

**ECOTOURISM AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN UGANDA. A CASE STUDY OF
BATWA COMMUNITIES IN KISORO DISTRICT.**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, KUKUNDAKWE OBADIAH declare that the information in this research dissertation, except where due reference has been made, is my original work and has not been submitted to any other University for any academic award.

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APPROVAL

This research dissertation report on ecotourism and poverty reduction, a case study of Batwa communities in Kisoro District, was submitted for examination with the approval of;

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my lovely parents, brothers and sisters, your inspiration, encouragement and love will always live forever.

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First, I give glory and honor to the most high, the almighty God who has enabled me to complete this master's program.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
CBE	Community-Based Ecotourism
CBT	Community-Based Tourism
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO's	Non- Governmental Organizations
PPT	Pro Poor Tourism
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

ABSTRACT

This study examined whether Ecotourism can lead to poverty reduction in Batwa communities living in Kisoro District. The study was guided by three specific objectives which were to; examine the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities in Kisoro District, assess the effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities in Kisoro District, and identify challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District. The participants were the Batwa Community selected from different areas of Kisoro district. A sample size of 317 respondents was considered for the study. Purposive and snowballing sampling techniques were used. Data was collected using questionnaires and interview guides and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (for quantitative data), and thematic analysis for qualitative data. Findings indicate that the Batwa communities would wish to engage in Ecotourism, but, they are discriminated, not given proper education in order to compete with others, lack awareness on available opportunities and they lack raw materials to make goods for sale. On recommendation, the government should have a Batwa representative in parliament just like any marginalized communities that have a representative in parliament so as to address their needs.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study is about the effect ecotourism on Poverty reduction. A case study of Batwa Communities in Kisoro district Uganda. In this chapter, the researcher gives an overview of the study background, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, specific objectives of the study, research questions, Scope of the study and Significance of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

The background of the study consists of historical, conceptual, theoretical and contextual perspective.

1.1.1. Historical Perspective

Most people in the world live in poverty. Two-thirds of the world population live on less than \$ 1 per day. And every tenth person lives on less than \$ 1.90 per day (Esteban, 2020). Poverty in rural areas is both more prevalent and more acute than in urban areas, about 80 per cent of the world's extremely poor people live in rural areas (IPCIG, 2019). Poverty is considered a more serious global problem than climate change, terrorism, or the state of the global economy, according to a recent global poll of the BBC World Service (BBC, 2010). As such, measures to reduce rural poverty remains a major concern for many developing countries.

The Millennium Declaration of the United Nations identified poverty alleviation as one of the most compelling challenges the world is facing in the 21st Century. Tourism is already one of the most important sources of foreign exchange earnings and job creation in many poor and developing countries, (WTO, 2002). Forecasts of high tourism growth in developing nations, where widespread poverty exists, has led to considerable interest in tourism as a tool for poverty alleviation (Macbeth, 2007).

Peter (2003) reveals that in many developing societies, tourism is perceived as a panacea for their fragile economies that are characterized by a scarcity of development resources such as finance and expertise. These resources are needed to increase the economic surplus, without which these countries would be forced to rely solely on international aid to support development efforts (Peter, 2003).

Uganda is one of the 56 countries on the African continent and among the developing countries in the world. It is one of the poor countries in the world with poverty rates standing at 19.7 percent in 2013. Although Uganda is among the Sub-Saharan African countries that registered the highest rates of poverty reduction, the country remains among the poorest in the world. (Lubaale, 2019)

There have been a number of initiatives to strengthen the planning process in recent years. This includes major consultative exercises concerning Uganda's long term goals and objectives, such as *Vision 2025*, describing national aspirations, and the 1997 *Poverty Eradication Action Plan* as a national planning framework to guide detailed medium term sector plans, district plans, and the budget process. In turn, detailed sector-wide plans and investment programmes have reached varying stages of completion, set within an overall medium term expenditure framework. A programme of strengthening district capacity to prepare medium term expenditure frameworks is also underway. (Alexander, 1994)

Income levels are low in Uganda, and large sections of its population are unable to buy the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, and shelter. Low incomes also lead to poor health and limited education. Consumption poverty levels are high. In 1997, 44 percent of the population was estimated to consume less than what is required to meet the basic needs of life. (Babb, 2007)

Low rates of economic growth, and the effects of civil disorder, are important historical factors causing poverty in Uganda. Incomes are also highly unequally distributed, which reduces the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction. At the level of the household, poverty is related to rural residence (specifically to living in the north or the east), to land shortage, to low levels of education, to being headed by a female widow or by someone old, and to limited access to markets. Unequal sharing of resources within the household reflects not only cultural factors but unequal access to education and physical assets such as land, in which women are disadvantaged. Poverty also reflects society-wide phenomena including insecurity, the quality of public services, the availability of productive employment, macroeconomic stability and the functioning of markets, health information, and the technical information available throughout society (Ashley C. , 2000).

But there are clear signs of improvement, The proportion of Ugandans in consumption poverty fell from 56 percent in 1992 to 44 percent in 1997, Average real household consumption rose by 17 percent over the period, and rose in every year (this is confirmed in the national accounts data), The expenditures of the bottom 20 percent rose even more: those of the bottom 10 percent rose by 29 percent, and those of the of the next 10 percent by 23 percent over the period, a major factor in the reduction of poverty was the benefit farmers gained from the increase in coffee prices, reflecting the combined effect of the boom in world coffee prices and the liberalization policy, which passed the price increase on to farmers and There was no systematic trend in inequality in the 1990s. But although inequality is not definitely getting worse in Uganda, it would be desirable to reduce it. (Babb, 2007)

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective

Cultural theory of poverty

This theory was developed by Oscar Lewis in 1968 and builds on the Marxian theory of poverty by pointing out that as retrenchments continue, driven by the capitalists' quest for improving means of production and profitability, paupers emerge. The paupers collectively group up into a specific geographical environment or class. The grouping can emerge as a result of either formerly instituted government welfare programmes or setting up of formal national boundaries such as districts or provinces for effective governance. An example is the result of policy initiative under the 'Sessional (Ashley J. M., 2010)

Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its application to planning in Kenya where Kenya was classified into high potential and low potential areas. Based on spill-over economics, the Government of Kenya pumped development resources in the high potential areas to spur economic development with the hope that the benefits of such investments will spill over to the lower potential areas. This policy initiative is cited as the reason why provinces classified as low potential such as Nyanza and North Eastern Kenya have remained poor to date.

Groups or classes of the poor can also emerge gradually and informally due to individual initiatives where persons seek residence in affordable areas or those looking for areas with residents sharing in similar challenges in order to develop coping strategies or survival tactics end up settling in a certain geographical area. This has consequently given rise to slums in urban areas such as Beira, in Sofala Province and clear examples that come to mind are those of Munhava and Praia Nova in the outskirts of Beira City, Mozambique.

The socialization of emerging groupings of the paupers leads to the emergence of new behavioral traits in order to cope with material deficiency experienced by the groupings. Shulman (1990:1) identifies these traits to include limited time horizons, need for impulsive gratification, low aspirations and psychological self doubt. These traits collectively change the world view of the poor and lead to pervasive hopelessness, despair and state of poverty (Lewis, 1968:187; Jones, 1984:253 & Shulman,1990:1)

BacaZinn(1989:67) and Albrech et.al. (2001:508) point out that this defective culture is passed on to children born and raised in these homes or geographical areas as a result of socialization of poor families and communities and consequently limit or obstruct such children's successful participation in mainstream institutions. The resulting "underclass" becomes permanent and is "locked into its own unique, but mal adaptive culture". Oscar Lewis (1968:187) refers to these emerging behavioral traits and norms as a culture of poverty.

Since the culture of poverty is only based on material deprivation and not specific to any ethnic or religious marginalization, it is possible for a person to be poor without living in a culture of poverty. Reforms aimed at poverty alleviation should not focus on immediate gains because culture takes a long time to change because of its relative autonomy. Over the years, the culture of poverty can be modified without necessarily focusing on having the objective of poverty alleviation as is seen in societies taken over by revolutionary or nationalistic movements where many of the key traits of the culture of poverty are altered ideologically (Lewis, 1968: 190).

The Malthusian paradigm recommends provisions of moral education to curb over-population as a good solution to the problem of poverty. Moral education results in sexual restraints, delay in

marriage, practicing abstinence prior to marriage. Poverty can also be reduced through improved production technology (Winch, 1987: 32 – 35). An initiative by an individual to migrate to other areas in search of survival can also eliminate this culture of poverty through change in social groupings. Although this theory is a proxy to the issue of poverty in Mozambique as it has nothing to do with migrations and social marginalization and therefore would not fully justify the rural poverty of Gorongosa Communities

Tourism and economic growth theory

The history of the economic theory growth of out-put and the distribution of income between wages and profits were presented by Adam Smith in 1776 as the “Wealth of Nations”. The most important contribution was to introduce the notion of increasing returns, based on the division of labor. His major contribution was to the fundamental forces which underlie the development of economic policy (Farmer, 1997). Adam Smith’s contribution is described as a poetic expression of the most fundamental economic balance relations, the equalization of rates of return, as enforced by the tendency of factors to move from low to high returns.

The “Wealth of Nations” emphasized that technology was far more important than other factors which explained the nature and situation of the wealth of a nation (Higgs, 1969). Smith’s theory has been discussed in relation to the advance of stock as interwoven within his theory is the notion which depends on capital accumulation to consider market allocation of resources and income. As the capital accumulation to the stocks plays a role in the economic growth process of circulating, fitted capital used to support productive labor in turn generates the capital necessary to support labour in the future. Smith indicated that the relationship of economic growth had for a long time been regarded as primary to the understanding of political policy and social environment by increased specialization and division of labor and upon the accumulation of real capital (Masoud, 2014)

A recent study by Schubert, Brida, and Risso (2011) examines the impacts on economic growth of a small tourism-driven economy caused by an increase in the growth rate of international tourism demand. The study uses annual data of Antigua and Barbuda from 1970 to 2008. The model shows that an increase in the growth of tourism demand leads to transitional dynamics with gradually increasing economic growth and increasing terms of trade. The authors perform a

co-integration analysis to look for the existence of a long-run relationship among variables of economic growth, international tourism earnings and the real exchange rate (Schubert, 2011).

