

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MGAHINGA GORILLA NATIONAL PARK TOWARDS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KISORO DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY
OF GISOZI PARISH

BY

MUNYAMBABAZI DANNY

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DECLARATION

I, MUNY AMBABAZI DANNY declare that this is my original work and has never been submitted to any other university or institution of learning known to me for any academic award.

Signatur~Date:03/03/23

MUNYAMBABAZIDANNY

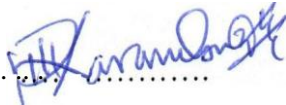
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APPROVAL

This Research Report titled "**The Contribution of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park towards economic development of Kisoro District: A case study of Gisozi Parish**" was conducted under my supervision and is now ready for submission.

Signature... ..



Date:08/03/23

MR AKARAMBUZI JOHN EDWARD

DEDICATION

I dedicate my research with love and gratitude to my family and in particular to my parents Mr. Mbabazi Frank and Mrs. Nizeyimana Aphia and my grandparents Mr. Mbonigaba .E. George and Mrs.Mbonigaba Jane who supported me financially, tireless support, and encouragement offered in my academic endeavors.

I also dedicate it to my sister Kamahoro Promise for her co-operation, financial support and encouragement towards my academic struggle. May GOD Almighty continue to bless you abundantly.

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I am in position to say that this work would not be accomplished by just one person. Therefore special thanks go to my parents who carried me right away from childhood up to where I am. I also thank my brother, sisters and Uncle Mr Nsabiyera Peter for support and prayers rendered to me. May the good Lord bless them all.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CARE	Carrying American Relief Everywhere
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IGCP	International Gorilla Conservation Program
IIED	International Institute of Environment and Development
IUCN	International Union for conservation of Nature
MBIFCT	Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust
MGNP	Mgahinga Gorilla National Park
NEMA	National Environment management Authority
UCOTA	Uganda Community Tourism Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
USAID	United States Aid for international Development
UTOA	Uganda Tour Operations Association
UWA	Uganda Wild Life
WCED	World Commission of Environment and Development
WELD	Wildlife Enterprise for Local Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for nature

ABSTRACT

The main of this study was to investigate the contribution of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park towards economic development of Kisoro District. This study attempted to assess the services offered by Mgahinga Gorilla National Park to the economic development of Kisoro District both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used. Contribution of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, problems facing it and their mitigating measures has been examined and finally recommendations were given. Wildlife conservation and economic development have remained a statement for tourism and biodiversity conservation to ensure natural capacity equality in

Uganda. There was a need to carry out a study to establish why a phenomenon is in place and what should be done to mitigate the problem. It was found out that UW A disburses 20% of park entrance fees called "Revenue Sharing" to improve on the socio-economic lively hoods of the people surrounding the area. Other stakeholders include: CARE, MBIFCT, USAID and World Bank Global Environment (WBGE) and others to mention but a few. All these work in collaboration to promote wildlife conservation as well as tourism. The research findings also indicated that people's standards of living improved because of MGNP through providing employment opportunities. It also revealed that local people especially women have had their income improved as a result of contribution of MGNP since they have ready market for their crafts like baskets, bags and hats made from local materials. The researcher findings revealed that tourists have come with some negative contributions to the local people like culture degeneration. This is due to some unacceptable habits like Kissing, Hugging, and Indecent dressing among others which have posed a big impact on local people especially tour guides who interact directly with tourists from different areas with different cultures. From the Research findings Recommendations were prescribed for instance if the government of Uganda and Kisoro District local government could make a strong policy governing the contribution of MGNP, increase the setting up of many campsites, it can help them get more funds from the industry in form of taxes. The District procedure and marketing Department should sensitize the farmers around MNP on market gardening and other valuable crops to be grown. This is because farmers in surrounding areas still engage themselves in growing traditional crops such as, sorghum, wheat, maize and many others which do not create market in tourist campsites.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the background of the study, problem statement, research objectives, and research questions, scope of the study, content of the scope, significance of the study, the purpose of the study and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

In 1947 Hunziker and Krapf defined Tourism as people who travel and stay off residential places. In 1981 the International Association of Scientific experts in Tourism defined Tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home.

In 1994 the United Nations classified three forms of Tourism in its recommended Tourism statistic:

- (a) Domestic Tourism which involves residents of the given country travelling only within a country.
- (b) In-bound Tourism which involves non-residents travelling in given country.
- (c) Out-bound Tourism which involves residents travelling in another country.

Wildlife conservation is the management and use of wildlife resources (International Institute of environment and development 1988-1989). Wildlife conservation is widely used to refer to the maintaining of wildlife population while at the same time improving sustainable livelihoods for instance the socio-economic status for human beings living around wildlife protected areas

(Emerton 1999)

ourism was recognized in the manila declaration of World Tourism as an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on social, cultural, education and economic sectors of National societies and on their international relations. Tourism brings in large amounts of income; it also creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism (according to Infield 1988).

These service industries include: Transportation service such as airlines and hospitality services such as accommodations including hotels, resorts and entertainment venues such as amusement parks, casinos, theatres among others.

There has been set backs in tourism industry such as terrorist threats to tourism destinations (Blaymeyer 1997). For instance in 2004 tsunami caused by Indian Ocean earthquake hit the Asian countries and thousands of lives were lost including the biodiversity.

David Huime et al (2007:2009) wildlife benefits accrue at many different levels of scale and too many different groups. Assessing the national economic value of tourism forms an important step in the economics of community conservation unless it can be demonstrated that tourism resources contribute to economic development goals at all levels of the country unlikely to be willing to allocate scarce resources to their tourism sector or to engage in community based forms of conservation.

The World Tourism Organization forecasts that International tourism will continue to grow with the advent of the e-commerce. It has been suggested that, there is strong correlation between tourism expenditure per capital and the degree to which countries play in the global context. Not only as a result of the important economic contribution of the tourism industry but also as an indicator of the degree of the confidence with which global citizens leverage the resources of the globe for the benefits of their local economics (Bjork 2000 and British Waite 2001)

The republic of Uganda is a land locked country in East Africa and a home to one of the richest ecosystems on the continent. Tourism in Uganda started during the 1950s, shut down by the reign of Idi Amin during the early 1970s. It slowly began to regain its footing as a major economical force in the country.

In 1971 the peak of year of tourist receipt was more than 85000 foreigners who visited Uganda making tourism the nation's third largest source of foreign exchange after coffee and cotton

[.http://enWikipedia.org.wiki/nation](http://enWikipedia.org.wiki/nation).

After 1972 however political instability destroyed the tourist industry, rebels damaged and looted hotels, decimated wildlife herds and made many National park roads impassable, part of the Entebbe was also destroyed. Recognizing the role could play in the economic development, the government assigned high priority to restoring tourism infrastructure in its Road Development Project (RDP). To this end the government planned its management. In February 1988, ministry officials announced a plan to build four hotels with us\$ 120 million as part of barter trade agreement with Italy. The Italian company Viginterd agreed to construct the 200 room hotels at Masaka, Fort Portal, Jinja and Mbale.

