

**ASSESSING TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS POVERTY
REDUCTION**

CASE STUDY OF EQUATOR, KAYABWE

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO FACULTY OF SOCIAL
CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN
TOURISM AND HOTEL MANAGEMENT OF MUTEESA I ROYAL
UNIVERSITY**

DECEMBER, 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that the work presented is my original work with all its contents compiled and produced out of my efforts under the guidance of my supervisor. It has never been presented for any award in any University/ institution and where the work of other authors has been consulted, due acknowledgement has been made.

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Signature

.....

Date

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this report has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to Muteesa 1 Royal University with my approval as a partial requirement for the award of a degree in Tourism and Hotel management.

Signature.....

Supervisor's Name: MR. BATTE SIRAJE

Date.....

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my beloved parents, my brother and my sisters for their guidance, moral and financial support they have wholeheartedly rendered to me towards the success of this research project and my Education.

May the Almighty God bless you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I thank the almighty God for His faithfulness throughout my studies. Without Him, I would not have been able to make it this far.

I would like to express my innermost appreciation to my parents who have worked tirelessly to see me reach this level of education. I truly thank them for their endless love and support during this period.

I wish to express and extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisor for the professional guidance which facilitated the accomplishment of this research project.

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at assessing tourism's contribution towards poverty reduction, using a case study of Equator, Kayabwe, Mpigi District. The study was guided the following objectives; to find out the causes of poverty among the people in Uganda, to establish how tourism has reduced poverty among the people in Uganda, and to find out other possible solutions to reduce poverty among Ugandans. The study employed research design as a qualitative analysis which involved careful and in-depth investigation of a particular unit or event under study for purposes of generalization. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970) the sample size was 52 respondents that were selected from local residents that are surrounding the equator, staff members of equator, Kayabwe among other. The questionnaires were designed in strategic way comprising of both open and close ended questions. Open ended questions were required the respondents to write responses they want

It was revealed that most of the respondents agreed that Lack of education and ignorance is the leading cause of poverty in Kayabwe, Mpigi district, most of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of resources like capital has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, most of the respondents strongly agreed that Internal riots and protests has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, It was revealed that income accrued from the tourism related activities is more efficient to the household livelihood, and the majority of the respondents agreed that both of the incomes have more efficiency to the household livelihood. It was revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that all of them (Employment opportunities, Development of infrastructures, Growth of other sectors, and Improvement of the socials services) are roles played by tourism sector and it contributes a lot their existence. It is therefore recommended that the establishment of that policy should be well organized, documented and implemented. The study also has recognized that the government of Uganda should have the decentralization policy that will promote and enhance the pro poor benefits from the income collected by the local government on entire area

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents that background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study and definition of key terms in the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Tourism is recognized as one of the fastest growing industries in the world and its significant in the majority of poor countries that currently affects the livelihoods of many of the world's poor (WTO, 2009). According to the United Nations Report (2005), the number of international travellers worldwide has grown from 689 million in 2000 to over 764 million in 2004 (Jackson, 2007). Traditionally the impact of tourism has been measured in terms of its contribution to Gross National Product and employment created, Jamieson et al. (2004). Often tourism's overall impact on the economy is estimated by looking at the effect of tourism expenditures through direct, indirect and induced spending by using "a multiplier effect approach". Tourism growth is most often measured through increases in international arrivals, length of stay, bed occupancy, tourism expenditures, and the value of tourism spending. Since poverty is multi-dimensional and complex phenomenon that includes low incomes, low levels of wealth, a poor environment, little or no education, powerlessness and vulnerability (Mtatifikolo, 1994).

Poverty reduction is a key agenda and priority area in many countries in the world, especially in the developing countries. To underscore the urgency of the matter, poverty reduction was identified as Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number 1 by the United Nations (UN) and the international community at the Millennium Summit in 2000. Member states undertook to reduce by halve the number of poor people in the world (i.e., those living on less than US\$1.25 per a day) by 2015 (UNWTO, 2002). Subsequently, governments across the world, the United Nations, the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as bilateral and multilateral donors started to mainstream poverty reduction in their development strategies. In the same vein, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) promptly adopted pro-poor tourism (PPT) an overarching strategy for achieving

the MDGs and particularly goal number. The Sustainable Tourism-Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) Initiative and Foundation was launched and endorsed as a key driver for poverty reduction and sustainable development (UNWTO, 2007). While MDG I was not achieved by the end of 2015, some gains were made and positive developments recorded in many countries. Notwithstanding these gains, poverty remains a major problem in many countries including Uganda. That is why poverty reduction is Goal No. 1 in the current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which replaced the MDGs.

