

**CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL PEOPLE TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF
TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UGANDA**

CASE STUDY OF UWEC

BY

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DECLARATION

I Walire Raphael 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.

Signature.....

Date

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this report has been under our supervision and it is now ready for submission with our approval.

Signature.....

Date.....

SUPERVISOR: MADAM LUNYORO FLORENCE

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my beloved parents for their guidance, moral and financial support they have wholeheartedly rendered to me towards the success of this internship programme and my education.

I also dedicate it to my friends namely; Dumbe Julius, Alice, Sarah Naluyima, Kansaze Zaituni among others. May the Almighty God bless you abundantly

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My first thanks goes to the Almighty God for his grace, blessing and the gift of life that he has given to me and enabled me to study and reach at this level, I would have achieved nothing without God.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on the topic entitled the “*contribution of local people towards the development of tourism industry in Uganda, case study of UWEC*”

The study was guided by the following objectives; To determine the level of local residents' involvement in tourism development, To determine the attitudes and perceptions of the local people towards tourism development and To assess the factors influencing the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development

The study was conducted from UWEC (Uganda Wildlife Education Centre) which is located along Entebbe road, 5 kilometers away from Entebbe International Airport. The study followed a cross sectional research design. This design was used because the study was largely descriptive and comparative basing on the views of respondents backed by secondary data, The sample size comprise of 50 respondents that were selected from local residents residing around UWEC in different villages, employees of the UWEC among other concerned parties. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of statement and other prompts for gathering information from respondents. This technique helped to collect primary data through setting a number of questions, which give to a cross section of respondents. Self-administered questionnaires were used by the researcher because they are cheap to distribute and process

From study findings it was revealed that Local People are involved in tourism development in UWEC, Local people participate in the conservation of UWEC and its wildlife and Hospitality from the park management hinders local community to participate in conservation. It was concluded that Local people are involved in tourism development although they did not actively take part in the tourism development decision- making process, and wish to have a voice when decisions are made (through active participation).

It was recommended that there is need to review the Wildlife Act and provide for compensation for all losses incurred from wildlife, and also put in place mechanisms for community participation in tourism development and benefit sharing.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In 1941, Hunziker and Kraft defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity." In 1976, the Tourism Society of England's definition was: "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes."

According to Butcher, Smith, P (2010) Tourism is travel for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. Tourism may be international, or within the traveller's country.

According to Clare, Inkson (2012) Tourism brings large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting as of 2011 for 30% of the world's trade in services, and for 6% of overall exports of goods and services. It also generates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism.

Tourism development renders various economic, socio-cultural and environmental changes on the host community's life, some more beneficial than others (Stylidis et al. 2014). Thus, the participation of local residents is imperative for the sustainability of the tourism industry at any destination (Gursoy et al. 2010).

1.2 Background of the Study

The foregoing observations on local people in the whole world on attitudes and perceptions have made local people view parks and wildlife, personnels as important resources, while in Ugandan park, personnels are viewed as foreigners who have taken their jobs and do not care about their plight. Based on this, Omondi (1994) argued that even though locals people had not acquired the skills and education required for managerial positions, it was necessary

having them employed in less skilled positions in order to enhance their positive attitudes towards tourism development within and around protected areas.

Sifuna (2005) contended that people living adjacent to wildlife areas are bitter with the government and wild animals that they no longer see any sense in tourism development particularly if these animals pose some threats to people and their property. To mitigate wildlife damage by lacing their crops with poison or laying traps using long nails. Such is the general attitude obtained in virtually all wildlife areas in the country. Sifuna (2005) further reports that in Uganda, the people with positive attitudes towards tourism development were the elite; while the rural folk who bear the brunt of tourism ravages have rather hostile attitudes. The extinction of species has been occasioned by both unregulated consumptive utilization and the excessive alteration of habitats owing to human activities such as cultivation, urban expansion, habitat destruction, pollution and other anthropogenic activities (Kameri-Mbote, 2002). Increased vandalism of park fences by local people has enhanced access into the parks leading to illegal hunting and this continues to have an impact on tourism development in the parks and other protected areas.

In recent years the impact of tourism on host governments and residents has been a growing area of concern as it has become widely recognized that planners and entrepreneurs within the tourism industry should take the views of host communities into account if the industry is to be sustainable in the long term and promote meaningful tourism development (Allen et al., 1988). Additionally, commercial tourism ventures have been hampered or terminated due to excessive negative resident's sentiments towards tourism development. Despite this, research into the antecedents of people's reactions on tourism development have helped planners in understanding why people support or oppose tourism, and it is also possible to select those developments which would minimize negative social impacts.

Most of the tourism practiced within parks is wildlife based, and involves game viewing and photography of wild animals in their natural state. As such most of the revenue generated from tourism and related activities go to the government through Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) that is the custodian of wildlife in Uganda. The success of any tourism project is threatened if planned and constructed without the knowledge and support of local people majority of whom encompass the host population. Ultimately, the poor status of the park will be conveyed by the tourists who visit and fail to see some species since they had already been

poached or hunted for human consumption, making tourists not to return to such places (Fridgen, 1991).