Kisoro District is found in Western Uganda. It is boarded by Kanungu District to the North, Kabale District to the East, the Republic of Rwanda to the South and the Democratic Republic of Congo to the West. It covers an area of approximately 729.7 square Kms (281.7sq ml).about 3.88% of the district is covered by wetlands and National forest reserves cover another 0.96%. The District is mountainous and highly and rises at an average of 1.080 meters (6.500ft) above the sea level. Due to the delicate nature of the environment and the pressure of rapid increasing population, the natural environment of Kisoro District is under severe threat of degradation (Giraffe et al 1994). All the above features (entities) make Kisoro District a focus for tourism. Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) in the far south Western part of Uganda bordering

Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is Uganda's second National park where mountain gorilla tracking is carried out. Gisozi Parish is in Kisoro District in Muramba Subcounty and has villages like Bukazi, Gishondori, Kibugu town, Mugwata, Kanombe, Bukazu, Matarama and Kibande.

Mgahinga National Park is the smallest park with its 33.7 square kilometers and located in the extreme south West corner of Uganda bordering with Virunga National Park in Congo and park does volcanoes in Rwanda. It borders with three parishes namely Gisozi, Gitenderi and Rukongi Parish. The park is comprised of parts of three extinct volcanic mountains such as mount Muhavura (4127m), mount Gahinga (3474m), and Mount Sabyinyo (3669m) which act as an attraction because it inhabits diversity of mammals in the forest such as the gorillas, buffaloes, elephants, bush bucks, golden monkey, giant forest hog, several varieties of small rodents and predators, 180 species of birds are found there like Red tufted malachite sun bird and crowned crane. This park offers a unique Batwa forest experience, including discovery of cave and traditional home of the Batwa king, complemented by cultural dances in the cave.

Different Tourism activities that are carried out in MGNP includes:

Gorilla tracking: this is a major tourist activity in Gahinga national park. In the park there is one habituated gorilla family. Tracking from this park is easier given that this habituated family is no longer quite mobile since it has established its base at Nyakagezi.

Volcanic hiking: This is due to the presence of three extinct volcanoes. Mt. Gahinga (3474m) which takes its name from small piles of stones found in the field called "Gahinga" on the six (6) hour round trip, hikers pass through pure bamboo forests. To Mt. Sabinyo (3669m) offers tree challenging peaks to climb. It takes eight (8) hours for round trip to cover the 14km stretch. Mt.

Muhabura (4127m) provides some of the best views of the country. The hike takes eight (8) hrs round trip covering 12km.

Guide Walks: for instance to the Garama cave which is 342m long and 14 deep and is now inhabited by bats. Sabinyo gorge trail is of particular interest to bird watchers and it takes half a day passing through Bamboo forests. Another trail leads to see birds, Elephants and the giant forest hog.

Local Community Tours: this is also another tourism activity done in MGNP. The park is also surrounded by different local communities like Kibugu town, Kanombe, Bukazi, Matarama including the pygmy Batwa African tribe which in the past lived by hunting and gathering fruits from the forest.

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite the efforts of the government to provide awareness about tourism development, it was found out that those natives of destination areas continue to wonder about the necessity of tourism industry in MGNP. The surrounding communities like Kanombe, Bukazi, Matarama, Kibugu villages and Kisoro district in particular, the change of the community getting benefits and utilizing them for their economic development and that of the country in the future is in jeopardy. The people of Gisozi economically depend on Agriculture through planting Irish potatoes and climbing beans. They also depend on some small and medium businesses.

However, there is also great need to urgently look into the issue of benefits of tourism industry to

the local people of the destination areas. This concern prompted the principle researcher to carry out this study on the contributions of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park towards the economic development of Kisoro District in Gisozi parish

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

The purpose of study is to find out the contributions of Mgahinga National Park towards the economic development of Kisoro District in Gisozi Parish.

1.4 Research Objectives

- a) To find out the contributions of Mgahinga National Park towards the economic development of Gisozi Parish.
- (b) To investigate the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park.
- (c) To find out the possible measures that can be used to resolve the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park.

1.5 Research Questions

- (a). What are the contributions of Mgahinga National Park towards the economic development of Gisozi Parish?
- (b).What are the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park?
- (c).What are the possible measures that can be used to resolve the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was carried out in Mgahinga National Park, Gisozi Parish, Kisoro District, South Western part of Uganda bordering Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo.

6.1 Content of scope

he study included the interacting with people interviewing, recording, observing and asking questions to different people from different villages.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study was of great importance to the following groups of people and institutions:

The natives of the area used the study to learn more about direct benefits of Mgahinga National Park that are long lasting like the development of infrastructure facilities. This may help them know of the interdependence between tourism and them.

Tourists may use the findings of the study on the contribution of Mgahinga National Park towards the economic development of the economy. This may enable the managers of the park use the proceeds to develop some of the destinations that benefit communities and tourists at large.

The Government through the Ministry of Trade and Tourism may use this study to understand whether the natives of the destination areas benefit from tourism directly or indirectly and put in place some measures to allow them benefit especially through economic, social and cultural benefits.

The study also may help the government to carefully plan equity oriented tourism development which lead to building needed infrastructures such as roads and schools that later on lead to improved standards of leaving and the economic and social status.

The study may also help International funding agencies to encourage destination countries to use a planned approach to tourism. This is because Tourism can be lucrative industry if it is planned properly.

1.8 Definitions of the key terms/ phrases.

National Park: According to Collins dictionary National Park is a large area land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty plants or animals, and which the public can usually visit.

Tourism Industry: This is the total of all businesses that directly provide goods or services to facilitate business, pleasure, and leisure activities away from the home environment.

Economic Development: This is the creation of wealth from which community benefits are realized.

Contribution: According Oxford Languages, Contribution is a gift or payment to a common fund or collection.

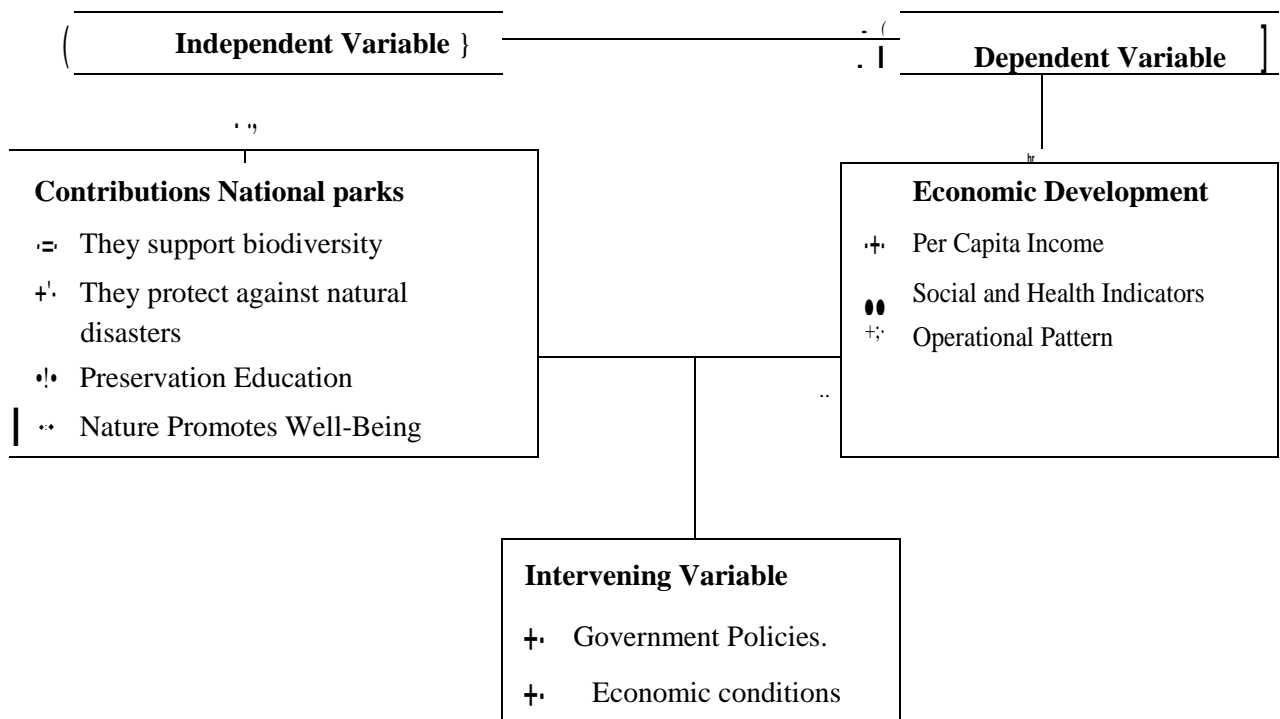
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Mgahinga Gorilla National Park is a national park in southwestern Uganda. Mgahinga Gorilla National Park is located in the Virunga Mountains and encompasses three inactive volcanoes, namely Mount Muhabura, Mount Gahinga, and Mount Sabyinyo. It was created in 1991 and covers an area of 33.9 **km** (13.1 sq m).