According to Jackson (2007), tourism was the considered to be number three in the line of major industries, after oil and gas and automobile production. To his submissions, countries like Thailand, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Kenya and Egypt had adequate tourism resources and infrastructure. These countries obtained a positive trade balance majorly due to extra surplus balance.

Additionally, programs funded by the World Bank and IMF led the underdeveloped countries in achieving external leaning plans especially in tourism industry. According to ODI (2006), World Bank gave a significant motivation for tourism welcoming policies in the underdeveloped countries with financing. Furthermore, according to his submissions, the World Bank encouraged countries to have cross border tourism by encouraging more tourists to come to their countries and guarantee tax advantage to tourists and tour operators. by doing so, tourism would become a tool in solving the problem of persistent poverty.

The theory of Tourism and economic growth theory pins this study since tourism leads to economic growth that reduces poverty among communities

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

Concept of poverty

Poverty can take any form such as social, economic, cultural, political, environmental, or any combination thereof. Hence, understanding who the poor is requires proper conceptualization and appropriate indicators for measurement. According to May (2010), to effectively measure poverty requires appropriate conceptualization of the issue, choosing indicators that can adequately reflect the vision of deprivation, collection of adequate data believed to represent the indicators and finally analyzing the data (May, 2010).

It is observed from above that conceptualization of poverty is difficult because of its complexity and multidimensional nature. Nevertheless, it has been defined variously by different scholars'

world over. The World Bank (2000) defines poverty as pronounced deprivation in well-being. Thus, to be poor is to be hungry, to lack shelter and clothing, to be sick and not cared for, to be illiterate and not schooled (Bank W. , 2000). The definition incorporates achievement in education and healthcare and not just material wellbeing or income. The definition also integrates Sen's (1999) definition of poverty as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as lowness of incomes. To Sen, poverty includes lack of capabilities to function which may include lack of income, lack of access to education, poor health and shelter amongst others (Sen, 1999)

In Uganda, there has been reduced monetary poverty at a very rapid rate according to the 2016 Poverty Assessment. The proportion of the Ugandan population living below the national poverty line declined from 31.1% in 2006 to 19.7% in 2013. Similarly, the country was one of the fastest in Sub-Saharan Africa to reduce the share of its population living on \$1.90 PPP per day or less, from 53.2% in 2006 to 34.6% in 2013. Nonetheless, the country is lagging behind in several important non-monetary areas, notably improved sanitation, access to electricity, education (completion and progression), and child malnutrition (The World Bank, 2016).

Households in Uganda remain vulnerable. In fact, between 2005 and 2009, for every three Ugandans who were lifted out of poverty, two fell back. Because of the limited availability of safety net programs (total spending on social security was 1% of GDP in 2013, compared to an average of 2.8% for Sub-Saharan Africa), households cope with these shocks in suboptimal ways. Only 5% of households received support from the government, instead 35% relied on savings and 25% on family. While total fertility rates have been falling in Uganda (from 6.6 in 2005 and 5.9 in 2013), they remain high compared to Sub-Saharan Africa (5 in 2013). Further reductions can have positive effects on household living standards in both the short and longer run (The World Bank, 2016).

Tourism

Tourism refers to the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for no more than one year for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to an activity remunerated from the place visited (Ashley J. M., 2010).

Just like any other systems, tourism has different sectors that combine to make tourism as an industry, they include activities such as hospitality (travel, accommodation and attractions),

institutions such as airline companies, hotels, travel agents, shops, museums and national parks. Furthermore, tourism is linked to political, socio-cultural and physical systems (Brent Ritchie, 2003)

Leiper (2004) stated that tourism has five basic elements that form up a tourism system. Among these are; tourists, tourism areas, transportation routes, tourist generating regions and tourism industry. These sub categories are attached to socio-cultural, political and environmental, and economic background which helps to guide the system, first, from tourist's expectations and the whole process during travel, tourism scheduling, and policy structures and revenue flows accrued from services and goods in tourism value chain (Leiper, 2004).

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

Education and with well assured jobs have an impact in reducing poverty (UN, 2010). It's perceived that lack of education and employment skills are some of the major factors that lead people into poverty; therefore, economic empowerment by investing in education and human capital can catalyze the growth of economy since people are able to have business opportunities (UN, 2010). Relatedly, Engvall et al. (2008) stated that poverty mitigation requires two kinds of planning which are; setting opportunities for generation of income for less privileged people (the poor) and improvement of agricultural productivity and tourism plays a great role in achieving the two.

Uganda represents one of the countries in the world that have embraced ecotourism as an important and integral part of its national efforts to address the problem of poverty. Tourism is prioritized among eight primary sectors out of the 18 productive and supportive sectors that will transform the country from a peasant society to a modern and prosperous economy in the next 30 years (GoU, 2010). Through a benefit sharing scheme, UWA shares 20 percent of park entry fees with the local community, mostly through social amenities (schools, health facilities, bridges,) and infrastructure development, after agreeing on specific projects with the local government (Muramira, 2001). The overall goal of revenue sharing is "to ensure strong partnership between protected area management, local communities and local governments, leading to sustainable management of resources in and around protected areas by enabling people living adjacent to protected areas to obtain financial benefits derived from the existence

of these areas that contribute to improvements in their welfare and help gain their support for protected areas conservation (Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2012).

Since the year 2000, 20 per cent of national park entrance fees paid by tourists to Uganda have been shared with communities in the parishes (administration areas within districts) bordering the PAs. The national park entry fee for the premier parks (the six category 'A' national parks) is currently US\$40 per day. The 20 per cent share is allocated across the PA-adjacent parishes according to a formula, with the allocation depending on two variables: the proportion of the total PA boundary that is covered by the parish and the proportion of the total population of the PA-adjacent parishes that are resident in that parish. Local government retains 5 per cent of this total revenue-sharing funding and allocates 95 per cent to projects that have been selected for funding (Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2012)

Although most African countries that have been successful in attracting tourism (Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa) have adopted mass tourism in the protected areas, Uganda has taken a different approach of both ecotourism and mass tourism based on a sensitive approach to biodiversity (Ssekitoaleko, 2012).

Okello (2003) reveals that in Uganda, ecotourism is based on the special appeal resulting from a mixture of varied wildlife species, beautiful scenery, diverse geographical formations, traditions and customs, rich history, friendly climate and its people (Okello, 2003). There are many ecotourism sites necessary for local economic development and poverty reduction. Among these ecotourism sites include Mgahinga National Park, Mabira Central Forest Reserve, Budongo Central Forest Reserve, Bwindi Impenetrable national park, Lutoboka, Kampala and Bunjazi Central Forest Reserves, Kalinzu Central Forest Reserve Mpanga Central Forest Reserve, Busingiro Eco-tourism site, Bugoma Eco-tourism site, Kaniyo–Pabidi- Ecotourism site, Kasyoha- Kitomi Forest Reserve, Rwenzori mountains, Kibale National Park, Zika Forest.

According to Okello (2003), ecotourism has also put Uganda and other central African countries on the world map. Most tourists' attractions in Uganda are almost exclusively ecologically based, making tourism inevitably ecotourism (Okello, 2003). However, due to ecotourism, there has been a need for forest reserves leading to eviction of initial inhabitants, the Batwa. The Batwa people of the Great Lakes Region were the first inhabitants of the mountainous forests of

the Rift Valley (Fay, 2008). The Batwa are believed to have migrated from the Ituri Forest of the Democratic Republic of Congo in search of wild animals to hunt, hence the name Kisoro, literally meaning “the area occupied by wild animals”. The Batwa live in small huts mainly made from sticks and grass. The Batwa speak several different languages today including Kinyarwanda, Rukiga, and Rufumbira. The establishment of the Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks for Mountain Gorillas in 1991 enabled the authorities to evict the Batwa definitely from the forest. Their households are scattered in various settlements in villages located adjacent to the forest (MGLSD, 2017).

The establishment of Bwindi and Mgahinga as national parks under the administration of Uganda National Parks in 1991, and with the subsequent input of international resources, the park authorities have managed to acquire the capacity to forcibly exclude the Batwa from the forests, thus destroying their forest-based economy. However, it has led to introduction and growth of ecotourism sites in the conserved areas. The development of these eco-tourist sites is seen as one of the pillars for decent job creation for rural communities to earn income. Therefore, the study analyzes empirically the impacts of ecotourism on rural poverty reduction using Batwa communities living in Kisoro District as a case study. Kisoro district has ecotourism national parks of Mgahinga and southern Bwindi impenetrable national park, which have been chosen to serve the purpose of a case study for this investigation.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Despite the enormous contribution of tourism to the Ugandan economy and its potentials to reduce poverty, poverty is much pronounced among communities located within and around tourist centres. Tourism is an increasingly important contributor to Uganda’s economy. The 1.5 million international arrivals, combined with a growing number of domestic tourists, generated 7.75% of GDP and 6.7% of total national employment in 2018.

The Batwa communities being among the poorest populations in one of the poorest nations, Uganda, the Batwa people face extreme poverty in their everyday life. Once known to live in the depths of the African forests as one of the oldest indigenous tribes in the continent, they now reside in town slums. Many have come to wonder how a population that thrived for centuries started resorting to scavenging garbage cans for their next meal.

As aforementioned, some Batwa work for foreign people who are not part of their tribe. Others make a living from performing for tourists who visit the country. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been limited travel of tourists which means that many Batwa people lost their income, resulting in poverty. Due to these circumstances, many Batwa have resorted to “eating from garbage bins” to stay alive

With the massive displacement that took the place of the Batwa, their community is shrinking more and more as time goes by. With little to no resources to stay alive, extinction is knocking on their door. Furthermore, tourism is a key component to the Batwa people’s survival.

To keep the community going, Uganda is encouraging local tourism where the Batwa people are now giving tours of the Ugandan national parks, a place they once called home. With a keen knowledge of this territory, the Batwa people are the perfect tour guides for the forests.

Additionally, Uganda contains an impressive gorilla population that many people travel to see in person. Having shared the forest with them for centuries, the Batwa tour guides introduce visitors to this impressive species with respect and caution. Such tours, which now target even local tourists, offer a memorable experience that is a “culturally sensitive” visit whose proceeds go to people who truly need them.