Understanding local people's reaction and the factors that influence their attitudes and perceptions is essential in achieving local support for tourism development and wildlife conservation (Fridgen, 1991). Consequently, Local community's reactions have been studied extensively (Murphy, 1985; Gunn, 1988; Gee, Mackens et al., 1989).Based on findings of these studies, there are suggestions that most local communities around protected areas are influenced by perceived impacts of tourism manifested through economic, environmental and social costs and benefits.

Past studies on local people's responses to tourism development examine them largely in relation to the area's progress through an assumed development cycle (Allen, et al., 1993). These studies reflect Doxey's suggestion that as the industry increases; residents' reactions become steadily more negative, moving from euphoria to apathy, annoyance, and then antagonism (Doxey's, 1975). This idea was adopted by other researchers notably Butler (1980) who proposes a resort cycle moving through five stages of discovery, involvement, development and consolidation, decline, and rejuvenation or stabilization, depending on attempts to ameliorate the adverse impacts. It is alluded that the rising number of tourists and their changing types over the cycle can increase residents' negative perceptions.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Literature showed that tourism has not been beneficial to local residents living adjacent to other protected areas as well as the park. Despite this, literature reviewed further, revealed that since local people are often sidelined in benefit sharing, this often impacts on their attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development yet they are key partners and allies in wildlife conservation and tourism development. Local people have no access to the park and its resources, yet wild animals move out of the park into human settlements and kill livestock, and destroy crops making people to incur heavy costs in protecting their property.

Therefore the study seeks to establish the contribution of local people to the development of tourism industry.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objective

To assess the contribution of local people to the development of tourism in Uganda

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine the level of local residents' involvement in tourism development
- ii. To determine the attitudes and perceptions of the local people towards tourism development
- iii. To assess the factors influencing the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development

1.4 Research questions

What is the level of local residents' involvement in tourism development?

What are the attitudes and perceptions of the local people towards development?

What are the factors influencing the participation of Local people towards tourism development?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Time scope

The study lasted for a period of 3 months starting from March 2022 to July 2022 and the time was enough to make a report.

1.5.2 Subject scope

The study sought to investigate level of local residents' involvement in tourism development, the attitudes and perceptions of the local people towards National Park development/tourism development, factors influencing the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards National Park development/tourism development.

1.5.3 Geographical scope

The study was conducted from UWEC (Uganda Wildlife Education Centre) which is located along Entebbe road, 5 kilometers away from Entebbe International Airport.

1.6 Justification of the study

Local people are important in the conservation of natural resources and hence by extension to tourism development. They should therefore be made to feel part and parcel of tourism development activities by being involved in their management and also be allowed access to various benefits accruing from tourism revenues. Local people possess indigenous knowledge which should be incorporated in contemporary approaches towards enhancing good management of the park's resources for tourism development. They should also be beneficiaries of benefits accruing from tourism and other related activities to support themselves so as to minimise unsustainable practices like illegal hunting.

1.7 Significance of the study

1. Information is also needed to provide a basis for knowing people's attitudes and perceptions in any tourism project since its operations can only succeed if people are involved, and are also benefiting from tourism revenues generated from tourism development.
2. The study is also important because the results will help in laying strategies to help integrate local people in the management of parks as well as their involvement in benefit sharing thus leading to increased conservation and protection of wildlife resources.
3. Findings of the study will facilitate the writing of a thesis which would act as a reference for students, scholars and researchers with interests in similar or related studies.

18. Definition of key terms

Local residents: These are households residing in a particular area having a common interest in benefiting from the use and management of these resources. This term is used interchangeably with local people.

Local communities: Is considered as a tradition-based (indigenous) formal organization of individuals and households residing in a particular area or those that come together because they share a defined area and common resources or 'public goods' within that area.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Over view of Tourism Development.

Tourism accounts for approximately 50% of the GDP of the Canary Islands, a leading European destination receiving more than 13 million tourists a year. The high tourist/resident annual ratio of 5.45:1 means the generation of 20% more solid waste than the national average. While creating work, jobs are generally poorly paid with no prestige or future career paths (Department of Tourism, 2001). Managers have followed the strong focus of capital investment, but they often lack specialist knowledge. For example, there has been a "downloading" onto tourism, mainly by the cement industry (construction). Given the number of huge complexes on the islands one may be tempted to call it "concrete tourism".

A lack of legislation and professionalism resulted in confusing Spanish and Canarian tourism regulations. The management and staff appear poorly trained, highlighted by a university curriculum that lacks advanced degree studies in the field (Department of Tourism, 2001). In Spain, the first 745 tourism undergraduate degree courses did not commence until 1999 (Talaya, 2000). Supply and demand must be reconciled both quantitatively and qualitatively for a destination to be successful (Buhalis, 2000). From the qualitative point of view, today's arrivals to the Canaries are middle-aged and older, with great loyalty to the destination (ISTAC, 2000). However, market studies reveal that their replacements are younger and have different tastes (Department of Tourism, 2001). Furthermore, the accommodation supply has aged, exacerbated by poor maintenance. Given that supply is predicted to outstrip demand, the Canaries may face a problematic situation. There are further factors that may aggravate that problem through competition and lack of future market growth. First, Mediterranean competition is growing. Turkey, Egypt, and Tunisia doubled their number of hotel beds between 1990 and 2000. Second, Europe, as the principal source of outgoing tourists, is not growing in the same proportions. Third, Europe is the world region whose intra-tourism will grow the least in the next few years (WTO, 2000). The forecast supply growth rate in the Canaries for 2006 would require the arrival of some 25 million per year for the economic activity of tourism to be profitable (Canarian Government, 2001b). That figure not only seems to be unviable according to the most optimistic forecasts for the tourism growth rate in Europe (WTO, 2000), but may not be sustainable.