Tourism can be a very powerful tool in the fight against poverty in many tourist destinations especially in the developing countries. In retrospect, many international development organizations such the United Nations Development Programme, multilateral agencies such as the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) and governments across the world have increasingly embraced tourism as a catalyst to development and tool for poverty alleviation (UNWTO, 2007; Mitchel & Ashley, 2010). Tourism has great potential to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development and poverty alleviation because of its wide geographical spread, labour intensive nature and the relative ease for many poor people to join (World Bank, 2009). The UNWTO (2002) further adds that tourism can be an effective catalyst for poverty reduction because it offers host communities' unlimited opportunities to sell goods and services, to diversify and supplement their sources of income, provide employment opportunities for local people especially women, promote gender equality and stimulate local economic growth. There is no doubt that with prudent planning and management, such benefits can make enormous contributions

1.2 Problem Statement

One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed upon by all members states of United Nations (UN), Uganda inclusive, is to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015. The extreme poverty are more allusion in rural areas across the world rather than urban areas. Likewise, in Uganda most of local people in rural areas are lived in abject poverty due to the economic and socio-cultural barriers.

However, the introduction of economic reform since the mid-1990s and in particular trade liberalization in Uganda has opened opportunities for local community to be involved in the tourism industry in order to endeavor the creation of more employments opportunities and income generation among the local community, to facilitate the growth of other economic

sectors and improvement of infrastructure. Moreover as a result, some of local people have changed their traditional economic activities like fishing, seaweed farming and small scale farming and shift on tourism related activities by work on hotels/restaurants, supply of tourism services and tourism supply chain business.

This therefore, set the study to be conducted on assessing tourism's contribution toward poverty eradication in Uganda.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objectives

The main objective was to assess the tourism's contribution towards poverty reduction in Uganda

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i. To find out the causes of poverty among the people in Uganda
- ii. To establish how tourism has reduced poverty among the people in Uganda
- iii. To find out other possible solutions to reduce poverty among Ugandans

1.4 Scope of the study

1.4.1 Content scope

The study considered establishing the causes of poverty among the people in Uganda. The study also sought to identify how tourism has reduced poverty in Ugandans and identifying other possible solutions to reduce poverty among Ugandans.

1.4.2 Time scope

The study was conducted within in a period of 4 months that is being effective from May 2020 and ends in September, 2020.

1.4.3 Geographical scope

The study was carried out at equator which is found in Kayabwe Town along Masaka – Kampala road approximately 80km away from Kampala capital city.

1.5 Significance of the study

The study findings and recommendation will give an insight for the government to develop policy that can use to review its role in promoting the tourism industry especially to the local community.

Also the findings can be beneficiary to the several institutions including, policy makers, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Societies, the tourisms stakeholders, the academic institutions, besides fulfilling the requirements for the bachelor's degree in Tourism and Hotel Management.

1.6 Definition of key terms

1.6.1 Tourism

Cattarinich (2001) defines tourism as “those industries that provide accommodation, transportation and other services such as the sale of souvenirs and other goods, restaurants and, guided tours, for visitors who come from outside the destination for a period of more than 24 hours and less than a one year”.

1.6.2 Poverty

Poverty has been defined differently according to context by various scholars like Lwegasira (2006); Gans (1971) and Babb (2009). Lwegasira (2006) define poverty as state of having low incomes, lack of material wellbeing, lack of choice and opportunities for a better life. Gans (1971) defines poverty as the lack of multiple resources, leading to physical deprivation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the literature reviewed from different researchers and authors that is in line with poverty and tourism. It includes the causes of poverty, how tourism has reduced poverty in developing countries and other possible way that helps to alleviate poverty in different countries.

2.1 Causes for poverty

Lack of education: Buhmann, Brigitte, et al. 1988 argues that Education is one which has enabled many people to overcome poverty. Hence you can see almost all the nations in the world spend a lot on education. They provide even scholarships to those from economically backward families. Because of education, there was spread of scientific knowledge. Hence there was progress regarding the production of automobiles, electronic gadgets which made huge profits to the manufacturers. There was also rise in employment due to such growth in economic benefits. So on careful observation, one can notice that poverty countries are those who lack sufficient education among their population.

Lack of resources: According to Ferragina, Emanuele et al (2013) People or nations with some natural resources could eliminate poverty. Middle East countries which are previously considered as desert countries are now some of the richest nations. This is due to the availability of petroleum resources by which they could generate massive income by exports Ferragina, Emanuele et al 2013. These countries are also afraid of the decline of oil reserves. Even if the other means of energy generation for automobiles like hydrogen technology arise, then these countries will witness poverty again. Even these countries were able to control the world economic conditions. By increasing the petroleum prices, the inflation of other countries which were dependent on oil import raised. But when the human population grows, these resources can decline fast and lead to poverty. So poverty is one of the important overpopulation problems.

International sanctions: According to Frank, Ellen, Dr. Dollar: (2006) many nations were affected by international sanctions due to the acts of their governments. Countries like North Korea, Iraq, Russia suffered from international sanctions or economically advanced countries

like united states, European union, Japan etc. When these sanctions are levied, these countries are exempt from benefits of foreign investments and imports. Then the people in those countries had to suffer from hunger and economic problems.

Invading: Pressman, Steven, 1994 argues that Countries like England, France and other which invaded other countries in the name of business and then used to loot them. Thus many countries which were economically well off or had lot of natural resources had to suffer. Even you can notice that the Kohinoor diamond and other valuable are not returned to by the British. Similarly, the Asian and African countries were exploited for ivory, diamonds and other minerals by other nations. This type of invading and loot always left the people of host countries under poverty. Even nations like the United States of America had to work hard after being freed from colonial rule for economic empowerment.

