is very fragile. Rough terrain, erosion and climatic hazards combine with geography and the lack of modern technology to create serious constraints to agricultural development. (Uganda development board 2008)

Rural livelihoods are based on an agricultural, and cattle rearing, production system that is characterized by small family farms of less than 1 hectare (ha), practicing mixed farming that combines rain fed grain crops, traditional livestock-rearing and some vegetable production. Food crops account for 50 per cent of the cultivated area, and half of food crops are earmarked for family consumption. A small number of farmers grow higher-value cash crops such as maize and sorghum, which occupy 1 per cent and 2 percent, respectively, of total cultivable land. The most vulnerable rural people are landless people and small-scale farmers who cultivate less than 0.2 hectares of land.

Tourism sector is to treble earnings by increasing international arrivals from 1.6 million to 3 million, while also increasing the average spending per visitor from 400,000 Uganda shillings to 700,000 Uganda shillings. In this regard, more Tourist Resort Cities will be established in the next five years according to Uganda reduction strategy.

Wholesale and Trade as a sector is targeted to increase from the current 5% to 10 — 12 % by 2021. To meet this target, Additionally, at least five Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's), Industrial Parks and Specialized Economic Zones will be set up. Among the projects to be implemented in the Wholesale and Trade sector are the construction of wholesale, retail and hawkers markets throughout the country and facilitating the creation of 100-150 producer business groups.

Educational programs and projects planned for the education sector within the next five years include: constructing and fully equipping secondary schools; building at least one boarding primary school in each constituency of the Kaabong districts; and recruiting an additional school teachers. Other activities to be implemented during the Plan period are the integration of the Early Childhood Development and Education Programme; the introduction of Special Needs Education into basic education; Curriculum Development and Review as well as developing new programs towards the enhancement of ICT education and Adult Basic Education. The target set by UDB is to raise the primary to secondary school transition rate to 75 per cent and the rate from secondary to university to 15 per cent. All this will help reduce enrolment disparities between regions and across gender while advancing national education indicators close to that of a middle income country.

Job-Creations to increase employment, the Plan target the creation of an additional 3.5 million jobs within the next five years. In order to address equity and poverty reduction, it aims at significantly reducing the number of Ugandans living in poverty, from 45 per Tourism development can go



hand in hand with upgrading workforce skills. It provides incentives for local people to learn new languages and customer service skills. In turn, skills developed through tourism work are transferable to other sectors (Overseas Development Institute, 1999). Tourism contributes to the tax base of national government, and sometimes also pays fees or licenses to local government.

However, the actual payment of tax (particularly by companies, rather than the sales tax paid by tourists) is variable depending on tax holidays, investment incentive and the strength of the governance system. Tourism can provide incentives and funds for natural, cultural and historical resources to be managed in a more sustainable manner (Okoso Arnaa, 1995). The fact that tourists value them and are willing to pay to visit them provides motivation for sustainable management that will also benefit residents in future.

There are many ways through which tourism impacts on poverty reduction in the local communities. The first is through poor people earning cash income from their participation in tourism and related sectors (Ashley, 2009). There are so many different places in the tourism economy where poor people participate. It is important to think about where they participate directly in tourism, and also indirectly.

Direct participation in tourism is when poor people provide goods and services to tourists. They may work in a hotel or restaurant, sell crafts on the pavement, run rickshaws or boats for tourists, or host them in their village (Cooper, Chris; et al (2005). Indirect participation is when poor people work in the sectors that supply tourism. They grow and sell fruits and vegetables that are served up in tourist hotels, or work for the construction or soft furnishing sectors that provision hotels.

Finally, in addition to carbon sequestration activities on smallholder land, there is an opportunity to generate the revenue for conservation of Uganda's protected tropical mountain forests by valuing standing forests for the carbon they contain. For instance, a preliminary feasibility study on the opportunities for carbon asset development from forest conservation, avoided deforestation and reforestation in Kidepo National Game Park (KVNGP) demonstrated that assisted natural regeneration of burned forest areas could generate a total 30-year net revenue of about \$ 11.8 million. Potential markets for developing countries to store carbon in protected areas are being discussed as part of climate change negotiations. Ways of ensuring that at least some of the revenue from such projects benefits small holder farmers living around protected areas should be pursued. This would be critically important in Uganda as some of the poorest communities in Uganda.

## **2.7 Role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities**

Aside from the income that poor people earn from tourism, there are many other ways in which tourism affects poverty reduction and local economic development over time (Shah and Gupta, 2000). Tourism can positively affect local economic development by: stimulating the creation and growth of new enterprises: laundrettes, massage services, juice bars, sign painters, construction firms, transport operators, (Sinclair, 1998).

Tourism brings an export market right to the doorstep of many sectors.

Businesses that start selling new products to tourists and find success can end up as exporters, thus helping the economy diversify. This happens to producers of artwork, silk fabrics and clothes (Sinclair et al, 1995). Tourism can stimulate the development of new infrastructure and transport services, which in turn are used by local people. For example in Uganda, the new tarmac road leading up to Kidepo national park is a valuable benefit to local farmers and traders.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter looked at the research methodology to the study; discuss aspects of the geographical area in which the study will be carried out, the research design, the study population, sampling the study instruments, sources of data, data process methods.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research took the form of a descriptive design, and the reason that this has been selected is because, it aims to describe the situation as it is on ground, regarding aspects of tourism and its roles in poverty reduction in local communities. The study of Kaabong town is intended to provide information that will be treated as representative of the entire country.