Gorillas: Gorillas are herbivorous, predominantly ground-dwelling great apes that inhabit the tropical forests of equatorial Africa. The genus Gorilla is divided into two species: the eastern gorilla and the western gorilla, and either four or five subspecies. The DNA of gorillas is highly similar to that of humans, from 95 to 99% depending on what is included, and they are the next closest living relatives to humans after chimpanzees and bonobos.

Gisozi Parish: One of the parishes that is found in Muramba Sub-county Kisoro District which borders Mgahinga Gorilla National Park.

1. Conceptual Framework

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher (2023)

The Conceptual Framework postulates the relationship between Contributions of National parks whose indicators include; supporting biodiversity, they protect against natural disasters, Preservation Education and Nature Promotes Well-Being which is independent variable. The framework also shows economic development which is a dependent variable that is influenced by indicators like Per Capita Income, Social and Health Indicators and Operational Pattern. The frame work further demonstrates intervening variable whose indicators include Government policies where the Government may influence operational of national parks. Relatedly, national parks set policies which in turn promote national parks as illustrated above.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Various studies have been carried out on contributions of tourism industry towards the economic development of Uganda and the world at large. In this chapter therefore the researcher presents an overview of the literature available.

The research presents the literature review on the basis of objectives used in the study. This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part reveals literature on the contribution of tourism industry, the second part shows the problems facing tourism industry while the third part shows the measures undertaken to resolve problems facing tourism industry.

2.1 The Contributions of National Parks towards the Economic Development

According to World Commission on environment and development 1987, Tourism industry envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic need can be fully filled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support system.

According to the ministerial policy statement 2002/3 page 11, Tourism industry has played a role in raising the ability of the poor to raise incomes through community or cultural tourism development such as encouraging communities to develop traditional and cultural products for tourist attraction and training of tour guides from youth in communities adjacent to the protected areas (by Professor Edward B. Rugumayo).

The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (2002-2003) argues that, an accommodation is the main income generator at the rest camp. Other sources of revenue include food canteen and shops. The analysis shows that from 1995 to 1996; the rest camp accommodation contributed the sum total 860000 of revenue to Buhoma Development Association (BDA). However, the contribution declined to about 22% by July 2000. Other sources of revenue like shops and canteen were contributing on the average 8.5% and 23% respectively.

Today the total revenue earned from the above sources including donations is about ug.shs 218 million since the rest camp began.

Tourism in Virunga is an extremely important source of revenue in the park. Therefore we should pay particular attention to monitoring these activities. Knowledge of tourism trends allows us to improve our budgetary planning, as it improves with estimates of annual park income as well as demonstrating trends during different seasons of the year (Yonder Becke. J. P. et. Al 1985)

Horrison (1992) had this to say, many capital-poor third world nations in need of profitable industry look to tourism as a solution to their economic problems. There are numerous measures which include, Tourism impact on development rates, Gross Domestic Product and tourism contribution to the balance of payment(i.e. payment of foreign debts) Horrison suggests substantial benefits that are gained from tourism such as linkage with other respects of the economy including tourists demand for locally produced goods and crafts.

Matheson (1982) as well as Walter (1993) added that tourism leads to promotion of international image of a country. In addition to benefits from tourism Bryden (1973) noted that tourism leads to improvement of women. In some countries, women comprises 67% of tourist's labor force likewise Ascher (1985) said that contact with Western women through tourism may stimulate

...!pation of native while Chat (1992) asserts that tourism provides expanded employment opportunities for women.

unsm industries lead to the development of for example airport, roads and other c~7JUctures and possibly provide tax breaks and other financial advantages which are the asis on over all development of an area. Pichard (1993). Goh cheng leong and Gillian Morgan **1995**) stated that the tourism industry employs vast number of people in many occupations including hotel staff, tourist guide, transport work such as taxis, workers associated with sporting activities among others.

According to UNEP and Environment data report, the wildlife conservation policy worldwide aims at rehabilitation and sustainable management of resource of tourism are socio-economic benefits of people who live in areas of influence.

Wildlife being the center of tourism attraction has made tourism industry one of the Uganda

main foreign exchange earners as the government revenue contributor employment provided and precursor for investment. This sector continue to register an average growth rate of 10 % annually especially between 1995 and 1997 where the total number of visitors came to atone of 220,000 spending us\$ 107,800,000 of the above total number of visitors, Mgahinga National Park received 2465 visitors in 1997 and 2698 visitors in 1998 respectively (NEMA Ibid).

Many studies (Ross and Walls 1999, Wallace and Pierce 1996, Zurick (1992) shows that tourism can bring new restrictions or more rigorous enforcement of existing legislation that protect species and their habitants and unaccustomed government interference in local activities may bread wide spread resentment among residents. It may also bring about social changes such as the exchange of traditional roles for conventional ones which disrupt the social hirer. According to Kamuario (2007) eco-tourism, responsible tourism and sustainable economic

development have become prevalent concepts since the mid 1980s and ecotourism has experienced arguably the fastest growth of all sub-sectors in the tourism industry. The popularity presence a change in tourist perceptions, increased environmental awareness and a desire to **explore** natural environments. At times such changes become as such changes become as much a statement affirming ones social identity, educational sophistication and disposable income as it **bas** about preserving the Amazon rain forest or the Caribbean reef for pestering.

However in the continuum of tourism activities that stretch from conventional tourism to ecotourism proper, there has been a lot of contention to the limit at which biodiversity preservation, local, social, economic benefits and environmental impact can be considered.

According to Yasmine Yehie 3/26/2019 tourism is vital for the success of many economies around the world. There are several benefits of tourism on host destinations. Tourism boots the revenue of the economy. Creates thousands of jobs develops the infrastructures of a country and plants a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens. The number of jobs created by tourism in many different areas is significant. These jobs are not only a part of the tourism sector but may also include the agricultural sector, communication sector, health sector and education sector. Many tourists travel to experience the hosting destination, culture, different traditions and gastronomy. This is very profitable to local restaurants, shopping centers and stores.