It is incredibly important to bring awareness to the Batwa tribe who live in extreme poverty and could disappear after centuries in the forest. With the modernization of their territory, this community has suffered a great loss of their home and livelihood and now faces extreme poverty and famine.

As a result, the empirical evidence of tourism on the poor are less known especially on the marginalized, where this research is conducted from, the conclusions are often unclear. Hence the need for micro analysis of ecotourism impact on poverty reduction. The researcher was therefore compelled to analyze the impacts of ecotourism on indigenous peoples in Uganda looking specifically at the case of Batwa communities in Kisoro District. This study will contribute towards bridging this knowledge gap by exploring the contributions of ecotourism at the micro level in Uganda, using Batwa communities in Kisoro District as a case study. The research provides an insight into ecotourism impact on poverty reduction in Batwa communities

living in Kisoro District by examining the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction, assessing the effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction, examine the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction and Identifying challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District.

1.3. Objectives of this Study

1.3.1. General Objective

To empirically investigate whether ecotourism leads to poverty reduction in Batwa communities living in Kisoro District.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are;

- 1.To examine the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District.
- 2.To assess the effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District.
3. To identify challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District and suggest possible solutions
- 4.To examine the relationship between ecotourism and poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District.

1.4. Research Questions /Hypothesis

This study on the contribution of tourism on poverty alleviation answered four research questions:

1. What are the effects of Ecotourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District?
2. What are the effects of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District?
3. What are challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District and their solutions
4. What is the relationship between Ecotourism and poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District.

1.5. The Scope of the Study

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

Kisoro district is located in south western Uganda, lying between longitudes 29 ° 35'' and 29 ° 50'' East and latitudes 1 ° 44'' and 1 ° 23'' South. It is bordered by Kanungu district in the North, Rubanda district in the East, the Republic of Rwanda in the south and Democratic Republic of Congo in the West, located in an idyllic setting under the peaks of Bufumbira Mountains which are parts of Virunga Mountains and home mountain Gorillas. The district is inhabited by primarily the Bafumbira comprising of Hutu, Tusti and Twa. Rufumbira dialect which is similar to the Kinyarwanda is spoken in the district. A section of Kisoro district is inhabited by the Bakiga (Bakimbiri) whose dialect is intermediate between Rukiga and Rufumbira. The Total land area of the District is approximately 729.2 Km² (662 Km² open land and the rest is open water and swamps), which makes it one of the smallest Districts in the country. The District is remote and has its headquarters with in the Town in Kisoro Municipality (www.kisoro.go.ug). Apparently, Kisoro has majority of Batwa people with 901 males, 972 females, making a total population of 1880 with 413 households (Kosia, 2016) the study sites of Batwa communities are Nyarusiza, Nteko, Busanza, Rugyesi, Rubuguri, Nyaruswiga, and Mperwa, all in Kisoro district.

1.5.2 Content Scope

The study enlightened the implication of the ecotourism in Uganda towards poverty alleviation at the community level, specifically from the case study area, since the evidence shows that there is a lack of the surveys and researches that concern with the impact of pro poor tourism on level of local community, As Mitchell and Ashley (2010) observed, the expansion of tourism in developing countries is largely supported by unreliable data indicating that tourism is having an impact on poverty reduction in poor communities (Ashley J. M., 2010)

This study is important because it aimed to advance tourism knowledge base on interaction between tourism and poverty reduction. This data is vital for sustainability of tourism industry, since current poverty reduction initiatives in many developing countries are blamed for concentrating on expansion of tourism impacts rather than measuring the impacts of tourism on poverty reduction in local communities

The overall poverty eradication strategy is based on the principles such as the public sector's role is to intervene in areas where markets function poorly or would produce very inequitable outcomes, where the public sector intervenes, it should use the most cost-effective methods, including the use of NGOs for service delivery where appropriate, Poverty-eradication is a partnership and should involve the closest possible integration of the efforts of government with its development partners, All government policies should reflect the importance of distributional considerations, of gender, of children's rights, and of environmental impacts and each area of public action will be guided by the formulation of desired outcomes and the designs of inputs and outputs to promote them.

Strategic public action for poverty eradication is established on four pillars such as creating a framework for economic growth and transformation; good governance and security actions which directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes and actions which directly improve the quality of life of the poor.

Furthermore, the study findings and recommendations give an insight for the government to develop policy that can be used to review its role in promoting the tourism industry especially to the Batwa communities in Kisoro District.

1.5.3 Time scope

The study considered a time frame of 12 years that is from 2009 to 2022 since Batwa Communities have been empowered to participate in eco-tourism activities such as entertaining tourists and story-telling. The study was carried out a from January 2021 to April 2022

1.6 Significance of the study

The researcher hopes that this study enlightens the implication of ecotourism towards poverty reduction in Batwa communities living in Kisoro District, there is a lack of the surveys and researches that concern with the impact of ecotourism on level of local community, this study will be conceptualized in details the scenario of ecotourism for the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Furthermore, the study findings and recommendation give an insight for the government to develop policy that can be used to review its role in promoting the tourism industry especially to such a local community. Also, the findings are beneficial to the several institutions including, policy makers, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Societies, the tourisms

stakeholders, the academic institutions, besides fulfilling the researcher's requirements for the Master of arts degree in project planning and management.

1.7 Operational definition of key concepts

1.7.1 Tourism

According to World Tourism Organization (2001), tourism is defined as the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited (World Tourism Organisation, 2001).

Although the definition above has wider application, however, in developing countries, the concept seems to be interpreted differently. For example, a tourist is commonly equated with foreign person (Ashley J. M., 2010)

Hall (2008) also argues that individuals become tourists when they voluntarily leave their normal surroundings, where they reside, to visit another environment. These individuals will usually engage in different activities, regardless of how close or how far this environment (destination) is (Hall, 2008).

1.7.2 Ecotourism.

Camilleri (2018) refers to ecotourism is a form of tourism that is related to the responsible tourism to natural areas. Its focus is on the conservation of the environment, including flora and fauna. At the same time, it is intended to improve the well-being of the local people as it characterized by its low-impact, small-scale tourism (rather than mass tourism, which is more commercial) (Camilleri, 2018)

Poverty

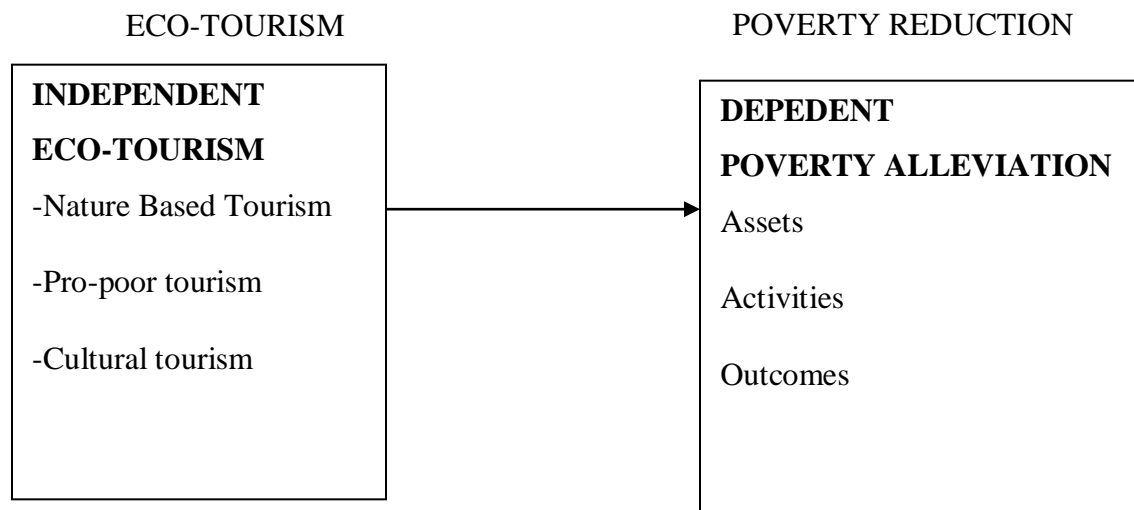
People coming from different backgrounds define "poverty" differently even when in each individual's eyes it is unmistakable in reality, and therefore there is no single definition of poverty. The concept of poverty is not new. Historically, poverty has been defined in monetary terms, using income or consumption levels. In order to be able to compare poverty levels across countries and over time, those that live below a given level of income, the poverty line are

classified as poor (Ravallion, 2010). As such, a person is considered poor if his or her consumption or income level falls below some minimum level necessary to meet basic needs. According to Babb (2009), poverty is the lowness of income to meet important needs including food, education, water and health services, furthermore he defined poverty at the community level as absence of basic infrastructure particularly roads, transports, water and health facilities (Babb, 2007).

Poverty reduction

The World Bank (2001) defines poverty reduction as designing, implementing and targeting appropriate methods to ensure that scarce resources are allocated to activities that are likely to yield the greatest impact on the poor and to decrease their levels of deprivation and vulnerability. Many governments and international agencies have made many attempts to alleviate poverty because it diminishes development (World Bank, 2001).

1.8 Conceptual framework



Source: Researcher 2020

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

1.8.1 Narrative of the conceptual frame work

Figure 1 (conceptual framework) shows that poverty reduction is the dependent variable (DV) and tourism as the independent variables (IV). It also shows variables of a study and how they are perceived to relate with each other as detailed below.

Tourism has great potential to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development and poverty reduction because of its wide geographical spread, labour intensive nature and the relative ease for many poor people to join (Bank., 2009). In this section, the study uses a framework provided by the researcher (2020) as the basis for examining the relationship between tourism and poverty reduction in Batwa communities living in Kisoro district. As such, elements in the framework to be explained includes employment creation, sources of livelihoods which leads to income earnings, access to healthcare, market, infrastructure provisions, education and training and rural enterprises development. Some of elements in the framework is operationalized and form the basis of the study.

1.8.2 Ecotourism

Ecotourism is defined as tourism that consists of traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural manifestation found in these areas (Boo, 1990). In most cases, travelers are passive, non-consumptive observers, rather than active resource users.