There has been a phenomenal growth in tourism numbers from 534 million arrivals in 1950 to 808 million in 2005, with an average annual growth rate of 6.5 percent (UNWTO,2006; Wishitemi, 2008). In 2005, tourist arrivals in Latin American countries posted 133 million (16 percent) as compared to 444 million (55 percent) arrivals in Europe. With its huge diversity, its rich supply of natural resources, and its wealth of wildlife and cultural heritage, Africa is one of the main destination for international tourism in the world. The majority of the international flows come from USA, Britain, and German which is economically significant for the continent.

2.2 Concept of local people their involvement and implications on tourism development

Local people are considered as a tradition-based (indigenous) formal organization of individuals and households and may include everyone residing in a particular area or those that come together because they share a defined area and common resource or public goods within that area (Sharma, 1998b). They can also be defined as a group of people, often originating from the same geographic area, who identify themselves as belonging to the same group (Lindberg et al., 1998). More often, the term local people is used interchangeably with local residents.

A large part of the developing world possesses unparalleled stocks of natural and cultural assets that are a strong basis for the development of the tourism industry (Nelson, 2004). The largest concentrations of large and small terrestrial mammals are found in developing countries especially in the African savannah ecosystem. Foreigners have visited many developing countries over the years to experience their wealth of biological diversity in its natural setting which are found in parks and reserves which are faced with the problems of over-crowding and congestion in most popular destinations, such as Maasai Mara National Reserve in Kenya and Serengeti National Park in Tanzania (Nelson, 2004). These protected areas are surrounded by local people's lands which offer diverse tourism products that are in many ways more than that within parks (Nelson, 2003 cited in Nelson, 2004). In these and other areas where wildlife is highly mobile and migratory, the lands outside the parks may have just as much wildlife at certain times of the year as the protected areas (Nelson, 2004).

In most cases the local people's land is usually less developed and has low tourism infrastructure, hence offer high-paying tourists a more exclusive, isolated wilderness experience than the increasingly congested national parks. In addition, activities such as

walking, horseback riding, and night game drives (which are prohibited or restricted in the national parks) can be carried out on the local people's land. Among these local people also abounds knowledge relating to their co-existence with the wildlife in a manner that can further enhance the cultural and intangible types of tourism. Local people are therefore important and core to the development of tourism since they ensure proper conservation where they are the stewards of their own local environment and are also placed to anticipate and regulate the negative impacts of tourism development (TMI, 1998).

Local people provide a structure for more effective planning, implementing and monitoring tourism initiatives and for determining the most appropriate scale of economic activity (TMI, 1998). For instance, the local person of Ololosokwan (game management area) in Tanzania provides a case where local people are involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of tourism development. These local residents have passed by-laws which provide a range of regulatory controls on natural resources use in villages and a land-use plan designating the bulk of local lands to integrated pastoralism and wildlife-based tourism.

Local people have to see meaningful improvement in their living standards and economic fortunes if they were to continue participating in tourism development and wildlife conservation (Sindiga, 1999). Since wildlife conservation and tourism development rely heavily on the goodwill of local people, their support is essential for its development, successful operation, and sustainability (Jurowski, 1994).

2.3 Local people's participation in tourism development

Participation is a process through which stakeholders, among them the local communities who are often the intended beneficiaries of community tourism, influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them (Havel, 1996). Participation, therefore, seeks collaboration or partnerships and the commitment necessary to ensure sustainability of tourism development initiatives (Wolfensohn, 1996). Today, participation in conservation is viewed as referring to the local people's active involvement in managing protected areas, and there is increasing recognition that without this involvement, conservation efforts have little chance of success (Cernea, 1991).

Drake (1991) defines local participation as the ability of local people to influence the outcome of development projects, such as ecotourism, that have an impact on their lives. According to Cernea (1991), community participation is an aspect of giving local people

more opportunities to participate effectively in development activities. These include empowering people to mobilize their own capacity, be social actors rather than passive objects, manage the resources, make decisions and control the activities which affect their lives.

Holden (2000), a World Bank expert on community participation, makes a useful distinction between four levels of intensity in local participation. Information sharing where project designers and managers share information with the public in order to facilitate collective or individual action and this is the first level. The next level of participation is consultation where the public is not only informed, but also consulted on key issues at some or all stages in a project circle. Decision-making is the third level where the public is involved in making decisions about project design and implementation. The highest level of local participation is called initiation action.

2.4 Attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development

Past studies on local people's responses to tourism development examine them largely in relation to the area's progress through an assumed development cycle (Allen, et al., 1993). These studies reflect Doxey's suggestion that as the industry increases; residents' reactions become steadily more negative, moving from euphoria to apathy, annoyance, and then antagonism (Doxey's, 1975). This idea was adopted by other researchers notably Butler (1980) who proposes a resort cycle moving through five stages of discovery, involvement, development and consolidation, decline, and rejuvenation or stabilization, depending on attempts to ameliorate the adverse impacts. It is alluded that the rising number of tourists and their changing types over the cycle can increase residents' negative perceptions.