According to Reynold and Braith Waite (2001) "Ecotourism" promotes environmental organizations which generally insist that ecotourism is a nature based sustainably managed, conservation supporting and environmentally educated. The tourist industry and industry and government however focus more on the product aspect, treating ecotourism. Nature tourism, low impact tourism, ecologically responsible tourism and others have been used in literature and marketing although they are not necessary synonymous with ecotourism.

transforms rural communities and these ventures generate income and encourage **sensation** of natural resources. On the other hand local governance issues and the control of _ resources determine the extent to which local communities or outside agencies benefit tourism revenue. However communities living adjacent to the protected areas often do not eve in conservation policies as being efficient (Ross and Wall 1999) as such, their attitudes are likely to affect the effectiveness of tourism in achieving its conservation objectives.

Many Namibian communities have said the cultural and aesthetic value of wildlife is a prime motivation for developing community based wildlife management including tourism especially several of those involved in setting up conservancies have said they want their children to see

ildlife (e.g. Salambala Vukwaluudi Management Committee 1997)

Collective income is earned by conservancy or community trust when it leases tourism and hunting rights or earns profits tourism enterprise in the area. The value of this income for local institutions and processes for managing joint expenditure if divided between households it would **be** a few hundred dollars a year not enough to exchange the livelihood strategies but enough to cover for example school fees and a couple of bags of gains (Ashley and Lafranchi 19970

2.3 The problems facing Tourism development in National Parks.

In areas where park boundaries are inadequately marked, local inhabitants sometimes take advantage of this to cultivate small and parcels inside the boundaries. The size of those areas can be from a few square meters to more than hectare. In order to recuperate these areas as quickly as possible, it is necessary to be vigilant and watch for this problem according to the international gorilla conservation programme. (Training Manual Draft for Uganda 14 September 1998).

Uganda Tourism Industry faces under funding which remains the biggest hitch despite the increase in annual gross growth of 15% according to Uganda Travel Bureau (UTB). While after

years of understanding shillings 500 million the government in 2009 upped tourism to shillings 26 million. This UTB says it is too small due to low funding for cultural and historical sites in west Nile and many others in the country which would attract more tourists are not developed complied by Jackie.

Uganda Wildlife Authority UWA issues 2007. Some communities have complained that the 20% we give is too little, they want more. The revenue sharing scheme was gazette by the parliament when they were enabling the wildlife Act. It therefore becomes difficult to UW A to change it. We cannot meet all our needs with the internally generated revenue. Therefore raising the percentage would make, it even more difficult for us to operate, unless we find some other ways to raise funds for our operations.

Pinna B. Chetri in May 2004 highlighted the conflict category between the protected area and the neighbors around Semliki and Kibale protected areas. These conflicts included problem animal versus vermin, benefits and revenue sharing decreased agricultural land.

National Parks of England and Wales Wikipedia free Encyclopedia 2003/2004 noted that, the national park authorities have two roles to conserve and enhance the park and to promote its use by the visitors. These two objectives caused frequent conflicts to an area. It also brings a number of problems. These conflicts include congestion of villages and beauty sport erosion, damage and disturbance of wildlife litter damage to farmland, and local community's displacement.

Uganda wide range of tourism assets have been exploited to varying degrees. Uganda has 10 national parks greatly under exploited snowcapped Renior Mountains for year round hiking and mountaineering. The impact of wildlife based enterprises on local livelihood and conservation in

Uganda by George Michael Sikoyo 2001

2.3 The solutions to the above problems facing National Parks

According to Overseas Development Institute (2006), the media can also be utilized extensively for publicity through newspapers, magazines, internet, advertisements, seminars, and press meets, write-ups in various national and international journals and TV channels to attract the tourist. Well planned and attractive websites updated from time to time can also be of great help. It is pertinent to mention that Mgahinga National Park Tourism Industry has to market tourism aggressively.

Mohamed AL-Arad, Director General of Arabian resorts Centers Company (ARAC) spoke about the role and impact of marketing in developing tourist's places. "The development of Tourist's facilities requires careful studies" he said.

According to Manley (1973), Tourism should be planned to carefully and consciously include and involve at every step. He argues that development of hotels and resorts, recreational centers, education and health units should be accompanied by urban development and improvement hiding slums and shanty towns from the hotel windows of tourists will only lead to resentment and provoke confrontations. He further says that there is need to encourage policies that attract much needed foreign capital and investment to poor nations for example comparatively high wage and special industry taxes that go directly into social development and well-being program such as health care and education. This results in development of economic resources hence development of poor nations.

Training of existing and new tour guides as well as hospitality staff, encourage the local media and nongovernmental organizations to become partners in the tourism awareness process at all levels of society in Uganda (World Wide Fund, 1994).

The Constitution (1995) and subsequently the land act of (1998) outline four systems land tenure, free hold tenure and lease hold tenure. None of these systems provide for the ownership of wildlife enterprises such as hunting. The act further provides that any lease of public land to an Ugandan citizen may be converted to free hold status thus facilitating wildlife enterprise activities.

Since tourism industry majorly is based on nature viewing and conservation, according to Mellisa leach *et al.* (1994:77-78) suggests numerous technical avenue for intervention in the field of natural resource management. The techniques are appropriate not only local ecological conditions but also to way people's lives interact with the regions ecology and are thus low cost in terms of labor. In this respect villagers practice and exemplify that might be termed as integrated forest management implying both integration of many ecological processes and integration of forest management with everyday life and its economy.

The first of the Rio-Declaration 22 principles states, Human beings are at center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to healthy and sustainability problem, therefore should not infringe human welfare. This makes any solution that involves standards of living very difficult to sell yet solutions may be possible (Thomas. A. Easton *et al.* 2003.)

According to Julie Davidson (spring 2000) it is noted that efforts to achieve sustainability cannot be by themselves to save the world. But such efforts may give time to achieve new and more suitable values. It is thus threatening to see that the UN world summit on sustainable development was held in Johannes Burg.

Washington D.C (1995) noted that injecting substantial amount of money in the local economy creates a risk of social disruption and could also serve to attract people into the area potentially increasing pressures on the parks. To minimize these risks, project selection criteria would allow

funding projects at considerable distance from the park boundaries if they have demonstrable positive consideration impact and also by ensuring that the level of funds available is modest and thus less likely to cause disruption. The TAU and LCSC will have the primary responsibility to manage community expectations and inform and educate community members regarding the expect where by the project will benefit a much larger proportion of the community groups directly receiving the funds.

UW A (March 2007) for many years in the past wildlife disputes between communities and government were only settled in the courts of law. But the collaboration approach which Uganda Wildlife Authority adopted at its inception in 1996 has paved way for peaceful co-existence between protected area managers and the communities neighboring these areas. Collaboration management provided mechanisms for different players in a sector to agree to share the management functions, rights as well as responsibilities for managing the countries wildlife resources. It assigns the stake holders roles on their capacities so as to ensure that wildlife resources are utilized in sustainable manner. Local government organizations, private sectors, researchers and government are stake holders.