Ecotourism holds high potential for wildlife-based economic growth. It is one of the fastest growing segments of the global tourism industry, and one of the few export/service sectors in which poor countries have (or can develop) a clear comparative advantage as a result of their often rich natural resource base. Also, tourism products can be built on and thereby help to preserve, natural resources and culture. These are assets that some of the poor have, even though they may lack financial assets. Adequate compensation for protection of land for nature-based tourism can serve as a safety net for some of the poorest communities (OECD, 2009).

1.8.3 Pro poor tourism

Pro-poor Tourism may be defined as tourism which benefits the poor more than the rich and which places a greater welfare weight on the well-being of the poor than that of the rich. While Pro-poor is broadly congruent with such ideas, it places greater emphasis on how tourism can benefit the poor (Ashley C. , 2000). It is not a specific tourism product or sector, but rather an overall approach involving a range of stakeholders operating at different levels. Rather than

aiming to expand the size of the tourism-related sector, Pro-poor strategies aim to unlock opportunities for the poor (Goodwin C. A., 2007).

Pro-poor tourism is set-up in developing countries as a means to improve the local economy for local people. It generally enhances linkages between tourism businesses and the poor, reducing poverty so poor people can participate more effectively in tourism development. There are a host of possible aims of pro-poor tourism, such as increasing local employment to involving local people in the decision-making process. One distinctive feature of Pro-poor is that the poor can use ancestral skills such as cooking, farming, fishing, and craft production that they typically possess, to create profitable opportunities (Renard, 2001). Pro-poor comprises tourism-related activities to bring about net benefits for the poor, increasing their overall quality of life and sense of well-being in diverse ways, including economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits.

1.8.4 Cultural Tourism

Visits by persons from outside the host community motivated wholly or in part by interest in the historical, artistic, and scientific or lifestyle/heritage offerings of a community, region, group or institution.” (Lord, 1999). Cultural tourism is the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture, especially its arts. It generally focuses on traditional communities who have diverse customs, unique form of art and distinct social practices, which distinguishes it from other types/forms of culture.

According to Hargrove (2014) Cultural tourism is based on the mosaic of places, traditions, art forms, celebrations, and experiences that define the nation and her people, reflecting the diversity and character of the States (Hargrove, 2014).

Cultural tourism includes tourism in urban areas, particularly historic or large cities and their cultural facilities such as museums and theatres. It can also include tourism in rural areas displaying the traditions of indigenous cultural communities (i.e. festivals, rituals), and their values and lifestyle. (Lord, 1999)

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

Literature review refers to written summary of journals, articles, books and other documents like conference papers and government documents that describes the past, the current state of information on the topic of the research study (Creswell J. , 2009). This chapter is written following specific objectives which include examining the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District, assessing the effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District and identifying challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District and suggesting possible solutions

2.1. Theoretical Literature Review

It is well-documented that manufacturing has been the “engine of growth” for many countries in the 20th century (Raturi, 1997). Beginning in the mid-1960s, Taiwan, Korea and Singapore raised their shares of manufacturing in GDP by more than 15 percentage points as per capita incomes nearly quadrupled. The same has been true of countries in Southeast Asia, like Thailand and Indonesia, where manufacturing shares have boomed and living standards have grown rapidly. Low income countries in Latin America are also industrializing and increasing their manufactured exports with concomitant effect on national incomes (Raturi, 1997).

However, Sub-Saharan Africa has been the outstanding exception to this development pattern. Manufacturing growth in the region has been stagnant. Today, manufacturing is only about 10 percent of GDP on average, only a few percentage points above its 1960s level. Manufacturing exports have picked up recently, but today still account for about the same 8 to 10 percent of total exports they did twenty-five years ago. The implications of this stagnation in manufacturing for economic transformation and modernization, and ultimately for African standards of living, are serious (Raturi, 1997).

Africa’s experience with industrialization over the same period has been disappointing. In 2010 the average share of manufacturing in GDP in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) was 10 per cent, unchanged from the 1970s. Africa’s share of global manufacturing has fallen from about 3 per cent in 1970 to less than 2 per cent in 2010. Manufacturing output per person is about a third of

the average for all developing countries and manufactured exports per person are about 10 per cent of the global average for low income countries (Newman, 2016)

A number of studies have attempted to develop a better understanding of the need to shift in industry types away from greater concentration and centralization on the production and manufacturing industries, a shift towards an increased pressure for services industry in a particular area is needed. This was mainly due to technological progress, changes in consumer expenditure behavior, labor supply and level of technology and the pursuit of flexibility and efficiency of the services sectors. Those factors, in turn, led to the restructuring and downsizing of industrialization countries to opening the new service firms included tourism firms (Yocarini, 2003).

According to Brohman (1996), third World countries, at least during their initial stages of development, should uniformly specialize in primary exports rather than attempt to develop more sophisticated industrial sectors through state intervention that would not conform to comparative advantages based on factor proportions.

Brohman (1996) further points out that the rise of outward-oriented neoliberal development strategies has also been accompanied by increasing interventionism by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank into Third World policymaking via mechanisms such as structural adjustment lending that is conditional on the adoption of policy reforms designed to reduce state economic intervention and generate market-oriented growth. In many countries such pressures have contributed to a decisive shift in development strategy away from an inward-toward an outward orientation, including an emphasis on the expansion of hitherto ignored sectors such as international tourism.

Furthermore, Harold (2008) adds that one of the major reasons why tourism is so significant for LDCs is that the originating market countries cannot put up protectionist barriers against the destination countries, and tourism has potential in economically poor countries and regions with few other competitive export opportunities (Harold, 2008). As observed by the World Tourism Organization (2004), many of the poorest countries are actually at a comparative advantage over developed countries in this sector. They have capital assets of enormous value to the tourism

industry - culture, art, music, landscape, wildlife and climate. This can include, for example, World Heritage Sites, where visits by tourists can generate employment and income for surrounding communities as well as helping in their conservation (World Tourism Organization, 2004). The World Tourism Organization further adds that tourism has the power to deliver significant international earnings that can be directed towards the fundamental world priority of alleviating poverty. The World Tourism Organization believes that tourism can be harnessed as a significant force for the alleviation of poverty, as well as for environmental protection, giving economic value to cultural heritage, creating employment and generating foreign exchange earnings.

Theoretically, the intervention by third world countries governments on tourism sectors were aiming to eradicate the absolute poverty among the poor people through the improvement of per capital income, assimilation of private sectors and growth of other economic sectors (Irandu, 2014). Irandu and Parita (2014) argue that the international tourism industry has grown to include alternative types of tourism, one of the most popular being ecotourism. Irandu and Parita (2014) further argue that ecotourism has the potential, if managed properly, to assist in poverty reduction and in the improvement of social welfare in rural Africa (Irandu, 2014).

In 1963 UN declared that tourism was a major contributor to the economic growth of developing countries also had an impact on the adoption of many tourism-led economic development policies by many countries Tourism was also highly recommended, especially for developing countries that had adequate tourist attractions, as tourism helped in the economic diversification of those countries by freeing them from excessive reliance on a few traditional exports (United Nations, 1963)

Due to the existence of that scenario many of the less developed countries (LDCs) themselves have established the new strategies for the development of services sectors aiming to execute the tourism sectors. The intervention of third world countries governments on tourism sectors were aiming to eradicate the absolute poverty among the poor people through the improvement of per capital income, assimilation of private sectors and growth of other economic sectors.

2.2 Empirical Review

A number of empirical and researches have proliferated over the years examining CBEs' impacts on rural poverty reduction. Some scholars present evidence that tourism growth has reduced poverty others reveal cases showing that the potential of tourism to reduce poverty is limited.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sector in the worldwide as well as being the world's global economy. It is a principal export sector of developing countries because it is the main source of foreign exchange (Richardson, 2010). Tourism has become one of the largest economic sectors and it is also a main driver of socioeconomic growth through export revenue, job creation, enterprise establishment as well as infrastructure development (U.N.W.T.O, 2014). Numerous developing countries have considered tourism as a core sector of economic development since the 1960s, promoted tourism as a central component of their development process and included this sector in their poverty alleviation strategies (Ashley J. M., 2010). According to UNWTOa (2010), tourism accounts for 45% of exports of services in the developing world (UNWTOa, 2010). In Uganda, Mwaura and Solomon (2012) in their study found that the national annual economic impacts of Bwindi and Mgahinga combined were at US\$4.4 million from foreign exchange earnings, while sales effects, income and government revenue were estimated at US\$8.8 million, US\$3.9 million and US\$2.7 million, respectively (Francis Mwaura and Solomon Ssekitoleko, 2012).

Rogerson (2006) did a study in Madikwe Game Reserve in South Africa to explain the link between ecotourism and local development, and he observed that about 72% of the employees in the Game Reserve were local residents in 2003 whereas virtually 100% of casual work are generated by the reserve. He further concluded that basically, wages earned from the industry "are the single most significant contribution towards poverty alleviation and local economic development". However the other aspect of poverty that the reserve influences apart from the income generations are not explained. Since poverty is multidimensional, income generated from the industry should not be the only yardstick to measure its impact on poverty reduction. Other factors such as infrastructure development, empowerment, skills and training and others should be looked into.

Luvanga and Shitundu (2003) did the study which concerning with the role of tourism in poverty alleviation in Tanzania according to their study tourism activities can affect poverty alleviation

positively or negatively. Positive contributions may be registered through employment creation, income generation, and increased asset ownership, contribution to basic needs and contributions to community benefits. However, together with benefits, linkages and multipliers, tourism effects may result in some costs or negative impacts. These may be seen through environmental problems, cultural pollution, immoral behavior and conflicts with other socio-economic activities. The impact of tourism sector to an economy of the country direct derive from the income receive by the households through direct or indirect employment (Shitundu N. L., 2003).

Also, (UBOS, 2010) found out that workers employed in tourism-associated industries (hotels and transport) have the highest weekly number of hours worked. Weekly actual working hours for hotels and restaurant were 70.1, with men and women recording 68.1 and 71.0 hours, respectively (UBOS, 2010).The law stipulates a working duration of at most 56 hours a week (G.o.U, 2006), which implies that tourism sector employees work longer than the law stipulates. While the law requires that any hours worked above 48 hours should attract overtime payment, it is not known whether workers are compensated for the extra hours worked.