Barke's (1999) study of Spain's coastal regions offers a valuable illustration of how specific contexts affect local responses to tourism development. He identifies circumstances in these regions from the 1960s that discouraged major explicit conflict despite the sudden and massive increase in international tourists. One circumstance was the "historical association in the minds of many Spaniards between the growth of tourism, the overall growth of the national economy, and the massive increase in material prosperity for many groups". They also tended to feel they themselves and their home area were superior, and this self-confidence helped them absorb change without fundamental disturbance to their cultural values.

People inhabiting 86% of 184 national parks surveyed in South America, and almost a third of the park managers cited legal or illegal occupation as a principal management problem (Amend et al, 2008). Restricted access to natural resources in protected areas has frequently resulted in negative attitudes towards conservation by residents, thereby further exacerbating management problem. In the Himalayan national parks, particularly Sargarmatha and Langtang, it has been an important management aspect to integrate local people's traditional land use practices into the park planning and management ever since they were established in 1976 (Jefferies, 1982).

2.5 Factors influencing local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

2.5.1 Socio-economic factors

Socio-economic factors affecting local residents' attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development have been alluded to by various tourism researchers (Belisle and Hoy, 1980). Factors such as income, ethnicity, gender, age, education, occupation and the length of residency among other factors have been used in many cases and the results in most cases suggested that socio-economic factors play a major role in explaining variations in resident's attitudes towards tourism development and wildlife conservation (Pizam, 1978; Liu and Var, 1986; Perdue et al., 1990; King et al., 1993).

In contrast, there are some attitudes and perception differences among groups with various demographics. For instance, gender has explained some of the variance in reaction towards tourism and tourists from the local communities living around any protected areas (Pizam and Pokela, 1985; Ritchie, 1988). Age has also been explored as a factor explaining some of the variability in attitude and perceptions towards local community change and tourism (Murdock and Shriner, 1979; Cavus and Tanriserdi, 2002). Additionally, birthplace can also influence attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development (Brougham and Butler, 1981). Um and Crompton (1987) also alludes that ethnicity is also a factor influencing attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development where there are some local communities belonging to a certain ethnic groups to always have the right to benefit from wildlife resources found in the protected areas.

2.5.2 Human-wildlife conflict and their implications on attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

Human-wildlife conflicts can be defined as situations where use of resources by humans and wildlife affect or are perceived to affect each other in a negative way (Juma and Ojwang, 1996). The extent to which these interactions cause conflict reflects increased pressure for utilization of those resources in a restricted area, or decreased compatibility in uses. With this, the conflict takes the form of illegal or excessive human use of protected areas or resources, and land use practices outside or bordering the protected area which in turn affects wildlife interests both from inside and outside protected areas (Juma and Ojwang, 1996).

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) not only affects rural and vulnerable communities but also commercial cattle ranches. In this regard, Peterson et al., (2004) evaluated the level of impacts of two private cattle ranches that lie adjacent to the boundary of the Tsavo East National Park in Kenya. Three carnivores' species were identified to be responsible for attacks: Lions and spotted hyenas, which targeted large domestic animals such as cows, bulls and steers, and cheetahs, took only smaller adult stock and young cattle.

The importance of wildlife resources in Kenya is documented in sessional papers, development plans and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (Republic of Kenya, 1975; 1989). However, animal numbers have declined in the last two or three decades due to poaching, habitat loss through encroachment into their ranges and human-elephant conflicts (HEC) (Sitati, 1997). Decreased wildlife numbers and diversity which in turn affects tourists' attitudes and perceptions of a destination and what it offers to tourism affects tourism development.

Okongo (1998), observed that the movement of wildlife animals out of the park occurred mainly during the planting and ripening seasons, when the food supply was higher. Thus, greatest losses would be expected during this time when there is increased foraging outside the park. Sitati (2003), however, argued that most crop raids occurred during the dry season when there was low grass height, low percentage cover, low biomass, and low grass moisture content and that change in environmental parameter determined diet for the wild animals which then find their way out of the park boundary to the surrounding areas where local people live.

In Uganda for example, the word compensation is not mentioned for damage by the Uganda Wildlife Authority since the Ugandan government does not provide compensation for wildlife depredation, and neither do conservation organizations. The reason is not that there is no human-wildlife conflict in Uganda or that the Ugandan people are so patriotic and so ecologically-minded that they do not see the need for reparation for the loss due to wild animals like the elephants which keep trampling on the farmer's crop fields. The anger against them is not as pronounced as it is in Kenya. One of the reasons for this is the fact that in Uganda, local communities despite the human-wildlife conflicts enjoy some direct benefits from wildlife; hence regard it as an asset rather than a nuisance (Sifuna, 2005).

The wildlife sector in Uganda is governed by the Uganda Wildlife Statute of 1996, which provides for sustainable management of wildlife, consolidates the law relating to wildlife management, and establishes the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) as the body to coordinate wildlife conservation. The regime put in place by this law departs from a state-centered approach to a community-oriented approach for conservation by giving local communities a say in the management and conservation of wildlife (Dribidu, 1996).

According to the World Conservation Union, human-wildlife conflict occurs when wildlife's requirements overlap with those of human population creating cost to residents and wild animals (World Parks Congress, 2003). Although direct contact with wildlife occurs in urban and rural areas, but it is generally more common inside and around protected areas, where wildlife population density is higher and animals often stray into adjacent cultivated fields or grazing areas exposing them to more conflict which makes such wild animals population decrease after problem animal control operations (Ogada et al., 2003).