The study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches because it relies less on interviews, observations, and small numbers of questionnaires, focus groups, subjective reports and case studies but is much more focused on the collection and analysis of numerical data and statistics. The quantitative data will be obtained using structured questionnaires from different categories of people such as political, religious and opinion leaders in the town, civil society members and local citizens, while the qualitative data will be obtained from key informants such as officials from Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in Kaabong town as well as community leaders.

#### 3.2 Research Population

The population of Kaabong

Name	Status	Population Census 1991-01-12	Population Census 2002-09-13	Population Census 2014-08-27	Population Census 2016-07-01
Kaabong	District	91,236	202,758	169,274	176,600
Uganda	Republic	16,671,705	24,442,084	34,856,813	36,860,700

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (web).

12,718 persons lived in 2014 in areas disputed between the districts.

The districts areas are calculated. Therefore, they do not exactly fit to the area figures of regions.

The population of the study in this research is comprised of political, religious and opinion leaders in the town, civil society members and local citizens. Others will include Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in Kaabong town

as well as community leaders. Because the selected ones are the ones who will be able to give clear information since they are the ones having clear information for the area. It's from these that a study sample shall be drawn.

### 3.5 Sample Size and Selection

The study used a sample size of 70 respondents as determined by the Krejcie and Morgan table of 1970 on sample size determination. The sample included political (10), religious and opinion leaders in the town (15), Civil society members and local citizens (20), business owners (10). Others will include Community Based Organizations (CBOs) (5) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (10) operating in Kaabong town as well as community leaders (10). It's from these that a study sample shall be drawn. The study therefore used total of 70 respondents. The researcher used simple purposive sampling method because it gave an equal opportunity to all members of finite population to be included in the sample. This sample size was to be effective and a good representative of the population, convenient to the researcher in terms of funds, time and others.

Sample size and population

**Table 1 showing sample size and population**

Category	Sample size
Political	10
Local citizens	20
Civil society	20
Religious	10
Business owners	10
Total	70

From the above table, the selected groups managed to give clear information to the researcher as indicated though there were some challenges which intervened like language barrier and some hostile tribes who were unable to give us information.

### 3.5 Data Collection Methods and Instruments Questionnaires

The researcher acquired information from different respondents through the use of structured and unstructured questionnaires provided by the researcher. The respondents will be civil society and local citizens and others who will be available. The common language which will be used is English because, it will be understood by both the researcher and respondents'. This method will be used because of its simplicity when collecting data and convenience in terms of providing adequate time for the respondents Interviews

An interview guide will be designed to the local citizens in English which is shared by all communities but the researcher will carry out unstructured interviews such that he was to be free to re-arrange questions, rephrase and modify them, add some new questions on the list. The

researcher will be accompanied by the assistant who will be helping in interviewing the local communities. This was to ensure that the researcher acquire in- depth information, as the interviewee was permitted to freely talk about the problem under study.

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability**

The research instruments that the researcher used are questionnaire and interviews.

The researcher carried out a pre-test of the questionnaire before using it in the research. The other instruments were also cross examined for approval by a researcher to ensure that the information they will generate is appropriate and consistent. Before going out to carry out the study, the researcher first consulted his supervisor, to make sure that these instruments were to generate relevant information during the study.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

After collecting the data and information from the respondents through use of questionnaires, observation and interviews, the results was interpreted both qualitatively and quantitatively.

### **3.8 Ethical Consideration**

This involved seeking permission by the researcher from the senior officials of the town. Permission was also sought from the relevant authorities with respect to the respondents' views.

### **3.9 Limitations in the Study**

In the course of carrying out the study, the researcher found several constraints, which in one way or the other, limited the findings of the research. They include among others the following;

- i. The findings of the study was limited by the fact that situation in Kaabong was not identical to other regions of the country. In that case, the findings were not bringing out the true reflection of the entire country.
- ii. Some of the people chosen to participate in the study decided to withdraw their participation. This pushed the researcher to reduce on the total number of respondents, to eliminate those who refused to be responsive.
- iii. Some of the respondents, especially the civil society and local citizens, were not honest in their responses for fear that it's an indirect evaluation of their actions. As such, they did not give honest and straight-forward answers.
- iv. Despite all the above challenges, the researcher was sure that in case they are indeed encountered in the field, they will be adequately addressed so that they don't compromise the findings of the study in anyway.
- v. Some of the respondents faced language barrier due to loss of meaning in translation, since the interview guide was in English.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the study analysis of the findings and their interpretations. This study aimed at to assessing the role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities Kaabong. The study further sought to examine how wildlife conservation, improved range management, enterprise development, improved security and institutional governance contributes poverty reduction in local communities Kaabong. The researcher made use of frequency tables, pie charts, and bar graphs to present data.

#### Response rate

This research study had a sample size of 70 respondents who were obtained. This was to be effective and a good representative of the population, convenient to the researcher in terms of funds, time and others.

#### 4.1 General Information

In their general information, the respondents indicated their gender, age bracket, highest education level and the duration of time that the respondents had lived in the conservancy.

#### Sex of the respondents

The table below shows Sex of the respondents in this study.