Mitchell and Ashley (2010) identified three pathways, which are direct effects, indirect flows and dynamic effects, by which tourism benefits have flowed to poor households or contributed to poverty reduction. Direct effects include wages and other income earned by people from poor backgrounds in the various tourism value chains, including accommodation, restaurant, transportation and other services. Some of these earnings are sent in the form of remittances to family members living in other locations. Improved infrastructure can also benefit the poor. Indirect flows occur when tourist expenditures activate economic activities in destinations allowing local communities, especially the poor to earn income from hotel construction and supplying goods and services, such as food and craft products. Where there are backward linkages to agriculture, farmers also benefit. Induced effects from tourism are mainly derived from staff re-spending their wages in the local economy, and dynamic effects include changes in the macro economy, such as tax to support services to local communities and capacity building for tourism employees (Ashley J. M., 2010).

Furthermore, Shah and Muramira (2001), found that through a benefit sharing scheme, UWA shares 20 percent of park entry fees with the local community, mostly through social amenities

(schools, health facilities, bridges) and infrastructure development, after agreeing on specific projects with the local government (Muramira, 2001).

Croes (2014) researched on the impact of tourism on poverty reduction in Nicaragua and Costa Rica concluded that “tourism does matter for the poor, but that it does not appear to have systematic effects, and that tourism development matters most for the poor at the lower levels of economic development.” Comparing tourism impacts on poverty in these countries, this author found that tourism expenditure affected poverty positively in Nicaragua, because its ability to generate jobs in both the tourism and informal sectors for poor households. However, this was not the case in Costa Rica because the poor were excluded from job opportunities, especially in the hospitality sector, as these jobs were occupied by higher educated Costa Ricans and foreigners (Croes, 2014).

In addition, Mitchell & Ashley (2010) argue that even though tourism benefits local communities, it is always not the case that it reaches the poor people in the tourist sites. They argue that in Cambodia and business tourism in Accra Ghana, less than one-tenth of the entire tourist spending in the country reaches the poor. In these instances, as they argue are due to lack of an enabling environment for the benefits of tourism to reach the poor rather being captured by the elite (Ashley J. M., 2010). This presupposes that in any tourism development, there is the need to consider factors that will ensure that the benefit from the sector reaches the poor.

Based on the above literature, some gaps have been identified, and this study will fill such gaps. The gaps identified include the following.

All other studies have focused other sectors as a means of poverty reduction, but not tourism.

The studies that have focused on tourism, have not focused on marginalized communities of Batwa people.

Also, more studies have been done in other countries, and other parts of the country and not in Kisoro District.

2.3 Effect of Ecotourism on Poverty Reduction in Batwa Communities Kisoro District.

The concept of poverty is one of the major challenges facing local communities in developing countries. However, there has been a progress in reducing poverty over the past decades. This daunting problem of poverty has garnered a number of poverty-reducing approaches, including ecotourism particularly in developing countries where protected areas have held strong appeal to people seeking experiences within natural settings. Harnessing ecotourism as a means to reduce poverty is a central consideration in the literature (Butcher, 2011; Newton & Franklin, 2011; Sarrasin, 2013; Snyman, 2012).

According to Kiss (2004), “The attraction of ecotourism is the prospect of linking conservation and local livelihoods, preserving biodiversity whilst simultaneously reducing poverty”(p. 234). Ecotourism’s contribution to poverty reduction is studied in terms of employment creation, income generation, and entrepreneurial opportunities (Anup, Rijal, & Sapkot, 2015; Harilal & Tichaawa, 2018; Hunt, Durhamb, Driscoll, & Honey, 2015; Lonn et al., 2018; Reimer & Walter, 2013; Sharma et al., 2018; Snyman, 2012). Particularly, the employment and entrepreneurial opportunities create diverse income sources for households involved in ecotourism (Hunt et al., 2015; Lapeyre, 2010). These benefits are known to engender local support for protected areas (Anup et al., 2015; Buckley, 2009; Kiss, 2004).

However, these studies have narrowly focused on the economic impacts, rather than also taking into account the non-economic aspects (Spenceley & Meyer, 2012; Vedeld, Jumane, Wapalila, & Songorwa, 2012). These aspects are important as poverty is a multidimensional concept that addresses not only economic indicators (e.g. income) but also non-economic aspects of the local communities that are relevant to reducing poverty (Spenceley & Goodwin, 2007; Zhao & Ritchie, 2007).

A number of studies acknowledge the need for a holistic and integrated framework for understanding how the local communities and ecotourism interact (Avila-Foucat & Rodríguez-Robayo, 2018; Bennett & Dearden, 2014; Lonn et al., 2018; Vedeld et al., 2012). These studies suggest the use of a livelihood framework to analyze and capture the myriad of mechanisms by which ecotourism brings about change. Particularly, a review on the livelihood perspective by Tao and Wall (2009) provides a justification for taking the livelihood perspective in working toward sustainability. They argue that the livelihood perspective to sustainability

helps integrate tourism within a complex mix of livelihood systems, diversifying livelihoods and broadening perspective beyond income to consider other factors that contribute to the wellbeing of local communities. They observe that the introduction of tourism may result in conflict with other local activities, displacing them or making them less viable, or it may fit into the existing situation as a complementary activity, contributing to economic diversification and forging positive linkages with existing forms of production. Thus, the notion of livelihood contributes to sustainability as it offers a useful perspective on tourism for enhancing local benefits. The emphasis on livelihood is based on the premise that within local communities, engaging in multiple livelihood strategies is a norm to ensure security (Scoones, 2009).

Studies applying the livelihood approach in protected areas have been conducted to some extent in Ghana (see Amoah & Wiafe, 2012; Appiah-Opoku, 2011; Cobbinah et al., 2015a; Monney et al., 2010). Such studies, however, focused on the economic and biodiversity implications of protected areas and ecotourism. For instance, Cobbinah et al. (2015a) reported that the impacts on local livelihoods varied depending on the proximity to the protected area, the type of crops cultivated, as well as the scale of previous dependence on resources in the area. However, these studies lack a comprehensive analysis of the ecotourism-community livelihoods around protected areas

2.4 Effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District.

Pro-poor tourism (PPT) has been defined as tourism that “increases net benefits for the poor and ensures that growth contributes to poverty reduction” (Ashley et al, 2001: viii) or rather “generates net benefits for the poor” (Department of International Development (DFID), 1999:7). DFID also makes it clear that benefits should not be viewed just as economic but also as cultural, social and environmental. Additionally, DFID clarifies that PPT is not a tourism product but rather an overall approach to tourism development and management whose main aim is to unlock opportunities for the poor to enjoy the benefits of tourism through creating linkages and businesses. The approach advocates for greater participation in tourism of previously disadvantaged groups and enabling them to derive direct benefits from tourism and tourist resources such as wildlife on their lands (Mburu, 2004; Rutten, 2004; Ondicho, 2010).

The main assumption is that tourism amongst marginalized indigenous communities in major tourism hotspots in the developing countries should provide opportunities for people to benefit directly and indirectly. Local participation in tourism benefits is arguably very instrumental in reducing poverty through pro-poor tourism strategies (UNWTO, 2007 & 2010). When traditional activities such as music and dance, arts and crafts complement tourism, the host communities may benefit from economic diversification and increased income from sales of handcrafts and services. Involving host communities in benefit sharing, in the decision-making processes and management of tourism often provide an effective incentive for local people to conserve and preserve their natural and cultural resources that attract tourists to their locality (Scheyvens, 2007). However, it is important also to note that all the people within the community will not draw equal benefits from tourism (Stronza, 2007; Zhang, 2009). It is therefore imperative to identify which poor people benefit from tourism and by how much, and the actual contribution of these benefits to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. It has been argued that non-financial benefits need to be quantified in converted into financial terms so that they can also be measured. Goodwin and Edmund (2007) observe that such analysis will be particularly important in convincing the development agencies and banks that tourism really can contribute to poverty reduction.

2.5 Challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals

Ecotourism is believed to be associated with a variety of challenges which include environmental deterioration, inability to contribute to local economy as well as cultural exploitation and deterioration, among others. The challenges are discussed below as follows:

Environmental Deterioration Shi, Weaver, Zhao, Huang and Liu (2019), contend that “the main aim of ecotourism is to promote conservation of the natural environment”. However, ecotourism affects the natural environment (Osman, Shaw and Kenawy, 2018). The tourists interrupt wildlife during the process of feeding the animals and breeding environment (Gonzales, 2018). During walking eco-tours, most tourists tend to put on heavy boots that temper with the soil, plants and insects. Other tourists scrap the beauty nature such as rocks by writing their names (Giampiccoli, 2015). Different natural floras end up being picked as result of admiration or lack of courtesy (Mtapuri and Giampiccoli, 2019). Seemingly, environmental protection mechanisms exercised during eco-tours are inadequate, especially with nature reserve parks. South Africa too, has raised concerns with regard to

environmental protection and management which is mostly seen to be inconsistent and indecorous (Loubser, Le, Mouton and Nel, 2001). There has never been a steady setting in the administration and management of ecotourism in environments of South Africa (Sebola, 2008).

Inability to contribute to local economy It is believed that ecotourism is significant in growing the local economy (Walter, Regmi and Khanal, 2018). However, worldwide corporations and external developers herd to prevalent destinations and their hotels and lodges take money that is supposed to benefit the local economy (Giampiccoli, 2015; Walter, Regmi and Khanal, 2018). Most nature reserves are privately-owned (Korth, 2016). As a result, their main aim is to make profit that will in turn benefit only them.

Although, some of the reserves in countries such as South Africa pay taxes, there is still a robust effect that the nature reserves have on the economy (Giampiccoli, 2015). Ecotourism became a strategy for many large and private companies to improving their image and generating income for themselves whereas it failed to make sure that local communities are involved in experiences and that they are the beneficiaries of economic growth (Mtapuri and Giampiccoli, 2019). Sebola (2008) argues that tourism at large seemed to have failed to meaningfully contribute to the economy of South Africa. The responsibility of the administration and management of ecotourism issues was scattered around different departments such as Departments of Agriculture, Water and Sanitation and Health as well as Mineral Affairs (Sebola, 2008). This arrangement has caused discrepancies, disorganisations and ineffectiveness of ecotourism in contributing to the country's economy. Additionally, South Africa did not have a well-developed national ecotourism plan and or policy and this also resulted in the current situation of ecotourism's inability to contribute to the country's economy (Sebola, 2008).