Internal riots and protests: Ferragina, Emanuele et al 2013 says that there are countries where lack of proper law and order contributes to poverty. This is because there cannot be proper environment for business or work in places of no law and order. Many countries in Africa and Middle East, suffer from poverty due to communal violence, terrorism etc. For this the governments need to take firm steps to curb the violence.

Personal Reasons: According to Gans, Herbert J (1971) “This is at the level of common man besides above causes. Lack of foresightedness, proper friends etc, they remain poor”. Some of them intentionally adopt to being poor. Other way to see is these people do not believe in the concept that they can be happy if they have more money. They instead feel that possessing money or trying to do so brings in more problems which will divert them mentally in to materialistic life. Some religions also prescribe abandonment of wealth as means to attain spiritual progress. Check differences between spirituality and religion for more idea. Hence we can see many monks who have nothing but simple clothes to live. They stay away from all the worldly pleasures which require money. In doing so, they tend to have more peace of mind and focus more their spiritual progress.

Physical disability: Many people get disabled due to accidents. Some of them get it from birth while others become so in course of life Haveman, Robert H. 1987. For those disabled, it is very tough to perform normal tasks. They cannot perform well in the job or even make a better business man. So those with physical disability would be unable to generate income and may remain poor. Also, being disabled makes them feel inferior to other and hence, they cannot take steps to make more wealth with confidence.

No family support: Many people are rich in life due to the wealth obtained from their family members. A person without proper family rarely lives rich life. Proper family support helps one take up education and also right decisions in business or investments. If not family, one at least needs good friends and well-wishers to live a better and prosperous life Ferragina, Emanuele et al 2016.

Herbert J (2009) argues that if one develops ill health, then it would be difficult to perform their jobs. Even, they cannot make plans to progress in life. In case they have made any plans still due to lack of good health will be unable to execute them to the fullest potential and achieve success. So one needs to take care of health to live better and perform well. This good health can be in terms of both and physical and mental health. At least having physical illness would not potentially hamper a person's financial progress. But having mental disorders like depression, anxiety would hinder him drastically and may even run him into financial losses. So better mental and physical health contributes to wealth.

Lack of planning: This is also one of the prominent cause of poverty. Lack of financial planning for future or old age also leads to poverty Gordon, David M. 1972. Many old age people suffer from poverty due to lack of regular income or savings at that period. Besides the physical weakness, poverty hurts them a lot as they cannot acquire nutritious food, medicine and also support to ease the stress of old age.

2.2 Steps that can be taken to combat poverty

Create jobs: Philippou, Lambros (2010) Said that “the best pathway out of poverty is a well-paying job. To get back to prerecession employment levels, we must create 5.6 million new jobs. At the current pace, however, we will not get there until July 2018. To kick-start job growth, the federal government should invest in job-creation strategies such as rebuilding our infrastructure; developing renewable energy sources; renovating abandoned housing; and making other common-sense investments that create jobs, revitalize neighborhoods, and boost our national economy. We should also build on proven models of subsidized employment to help the long-term unemployed and other disadvantaged workers re-enter the labor force”.

Raise the minimum wage: Sen, Amartya. 2014. Argues that in the late 1960s, a full-time worker earning the minimum wage could lift a family of three out of poverty. Had the

minimum wage back then been indexed to inflation, it would be \$10.86 per hour today, compared to the current federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and indexing it to inflation as President Barack Obama and several members of Congress have called for would lift more than 4 million Americans out of poverty. Nearly one in five children would see their parent get a raise..

Microloans: Paugam, Serge 1998. Argues that one of the most popular of the new technical tools for economic development and poverty reduction are microloans made famous in 1976 by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. The idea is to loan small amounts of money to farmers or villages so these people can obtain the things they need to increase their economic rewards. A small pump costing only \$50 could make a very big difference in a village without the means of irrigation. A specific example is the Thai government's People's Bank which is making loans of \$100 to \$300 to help farmers buy equipment or seeds, help street vendors acquire an inventory to sell, or help others set up small shops. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Vietnam country programme supports operations in 11 poor provinces. Between 2002 and 2010 around 1,000 saving and credit groups (SCGs) were formed, with over 17,000 members; these SCGs increased their access to microcredit for taking up small-scale farm activities.

Empowering women; Smeeding, (1990) the empowerment of women has relatively recently become a significant area of discussion with respect to development and economics; however it is often regarded as a topic that only addresses and primarily deals with gender inequality. Because women and men experience poverty differently, they hold dissimilar poverty reduction priorities and are affected differently by development interventions and poverty reduction strategies. In response to the socialized phenomenon known as the feminization of poverty, policies aimed to reduce poverty have begun to address poor women separately from poor men. In addition to engendering poverty and poverty interventions, a correlation between greater gender equality and greater poverty reduction and economic growth has been illustrated by research through the World Bank, suggesting that promoting gender equality through empowerment of women is a qualitatively significant poverty reduction strategy.