The program is being implemented in some of the protected areas. Its rewards so far are many. Its has helped to minimize disputes between Uganda Wildlife Authority and resource users especially the communities neighboring the national park .People have come to appreciate the importance of protecting wildlife because they are reaping huge recreational and economic benefits through tourism. Communities have increasingly developed sense of responsibility towards protecting the resources in the national park and this has helped to safe guard the integrity of national park. The collaborative management approach of wildlife conservation is provided for the partnership policy for protected area management 2002.

A parastatal of the ministry of Tourism, trade and industry, The Uganda Tourism Board is responsible for making the country as a tourist destination. In addition, UTB is currently collaborating with UW A in diversifying the tourism product. It is focusing on new areas like birding and nature walks. The efforts of the Board are well appreciated by members of the Uganda Tour Operators Associated (UTOA). The Board is also a supportive of the. Participation of the local community and individuals at the grass root levels of the development of the tourism. UTB realizes the need for capacity at grass root level. It is currently collaborating with the Uganda Community Tourism Association (UCOTA) to encourage local stakeholders participate in supporting community in the development of enterprise like book and record keeping, catering, hospitality and hygiene.

The main reason the camp group was established (Amajambale Iwachu Camp group) is to benefit the wider community living adjacent to the Mgahinga National Park, and improve livelihoods while at the same time reducing encroachment on the resource base. In 1992, when the memorandum of miss understanding was signed with the communities living around the nearly gazette park, cultivation and grazing of cattle was prohibited (William S.E 2000) using tourism as a tool in sustainable development.

Featured Investment Projects has led to high end cottages by giving out amount us\$3,000,000 to be located to 10 National Parks. The project will construct 100 cottages for Tourist accommodation. The project seeks to address bed shortage in Bwindi Mgahinga, Queen Elizabeth Rwenzori, Semuliki, Kidepo and Lake Mburo. In high season, there is a 50% shortage of beds in the national parks.

According to the Wildlife Enterprise for Local Development (WELD) by the African wildlife foundation with the assistance of the European Union 2001. A more aggressive international

marketing campaign needs to be implemented. This includes participating in the world trade fair and promoting the image of the country with the international media.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter represents the methods that were used in data collection, they include research design, sampling design, sample size, target population, Data collection instruments.

3.1 Research Design

This research methodology was involved in obtaining data from the local community. The researcher used survey research design to collect data about the contributions of Mgahiga National Park Tourism Industry towards the economic development of Gisozi Parish Kisoro District.

3.2 Target Population

The researcher targeted a population which comprised of local communities, park management and local leaders from the village adjacent to Mgahinga National Park. These were preferred in that the researcher to get right information from them when trying to find out the contributions of Mgahinga National Park tourism industry towards the economic development of Gisozi Parish Kisoro District.

3.3 Sample Size

The sample random sampling and purposive sampling technique was used. The purpose of the simple sampling was to obtain a sample of respondents from the total population of the study. It was suggested that samples of the respondents had equal chances of being selected to participate in the study.

The total of 50 respondents were used, out of this, 5 respondents were from park management whereas the remaining 4 respondents were from local leaders and local community. 50 respondents were used because they are the ones who were access by the researcher. This helped the researcher to attain correct information since all parties were to contribute in giving relevant information needed about the contributions of Mgahinga National Park towards Tourism development of Gisozi parish Kisoro District.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The research instruments that were used by the researcher are interviews, Questionnaires, Observations, Focused groups discussions during the time of data collection.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

Efuetngu (2015) defines questionnaire is a reformulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives. A question form were designed; pre tested and issued to community members as they are capable of reading and writing. This instrument was administered to staff of community members and key local council officials because they will be busy and fill it in their convenient time.

3.5.2 Interview guide

According to Grazianno (2010), an interview is a dialogue between an interviewer and interviewee. It is an organized conversation aimed at gathering data about a particular topic. An interview guide was offered to community members in the sub county.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis was done by analyzing the field findings both manually and by computer to do coding, editing and tabulating. The data analysis involved Qualitative and Quantitative methods. Qualitative method also included recording, coding, editing analysis and final computation of the data. Quantitative method also included frequencies, percentages and tables.

3.6 Limitations of the study

The researcher faced the problem of financial crisis as the study needs money for transport; typing, printing and this provided a challenge to the researcher being a student with no job.

The researcher also faced time limit, to accomplish the study and maximize the stay in the field for study. Some respondents with hide their information and the researcher missed some important data while others dodged answering some questions.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND PRESENTATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and discusses the findings from the study. The findings were analyzed using computer packages such as Microsoft Excel to generate tables, graphs, pie charts and editing the work in Microsoft Word.

4.1 Biographic Data of the respondents

This involved the presentation of the characteristics of the respondents like sex, age analysis of the respondents and the level of education.

4.1.1 Gender Distribution of respondents by sex

The researcher found out information on Gender Distribution of respondents by sex and the results were tabulated in the following table.

Table 1: Gender Distribution of respondents by sex

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	32	64
Female	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Field Data 2023

A bar graph showing the information in the table 1 above

A bar graph showing the information in the table 1
above



Table 1 gender data of respondents in the study. The table above shows male position being

many compared to women (female) as illustrated in the barograph. This is represented by 32 males out of the 50 being represented by 64% whereas 18 of 50 being represented by lower \approx

percentage of 36%. This phenomenon shows that very few females are educated in the area of study.

This is because conservativeness of the people who accord more value to male education. During the

data analysis therefore, the researcher noted that most of the data relied up was given by males.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

The researcher found out information on age of respondents by sex and the results were tabulated in the following table.

Table 2: Shows Age of the respondents

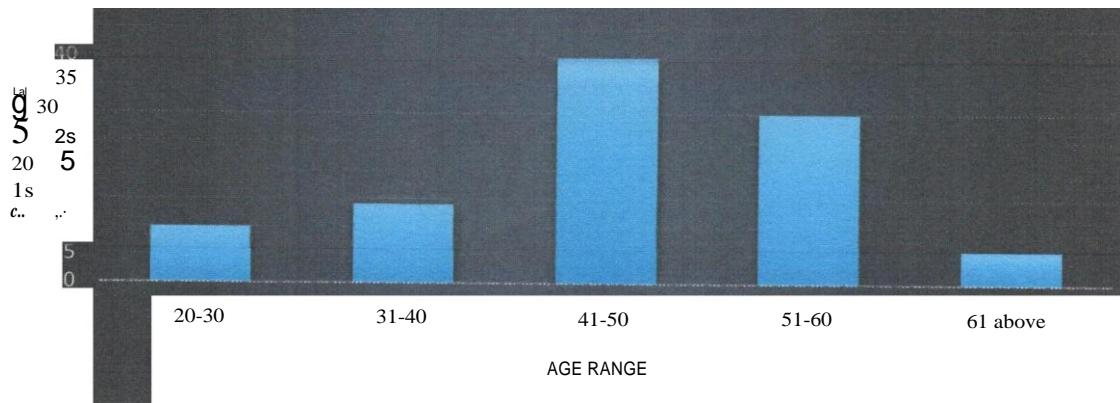
The age of the respondents was an important element to consider during the field study. The researcher was interested to get respondents who were above 20 years of age because of the nature of research which required somebody who was above. This was because of the questionnaires required person who would describe what the situation was contribution of Mgahinga National Park towards economic development in Kisoro District Gisozi Parish.