2.6 Local people's access to benefits from Tourism Development

Recognizing that wildlife needs space both inside and outside parks to flourish without intensive management or ecological impoverishment, this space would be secured as a result of the local people's willingness to accommodate wildlife on their properties (Mwanjala, 2005). Mwanjala also alludes that such an accommodation would arise from policies encouraging local community to incorporate wildlife resources with other forms of land use and reaping the benefits through tourism and game bird shooting.

Game hunting, live animal trade and game cropping were banned in Kenya pending the review of the wildlife policy and Act (Akama, 1998) as well as the formulation of a tourism

policy. Currently the tourism policy is in place. However attempts to have a new wildlife policy and Act have been riddled with politics, blame games and lack of understanding between stakeholders. To date none of these two key documents has gone through the approval process. Akama also states that, in order to implement this long term strategy, it became necessary for wildlife officers to be facilitators and advisors to local communities on how to co-exist with the wildlife and be good conservationists so as to enhance proper wildlife resource management by protecting and conserving wildlife inside and outside the park with a view to promote tourism development.

2.7 Factors influencing local people's participation

There are various ways through which communities can be involved in the tourism industry so as to attract their support and participation which in turn enhance development of the industry. This section will focus on and compare two factors: involvement in the tourism decision-making process; and employment opportunities.

Communities can participate in the decision-making process (Zhao and Ritchie, 2007; Li, 2005; Li, 2004; Tosun, 2000; Chok and Macbeth, 2007). One of the key underlying principles of pro-poor tourism clearly declares that local communities “must participate in tourism decisions if their livelihood priorities are to be reflected in the way tourism is developed” (Chok and Macbeth, 2007, p. 147). According to Zhao and Ritchie (2007) this can be achieved through engaging local communities as members in the public and tourism related decision making bodies.

Community participation via decision-making is a crucial determinant to ensure that the benefits local communities get from tourism are guaranteed, and their lifestyles and values are respected. However, this approach is rarely found in developing countries (Tosun, 2000; Li, 2005). Building on the same argument, Kibicho (2003) in his study about community tourism in Kenya, further noted that local communities had the feeling that they were not fully involved in their country's coastal tourism, especially in decisions regarding its development, despite the fact that the industry has impacts on their well-being. In his study about the nature of community participation expected by the local community in Turkey, Tosun (2006) observed that the local community needs to be part and parcel of the decision making body through consultation by elected and appointed local government agencies or by a committee elected by the public specifically for developing and managing tourism issues.

It is, however, important to note that community participation in decision making is not only desirable but also necessary so as to maximize the socio-economic benefits of tourism for the community. It is perhaps one of the most important elements of tourism management to enable communities who often serve as tourist destinations and for that matter suffer from the negative impacts of tourism, to get involved and eventually participate in planning decisions regarding tourism development. This is important in order to create better handling of the negative impacts of tourism development (Li, 2004;29 Tosun, 2000). Much of the literature seems to support the idea that if local communities want to benefit from tourism they must be integrated into the decision-making process.

However, Li (2005), while studying community decision-making participation in tourism development in Sichuan Province, China, pointed out that there was weak local participation in the decision-making process yet local communities received satisfactory benefits from tourism. It is equally important to note, therefore, that integration of local communities into the decision-making process is “not a final goal itself” but only one of the many ways through which community participation can be achieved (Li, 2005, p.133).

Another way to involve and attract community participation and ultimately their support in tourism development is through local job creation (Zhao and Ritchie, 2007). Since tourism offers better labour-intensive and small scale opportunities (Chok and Macbeth,

2007; Scheyvens, 2007) and since it happens in the community, arguably, it is thought to be one of the best placed potential sources of employment opportunities for local communities, inclusive of women and the informal sector (Blank, 1989; Li, 2005; Johannesen and Skonhoft, 2005; Scheyvens, 2007). Community participation via employment opportunities, as workers or as small business operators, can be a catalyst to the development of tourism products and services, arts, crafts and cultural values, especially through taking advantage of abundant natural and cultural assets available in communities in developing countries (Scheyvens, 2007). Tosun (2000) stressed that community participation through working in the tourism industry has been recognized to help local communities not only to support development of the industry but also to receive more than economic benefits.

Apart from participation in the decision making process, or simply, apart from the high need by local people to be consulted about local tourism development issues, Kibicho (2003) further identified that 88.6% of 236 members of the local community who participated in his study stated that encouraging local people to invest in, operate small scale businesses, and

work for the tourism industry is a suitable means for community participation. This is in line with Tosun (2000) who underlined that in many developing countries community participation through employment as workers in the industry or through encouraging them to operate small scale business, “has been recognized to help local communities get more economic benefits rather than creating opportunities for them to have a say in decision making process of tourism development” (p. 626). Zhao and Ritchie (2007) added that communities, as a way of participation and as the input of the local workforce, may pursue tourism-related economic activities as paid or self-employed workers. While participation through employment has more direct impacts on the lives of poor households, it is arguably a useful way to curb poverty at the household level since it diverts economic benefits tourism brings directly to the family level (Zhao and Ritchie, 2007).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design that was used, study population, sampling procedures and technique, sample size, data sources, and data collection methods and instruments and methods and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research design

The study followed a cross sectional research design. This design was used because the study was largely descriptive and comparative basing on the views of respondents backed by secondary data, using both qualitative and quantitative data therefore the researcher used the cross sectional research design to collect information from different participants.