Table 1: sex of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentages%
Female	55	78.5
Male	15	21.4
Total	70	100

Source: primary Data 2016

The overall population of Kaabong shows a preponderance of females, that is 55(78.5%) females and 15(21.4%) males. This gender distribution is an advantage because women can play a crucial role in economic development of Kaabong. Through tourism development women can learn new skills and contribute to poverty eradication in the area. In this manner, women can help to stabilize the population of by creating jobs locally and curbing rural-urban migration. In many developing countries women are responsible for agricultural production but gender inequality and lack of access to resources deprive them from exercising their rights and pursuing their goals (McCaston& Rewald, 2005:17). It is for this reason that the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD] (2006:12) favors development initiatives which address gender inequalities especially for women who are living in poverty. The same sentiment is shared by McCaston, &Rewald (2005:17)

that one of the critical underlying causes and a critical factor in the perpetuation of poverty in developing countries is gender inequality. In order to achieve development goals in Kaabong, planners must remove gender biases which are embedded in social institutions, markets and economic processes.

#### 4.2 The age of respondents

Table 2: showing the age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage%
18-25 years	40	57.2
26-35 years	13	18.6
36-45 years	06	8.7
46 years and a above	11	15.7
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

Table 4.2 above shows the age brackets of the respondents. From the results, 57.2% of the respondents indicated that they were aged between 18 and 25 years, 18.6% were aged between 26 to 35 years, 8.7% were aged 46 years and above while 15,7% were aged between 41 and 50 years. These findings clearly show that majority of the respondents were aged between 20 and 30 years.

#### 4.3 Education level of the respondents

The study sought to determine the level of education of the respondents. The results are shown in table 4.3.

**Table 3. Education level**

Level of education	Frequency	Percentages%
Masters	15	21.4
Degree	25	35.7
Diploma	23	32.9
Other	07	10.0
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

The importance of education in the development of any community cannot be overemphasized. Residents of Kaabong have slightly low levels of education. The breakdown reveals that 21.4% of the population above received master's degree. Those with bachelor's degrees and diplomas make up 35.7% respectively while 10% have qualifications in other levels such as certificates.

#### 4.4. The respondents Position held

Table 4. Showing the respondents Position held

	Frequency	Percentages%
Local leader	24	34.3
Civil society member	16	22.9
CBO/NGO official	14	20.0
Local citizen	16	22.9
other, please specify	00	00
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

From the findings of the table 1 the most commonly Position held was Local leader that was according to 22. % of the respondents, 22.9% Civil society member, 20.0% CBO/NGO official, 22.9% Local citizen and 00% specified position held.

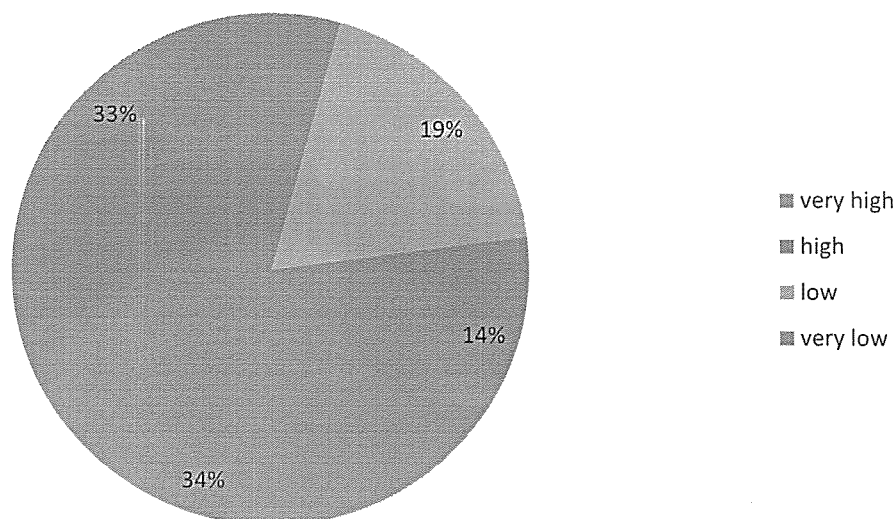
#### 4.5 The Levels of tourism in Kaabong.

Table 5. Showing the Levels of tourism in Kaabong.

	Frequency	Percentages%
very high	24	34.3
High	23	32.9
Low	13	18.6
very low	10	14.3
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

**Pie chart showing responses on the Levels of Tourism in Kaabong**



Source: primary data 2016

The majority of respondents (34.3%) agreed that the Levels of tourism in Kaabong is very high, 32.9% that the level of tourism is high. Only a small total of 18.6% and 14.3% disagreed tourism levels is low and very low respectively. These findings can be a result of the fact that 34.3% of the respondents had their family members working outside within Kaabong. As another reviewer said, due to very high levels of tourism, Kaabong is probably one of the better places to stay. And now, it is not up to western standards. The staff were mostly VERY friendly and eager to please (and were tipped accordingly) to show all levels of tourism in the area.

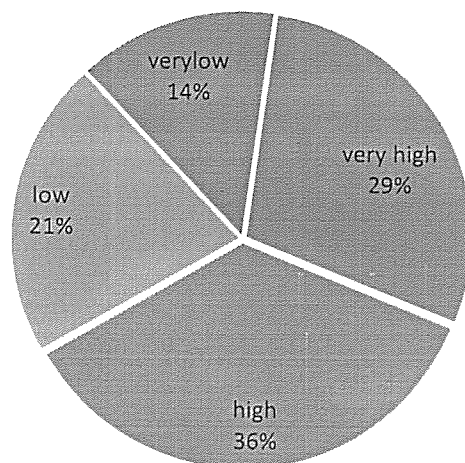
#### 4.6 Poverty levels in local communities in Kaabong.

Table 6 . Showing Poverty levels in local communities in Kaabong?