Gender equality; Haymes, Stephen, Maria Vidal de Haymes and Reuben Miller 2015, Addressing gender equality and empowering women are necessary steps in overcoming poverty and furthering development as supported by the human development and capabilities approach and the Millennium Development Goals. Disparities in the areas of education,

mortality rates, health and other social and economic indicators impose large costs on well-being and health of the poor, which diminishes productivity and the potential to reduce poverty. The limited opportunities of women in most societies restrict their aptitude to improve economic conditions and access services to enhance their well-being.

Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for childless workers; Gordon, David M. 1992 One of our nation's most effective anti-poverty tools, the Earned Income Tax Credit, or EITC, helped more than 6.5 million Americans including 3.3 million children avoid poverty in 2012. It's also an investment that pays long-term dividends. Children who receive the EITC are more likely to graduate high school and to have higher earnings in adulthood. Yet childless workers largely miss out on the benefit, as the maximum EITC for these workers is less than one-tenth that awarded to workers with two children.

Support pay equity; With female full-time workers earning just 78 cents for every \$1 earned by men, action must be taken to ensure equal pay for equal work. Closing the gender wage gap would cut poverty in half for working women and their families and add nearly half a trillion dollars to the nation's gross domestic product. Passing the Paycheck Fairness Act to hold employers accountable for discriminatory salary practices would be a key first step Haveman, Robert H. 1987.

Provide paid leave and paid sick days; The United States is the only developed country in the world without paid family and medical leave and paid sick days, making it very difficult for millions of American families to balance work and family without having to sacrifice needed income. Paid leave is an important anti-poverty policy, as having a child is one of the leading causes of economic hardship. Additionally, nearly 4 in 10 private-sector workers and 7 in 10 low-wage workers do not have a single paid sick day, putting them in the impossible position of having to forgo needed income, or even their job, in order to care for a sick child. The Family and Medical Insurance Leave Act, or Family Act, would provide paid leave protection to workers who need to take time off due to their own illness, the illness of a family member, or the birth of a child. And the Healthy Families Act would enable workers to earn up to seven job-protected sick days per year.

Establish work schedules that work; Sen, Amartya 1981, Low-wage and hourly jobs increasingly come with unpredictable and constantly shifting work schedules, which means workers struggle even more to balance erratic work hours with caring for their families. Ever-changing work schedules make accessing child care even more difficult than it already is and

leave workers uncertain about their monthly income. Furthermore, things many of us take for granted—such as scheduling a doctor’s appointment or a parent-teacher conference at school—become herculean tasks. The Schedules That Work Act would require two weeks’ advance notice of worker schedules, which would allow employees to request needed schedule changes. It would also protect them from retaliation for making such requests—and provide guaranteed pay for cancelled or shortened shifts. These are all important first steps to make balancing work and family possible.

Invest in affordable, high-quality child care and early education; The lack of affordable, high-quality child care serves as a major barrier to reaching the middle class Gordon, David M. 1972 . In fact, one year of child care for an infant costs more than one year of tuition at most states’ four-year public colleges. On average, poor families who pay out of pocket for child care spend one-third of their incomes just to be able to work. Furthermore, federal child care assistance reaches only one in six eligible children.

Expand Medicaid; Haymes, Stephen, Maria Vidal de Haymes and Reuben Miller 2015 Since it was signed into law in 2010, the Affordable Care Act has expanded access to high-quality, affordable health coverage for millions of Americans. However, 23 states continue to refuse to expand their Medicaid programs to cover adults up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level—making the lives of many families on the brink much harder. Expanding Medicaid would mean more than just access to health care—it would free up limited household income for other basic needs such as paying rent and putting food on the table. Having health coverage is also an important buffer against the economic consequences of illness and injury; unpaid medical bills are the leading cause of bankruptcy. Studies link Medicaid coverage not only to improved health, improved access to health care services, and lower mortality rates, but also to reduced financial strain.

Mainstreaming gender; According Paugam, Serge 1998. Gender mainstreaming, the concept of placing gender issues into the mainstream of society, was established by the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women as a global strategy for promoting gender equality; the UN conference emphasized the necessity to ensure that gender equality is a primary goal in all areas of social and economic development, which includes the discussion of poverty and its reduction. Correspondingly, the World Bank also created objectives to address poverty with respect to the different effects on women. One important goal was the revision of laws and administrative practices to ensure women’s equal rights and access to

economic resources. Mainstreaming strengthens women's active involvement in poverty alleviation by linking women's capabilities and contributions with macro-economic issues. The underlying purpose of both the UN and World Bank policies speaks to the use of discussion of gender issues in the promotion of gender equality and reduction of poverty.

