

**THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES ON POVERTY REDUCTION;
A CASE STUDY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK**

BY

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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 (Johnson, 2016).

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.

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 will be to assess the tourism's contribution towards poverty reduction in Uganda

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i. To find out the factors for the rising poverty among the people in Uganda
- ii. To examine how tourism activities has reduced poverty in Ugandans
- iii. To assess other possible solutions to reduce poverty among Ugandans

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the factors for the rising poverty among the people in Uganda?
- ii. How has tourism activities reduced poverty in Ugandans?
- iii. What are other possible solutions to reduce poverty among Ugandans?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Content Scope

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

1.5.2 Time scope

The study will be conducted within in a period of 4 months that is being effective from May 2024 and ends in September, 2024.

Geographical scope

The study will be carried out at Queen Elizabeth national park

1.6 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.

1.7 Definition of key terms

1.7.1 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”.

1.7.2 Community Tourism

Community tourism is defined as tourism in which local residents (often rural poor and economically marginalized) invite tourists to visit their communities with the provision of overnight accommodation.

1.7.3 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Physical disability: Many people get disabled due to accidents. Some of them get it from birth while others become so in course of life. For those disabled, it is very tough to perform normal tasks.

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. Lack of planning: This is also one of the prominent cause of poverty.

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”.

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..

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. .

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

- TOURISM ACTIVITIES**
- Beach activities (Swimming)
 - Cultural practices (cultural dances)
 - Wildlife activities (hiking)

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

- POVERTY**
- Poor housing
 - Low Income levels
 - Poor standards of living
 - Lack of access to education

- INTERVENING VARIABLES**
- Government policies
 - People's mindset
 - Illiteracy

Source: Camero (2017) and modified by the researcher

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed research methodology that shows how the study was 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

The study will use a descriptive research. The study employed this research design as a qualitative analysis which involves 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 is appropriate for qualitative studies of this nature which sought to investigate deeply into the phenomenon under study.

3.3 Study Population

In this research, the study population comprised 60 respondents comprising of local residents that are surrounding the park, staff members of Queen Elizabeth National Park among others.

3.4 Sample Size

According to Krejcie & Morgan, (1970), the sample size will be 52 respondents that will be selected from local residents that are surrounding the park, staff members of Queen Elizabeth National Park among others

3.5 Sampling Procedure

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

3.6 Sampling Techniques

A purposive sampling technique with a critical case sampling was used to identify respondents. Purposive sampling is virtually synonymous with qualitative research. Accordingly, with the help of key informants employees of Queen Elizabeth National Park management and local residents will be interviewed.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

3.7.1 Questionnaires

a questionnaire is a document that contains a set of questions, answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents. The questionnaires will be designed in strategic way comprising of both open and close ended questions. Open ended questions will require the respondents to write responses they want. This type of questionnaire shall be 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.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

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

3.8.1 Editing

Data editing will be 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 were collected. For instance, questionnaires will be thoroughly checked before and after being dismissed from the respondents that were in the field and away from the field.

3.8.2 Tabulation

Data tabulation involves using tables which present some of the data. Hence various tables will be used for easy interpretation and understanding of the data collected and information.

3.9. Ethical Consideration

- The researcher will attain an introductory letter from the university to be used for accessing different targeted respondents.
- The researcher will also obtain informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites.
- The researcher will observe and respect the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of all the participants and respondents in this study.

3.12. Limitations of the Study

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

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