Levels of poverty	Frequency	Percentages%
Very high	20	29.1
High	25	35.7
Low	15	21.4
Very low	10	14.3
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

**Pie chart showing Poverty levels in local communities in Kaabong**



Source: primary data 2016

From the findings in the figure above, 29% , respondents said, that the poverty levels is very high, 36% responses poverty levels is high while 14% Of the respondent said its very low and 21% said its low . From the finding, it is asserts that those respondent who concluded that poverty is high and very high are the ones who do not want to work thus the level of poverty will remain high despite the provision of poverty reduction strategies which could bring development and poverty Reduction . While 14% and 21% who responded that the level of poverty is low and very low respectively, have fully utilized of poverty reduction strategies leading to development due to tourism activities.

#### **4.7 The benefits of tourism to the local communities in Uganda.**

Table showing the benefits of tourism to the local communities in Uganda.

Benefits	Frequency	Percentage %
Improvement of household incomes and standards of living	24	34.3
Access to markets for local produce	23	32.9
Improved social infrastructures	13	18.6
Improved standard of living due to ability of accessing food	10	14.3

Total	70	100
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Source: primary data 2016

### The pie chart showing the benefits of tourism to the local communities in Uganda.



Source: primary data 2016

From the findings, the majority of the respondents which is 34.3% agreed that tourism benefits local communities through Improvement of household incomes and standards of living, while 32.9% responded on Access to markets for local produce and 18.6%, 14.3 % responded on Improved social infrastructures, and Improved standard of living due to ability of accessing food respectively.

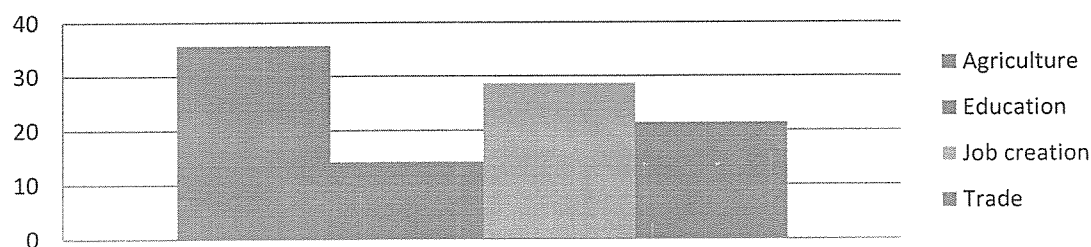
#### 4.8 Poverty reduction measures a part from tourism.

Table 7. Showing Poverty reduction measures a part from tourism

Poverty reduction measures	Frequency	Percentage%
Agriculture	25	35.7
Education	10	14.2
Job creation	20	28.6
Trade	15	21.4
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

### The pie chart showing Poverty reduction measures a part from tourism



Source: primary data 2016

From the table 8 above, the majority of the respondent that is, 35.7% engage in agriculture since it's the backbone of the economy. 14.2% responses on education sector within reducing poverty levels by constructing fully equipping secondary schools. While 28.6% responded on job-Creations to increase employment thus reducing poverty. Finally 21.4% of the respondents said, trade can also reduce on poverty because most communities in Kaabong access markets for their produce.

#### 4.9 Tourism activities that are taking place in Kaabong

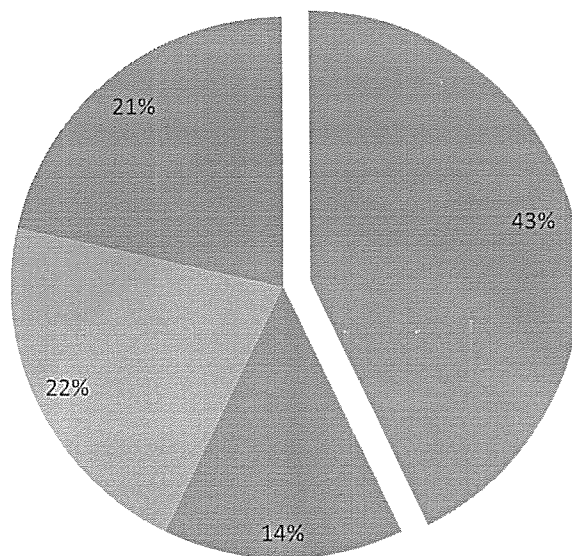
Table 8. Showing respondents on tourism activities that are taking place in Kaabong

Activities	Frequency	Percentages%
Mountain gorillas attractions	30	42.9
Canopy walk in national park	10	14.3
Monuments/museum	15	21.4
Birding routes outside the park	15	21.4
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

### Pie Chart showing Tourism Activities that are taking place in Kaabong

- hot spring(kanangorok)
- Canopy walk in national park
- forests and mountains
- Birding routes outside the park



Source: primary data 2016

From the findings in the table above, the most common tourism activities are hot spring that was accorded 42.9% of the respondents, Canopy walk in national park 14.3%, forests/mountains 21.4%, birding routes outside the park 21.3% these activities are of great importance in the field of tourism industry in Kaabong.