Economic participation; Women's economic empowerment, or ensuring that women and men have equal opportunities to generate and manage income, is an important step to enhancing their development within the household and in society. Additionally, women play an important economic role in addressing poverty experienced by children Smeeding, 1990. . By increasing female participation in the labor force, women are able to contribute more effectively to economic growth and income distribution since having a source of income elevates their financial and social status. However, women's entry into the paid labor force does not necessarily equate to reduction of poverty; the creation of decent employment opportunities and movement of women from the informal work sector to the formal labor market are key to poverty reduction. Other ways to encourage female participation in the workforce to promote decline of poverty include providing childcare services, increasing educational quality and opportunities, and furthering entrepreneurship for women. Protection of property rights is a key element in economically empowering women and fostering economic growth overall for both genders. With legitimate claims to land, women gain bargaining power, which can be applied to their lives outside of and within the household. The ability and opportunity for women to lawfully own land also decreases the asset gap that exists between women and men, which promotes gender equality

Political participation; Political participation is supported by organizations such as IFAD as one pillar of gender equality and women's empowerment. Sustainable economic growth requires poor people to have influence on the decisions that affect their lives; specifically strengthening women's voices in the political process builds social independence and greater consideration of gender issues in policy Paugam, Serge (1998). In order to promote women's political empowerment, the United Nations Development Programme advocated for several efforts: increase women in public office; strengthen advocate ability of women's organizations; ensure fair legal protection; and provide equivalent health and education.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed research methodology that shows how the study will be conducted in order to achieve the objectives of the research. This chapter highlight, describes and explains the study design, approach to the study, data collection methods, procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Marshall (1996) defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used. The study employed this research design as a qualitative analysis which involved careful and in-depth investigation of a particular unit or event under study for purposes of generalization. This research design was chosen in order to provide information on this particular study and also have in-depth study in the area under investigation. The design was appropriate for qualitative studies of this nature which sought to investigate deeply into the phenomenon under study.

3.3 Study Population

A population is a complete set of individuals, cases or objects sharing some common characteristics from which a study sample is taken for the purpose of data collection (Mugenda, 1999). In this research, the study population comprised 60 respondents who are local residents that are surrounding the equator, staff members of equator, Kayabwe among others.

3.4 Sample Size

According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970) the sample size was 52 respondents that were selected from local residents that are surrounding the equator, staff members of equator, Kayabwe among others

3.5 Sampling Technique

The researcher used simple random sampling technique in all units because she had to select the best samples that would provide the most relevant information. The technique helped the researcher to decide the useful respondents out of the total population to be included in the study without involving everyone.

The focus of this study is on employees attached to equator management and local residents that are doing business around. A purposive sampling technique with a critical case sampling was used to identify respondents. Purposive sampling is virtually synonymous with qualitative research (Lisa, 2008). Accordingly, with the help of key informants employees of equator management and local residents were interviewed.

3.7 Data Collection Methods and instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaires

According to Abuja (2001), a questionnaire is a document that contains a set of questions, answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents. The questionnaires were designed in strategic way comprising of both open and close ended questions. Open ended questions were required the respondents to write responses they want. This type of questionnaire was used because it allowed a respondent to freely discuss their opinions and close ended questions required straight forward answers in order to save the researcher's time during research process.

3.7.2 Observation

The use of an observation method is commonly associated with a qualitative research Bruce (2001). Better to be called as a naturalistic observation, it aims at observing the flow of events or behaviors in their natural settings without intrusion. The procedures were implemented under this research to try to accomplish the results on the study topic.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

After collecting the responses from the field, the researcher embarked on data processing and data analysis. Data collected was carefully edited centrally for completeness, accuracy, explained for easy presentation and understanding.

3.8.1 Editing

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006), editing is to prepare a piece of writing for publication. Data editing involved thorough checking to establish errors and gaps. This is useful because it enables the researcher to eliminate the errors detected in the data that was collected. For instance, questionnaires were thoroughly checked before and after being dismissed from the respondents that was in the field and away from the field.

3.8.2 Tabulation

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006), defines tabulation as the presentation of information using tables. Data tabulation was involved using tables which present some of the data. Hence various tables were used for easy interpretation and understanding of the data collected and information.

3.9. Ethical Consideration

Ethics in this study were adhered to by the following processes;

The researcher attained an introductory letter from the university to be used for accessing different targeted respondents.

The researcher also obtained informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites.

The researcher observed and respected the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of all the participants and respondents in this study.

3.12. Limitations of the Study

Bias from the respondents, Most of the respondents were unwilling to provide the required information to the researcher; the researcher overcame this by telling respondents that the study is purely for academic reasons therefore they should feel free to provide the needed information

The researcher also faced financial problems in terms of photocopying, secretarial services, transport costs, however this was addressed through acquiring more funds for the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This presents analysis and interprets the data in three sections in line with the objectives of the study. The data have been collected from self-administered questionnaires, interviews and observation from 52 respondents who were local residents and management of equator. The data collected have been tabulated and analyzed by descriptive statistics.

Response rate

Table showing the response rate

	Frequency	Percentage
Returned	50	96
Not returned	2	4
Total	52	100

According to table above, findings show that the researcher distributed 52 questionnaires. Out of 52 questionnaires, only 50 questionnaires were returned, which is represented by 96% and 2 questionnaires were not returned which is represented by 4%. This therefore shows that the response rate was very high and recommendable.

4.1 Background of Respondents

Respondents were identified according to some socio demographic variables. These are gender, age, and educational level.