Cultural Exploitation and Deterioration Ecotourism causes cultural exploitation and deterioration (Grieves, Adler and King, 2014). Original residents lose pasture and crop land when more accommodation is built for a large number of tourists. During eco-tours in local communities, other tourists go to an extent where they even reach places of high prestige as considered by the community members (Hirtenfelder and Hirtenfelder, 2014). The tourists tend

to disrespect the way in which different community members live and or do their things (Santarem, Campos, Pereira, Hamidou and Brito, 2018). One of the principles of ecotourism which is, its benefits to the community has contended that ecotourism should generate income that could be used to improve the standards of living for poor local communities located near the conserved areas used for ecotourism purposes (Tella et al., 2017). Moreover, ecotourism should have much positive effects on the lives of the poor local community members (Dube et al., 2018). However, ecotourism has affected the local communities' cultural heritages although ecotourism also has the ability to provide support to native beliefs and outdated livings for local communities (Santarém, Saarinen and Brito, 2019). Ecotourism actions have the ability to cause cultural conflicts and tremors between Eco tourists and native communities whenever particular features of local lifestyle are in antagonism with values defended by Eco tourists (Santarém, Saarinen and Brito, 2019). Literature argues that ecotourism assists in terms of supporting ancient practices meanwhile in practice it does not

2.5.1 Possible solutions to the Challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals

Tourism brings both advantages and disadvantages to a country. It can bring wealth and jobs to communities that would otherwise remain poor just as much as it can lead to social dislocation, loss of cultural heritage and ecological degradation. UNESCO claims that tourism must be sustainable for the advantages to outweigh the disadvantages.

“Tourism that respects both local people and the traveler, cultural heritage and the environment” is what UNESCO calls sustainable tourism. This form seeks to benefit the host country and local economies so that people in that country may have better lives. Evidence shows that sustainable tourism is a great tool for development and poverty alleviation in developing countries. These are ten ways in which sustainable tourism alleviates poverty: (Honggang Xu, 2008)

“Tourism is one of the most important sources of foreign exchange earnings and job creation in many poor and developing countries with limited options for alternative economic development” according to the U.N.'s World Tourism Organization (UNWTO,2020).

Tourism can be directly taxed creating the necessary funds for improving infrastructure, education and health on the ground. (Richardson, 2010)

The tourism industry employs a high proportion of women, which contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment in poor countries. (Ashley J. M., 2010)

Locally owned microenterprises ran by the poor serve as a benefit, as tourists buy a wide variety of goods and services. (WTO, 2002)

Sustainable tourism leads to employment diversification on a local level, which reduces the vulnerability of the poor. (Boo, 1990)

In 2012, the tourism industry accounted for more than 260 million jobs according to the International Labor Office (ILO,2020). This number is expected to rise given that tourism is one of the fastest growing industries.

The tourism industry employs a high proportion of individuals under 25. As a result, youth gain access to higher earnings and better opportunities through sustainable tourism (Leiper, 2004).

Tourism provides a vast number of jobs to people with little or no formal training. (Rogerson, 2006)

Working conditions are generally decent within the tourism industry as the industry depends on providing a quality service. (W.T.O, 2004)

2.5 Relationship between ecotourism and poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District.

As recognized by many governments, international organizations and scholars, the great potential of tourism is that this sector can contribute significantly to national economic growth in particular countries or regions. Studies in several countries have shown a positive relationship between ecotourism development and poverty reduction. According to Fennell, the concept of ecotourism arose as a “culmination of dissatisfaction with governments and society's negative approach to tourism development (Fennell, 1999). Therefore, dissatisfaction to the conventional approach to tourism development seen as macro-economic, profit-oriented and conservation that

do not place the interest of the poor in tourism development. Ashley (2000) argues that ecotourism aims to provide “better sectorial linkages, reducing leakages of benefits out of the country, creating local employment, and fostering sustainable development”. He further adds that this approach to tourism development “emphasizes small-scale and locally based initiatives that promote net benefits to poor people in the communities”. Thus, development is generated from within through the use of cultural and natural assets of the community (Ashley C. , 2000).

Ziffer (1989) illustrates the growing interest in ecotourism, he stated that “Ecotourism is currently a hot topic. The fury is predictable. It is a movement that potentially involves billions of dollars, high-level politics, the survival of threatened cultures, and the preservation of rapidly disappearing wild lands”. Ziffer’s (1989) made comments about 31 years ago, and are still true today as the “fervor” associated with ecotourism has not abated (Ziffer, 1989). Ashley and Roe (1997) further add that in developing countries, ecotourism is being considered as a potential economic savior by many rural communities which are motivated by the promise of jobs, new business opportunities, skill development, as well as the chance to secure a greater control over natural resource utilization in their areas (Roe, 1997). More importantly, the benefits derived from ecotourism are crucial for “small, rural and remote communities that often suffer from the lack of governmental attention and assistance”⁸⁴. These communities require self-development that can be achieved through ecotourism development.

According to Wearing and Neil (1999) cited in Manu and Conrad (2012) the more obvious reason to initiate an ecotourism project is to maximize the benefits of tourism, specifically:

- (a) Additional revenue to the local business and other services, example, medicare, banking, car hire, cottage industries, souvenir shopping, tourism attractions;
- (b) Increased market for local products, example, locally grown produce, artifacts, and value added goods thereby sustaining traditional customs;
- (c) Employment of local labor and expertise, example ecotourism guides, retail sales assistance, restaurant table waiting staff;
- (d) Source of funding for the protection of and enhancement or maintenance of natural attractions and symbols of cultural heritage; and

(e) Heightened community awareness of the value of local indigenous culture and natural environment. Benefits to the local business area and its communities are the major reason for undertaking community-based ecotourism. It is also one of the outcomes desired by all stakeholders in community-based ecotourism (Manu, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the methods and procedures which were used to answer the questions that involved in the study. The chapter organized as follow; research approach, research design, population to be used, the sampling method and size, tools o/r instruments to be used in data collection, validity and reliability of research instruments, research procedures, data analysis, limitations to the Project, and finally ethical considerations.

3.1. The research design

A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problems. The plan is the complete scheme or programme of the research (Kerlinger 1986, cited in Ranjit, 2011). It includes an outline of what the investigator will do from writing the hypotheses and their operational implications to the final analysis of data. (Ranjit, 2011).

The study used a cross sectional study design, this helped the researcher to gain an in-depth study of the phenomenon under study within limited time scale (Bougi, 2016). Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the study. The use of mixed method was preferred based on the idea that all methods have biases and weaknesses and mixed methods neutralizes the weaknesses and biases of each method (Creswell J. W., 2017)

3.2. Area of Study

The study took place in selected study sites of Batwa communities in Kisoro District, the selected communities are Nyarusiza, Nteko, Busanza, Rugyesi, Rubuguri, Nyaruswiga, and Mperwa, all in Kisoro district.

3.3. Study Population

The population studied was Batwa people who are found in communities in Kisoro District, with the respective to their economic activities, including tourism related activities, mining, pottery, fishing industry; petty businessmen and agriculture, all of these economic activities were asked to answer both closed and open-ended questions. Kisoro District has a total number of 1880 Batwa inhabitants (Kosia, 2016). Batwa peoples earn a living on the region's rich volcanic soils, with the majority classified as living in extreme poverty, since they are the most affected people having been evicted from forests for the creation of the National Park.

3.4. Sample size and selection

The selection of the sample population is examined by using Krejcie and Morgan's table to get the representative sample of 317 respondents from 1880 target population. The study also selected 10 key informants with knowledge and understanding on Ecotourism and culture of the Batwa community. These were mainly leaders from within the Batwa communities and the political leaders within the territorial boundaries of the Batwa communities.

3.5.0. Sampling Techniques and Procedure

The study used snowball sampling and purposive sampling technique. The respondents will be classified into two groups' categories; those who direct depended on tourism activities and those who depend on other economic activities.

3.5.1. Purposive sampling

In this method, the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets out to find people who can and are willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience (Ilker Etikan, 2016). Purposive sampling was used to select Key informants who provided qualitative data to enrich the quantitative data obtained from the main respondents (the Batwa). These were selected for study basing on a number of factors like duration in service, title held and level of education among others.

3.5.2. Snowball sampling

In this method, the researcher asks the first few samples, who are usually selected via convenience sampling, if they know anyone with similar views or situations to take part in the research. The snowball method not only takes little time but also provides the researcher with the opportunity to communicate better with the samples, as they are acquaintances of the first sample, and the first sample is linked to the researcher (Mahin Naderifar, 2017).

Snowball sampling was used to select respondents whose their livelihood directly depended tourism activities like tourism employees and employers, transportation providers, road side vendors, service and entertainment providers.

3.6. Types and Sources of Data

The study used primary data which were both qualitative and quantitative. In quantitative research, statistical means are used to objectively measure things. Therefore, quantitative methodology is mainly interested in numbers that can be illustrated with graphs or charts (Simion, 2016). Close-ended questionnaires are organized to capture quantitative information. In qualitative research, emphasis is placed on peoples' feelings, perceptions, and experiences in order to explore and understand "the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem." Qualitative research often involves fieldwork, during which the researcher observes and records events related to the research participants as they normally and naturally occur or behave (Simion, 2016). Open ended questions were designed focusing on gathering opinion and view of respondent on the contribution of tourism on poverty reduction.

Primary data was collected through asking questions for the Batwa people in communities found in Kisoro District.

3.7. Methods of data collection

3.7.1. Questionnaires

The researcher used unstructured questionnaires. The questionnaire will be designed, pre-tested and administered to targeted group for data collection. The questionnaire was be designed in order to obtain both qualitative and quantitative information necessary to solve the research problem. Information to collect includes education level, household size of the local people,

household source of income, type of economic activity, perception of Batwa people on tourism, gender, age and the household level of income per month.

3.7.2 Focus Group Discussions (FDGs)

The researcher used Focus Group Discussions as a qualitative method to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and ideas of a group. The method aimed to be more than a question and answer interaction with the idea that group members discuss the topic among themselves, with guidance from the facilitator. The researcher employed this method to acquire information from Batwa as they are shy about having a one on one discussion and like working and living together. They feel free to share any information about themselves in a group and easily open up compared to interviews.