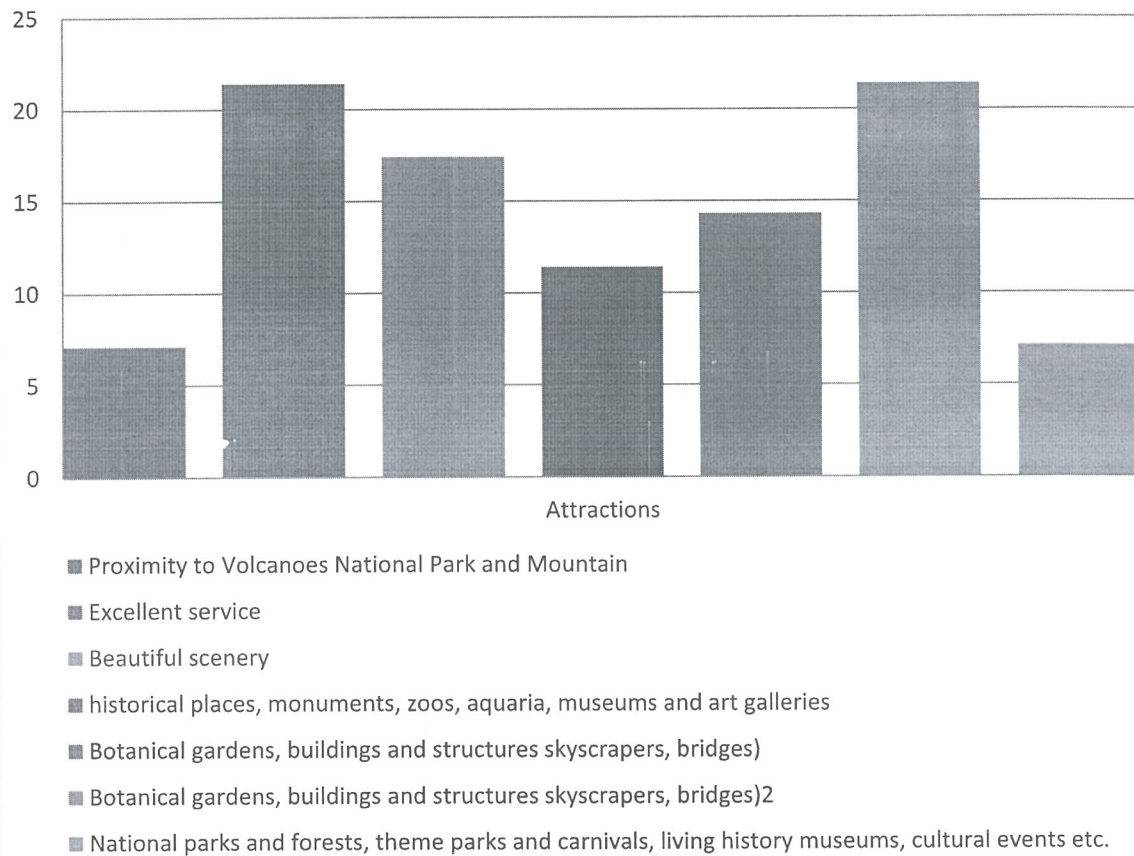
#### 4.10 Tourist attractions in Kaabong

Table 9. Showing Tourist attractions in Kaabong.

Attractions	Frequency	Percentage%
Proximity to Volcanoes National Park and Mountain Gorillas	05	7.1
Excellent service	15	21.4
Beautiful scenery	12	17.4
Historical places, monuments, zoos, aquaria, museums and art galleries	08	11.4
Botanical gardens, buildings and structures (skyscrapers, bridges)	10	14.3
Botanical gardens, buildings and structures (skyscrapers, bridges)	15	21.4
National parks and forests, theme parks and carnivals, living history museums, cultural events etc.	05	7.1
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2016

**The bar graph showing Tourist attractions in Uganda**



Source: primary data 2016

The study sought to elicit the views of the respondents based on the first objective on the identification of the resources that can be used for rural tourism development in Uganda. The findings of the study revealed that respondents in Kaabong believed that tourist attractions can be used for rural tourism development. Shown in Table above, is the finding that the respondents (7.1%), agreed that Uganda has tangible tourist attractions based on the Proximity to Volcanoes National Park and Mountain Gorillas. As far as natural attractions were concerned, respondents believed that Uganda had excellent service to make tourism development a successful undertaking constituting to 21.4% of the respondents, and as such promote poverty reductions. More than two thirds of the respondents (17.1%), (11.4%) agreed Beautiful scenery, historical places, monuments, zoos, aquaria, museums and art galleries can lead to poverty reduction in Uganda. The responses of this nature may be due to the fact that the majority of the respondents were rural dwellers who, by the very nature of their livelihoods, are in constant contact with the natural environment. As communities of Kaabong, the respondents may have observed.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, discussion, conclusions and recommendations for practice and further research on the problem. This study aimed at to determining role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities in Kaabong. The study further sought to examine the role of tourism in poverty reduction in the local communities in Kaabong.

#### **5.2 Summary of the findings**

The broad aim in this research study was to analyses the direct and indirect livelihood impacts of rural tourism and their implications for poverty eradication in the Kaabong area. The research sought to explore the potential role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities Kaabong that tourism development can play in job creation, entrepreneurial development and income generation. It examined the potential of Kaabong to use rural tourism as a mechanism for poverty eradication by looking at its resourcefulness as a possible tourist's destination in Kaabong, its ability to improve the livelihoods of the local people, perceptions of the local people towards tourism development and the suitability of the existing management practices for a community centered approach to development. The opening chapter introduced the idea of the tourism in poverty reduction in local communities Kaabong as a mechanism for poverty eradication by orientating the reader to the research process as a whole. It identified poverty as the cause of every problem in rural areas as it.

#### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

As per objectives of the study, this chapter has addressed four issues related to; the role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities in Kaabong, causes of poverty in the local communities, poverty reduction measures and the benefits of tourism to the local communities of kaabong

From the first objective, one of these issues is tourism resources. The findings of the study revealed that Kaabong has resources necessary for tourism development. The study established that Kaabong has tangible resources such as accessibility from urban centers, accommodation facilities, recreation facilities, and historical sites, and natural attractions, historical and cultural attractions. The findings also revealed that Kaabong has intangible resources such as accessibility, spatial awareness, tranquility, conservation awareness and heritage with potential for appreciation by visitors. All these resources can be of advantage to tourism development because they are part of the factors that promote the image of a tourist destination.

The other issue addressed in this chapter is that of the causes of poverty in the local communities. The state of chronic poverty and vulnerability in Karamoja is reflected in poor socioeconomic and political indicators, probably some of the worst in the country. In the health sector, the region has only five hospitals, with a doctor—patient ratio of 1:50,000, while the nurse—patient ratio stands at 1:16,882. Furthermore, the region experiences the highest infant and maternal mortality rate of 750 deaths per 100,000 live births, compared to 505 nationally, with infant mortality at 178/1,000 compared to 88/1,000 nationally. The under-five mortality rate stands at 248/1,000, which is almost double the national statistic of 141/1,000. The prevalence of malaria is 48.2%, and HIV/AIDS rates are exorbitantly high, due to socio-cultural and economic factors, including polygamy, widow inheritance, female genital mutilation (FGM) and rape during courtship. In the education sector, Karamoja region again registers the lowest enrolment rates, with a total of 115,985 in the 245 primary schools, 7,158 children in the 20 secondary schools, and two tertiary institutions in the region. The region also harbors the highest adult illiteracy rate of 86% and 71% for Moroto and Nakapiripirit, respectively, with literacy and numeracy rates below one percent among primary school girls and boys.

Another issue addressed in this chapter is that of the Poverty reduction strategies in Kaabong. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy mostly in Kaabong. It has contributed an average of about 36 per cent of its total GDP between 2001 and 2008, and it employs more than 50% of the population in Kaabong. But the sector is very fragile. Rough terrain, erosion and climatic hazards combine with geography and the lack of modern technology to create serious constraints to agricultural development. (Uganda development board 2008)

Finally the issues addressed in this chapter is that of the benefits of tourism to the local communities of kaabong. Visitors to this area purchase goods and services. This spending injects new dollars into the local economy. A percentage of each new dollar is spent in the community by the recipient and this is spent in the community by the recipient and this is spent and re-spent, creating a 'multiplier effect'. When more tourist dollars enter a local economy and a larger percentage is retained locally, the economic benefit is greater (Cooper et al, 2008). Tourism is a labor-intensive industry and creates more job opportunities, encouraging young people to stay in local communities. Tourism can provide diversification, strengthening the local economy by making it less reliant on single traditional base, such as agriculture or mining which are subject to commodity price fluctuations. This is particularly significant for our rural communities.

Growth in tourism results in new and expanded infrastructure, services and facilities which benefits residents. Tourism also generates improved financial viability for community-owned facilities such as clubs and sporting venues. Tourism creates opportunities to establish new products, facilities and services, and expand existing businesses which would not otherwise be sustainable based on the resident population alone. Tourism highlights the need for proper management (Ashley, Mitchell & Spenceley, 2009). Through effective policies, planning and research, tourism can ensure that the environment, heritage and indigenous culture of an area are

preserved. Interpretation of nature- based and heritage product is an important educational vehicle for promoting a better understanding of environmental and heritage values to a diverse population.

The conceptual and theoretical framework discussed in Chapter1, Chapter 2, Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 was used to strengthen the arguments in the analysis of the findings within the confines of the objectives stated in Chapter 1 and methodology articulated in Chapter 3.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

### **Recommendations on tourism resources**

It is recommended that the local authorities and the communities do asset and needs planning to take stock of opportunities that they have and challenges that they may face in tourism development while eradicating poverty in Kaabong. This planning exercise should identify, document, and publish available assets and existing needs as resources that are necessary to facilitate on the role of tourism in poverty eradication. Kaabong must develop its needs and asset map to harness assets and create opportunities for tourism development eradicate poverty in the area.

(i) Recommendation on the contribution to job opportunities, entrepreneurial skills development and increased income generation in Kaabong.

For rural poverty reduction tourism development to contribute towards job opportunities, entrepreneurial skills and income generation, it is recommended that the local municipality strengthens partnerships with the local business sector, the local community sector and general stakeholders, as well as the policy-makers to ensure a faster integrated the role tourism in poverty reduction process.

(ii) Recommendation on the Perceptions of the residents in relation to

Role of tourism development.

It is recommended that Kaabong tourism development planners adopt both the advocacy paradigm and the cautionary paradigm by taking advantage of the benefits of rural tourism development and managing the negative impacts.

(iii) Recommendation for existing management practices.

It is recommended that the local authorities adopt a two pronged model of management which combines the empowerment approach and the participatory approach to management. This is recommended as a way of empowering the local communities to meet the expectations of the tourists through training and to allow for the devolution of decision making powers.

#### (iv). Recommendation for the integrated development plan

It is recommended that Kaabong authorities consider a proposed integrated development plan which is informed by the findings of the study. The proposed plan starts with the analysis of the existing situation which is followed by strategic discussion and decision-making on the most appropriate means of resolving prioritized issues. From the strategic discussion the plan proceeds to project planning which is followed by assessment, alignment and approval.