4.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

Information on gender of respondents was included in this study to establish if there was any challenges and opportunities facing food production as seen in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	23	46
Female	27	54
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data

From the findings that were collected, it was revealed that 46% of the total respondents were males and 54% of the total respondents were females, this implies that the researcher was gender sensitive as she collected data from both types of gender at almost equal numbers.

4.1.2 Education Level of the Respondents

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondents by education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Secondary	1	2
Certificate	12	24
Diploma	28	56
Bachelor	9	18
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data

Findings from table 4.2 revealed that 56% of the total respondents were holding a diploma, 2% of the respondents had stopped in secondary level, 24% of the respondents were having certificates, and 18% of the respondents were holding bachelor's degree. This implies that respondents were educated and their findings can be relied on.

4.1.3 Length of period respondents have been engaging in tourism related businesses

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by Length of period they have been engaging in tourism related businesses

Length of service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 4 years	3	6
5-10 years	36	72
10 and above	11	22
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data

Findings from table 4.3 revealed that 6% of the total respondents had been engaging in tourism related business for a period of less than 4 years, 72% of the respondents had been engaging in tourism related business between 5 to 10 years and 22% of the total respondents had been engaging in tourism related business for a period more than 10 years. This implies

that all respondents have been engaging in tourism related business which means they are well conversant with the study variables and information can be relied on.

4.1.4 Age bracket of the Respondents

Table 4.4 Distribution of respondents by Age bracket

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25 years	9	18
25-35 years	31	62
Above 36 years	10	20
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data

From the study findings, it was revealed that 18% of the total respondents were between the age brackets of 18 to 25 years, 62% of the respondents were between 25 to 35 years and 20% were above 36 years of age. This implies that most of the respondents were mature enough, which brings confidence in the information they are giving out which makes the findings reliable.

4.2 Findings of on the Causes of poverty among the people in Kayabwe

Table 4.5 showing findings of on the Causes of poverty among the people in Kayabwe

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Lack of education and ignorance	44(88%)	6(12%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Lack of resources like capital	23(46%)	27(54%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Internal riots and protests	18(38%)	23(46%)	9(18%)	-	-	50(100%)
Lack of family support	4(8%)	36(72%)	10(20%)	-	-	50(100%)
Lack of proper planning	29(58%)	21(42%)	-	-	-	50(100%)

Source; Primary Data

According to table 4.5 findings show that 44(88%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Lack of education and ignorance is the leading cause of poverty in Kayabwe, Mpigi district, 6(12%) of the total respondents agreed, this implies that Lack of education and ignorance is the leading cause of poverty in Kayabwe, Mpigi district

According to table 4.5 findings show that 23(46%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that lack of resources like capital has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, 27(54%) of the total respondents agreed, this implies that lack of resources like capital has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town.

According to table 4.5 findings show that 18(38%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Internal riots and protests has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, 23(46%) of the total respondents agreed, 9(18%) were not sure and this implies that Internal riots and protests has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town

According to table 4.5 findings show that 4(8%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that lack of family support has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, 36(72%) of the total respondents agreed, 10(20%) were not sure and this implies that lack of family support has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town

According to table 4.5 findings show that 29(58%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that lack of proper planning has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, 21(42%) of the total respondents agreed, this implies that lack of proper planning has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town

4.3 Findings on the activities respondents engage in tourism sector

Table 4.6 showing findings on the activities respondents engage in tourism sector

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Employed on hotel and restaurants	12	24
Tour guides	3	6
Selling of hand craft	15	30
Petty business in tourism sector	20	40
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

From the table above (4.6) findings indicate that 24% of the total respondents were employed in hotel and restaurant businesses, 6% of the total respondents were tour guides, 30% of the

total respondents were selling had craft and related things, whereas majority 40% of the total respondents were dealing in petty business in tourism sector.

4.4 Findings on whether respondent have access to alternative source of income

Table 4.7 showing Findings on whether respondent have access to alternative source of income

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	24
No	38	76
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings from table 4.7 indicate and show that most of the respondents do not have access to alternative source of income and these are represented by 38(76%) of the total respondent's where those who have access to alternative source of income are 12(24%). This implies that most residents around equator in Kayabwe are poor just because of having one source of income.

4.5 Findings on whether government considers the community in the current poverty situation in Kayabwe

Table 4.8 showing findings on whether government considers the community in the current poverty situation in Kayabwe.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	8
No	46	92
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings from table 4.7 indicate and show that most of the respondents agreed that government has not considered poverty situation in the area (Kayabwe) this was presented by 46(92%) and 4(8%) of the respondents agreed that the government considers poverty situation in their community. This implies that regardless of increasing poverty in Kayabwe, the government has not acted so far to the challenge which has led the problem to increase.

4.6 Findings on whether there is any Project/Programme that supports the tourism sector for the local people

Table 4.9 Showing findings on whether there is any Project/Programme that supports the tourism sector for the Local people.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	12
I don't know	14	28
No	30	60
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings from table 4.7 indicate and show that most of the respondents agreed that there is no project/pragramme that supports the tourism sector for the local people shown by 44(88%) and 6(12%) of the respondents agreed that there is a project/programme that supports tourism sector for the Local People.