3.7.3 Documentary Review

For secondary data, the research process involved aggregating and reviewing relevant literatures on tourism and poverty reduction, among others. The main sources of secondary data for this study included: electronic journals, books; policy/strategic papers and regulations, poverty papers; websites. These sources will be acknowledged in this paper where they have been used.

3.8. Data analysis

The data after being collected was organized and categorized using appropriate computer software's Microsoft Word and SPSS.

Qualitative data was analyzed using two methods: thematic analysis and narrative analysis, this is the type of research whereby data gathered is categorized in themes and sub-themes, so as to be able to be comparable. A main advantage of content analysis is that it helps in data collected being reduced and simplified, while at the same time producing results that may then be measured using quantitative techniques. (Moore, 2005)

Narrative analysis provided verbatim information from the respondents. This enabled the researcher to enrich the study with practical and authentic information.

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Frequency distribution tables and percentages helped to categorize and analyze data in terms of percentages, mean value and frequencies.

3.9. Validity and Reliability of the tools

The researcher conducted a pilot study in two Batwa communities where ambiguities were noted, and the researcher modified the questionnaire in order to obtain the intended data. Therefore, what was tested was the length of the questionnaire, quality of the questionnaire, suitability of the responses according to the objectives of the study. The researcher was exposed to the area of study as well, he became familiar with the area of study before the actual collection of data. This helped him to have accurate information during the actual study

For quality results the tools for data collection were presented to establish their effectiveness, clarity and suitability for use. An SPSS soft template data entry will be used to record data to ensure data validity

All questionnaires were cross checked at the point of data collection and before data entry and all tools were given identity numbers to ensure safety and specificity of data to ensure reliability of instruments.

3.10. Research Ethics

In conducting this study, the researcher adhered to the following ethics: obtaining permission to access the area of study, ensuring voluntary participation, informed confidentiality and anonymity. In obtaining permission, the researcher thinks an introduction letter from Kabale University helped him much in getting the release of permission letters from the authorities. During the field work the researcher was asking the respondents to participate in the study voluntarily, giving them an explanation of the reason for conducting the study in order to establish confidence for them to provide the information. In addition privacy, secrecy and confidentiality of individual respondents were highly taken into consideration to ensure that they are free to air their opinions and feelings. The researcher maintained all these ethical formalities throughout his research.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF STUDY FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The study was to investigate whether ecotourism leads to poverty reduction among Batwa Communities living in Kisoro district.

4.1 Response rate

The study investigated the response rate of respondents to determine whether it was acceptable. The findings are presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Respondent's response rate

Category of Respondents	Sample size	Number responded	Percentage
Community Members	317	301	94.9%
Total	317	301	94.9%

Source: Primary data

In this study, 317 respondents were selected and 301 (94.9%) of them responded. According to Lin (1976), it is believed that a response rate of 50% or higher is adequate while above 70% is very good. This response rate (94.9%) was therefore very good and adopted for the study.

4.2 Bio Data

Profiles of the respondent in this study were described according to gender, age, religion, occupation and parishes of residence. The gender distribution in the study were males 173 (57.5%) and 128 (42.5 %) were females majority of the respondents were in the age bracket 28-36 with a representation of 118 (39.2%), while few were in the age bracket 46-54 as represented by 23 (7.6%). The predominant religion in the study was Anglican 143 (47.5%), and about parishes of residence, majority of the respondents reside in Rubuguri 46 (15.3%). further details are presented in the table below (table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (n=301)

Study item questions	Variables Options	Frequency	%
Gender of the respondents	Male	173	57.5
	Female	128	42.5
Ages of the respondents	18-27	103	34.2
	28-36	118	39.2
	37-45	57	18.9
	46-54	23	7.6
Religions of the respondents	Anglican	143	47.5
	Catholic	128	42.5
	Seventh-day Adventist	30	10.0
Occupation of the respondents	Employed	7	2.3
	Peasants	294	97.7
Parishes of the respondents	Nyarusiza	42	14.0
	Nteko	41	13.6
	Busanza	44	14.6
	Rugyesi	40	13.3
	Rubuguri	46	15.3
	Nyaruswiga	43	14.3
	Mperwa	45	15.0

4.2 Effect of Ecotourism poverty reduction in Batwa communities in Kisoro district

4.2.1 Community sources of income from nature based related activities

Findings from community sources of income from nature based related activities indicate that 88 (29.2%) agree that nature based tourism framework contributes to household income, 103 (34.2%) agree to the fact that there is demand for nature based tourism in and around their communities, 105 (34.9%) disagree with the fact that nature based tourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people.

About income accrued from nature-based tourism has more efficiency on household livelihood 166 (55.1%) of the respondents disagree with it, and on developing a nature-based tourism framework contributes towards the growth of social services 140 (46.5%) strongly disagreed with the statement. More details are presented in table (4.2) below.

Table 4.2: community sources from nature based related activities (n=301)

This section presents the Community sources of income from nature based related activities and its effect on poverty reduction among the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statement are rated using; (Strongly Agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Items Questions on nature-based tourism	5	4	3	2	1
Nature based tourism framework contributes to household income.	37 (12.3)	88 (29.2)	74 (24.6)	73 (24.3)	20 (9.6)
There is a demand for nature based tourism in and around this community	80 (26.6)	103 (34.2)	69 (22.9)	46 (15.3)	3 (1.0)
A nature-based tourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people.	48 (15.9)	70 (23.3)	59 (19.6)	105 (34.9)	19 (6.3)
Income accrued from nature-based tourism has more efficiency on household livelihood.	4 (1.3)	6 (2.0)	48 (15.9)	166 (55.1)	77 (25.6)
Developing a nature-based tourism framework contributes to the growth of social services.	55 (18.3)	77 (25.6)	23 (7.6)	6 (2.0)	140 (46.5)

4.2.2 Community sources of income from cultural tourism

Table 4.3: Community sources of income from cultural tourism (n=301)

This section presents the Community sources of income from cultural tourism and its effect on poverty reduction among the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statement are rated using;
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(Strongly Agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Items Questions on nature-based tourism	5	4	3	2	1
A cultural based tourism framework contributes to household income.	72 (23.9)	148 (49.2)	36 (12.0)	17 (5.6)	28 (23.9)
There is access to raw materials for cultural products in this community	8 (2.7)	26 (8.6)	39 (13.0)	116 (38.5)	112 (2.7)
There is a demand for cultural tourism in and around this community	29 (9.6)	106 (35.2)	77 (25.6)	66 (21.9)	23 (9.6)
a cultural tourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people	52 (17.3)	115 (38.2)	35 (11.6)	83 (27.6)	16 (17.3)
Income accrued from cultural tourism has more efficiency on household livelihood	20 (6.6)	120 (39.9)	61 (20.3)	63 (20.9)	37 (6.6)

4.3 Effect of cultural tourism on poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro district

4.3.1 Creation of employment opportunities due to Ecotourism

On creation of employment opportunities due to ecotourism, 95 (31.6%) of the respondents agree with the fact that there are potential opportunities for the local community to be employed in the ecotourism enterprises, 119 (39.5%) Strongly disagreed on qualification for employment in tourism by local residents among the Batwa communities. Furthermore, 134 (44.5%) respondents disagreed on the fact that some local residents in the community are employed in ecotourism enterprises, and lastly, on Employment is the major impact of ecotourism on your local community majority of the respondent disagreed 156 (51.8%). More details are reflected in table (4.4) below.

Table 4.4 Creation of employment opportunities due to Ecotourism

This section presents the effect of creation of employment opportunities due to Ecotourism on poverty reduction among the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statements are rated using; (Strongly Agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Items Questions on nature-based tourism	5	4	3	2	1
There are potential opportunities for the local community to be employed in the ecotourism enterprises	31 (10.3)	95 (31.6)	40 (13.3)	62 (20.6)	73 (24.3)
There are local residents in this community that qualify for employment in tourism sector	0 (00.0)	0 (00.0)	83 (27.6)	99 (32.9)	119 (39.5)
There are local residents in this community that are employed in ecotourism enterprises	5 (1.7)	5 (1.7)	26 (8.6)	134 (44.5)	131 (43.5)
Employment is the major impact of ecotourism on your local community.	3 (1.0)	8 (2.7)	35 (11.6)	156 (51.8)	99 (32.9)

4.3.2 Growth of other sectors due to ecotourism

With the growth of other sectors due to ecotourism, 150 (49.8%) of the respondents agree that there is growth of other sectors among the Batwa communities, 100 (33.2%) agree that Ecotourism has contributed to the growth of sectors among the Batwa communities, 111 (36.9%) agree to growth of other sectors among the Batwa communities is majorly due to Ecotourism. In relation, 147 (48.8%) respondents agreed to the fact that the growth of other sectors due to ecotourism among the Batwa communities has led to social and economic benefits. Further details are shown in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 Growth of other sectors due to ecotourism

This section presents creation of employment opportunities due to Ecotourism on poverty reduction among the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statements are rated using; (Strongly Agree = 5

Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Items Questions on nature-based tourism	5	4	3	2	1
There is growth of other sectors in this community.	96 (31.9)	150 (49.8)	21 (7.0)	0 (00.0)	34 (11.3)
Ecotourism contributes to the growth of other sectors in this community.	31 (10.3)	100 (33.2)	58 (19.3)	84 (27.9)	28 (9.3)
Growth of other sectors in this community is majorly due to Ecotourism	63 20.9	111 36.9	22 (7.3)	100 (33.2)	5 (1.7)
The growth of other sectors due to ecotourism in this community has led to social and economic benefits.	74 24.6	147 48.8	12 (4.0)	46 (15.3)	22 (7.3)

4.3.3 Market chain local products due to ecotourism

About market chain for local products due to Ecotourism, 108 (35.9%) strongly disagree on availability of opportunities for residents to participate in the Ecotourism value chain to gain economic benefits, 89 (29.6%) disagree that local residents have the capacity to supply the goods and services to tourists. Furthermore, 143(47.5%) respondents disagree with accessibility of market for local products created by ecotourism. Lastly, 101 (33.6%) respondents agree that there is a market for local products created by ecotourism contributes meaningfully to sustainable development.