#### (iv) Recommendation for future research

The study topic focused on the role of tourism in poverty reduction in Kaabong. The study keeps on referring to community involvement in tourism development. It is recommended that research is conducted to be established.

### **5.5 Contribution of the Study to the Body of Knowledge**

The researcher anticipates that the investigation undertaken in this study will make a significant contribution to the field of tourism in poverty reductions. The study will contribute significantly to the understanding of the role of tourism and develop and provide enabling environment for the promotion of rural tourism that is designed to suit the local context through the integration of socio-economic and management aspects. Although some scholars like Cahill (2005), Blake, Dhakal (2005) Arbache, Sinclair & Teles (2006), and Dimsoka (2008) have researched on the subject of tourism development and poverty reductions, only a few of them have made attempts to include the socio-economic and management aspects into whole discourse. The investigation of this nature which does not isolate tourism in poverty reductions from other aspects of community development will add to the existing knowledge of community development as it places local Kaabong the centre of development strategies using tourism development as a vehicle. The other significant contribution of this study is the to make an analytical assessment of the role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities Kaabong. The researcher also hopes that other scholars will test the applicability of the role of tourism in poverty reductions for community development programmes.

### **5.6 Further Area of Study**

For the purpose of satisfying in the mislaid gaps in this research, more study should be conducted on the role of tourism in poverty reduction among local communities of Kaabong district in Uganda.

Also, Opportunities for further research exist in this area. Therefore further research should be carried out on: role of tourism in poverty reduction among local communities of Kaabong.



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**APPENDICES**  
**APPENDIX ONE**  
**Questionnaires**

**Questionnaire on the role of tourism in poverty reduction for Communities, opinion leaders, religious, Business owners.**

Dear sir/ madam,

I am **Nyanga Raphael** of Kampala International University Uganda Reg No. BDS/41260/133/DU in third year pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Development Studies. Am carrying out research on "The role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities in Uganda" This questionnaire is designed to enable the researcher in the effort of gathering qualitative and quantitative data that will help in understanding role of tourism in poverty reduction.

The accuracy of research report will greatly depend on how honestly will respond to the questions with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Please place a tick in the bracket (✓) of the most appropriate answer and elaborate where necessary

**SECTION A**

Demographic characteristics

1. Gender

( ) male ☐

( ) Female ☐

2. Age

( ) 18-25 ☐

( ) 26-35 ☐

( ) 36-45 ☐

( ) 46 and above

### 3. Academic level

- Masters ☐
- Degree ☐
- Diploma ☐
- Other ☐

### 4. Position held

- Local leader ☐
- Civil society member ☐
- CBO/NGO official ☐
- Local citizen ☐
- other, please specify ☐

## SECTION B

### Tourism in Kaabong

#### 5. What are the Levels of tourism in Kaabong?

- ( ) very high ☐
- ( ) high ☐
- ( ) low ☐
- ( ) very low ☐

#### 6. What tourism activities are taking place in Kaabong?

- ( ) Mountain gorillas attractions
- ( ) canopy walk in national park
- ( ) Congo Nile trail
- ( ) birding routes outside the park

7. How do you describe the tourism industry in your town?

- ☐ Matured
- ☐ Growing
- ☐ Infant
- ☐ Collapsing
- ☐ Non-existent

8. What attracts tourists to your town?

- ☐ The good environment ☐
- ☐ Excellent service ☐
- ☐ Beautiful scenery ☐

9. What is the most tourist attraction in Kaabong District?

- ☐ Proximity to Volcanoes National Park and Mountain Gorillas
- ☐ Historical places, monuments, zoos, aquaria, museums and art galleries,
- ☐ Botanical gardens, buildings and structures skyscrapers, bridges)
- ☐ National parks and forests, theme parks and carnivals, living history museums, ethnic enclave communities, historic trains and cultural events.

10. What are the benefits of tourism in your community?

- ☐ Employment
- ☐ infrastructure
- ☐ market for goods
- ☐ security
- ☐ others

## SECTION C

### Poverty levels and tourism

11. How do you describe the poverty levels in your community?

- ( ) Very high ☐
- ( ) High ☐
- ( ) Low ☐
- ( ) Very low ☐

10. Does tourism have any role to play in reducing poverty in your community?

- ( ) Yes ☐
- ( ) No ☐

11. If yes, what is the role of tourism in poverty reduction in your community?

- ( ) It leads to improved infrastructures ☐
- ( ) Reduces unemployment levels ☐
- ( ) Provides market for local products ☐
- ( ) Improves household incomes ☐
- ( ) others, please specify ☐

12. How many meals do you have in a day?

- ( ) More than 3 meals ☐
- ( ) 3 meals ☐
- ( ) 2 meals ☐
- ( ) 1 meal ☐

13. How are the health conditions in your community?

- ( ) very good ☐
- ( ) good ☐



( ) poor ☐

( ) very poor ☐

14. Which type of housing do you live in?

( ) Grass searched ☐

( ) Iron sheet roofed house ☐

( ) others specify ☐

15. What is your disposable income per day?

Above 1,000,000/= ☐

500,000/= ☐

100,000/= ☐

50,000/= ☐

20,000/= ☐

10,000/= ☐

5,000/= ☐

0.0/= ☐

16. What are the other poverty reduction measures in Kaabong district?

( ) Raising farms incomes

( ) Building opportunities for self-sufficiency

( ) Proportion of aid from donor nations

17. Of all the poverty reduction which one is most effective?

( ) Proportion of aid from donor nations ☐

( ) Agriculture ☐

( ) Tourism ☐

( ) Trade ☐

( ) Building opportunities for self-sufficiency ☐

18. How can the role of tourism be consolidated to further facilitate the drive for poverty reduction in your community?

- ☐ By injecting the funds earned from tourism back into the local community
- ☐ Further improving infrastructures
- ☐ Training youths in tourism industry market
- ☐ Promoting sustainable tourism