Table 2: Shows Age analysis of the respondents

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	5	10
31-40	7	14
41-50	20	40
51-60	15	30
61 above	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Data 2023

A bar graph showing the information in the Table 2 above



From the table2 and bar graph 2 above, it is noted that 5(10%) of the respondents lied between 20-30 age, 7 (14%) Of the respondents lied between 31-40 age, 20(40%) lied between 41-50 age, 15(30%) respondents Jied between 51-60 age and 3(6%) respondents lied between 61 and above age.

Age played a vital role in determining the right respondents to be approached are people aged 41-50 (40%) played a big role in responding because they were old by the time Mgahinga National Park was made a tourist destination and are group of people who had acquired education than old people around the park.

4.1.3 Level of Education of the Respondents

The researcher foundout information on Leve) of education of the respondents and the results were tabulated in the following table.

3.

Table 3: Level of education of the respondents

Level	Frequency	Percentage	Degrees
Primary	15	30	108
Secondary	20	40	144
Tertiary	15	30	108
Others	–	–	–
Total	50	100	360

Source: Field 2023

A pie chart showing the information in table 3 above.

A pie chart showing the information in table 3 above

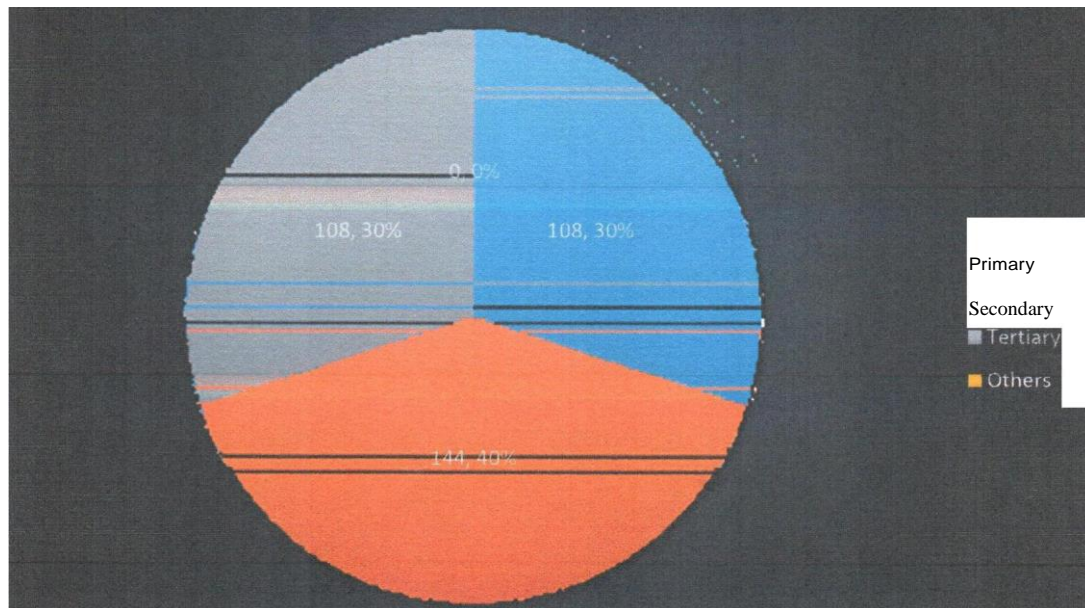


Table 3 and a pie chart above shows the level of the respondents where by primary level were 15(30%) and 108 degrees, 20 respondents presented by 40% and 144 degrees are in secondary level where the majority of respondents interviewed and know the information. These were

4.

followed by the tertiary respondents presented by 5(30%) 108 degrees both ordinary and advanced level.

It can be noted that from the table and pie chart above, the researcher was able to get good number of highly qualified respondents in the area of study. This variety of the respondents made the researcher able to get various information without bias as each respondent was free to express his or her attitude.

4.1.4 Levels of responsibilities

The researcher found out information on Levels of responsibilities and the results were tabulated in the following table.

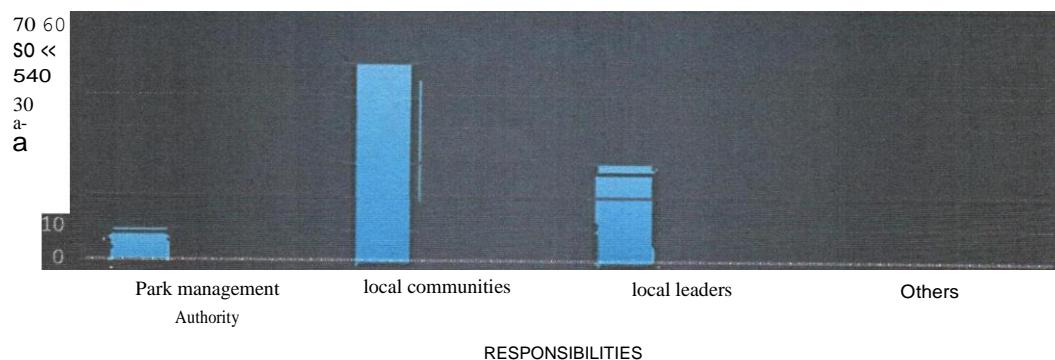
Table 4: Levels of responsibilities

Responsibility	Frequency	Percentage
Park management Authority	5	10
Local communities	30	60
Local leaders	15	30
Others	–	–
Total	50	100

Source: Field Data 2023

A bar graph showing the data in the table 4 above.

A bar graph showing the data in the table.e. 4 above



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 attitudes towards the contribution of Mgahinga National Park to the economic development. \$.
 These were presented by 30 respondents 60%, 5 respondents from the park management
 authority 10%, and 15 respondents from the local leaders 30%.

4.1.5 Benefits derived Crom MGNP towards economic development

The researcher found out information on Benefits derived from MGNP towards economic
 development and the results were tabulated in the following table.

Table 5: Benefits derived from MGNP towards economic development of Gisozi Parish

Benefits	Frequency	Percentage
source of income	6	12
Friendship	1	2
Skills and knowledge	1	2
Source of prestige	1	2
Foreign exchange	2	4
Market for local goods	5	10
Leisure enjoyment		6
Enhancement of research	2	4
Infrastructure development	5	10
Employment opportunities	7	14
Diversification of economy	2	4
Development of other factors like Art and Craft	2	4
Promote environmental conservation		6
Improves on the standards of living	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field 2023
 Table 5 above shows the benefits people enjoy from MGNP. According to the figure in the table
 MGNP improves on standards of living thus earning a living followed by source of income by 6 29

(12%) of respondents and creation of market for agriculture produce, this was given by 5 (10%)

respondents.

5.

4.1.6 Current negative contributions of MGNP towards the economic development of Kisoro District in Gisozi Parish.

The researcher found out information on Current negative contributions of MGNP towards the economic development of Kisoro District in Gisozi Parish and the results were tabulated in the following table.

Table 6 : Current negative contributions of MGNP towards the economic development of Kisoro District in Gisozi Parish.