4.7 Findings on how respondents use fort reserves in Kayabwe area

Table 4.10 Showing findings on how respondents use fort reserves in Kayabwe area.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
For domestic use	6	12
For commercial use	43	86
For tourism activities	1	2
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

Basing on the findings presented in table 4.10, it was revealed that most of the respondents and residents in Kayabwe use forest reserves for commercial activities and this is due to the fact that they are poor they end up burning charcoal from trees in the forests and in researcher's observation of the major economic activity in the area is charcoal selling. From the table, 86% of the respondents use forests reserves for commercial activities, 12% use forest for domestic use and 2% use it for tourism activities.

4.7 Findings on whether tourism contributes to social service

Table 4.10 Showing findings on whether tourism contributes to social service in the area.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	96
No	2	4
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

According to table 4.10 findings show that 48% of the total respondents agreed that tourism contributed to the social service of the area (Kayabwe), this was shown by 48(96%) of the respondents and those that were not in agreement were 2(4%).

4.8 Findings on what kind of source of income have more efficiency to the household livelihood

Table 4.11 Showing findings on what kind of source of income have more efficiency to the household livelihood.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Income accrued from the tourism related activities	5	10
Income accrued from other source	5	10
Both of them	40	80
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

Findings from table 4.11 it was revealed that 5(10%) of the respondents agreed that income accrued from the tourism related activities is more efficient to the household livelihood, 5(10%) of the respondents agreed that income accrued from other sources, and the majority of the respondents agreed that both of the incomes have more efficiency to the household livelihood.

4.9 Findings on capacity of the tourism economic impacts in the area of kayabwe

Table 4.12 Showing findings on capacity of the tourism economic impacts in the area of kayabwe.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Efficient	50	100
Inefficient	-	-
I don't know	-	-
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings presented in table 4.12, it was revealed that all of the respondents agreed that tourism economic impacts in the area of Kayabwe is more efficient and it has helped in changing local residents lives.

4.10 Findings on whether tourism sector has more significance to the people of Kayabwe

Table 4.13 Showing findings on whether tourism sector has more significance to the people of Kayabwe.

Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Employment opportunities	4	8
Development of infrastructures	-	-
Growth of other sectors	-	-
Improvement of the socials services	-	-
All of them	46	92
Total	50	100

Source; Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings presented in table 4.12, it was revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that all of them (Employment opportunities, Development of infrastructures, Growth of other sectors, and Improvement of the socials services) are roles

played by tourism sector and it contributes a lot their existence, whereas 4(8%) of the respondents agreed that tourism sector contributed to creation of employment opportunities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of major findings, conclusion drawn by the researcher and recommendations made.

5.1 Summary of findings

According to table 4.5 findings show that most of the respondents strongly agreed that Lack of education and ignorance is the leading cause of poverty in Kayabwe, Mpigi district, most of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of resources like capital has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, most of the respondents strongly agreed that Internal riots and protests has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, According to table 4.5 findings show that 4 most of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of family support has contributed to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town, lack of proper planning has led to increased poverty among residents in Kayabwe town.

From the table (4.6) findings indicate that 24% of the total respondents were employed in hotel and restaurant businesses, 6% of the total respondents were tour guides, 30% of the total respondents were selling had craft and related things, whereas majority 40% of the total respondents were dealing in petty business in tourism sector

According to the findings from table 4.7 indicate and show that most of the respondents do not have access to alternative source of income and these are represented by 38(76%), most of the respondents agreed that government has not considered poverty situation in the area (Kayabwe) this was presented by 46(92%), this implies that regardless of increasing poverty in Kayabwe, the government has not acted so far to the challenge which has led the problem to increase.

Most of the respondents agreed that there is no project/pragamme that supports the tourism sector for the local people shown by 44(88%), it was revealed that most of the respondents and residents in Kayabwe use forest reserves for commercial activities and this is due to the fact that they are poor they end up burning charcoal from trees in the forests and in researcher's observation of the major economic activity in the area is charcoal selling. From

the table, 86% of the respondents use forests reserves for commercial activities, 12% use forest for domestic use and 2% use it for tourism activities. According to table 4.10 findings show that 48% of the total respondents agreed that tourism contributed to the social service of the area (Kayabwe), this was shown by 48(96%) of the respondents

It was revealed that 5(10%) of the respondents agreed that income accrued from the tourism related activities is more efficient to the household livelihood, 5(10%) of the respondents agreed that income accrued from other sources, and the majority of the respondents agreed that both of the incomes have more efficiency to the household livelihood. It was revealed that all of the respondents agreed that tourism economic impacts in the area of Kayabwe is more efficient and it has helped in changing local residents lives

It was revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that all of them (Employment opportunities, Development of infrastructures, Growth of other sectors, and Improvement of the social services) are roles played by tourism sector and it contributes a lot to their existence.

Contribution of tourism on poverty reduction

In accordance with the results stated in chapter four above, it was found that the main economic activities which were practiced by the population sample in the area of study mainly were occupied by the activities related with the tourism sector; it was found that about 46.2 percent of local people were depended their source of income from the employments of restaurants/hotels, tour operators, diving centers and retailers of handcrafts. Also it was found that the seaweed farming were about 28.6 per cent, in other hand the rationale for the seaweed farming to be taken as the second source of household income in that area were due to many of the local women in that area were participating in the production of seaweed.