## APPENDIX TWO

Interview Guide on the Role of Tourism in Poverty Reduction for local Communities in Kaabong

I am NYANGA RAPHAEL of Kampala International University Uganda Reg. No BDS/41260/133/DU in third year pursuing a bachelor's degree in Development Studies. As requirements for this award, am carrying out research on "The role of tourism in poverty reduction in local communities in Uganda" This questionnaire is designed to enable the researcher in the effort of gathering qualitative and quantitative data that will help in understanding role of tourism in poverty reduction.

The accuracy of research report will greatly depend on how honestly will respond to the questions with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

Instruction: Dear interviewer you are requested to tick the answers which best represents the answer of the respondents

### SECTION A: Demographic characteristics

#### 1. Gender

☐ male

☐ Female

#### 2. Age

☐ 18-25

☐ 26-35

☐ 36-45

☐ 46 and above

#### 3. Academic level

☐ Masters ☐

☐ Degree ☐

☐ Diploma ☐

☐ Other ☐

## SECTION B: TOURISM IN KAABONG

1. What are the Levels of tourism in Kaabong?

Very high ☐

High ☐

Low ☐

Very low ☐

2. What tourism activities are taking place in Kaabong?

Mountain gorilla's attractions

( ) canopy walk in national park

( ) Congo Nile trail

( ) Birding routes outside the park.

3. How do you describe the tourism industry in your town?

( ) Matured

( ) Growing

( ) Infant

( ) Collapsing

( ) Non-existent

4. What are the most popular tourist attractions in Kaabong District?

( ) Proximity to Volcanoes National Park and Mountain Gorillas

( ) Historical places, monuments, zoos, aquaria, museums and art galleries,

( ) Botanical gardens, Traditional Buildings and structures, Bridges.

( ) National parks and forests, theme parks and carnivals, living history museums, ethnic enclave communities, historic trains and cultural events.

5. What are the benefits of tourism in your community?

( ) employment

( ) infrastructure

( ) market for goods

( ) security

( ) others

### SECTION C: POVERTY LEVELS IN KAABONG

6. How do you describe the poverty levels in your community?

Very high ☐

High ☐

Low ☐

Very low ☐

7. How many meals do you have in a day?

More than 3 meals ☐

3 meals ☐

2 meals ☐

1 meal ☐

8. How are the health conditions in your community?

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Poor ☐

Very poor ☐

9. Which type of housing do you live in?

Grass searched ☐

Iron sheet roofed house ☐

Others specify ☐

#### SECTION D: TOURISM AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN KAABONG

10. Does tourism have any role to play in reducing poverty in your community?

Yes ☐

No ☐

11. If yes, what is the role of tourism in poverty reduction in your community?

( ) It leads to improved infrastructures ☐

( ) Reduces unemployment levels ☐

( ) Provides market for local products ☐

( ) Improves household incomes ☐

( ) others, please specify ☐

12. Of all the poverty reduction which one is most effective?

( ) Proportion of aid from donor nations ☐

( ) Agriculture ☐

( ) Tourism ☐

( ) Trade ☐

( ) Building opportunities for self-sufficiency ☐

13. How can the role of tourism be consolidated to further facilitate the drive for poverty reduction in your community?

( ) By injecting the funds earned from tourism back into the local community

( ) Further improving infrastructures

( ) Training youths in tourism industry market



**APPENDIX THREE**  
**TIME FRAME**

TIME FRAME FOR RESEARCH REPORT	
ACTIVITY	DURATION
Proposal	Two weeks
Data collection	Four weeks
Data editing and coding	Three weeks
Data analysis and presentation	Three weeks
Report writing and compiling	Two weeks
TOTAL TIME PERIOD	FIFTEEN WEEKS

#### APPENDIX FOUR BUDGET

The study is estimated to cost a total of Ug sh. 195,000/= as shown below.

ITEM	Quantity	AMOUNT
Communication	Air time	40,000
Transport	To &fro	100,000
Meals	Lunch (10)	50,000
Printing	3copiea	20,000
Binding	3copie	20,000
Papers	1 ream	15000
Total		245000/=

**APPENDIX FIVE**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATES**

ITEM	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
Ream of paper	2	15.000/=	30.0001=
Pens	6	500/=	3,000/=
Proposal Typing and Printing	2 copies	20,000/=	40.000/=
Transport	2 trips	50,000	100.000/=
Research Assistants	6	20,000/=	120,000/=
Dissertation typing, printing and binding	4	40,000/=	160,000/=
Miscellaneous	-		50,000/=
TOTAL			503,000

Office of the of the Head of Department

30<sup>th</sup> October 2016

Dear Sir/madam

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MR. NYANGA RAPHAEL**

**REG NO.BDS/41260/133/DU**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a bachelor's degree in development studies.

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled.

**THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN POVERTY REDUCTION AMONG LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF KAABONG DISTRICT IN UGANDA.**

Your organisation has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request to accept and avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her, will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Ms. Anembabazi Rosette

**HOD, Development, Peace and Conflict Studies**