3.2 Study population

This includes the total number of individual that make up a universe, the study comprised of members that constituted the universe, and these were local residents residing around UWEC in different villages, employees of the UWEC among other concerned parties.

3.3 Sampling technique

The study used stratified sampling technique to select sample from the total population, this method involved grouping of respondents basing on their common characteristics such as those of similar department/village were grouped together in a strata. And later on simple random sampling were carried out to get sample.

3.4 Sample size

The sample size comprise of 50 respondents that were selected from local residents residing around UWEC in different villages, employees of the UWEC among other concerned parties.

3. 5 Data collection instruments

3.5.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of statement and other prompts for gathering information from respondents. This technique helped to collect primary data through setting a number of questions, which give to a cross section of respondents. Self-administered questionnaires were used by the researcher because they are cheap to distribute and process.

3.5.2. Interview guide

This is the type of method where the researcher asks questions face to face the respondents. This method was employed to find information necessary information from the group more quickly just to allow individual self-expression.

3.6 Data Processing, Presentation and Analysis

3.6.1 Data Processing

Data processing included coding and editing all the responses collected from the fields which were edited with the view of checking for completeness and accuracy to ensure that data is accurate and consistent. It also helped to remove unwanted responses which would be considered insignificant. Coding was done after editing which was done manually and by the use of computer through word processing and Excel.

3.6.2 Data presentation and Analysis

The data was presented in tabular form, with frequencies and percentages for classifications of responses, easier analysis and visual impression. Data was manually entered in Excel. Analysis was carried out by use of frequencies and percentage

3.7 Ethical Consideration

1. The researcher attained an introductory letter from the institute to be used for accessing different targeted respondents.
2. The researcher obtained informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS, AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

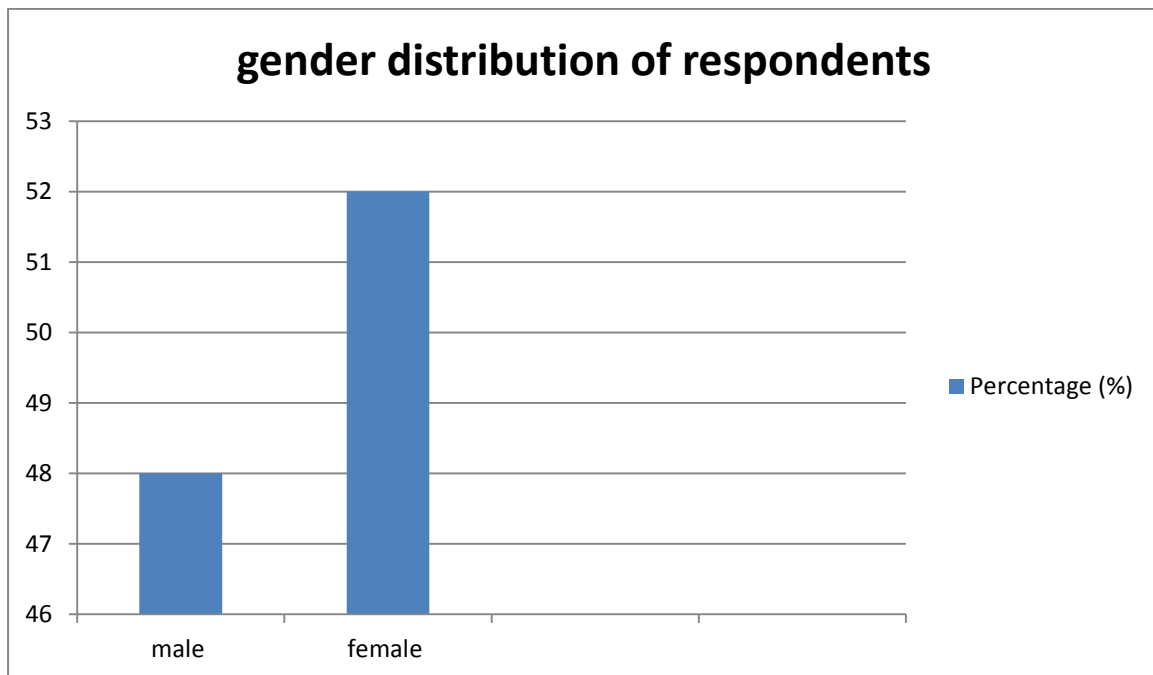
In this chapter, the researcher endeavors to assess the data collected. Respondents were interviewed to seek their opinions on the subject of study.

4.2 Background information of the respondents

The researcher sought to obtain data on selected socio-economic characteristics of the respondents which included sex, age, and marital status highest level of education and occupation of respondents.

4.1.1 Gender Distribution of Respondents

Table 4.1: Showing gender distribution of respondents



Source: Primary Data

The study found out that the majority of the respondents were male as compared to the female. The number of males who participated in the study was represented by 24(48%) as compared to 52(52%) of the respondents who were female. This implies that the researcher

was gender sensitive when selecting the respondents because both male and female respondents were used in almost equal numbers.