Moreover on regard to the perception of local community on tourism for the growth of services sectors it was found that when the surveyed population was asked about the impact of the tourism sector on growth of the social services on that area of study, most of them have become positive conscious perception on tourism sector towards the growth of others service and communities development. The study have shown that about the 73.6 percent of respondents have denoted that the massive flow of the tourism investors in that area also influenced the economic and social transformation in that areas. The services which have been developed due to the existence tourism investors are; growth of the small trading,

increasing of the market chain, development of communication and transportation system, accessibility of network system, availability of water supply and increasing of education level

5.2 Conclusion

The major intention of study was assessing the contribution of tourism on poverty reduction. Moreover the study focused on assessing; the contribution of employment of local residents in hotels, restaurants, and tour operators on household income, the influence of market chain of local products to the improvement of the quality of life in kayabwe village, the income difference between households who directly depend on employment in hotels, restaurants, tour operators and those who employed in other sectors such as fishing, petty traders, seaweed production and small scale farming and final the contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs towards the growth of others economic sectors. Moreover all the tests were statistically significant at 1%, that are; the tourism employment contributes on generating the income to households, the market of local products improves the life quality of local community in that village, there is an income difference between local residents who have been employed on tourism sector and others who are engaged in other sectors, and the tourism local entrepreneurs contribute for the growth others sectors.

5.3 Recommendations

In order to implement the economic reforms policy of Uganda, the Ugandan Government should address the special policy which will enhance the role of local community on the development of tourism activities.

The establishment of that policy should be well organized, documented and implemented. The study also has recognized that the government of Uganda should have the decentralization policy that will promote and enhance the pro poor benefits from the income collected by the local government on entire area.

5.4 Areas for Further Research

It is believed that both the rates of economic growth and revenue growth are significantly higher at local community level than at the macro level.

Therefore, future research work could investigate the rates of economic growth and revenue growth at village level.

Currently, there is also no reliable and up to date data on tourism related activities at the local community toward the income generation. Most of the recent surveys were limited in coverage and compilation of critical data that would facilitate further analysis from both socio economic and macroeconomic perspectives (Davis 1996).

In this case there is a need for a baseline survey data that will provide accurate, formative data on the characteristics and performance of the income from the diving centers, hotel/restaurant, handcrafts.

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APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

I am NAMUSUSWE SHAKIRAH, a student from Muteesa I Royal University pursuing a degree in tourism and hotel Management. I am conducting a research on the topic of “The Role of tourism’s contribution on Poverty alleviation a Case Study of Kayabwe Equator” Kindly fill this questionnaire, it will be of great importance for the progress of this research, and the information you provide will be used for academic purposes only. The highest level of confidentiality and anonymity will be used to protect the information you give.

SECTION A: Demographic characteristics

1. Sex of the respondent

Male Female

2. Marital status

Single Married Divorced

3. Education level

Primary

Secondary

Degree levels

Never

4. Age

(19-25) (26-35) (36 and above)

5. For how long have you been engaging in tourism related businesses?

2-5 years 6-10 years 10 and above

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree to the following statements' by ticking the appropriate space provided. The following abbreviations are used. Strongly Agree – 5, Agree - 4, Not sure- 3, Disagree- 2, Strongly Disagree- 1.

SECTION B: Causes of poverty among the people in Uganda

Causes of poverty among the people in Uganda	5	4	3	2	1
Lack of education and ignorance					
Lack of resources (capital)					
International sanctions					
Internal riots and protests					
Physical disability					
Lack of family support					
Lack of proper planning					

c) SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

9. Which of the following activities do you engaged in tourism sector?

- a. Employed on hotel and restaurants
- b. Tour guides
- c. Selling of hand craft
- d. Petty business in tourism sector

10. Do you have access to alternative sources of income?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

11. Do you have any idea toward the poverty situation in this area?

i. Yes

ii. No

12. Does the government consider your community in the current poverty situation in this area?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. I do not know

13. is there any project/Programme that support the tourism sector for the local people?

i. Yes

ii. No

14 How do use the forest reserve in this area?

(i) For domestic use

(ii) For commercial use

(iii) For tourism activities

15. Does tourism sector contribute on growth of social service?

(i) Ye

(ii) No

16. Do you think in your own idea that which kinds of source of income have more efficiency to the household livelihood?

(i) Income accrued from the tourism related activities

(ii) Income accrued from other source

(iii) Both of them

17. How do you judge the capacity of the of the tourism economic impacts of this areas?

i. Efficient

ii. Inefficient

iii. I do not know

18. For your view, does the tourism sector have more significance, in which part of this?

i. Employment opportunities

ii. Development of the infrastructure

iii. Growth of other sectors

iv. Improvement of the social services

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Appendix II: KREJCIE MORGAN TABLE OF SAMPLE SIZE

Population size	Sample size	Population size	Sample size	Population size	Sample size	Population size	Sample size	Population size	Sample size
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle, (1970).