Negative contributions	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Destroying agricultural products	22	11.5	28
Limited land for agriculture	12	6.3	13.6
Loss of people's lives	10	5.3	10.6
Limited fire wood	7	3.7	7.4
Culture degeneration	3	1.5	3.0
Limited water from the park	4	2.1	4.2
Limited access of local herbs	8	4.2	8.2
Source: Field Data 2023			
Limited building materials	10	5.2	10.4
Table 6 above shows the negative contributions of MGNP to the local communities towards economic development. According to the figures in the table, animals destroy agricultural products is the main problem being faced by community members adjacent to the National Park.	5	2.6	5.2
Pests and diseases	3	1.5	3.0
Total	95	50	100

this was given by 22 respondents (23%), limited land for agriculture is also another problem to local members, 12 respondents said presented by 13%. This is because most community members had enough land in the forest which is now a national park. Loss of peoples lives in the communities around Mugahinga National Park. Some people are liked by animals and others shot by game rangers for example Gad son of Bapfakurera in Chana village who was killed in the forest collecting bamboo trees. This is responded by 10 and 13%. It was also found out by the researcher that there is limited fire wood yet they used to go to collect it in the game reserve before it was made a national park but now fire wood is scarce and even those who are allowed to go collect it in the national park are told first collect stones to make stone fence poverty is also another problem which affects the local communities economic development. This was responded by 7 people (7.4%). This is because people who used to stay in the area before it was made a game park lost their settlement, land for cultivation and their lives became hard hence leading to poverty.

The researcher also found out that there is culture degeneration due to the Western styles and dressing code. This was responded by 3 (3.0%). this was because local community members style to cope with Western styles and their dressing code and had to get their ways of dressing code and had to get their ways of dressing code and behaviors as well. It was also found that limited water is another problem to the community members. This was responded by 4 respondents (4.2%). there is also limited access to local herbs which was responded by 8 community members making (8.4%) due to limited easy movement to the national park. Limited building materials were also another problem faced by people 10 members reported by (10.4%)

Researcher also found out that rebels (Interahamwe) were another problem to local communities. This was responded by 5 members of respondents making (5.2%). in 1994- 1995 rebels from Rwanda went in Mugahinga National Park which they turned into their hiding place during the

day night they could go to people for food and even kill them. It was also found out by researcher that pest and diseases which attack *crops* are as a result from National Park. It reported by 3 respondents making (3.0%). This discourages was farmers most especially who grow wheat, sorghum, millet, beans and potatoes and this has led to low production to the farmers adjacent to National Park.

Finally it was said by respondents that no restriction of movement people as discussed. However, they were able to move and acquire land before 1991 and also exploit the natural resources from the forest for their economic benefits and there was no restriction of people to the game reserve. Today the situation protected by game rangers employed UWA and the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) which has got a permanent detach at the main entrance who patrol around the National Park. So one has to seek for permission from park management to move an inch side the park or in the park.

4.1.7 The problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park

The researcher found out information on the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park and the results Were tabulated in the following table.

Table 7: The problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park

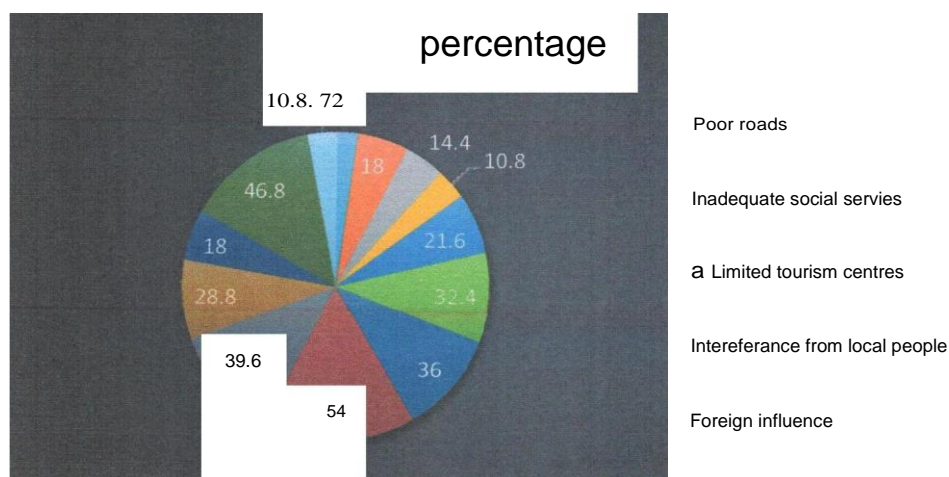
Challenges	Respondents	Frequency	Degrees
Poor roads	2	1	7.2
Inadequate social services	5	2.5	18
Limited tourism centers	4	2	14.4
Interference from local people	3	1.5	10.8
Foreign influence	6	3	21.6

7.

Inadequate research about tourism management	6	3	21.6
poor communication network	9	4.5	32.4
Poaching	10	5	36
Lack of qualified personnel	15	7.5	54
Inadequate funds to facilitate tourism activities	11	5.5	39.6
Language barrier	8	4	28.8
Inadequate accommodation facilities	5	2.5	18
corruption among the park	13	6.5	46.8
pests and diseases that kill wild life	3	1.5	10.8
Total	100	50	360

Source: Field Data 2023

A pie chart showing the information in the Table 7 above.



From the pie chart above, it is evident that, MGNP face many problems. But according to the research made, inadequate social services like hospitals, limited tourism Centre, language barrier to ease on communication, inadequate accommodation facilities like star hotels for tourists to have arrest, pests and diseases that kill wild life thus constitute a big degree of 90 as the pie chart shows above and they are the major challenges being faced at a high rate, followed by poaching which is done by surrounding local people, poor communication network and inadequate funds

to facilitate tourism activities hence hindering the contribution of economic development of Mgahinga National Park towards local people of Gisozi Parish in Kisoro District. In addition to this, the researcher has also found that the government also allocate limited funds to tourism sector. Lack of qualified personnel's to manage tourism industry in Mgahinga National Park also seen as a challenge that is leading back the contribution of Mgahinga National Park towards economic development in Gisozi Parish Kisoro District which was responded by 15 respondents making 54 degrees as shown in the pie chart above.

4.1.8 The possible measures that can be used to resolve the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park.

The researcher found out information on the possible measures that can be used to resolve the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park and the results were tabulated in the following table.

Table 8: The possible measures that can be used to resolve the problems facing Tourism development in Gisozi parish around Mgahinga National Park

Mitigating measures	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Construction of Kisoro- Kabale road	3	1.7	3.4
Re-allocation of people especially Batwa	2	1.2	2.4
community sensitization about importance of tourism	16	9.3	18.6
Improving accommodation facilities like lodges	13	7.6	15.2
Employing skilled labourers	7	4.1	8.2
supplying enough funds	5	2.9	5.8

Initiation of laws and policies to govern wrong dowers	7	4.1	8.2
Improving many tourism centers	6	3.4	6.8
Tapping graduates who are qualified in field of tourism	4	2.3	4.6
Collaboration with NGOs	2	1.2	2.4
Conducting training programs	2	1.2	2.4
Offering tight security	4	2.3	4.6
Equal sharing profits	10	5.8	11.6
proper treatment of animals	2	1.2	2.4
Offering economic incentives	3	1.7	3.4
Total	86	50	100

Source: Field (2023)

From the table 8 above, irrespective of challenges being faced by tourism industry in Kisoro District which hinder its effective contribution towards the economic development of the area, there has been a trial in looking for and implementing some migration measures so as to enable tourism operate from conducive environment thus leading to economic development in Kisoro, such as tapping of fresh graduates to provide enough skilled personnel's and who can provide research on tourism, construction of roads to ease on transport both local people and tourist, re allocation of people for community conservation, collaboration with NGOs, like tourism companies such as travel organizations this can provide clients to MGNP for attraction hence source of foreign exchange and sharing gate fee from park can led to relationship between MGNP and local people around the park.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

Based on the findings presented in chapter four, conclusion were drawn and therefore recommendations given for priority actions to be taken.