4.1.2 Age Distribution of Respondents

Table 1: Showing age distribution of the respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 30 years	12	24
30-40 years	23	46
Above 40 years	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

The findings in table 4.2 indicate that the study covered a total of 50 respondents. According to the findings 24% of the total respondents were below 30 years, 46% of the respondents were between 30-40 years and 30% were above 40 years. This implies that the study covered all types of respondents basing on their age and findings can be relied on.

4.1.3 Level of education of the respondents

In order to get information from all categories of people with different levels of education were all approached during the study process. This established the levels of education of the respondents as indicated below;

Table 2: Showing level of education of the respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Certificate	24	48
Diploma	15	30
Degree	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

As revealed in table above, most respondents constituting 11(22%) had attained degrees from various business and financial courses from different institutions or universities in Uganda. This level of education is more likely to have a higher level of understanding on the role of

transport towards tourism sector. 48% were having certificates and these were local residents and 48% of the respondents were holding diploma in education.

4.2 FINDINGS ON THE LOCAL RESIDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Table 3 showing findings on the local residents' participation in tourism development

	Strongly agree	agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Local People are involved in tourism development in UWEC.	14(28%)	36(72%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Local people participate in the conservation of UWEC and its wildlife.	28(56%)	22(44%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Hospitality from the park management hinders local community to participate in conservation.	18(36%)	32(72%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Good measures have been put in place to promote local community participation in wildlife conservation and tourism development	42(84%)	8(16%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Effective measures are being taken to enhance good relationship between the UWEC and local people towards tourism development	39(78%)	11(22%)	-	-	-	50(100%)

Source; primary data, 2022

According to table above, findings show that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Local People are involved in tourism development in UWEC, whereas 36(72%) agreed, this implies that Local People are involved in tourism development in UWEC.

According to table above, findings show that 28(56%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Local people participate in the conservation of UWEC and its wildlife and 22(44%), agreed, and this implies that Local people participate in the conservation of UWEC and its wildlife.

According to table above, findings show that 18(36%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Hospitality from the park management hinders local community to participate in conservation, 32(72%) agreed, and this implies that Hospitality from the park management hinders local community to participate in conservation.

According to table above, findings show that 42(84%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Good measures have been put in place to promote local community participation in wildlife conservation and tourism development, 8(16%) agreed, this implies that Good measures have been put in place to promote local community participation in wildlife conservation and tourism development

According to table above, findings show that 39(78%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Effective measures are being taken to enhance good relationship between the UWEC and local people towards tourism development and 11(22%) agreed, this implies that Effective measures are being taken to enhance good relationship between the UWEC and local people towards tourism development

4.3 Attitudes and perceptions of the local residents towards tourism development

Table 4 showing attitudes and perceptions of the local residents towards tourism development

	Strongly agree	agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Level of awareness local people has led to the attitudes and perceptions held towards tourism development.	42(84%)	8(16%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
The degree of involvement of local people in conservation and management of Uwec	39(78%)	11(22%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
The amount and type of benefit derived from Uwec	14(28%)	36(72%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Local people's level of education	28(56%)	22(44%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Hostility by the Uwec management towards local people affects their attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development	18(36%)	32(72%)	-	-	-	50(100%)

Source; Primary data, 2022

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 42(84%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Level of awareness local people has led to the attitudes and perceptions held towards tourism development, and 8(16%) agreed, this implies that Level of awareness local people has led to the attitudes and perceptions held towards tourism development.

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 39(78%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that the degree of involvement of local people in conservation and management of Uwec, 11(22%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that the degree of involvement of local people in conservation and management of UWEC

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that amount and type of benefit derived from UWEC and 36(72%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that amount and type of benefit derived from UWEC

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 28(56%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that the Local people's level of education determined tourism development, 22(44%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Local people's level of education determined tourism development

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 18(36%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that the Hostility by the Uwec management towards local people affects their attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development, 32(72%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Hostility by the UWEC management towards local people affects their attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

4.4 Findings on the factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

Table 5 showing factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

	Strongly agree	agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Corruption among tourism officials.	39(78%)	11(22%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Lack of awareness (ignorance) on the benefits derived from tourism	14(28%)	36(72%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Local resident's benefits/incomes derived from tourism	28(56%)	22(44%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Access to education affects local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development	21(42%)	29(58%)	-	-	-	50(100%)

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 39(78%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that the Corruption among tourism officials is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development and 11(22%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Corruption among tourism officials is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development.

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 14(28%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Lack of awareness (ignorance) on the benefits derived from tourism is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development, 36(72%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Lack of awareness (ignorance) on the benefits derived from tourism is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 28(56%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Local resident's benefits/incomes derived from tourism is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development, 22(44%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Local resident's benefits/incomes derived from tourism is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development.

According to finding from the table above, it was revealed that 21(42%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that Access to education affects local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development, 29(58%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Access to education affects local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

5.1 Summary of findings

5.1.1 Findings on the local residents' participation in tourism development

From study findings it was revealed that Local People are involved in tourism development in UWEC, Local people participate in the conservation of UWEC and its wildlife and Hospitality from the park management hinders local community to participate in conservation. Further still, Good measures have been put in place to promote local community participation in wildlife conservation and tourism development, and Effective measures are being taken to enhance good relationship between the UWEC and local people towards tourism development

5.1.2 Finding on the attitudes and perceptions of the local residents towards tourism development

According to finding from the study, it was revealed that Level of awareness local people has led to the attitudes and perceptions held towards tourism development, the degree of involvement of local people in conservation and management of Uwec, amount and type of benefit derived from UWEC, the Local people's level of education determined tourism development, 22(44%) agreed, this implies that majority were in agreement that Local people's level of education determined tourism development and respondents agreed that Hostility by the Uwec management towards local people affects their attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development.

5.1.3 Findings on the factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

According to finding from the study, it was revealed that Lack of awareness (ignorance) on the benefits derived from tourism is among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development and the Corruption among tourism officials was the leading Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development

It was revealed that Local resident's benefits/incomes derived from tourism, Access to education affects local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development were among the Factors influencing local resident's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development.

5.2 Conclusion

Local people are involved in tourism development although they did not actively take part in the tourism development decision- making process, and wish to have a voice when decisions are made (through active participation). As key stakeholders in any tourism development, they want to be actively involved in this process to ensure that their pressing needs, priorities and interests are considered.

The level of local participation and involvement by the local people in tourism development is very minimal as it was mostly through assistance offered to community initiated self-help groups and conservation clubs in learning institutions. This type of participation does not encourage collaborative management between local people and the park. Effective participation requires development of deliberate and specific community participation and communication policy between local people and the park management with regard to tourism development.

Local people have negative attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development since the revenue generated from these activities is not shared equitably with them. Lack of tangible benefits could be a factor leading to the illegal activities that causes hostility between the park management and the local people hence creating negative attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development.

5.3 Recommendations

Provision of tangible benefits and alternative livelihoods for local people engaged in the subsistence activities should be considered as a central philosophy of the park management and tourism development with a view to alleviating poverty and improving human welfare.

There is need to review the Wildlife Act provide for compensation for all losses incurred from wildlife, and also put in place mechanisms for community participation in tourism development and benefit sharing.

Conservation education and extension programme should be developed and implemented to improve the relationship between the park management and local people.

There is need for more comprehensive research on human activities in the areas surrounding national parks and how they impact on tourism development.

5.4 Recommendations for further research

Future research should examine the following issues:

Although findings suggest that there are some indications that tourism is not contributing towards poverty alleviation to the farmers living close to the park boundaries, more research is required to analyze and quantify the extent of such contribution in economic terms, especially at the household level. Although tourism has strong linkages to other socio-economic sectors, this study has revealed some concerns, especially its negative effect on agriculture and quality of life of the local people.

More research should be done on the relationship between tourism and poverty alleviation focusing at the grassroots level with a focus on the poor, marginalized and vulnerable members of the community.

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APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Walire Rapheal a student of Muteesa I Royal University and I am carrying out a research on local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development a case study of UWEC. Information gathered will be treated with utmost confidence. Your participation and contribution will be highly appreciated. Please answer all questions in part A and B by ticking in the space provided.

Part A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Please answer appropriately by TICKING the box representing the most appropriate response

1. Gender of respondent

(1) Male

(2) Female

2. Age of Respondent

(1) 18 – 30 years

(2) 31 - 40 years

(3) 41 – 55 years

(4) 55 & above

3. Educational level

(1) Not educated

(3) Certificate

(4) Diploma

(5) Degree level

PART B: LOCAL RESIDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Answer the questions below by ticking against the appropriate response shown in the table

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Local People are involved in tourism development in UWEC.					
Local people participate in the conservation of UWEC and its wildlife.					
Hospitality from the park management hinders local community to participate in conservation.					
Good measures have been put in place to promote local community participation in wildlife conservation and tourism development					
Effective measures are being taken to enhance good relationship between the UWEC and local people towards tourism development					

PART C: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL RESIDENTS TOWARDS TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

For each of the statements given below, tick against the appropriate statement in the table

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Level of awareness local people has led to the attitudes and perceptions held towards tourism development.					
The degree of involvement of local people in conservation and management of Uwec					
The amount and type of benefit derived from Uwec					
Local people's level of education					
Hostility by the Uwec management towards local people affects their attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development					
Attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development in Uwec are negative.					
Attitudes and perceptions of people towards tourism development in Uwec are positive.					

PART D: FACTORS INFLUENCING LOCAL RESIDENT'S ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Corruption among tourism officials.					
Lack of awareness (ignorance) on the benefits derived from tourism					
Local resident's benefits/incomes derived from tourism					
Access to education affects local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development					

PART E: LOCAL RESIDENT'S ACCESS TO BENEFITS FROM TOURISM

Use the table below to tick against the appropriate response to the statements given.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Local people reap benefits from tourism developed within and around UWEC.					
Various benefits accrue to the local people from tourism developed within and around UWEC.					
Local people incur a lot of loss from tourism developed within and around UWEC.					

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Are people living around UWEC involved in tourism development within and around tourist attractions?
2. What are the major obstacles hindering local people from participation in tourism development in this area?
3. What are the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development in and around UWEC?
4. What factors influence the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development in UWEC?
5. Are there any measures that have been taken to change local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development in and around the Tourist attractions?
6. What benefits do local people derive from the Tourist attractions?
7. Has access to benefits accruing from tourism in and around UWEC had any impact on local people's attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development in this area?
8. Are there any costs incurred by local people as a result of tourism developed in UWEC?