5.1 Conclusion

The study showed that the resident of the three villages visited namely Kanombe, Bukazi, Matarama and Kibugu town council plus Kisoro district both benefit directly and indirectly from Mgahinga National Park. It was noted that local communities economically benefit from Mgahinga National Park in sustainable manner for instance provides market for local products such as foods, agricultural products, art and crafts. They also generate income through expression of their culture such as dances, employment opportunities are provided to the community members for instance those who serve as tour guides, game rangers, park manager's waiters and waitress who serve in hotels and lodges, transporters among others. All these opportunities generate income to the local people which they use to meet their needs hence improving their standards of living.

The study also revealed that bio-diversity is well conserved in its natural form. This is evidenced by eco-tourism that attract many tourists to the place hence earning more income to the government as well as local people. Due to eco-tourism, diversity of flora and fauna and their gene pools are maintained sustainability.

After gazetting MGNP as a tourist destination, local communities were allowed to harvest some few natural resources on sustainable manner. Some of the resources have been given to the local community to generate them for their home consumption for instance some of medical plants

have been to traditional healers who know their uses to plant them in their gardens and their homes. Bamboo shoots and other valuable trees have been given to local people to plant them for sustainability and reduce pressure on the protected vegetation which is the home for gorillas and other important wild game.

It was further discovered during the study that the adjacent communities to the National Park enjoy direct benefits of eco-tourism. The people are benefiting from revenue sharing where by 20% of the park entrance fee is given to local government in form of financial support for community development projects such as construction of schools, hospitals, roads networks are also being constructed and maintained by the revenue sharing fund. It is also noted that the Wild life conservation in MGNP attracted world environment stakeholders such as Wild Wide fund for Nature conservation, International Gorilla Conservation Program (IGCP), USAID, CARE, MBIFCT, NICEF, and FDF all constructed in two ways by ensuring nature conservation and promoting sustainable livelihoods of people living around the park. For instance gravity flow water scheme to supply the Gisozi Parish was constructed from Kabiranyuma swamp in the National Park.

In the study area wildlife reported problems among the respondents low in all communities visited around the park. This was due to the construction of 13 km long of the stone wall fence along the park boundaries which acted as barrier to scare the wildlife to move out protected area for crop raiding. This program involved in local communities to provide solution to wild life problems and also to participate in wildlife management.

It was found out that while most of the conservation activities at MGNP have ultimate goal for maintaining wildlife population for tourism, they at the same time aim to improve sustainable livelihoods of local people and their economic development at the natural resources within the National Park. Therefore the previous hypothesis which stated that tourism industry in MGNP is

not promoting economic development is here by rejected and an alternative hypothesis which is stated as follows "contribution of Mgahinga National Park promotes economic development is accepted".

It was also noted that during the study that Bahutu agriculturalists are benefiting from the ecotourism than Batwa who were originally the inhabitants of the forest. This phenomenon arises because of the fact that Batwa are segregated and isolated by the Bahutu and secondly that the Batwa lack representations in the community based organizations. Special attention should therefore be paid to Batwa by the Uganda wildlife authority as recommended by the researcher.

It was revealed by the researcher that tourism industry fails to meet its aims of contributing toward the development due to corruption and inadequate funds to boost it. Therefore for this case it should be born 'in mind that tourism industry is a vital sector that contributes to the wellbeing of the economy and should highly be considered in government budgets.

Furthermore cultural obligation is seen as a negative contribution brought by the tourism industry. This come as a direct interaction of local people majorly tour guides with foreigners and end up coping their life styles and behaviors which do not match with the indigenous ways of living. This therefore makes the culture lose its value and norms hence a problem to the economic development.

5.2 Recommendations

Basing on the study carried out by the researcher, recommendations were made such as on the compensation policy as a way of enabling the communities living around the park to recover costs caused by wildlife. It was found out that some beneficiaries were not compensated in 1991 and that even those who were compensated got less in relation to the local land value lost to the park.

The compensation policy should officially and publically recognize the Batwa who were marginalized by the Bahutu agriculturalists. Batwa the first occupants of the forest and for that matter they appear crucial in the fabric of the nation. The policy should cover the rights of indigenous people and minority groups supported by 110-convention 1991 and declaration of the minority rights 1992.

The research further recommended that UW A and other stakeholders should continue supporting construction and rehabilitation of feeder roads and health units to improve on the economic wellbeing of people adjacent to MGNP. Rehabilitation of kabiranyuma gravity water scheme should be maintained to keep constant supply of safe water which will limit people from encroaching on water catchment areas in the forest.

The study also found out that MGNP should design a technology module to be used in all primary schools and community Adult Program to inculcate direct and indirect values of tourism industry and nature. If this is done it will create a sense of national ownership of the protected area as a measure of conservation of nature for the generation to come. In the training and recruiting of community development assistance, all groups of people should be included as beneficiaries of the contribution of Mgahinga National Park towards economic development. To crown it all, in the design and implementation of Aid and development programs emphasis should be place on long term training education advocacy and legal support to all communities without segregation. It should be meaningfully made to develop capacity policy options as recommended by the researcher if sustainable tourism and economic development are to be achieved.

5.3 Areas suggested for further research

A study should be carried out on the strategies that can be put in place to promote tourism industry and findings be shared by stakeholders especially the Local community and Government.

The researcher recommends a further study to be done on a range of elements such as providing information, facilitating consultation and initiating cooperation in decision-making between visitor management areas and stake holders.

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APPENDIX 1

QUESTION AIRE

KABALE UNIVERSITY

P.O.BOX 317,

KABALE UGANDA

Dear Respondent,

I am **Munyambabazi Danny**, a student of Kabale University, offering Bachelors degree in tourism management carrying out research on; "**The Contributions of Mgahinga National Park towards Economic Development in Gisozi Parish, Kisoro District**". You are kindly requested to spare me a moment of your precious time and join in gathering information about the study. I promise your information will be kept confidential!!

Thank you for your cooperation

Yours

MUNYAMBABAZIDANNY

SECTION A (Tick Appropriately)

Name:

8.Date-

9. Sex:

Female ☐

Male:

3. Age:

(a) 20-30

(b) 31-40

(c) 41-50

(d) 61 and above

4. Level of Education

(a) Primary: (b)

Secondary: (c)

Tertiary:

(d) Others, specify

5. Occupation/ Responsibilities

(a) Park management authority: (b)

Local communities:

(c) Local leaders:

(d) Others, specify

SECTION B

Contribution/ Benefits delivered from Tourism Industry.

6. What economic benefits do you enjoy from Mgahinga National Park towards economic development of neighbouring communities?

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7. Apart from economic benefits, how has the MGNP tourism industry improved your livelihood?

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SECTION C

Challenges facing MGNP Tourism Industry and their mitigation measures.

8. What are the challenges facing Mgahinga Gorilla National Park in Gisozi Parish- Kisoro District?

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9. What are the possible measures available to resolve the challenges facing Mgahinga Gorilla National Park in Gisozi Parish- Kisoro District?

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