Table 4.6: Market chain for local products due to Ecotourism

This section presents the effect of market chain on local products due to ecotourism on poverty reduction among the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statements are rated using; (Strongly Agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Items Questions on nature-based tourism	5	4	3	2	1

There are opportunities for local residents to participate in the ecotourism value chain to gain economic benefits.	21 (7.0)	28 (9.3)	37 (12.3)	107 (35.5)	108 (35.9)
Local residents have the capacity to supply goods and services to tourists.	12 (4.0)	57 (18.9)	56 (18.6)	89 (29.6)	87 (28.9)
There is market for local products created by ecotourism	0 (0.0)	34 (11.3)	28 (9.3)	143 (47.5)	96 (31.9)
Market for local products created by ecotourism contributes meaningfully to sustainable development.	57 (18.7)	101 (33.6)	33 (11.0)	54 (17.9)	56 (18.6)

4.4 Challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District

In regard to challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction among the Batwa communities, 138 (45.8%) did agree that their prevalence of hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities, 132 (43.9%) agree to lack of qualifications by the Batwa communities to work in tourism, 140 (46.5%) agree to point that Tourism Revenue shares accrued from the park revenues do not reach the most deserving (Local communities). Moreover, 127 (42.2%) of the respondents stated that they do not access raw materials for making cultural products, 133 (44.2%) do not have access to supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists, while 138 (45.8%) agreed on lack of involvement in decision making. Further details are summarized in table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction

Challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statements are rated using; (Strongly Agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Items Questions on nature-based tourism	5	4	3	2	1

Prevalence of hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities.	113 (37.5)	138 45.8	21 (7.0)	26 8.6	3 (1.0)
Lack of qualifications to work in tourism	135 (44.9)	132 43.9	24 (8.0)	10 3.3	0 (0.0)
Local shares of the park revenues do not reach those most deserving	87 (28.9)	140 46.5	14 (4.7)	60 19.9	0 (0.0)
No access to raw materials for cultural products	118 (39.2)	127 42.2	26 (8.6)	30 10.0	0 (0.0)
No access to supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists	113 (37.5)	133 44.2	25 (8.3)	30 10.0	0 (0.0)
Lack of capacity building programs	126 (41.9)	138 (45.8)	6 (2.0)	6 2.0	0 (0.0)
Lack of capital	157 (52.2)	132 (43.9)	1 (0.3)	3 (1.0)	0 (0.0)
Ineffective local authorities	83 (27.6)	140 (46.5)	24 (8.0)	30 (10.0)	0 (0.0)
Lack of traditional skills to make cultural products	17 (5.6)	127 (42.2)	23 (7.6)	127 (42.2)	0 (0.0)
Lack of involvement in decision making	161 (53.5)	133 (44.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	107 (35.3)

4.4.1 Solutions to Challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District

In regard to Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction among the Batwa communities, 138 (45.8%) did agree that their solving hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities, 132 (43.9%) agree to educating the Batwa communities to work in tourism, 140 (46.5%) agree to point that empowering communities around Forests. Moreover, 127 (42.2%) of the respondents stated that availing raw materials for making cultural products, 133 (44.2%) providing access to supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists, while 138 (45.8%) agreed on involvement in decision making. Further details are summarized in table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction

Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa communities in Kisoro District. Statements are rated using; (Strongly Agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 strongly Disagree = 1.)					
Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction	5	4	3	2	1
Solving hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities.	113 (37.5)	138 45.8	21 (7.0)	26 8.6	3 (1.0)
Educating the Batwa communities to work in tourism	135 (44.9)	132 43.9	24 (8.0)	10 3.3	0 (0.0)
Empowering communities around Forests	87 (28.9)	140 46.5	14 (4.7)	60 19.9	0 (0.0)
Availing raw materials for cultural products	118 (39.2)	127 42.2	26 (8.6)	30 10.0	0 (0.0)
Availing supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists	113	133	25	30	0

	(37.5)	44.2	(8.3)	10.0	(0.0)
Providing capacity building programs	126 (41.9)	138 (45.8)	6 (2.0)	6 2.0	0 (0.0)
Providing capital	157 (52.2)	132 (43.9)	1 (0.3)	3 (1.0)	0 (0.0)
Empowering local authorities	83 (27.6)	140 (46.5)	24 (8.0)	30 (10.0)	0 (0.0)
Provision of traditional skills to make cultural products	17 (5.6)	127 (42.2)	23 (7.6)	127 (42.2)	0 (0.0)
Involvement of the Batwa in decision making	161 (53.5)	133 (44.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	107 (35.3)

4.5 Study findings from the qualitative data.

4.5.1 The qualitative data was collected from Focus Group Discussion in Kisoro District

On developing Ecotourism framework to contribute to household income, 15 (71.4%) stated yes, however, respondents stated that tourism has benefited those who are educated and employed leaving behind those who are illiterate, 12 (57.1%) disagree with the fact that income accrued from nature Ecotourism have more efficiency on household efficiency. 12 (57.1%) stated that ecotourism framework has contributed towards the growth of social services such as roads, water, electricity are being put in place to benefit both local and tourists.

About potential opportunities for Batwa communities, 17 (80.9%) of respondents agree that, there may be opportunities but the Batwa are not aware of due to lack of information.

About the capacity of local residents to supply goods and services to the tourists, 14 (66.6%) respondents stated that the Batwa do not have the capacity to supply goods and services to the tourists due to lack of capital and awareness. More details on quantitative data is summarized in table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Qualitative from Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (n=21)			
Question Items	Responses	Freq.	Percentage
Theme 1. Developing Ecotourism framework a. Does developing ecotourism framework contribute to household income?	Yes, but tourism has benefited those who are educated and employed leaving behind those who are illiterate	15	71.4
	No, we only see tourists pass by and seeing them does not earn anything	6	28.5
b. Does income accrued from nature Ecotourism have more efficiency on household efficiency?	Yes	9	42.9
	No	12	57.1
c. Does developing Ecotourism framework contribute towards the growth of social services?	Yes, project like roads, water, electricity are being put in place to benefit both local and tourists	12	57.1
	No, the infrastructure has developed but does not benefit the Batwa because if discrimination in service delivery.	6	28.5
	The Batwa live in isolation	3	14.2

	hence receive no services from tourism or government		
Theme 2: Potential opportunities for employment	Yes, those who are educated can get employed and access market for their products.	4	19.0
Are there potential opportunities for local communities to be employed in the Ecotourism enterprise?	No, there may be opportunities but the Batwa are not aware of due to lack of information.	17	80.9
Theme 3: Potential opportunities for Batwa communities.	Yes, We need to have capital so as to be self employed	15	71.4
Are there potential opportunities for local residents to participate in Ecotourism value chain to gain economic benefits?	We need raw materials for making products.	16	76.1
	For provision of Services, we need to educate our children first.	10	49.6
	No	6	28.5
Theme 4: Capacity of local residents to supply to supply goods and services	Yes, but few	7	33.3
Do local residents (Batwa) have the capacity to supply goods and services to the tourists?	No, Batwa don't have the capacity to supply goods and services to the tourist due to lack of capital and awareness.	14	66.6
Theme 5: Market for local products	Yes, but for those who are organized in groups or as an individual	17	80.9
a. Is there market for local products created by Ecotourism?	No, majority of local products made by the Batwa lack value	4	19.0

	addition in order to meet the required standard for international market.		
b. Has the market for local products created by Ecotourism to meaningful sustainable development?	Yes	6	28.5
	No	15	71.4
Theme 6: Challenges faced by the Batwa communities in accessing Ecotourism benefits a. What are the challenges faced by the Batwa communities in accessing Ecotourism benefits?	Tourism Revenue sharing scheme does not reach the local communities	16	76.1
	Lack/inadequate education	14	66.6
	Top leaders fail to share the information with the locals for any available chances for opportunities	18	85.7
	Most of us survive through begging so we need employment	18	85.7
	Lack of traditional skills to make some cultural products to sell. This implies that there is no way we can earn from tourism	20	95.2
b. How have the above challenges been solved?	We need representation parliament n so that our issues can be followed	21	100
	A certain percentage of revenue collected from the	17	80.9

	park should be set aside to benefit the Batwa communities.		
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4.6 Correlation between the Ecotourism and Poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District

To get the Correlation between the Ecotourism and Poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District

Pearson's formula;

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Was used to calculate the correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable (table 4.9)

The calculated results are shown in table 4.6 below

Table 4.9 Correlation between the Ecotourism and Poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District

Ecotourism and Poverty reduction	Number of observations	Mean	Standard deviation	r value	p-value
Independent variables	301	2.7600	0.46806	0.051	0.009
Dependent variable	301	2.6860	0.36400	0.051	0009

From table 4.9 above, the study show calculated correlation of 0.051 between Ecotourism and poverty reduction among the Batwa community. This establishes that the correlation between Ecotourism and poverty reduction among the Batwa community was moderate positive correlation.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Discussion

5.1. The study investigated the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District.

Creation of employment opportunities

The presence of tourism in a given area provides jobs for the local people in the community. As such by working in the ecotourism, the poor can earn income through jobs that are offered in the sector (Ann Spenceley, 2009). In the longer run, the sector impact on poor people's livelihood and local economies development reflected in incomes, opportunities and securities. Community-based ecotourism can affect poverty "through poor people earning cash income from their work in tourism and related sectors. Ross and Wall (1999) therefore suggest that to know the economic benefits derived through employment and job creation is to count the number of locals that are employed in the tourism sector (Wall, 1999).

It was found from the study that the majority, 31.6% agreed that ecotourism framework contributes significantly to household income. However, when asked whether there are local residents in this community that are employed in ecotourism enterprises, the results have also shown that none of the respondents agreed about local residents being employed in tourism sector.

5.2 Access to other projects/programs that support local people

Tourism provides socio-economic benefits to the local economy (Wall, 1999). Such socio-economic benefits include access to improved services such as education, healthcare, water and sanitation amongst others which can be used to as indicators to assess where ecotourism has achieved its objectives. Access to these services was at the forefront of World Development Report on attacking poverty in 2001. The report indicates that access to these services (promoting opportunities) is prerequisite for sustained growth and economic development

(World Development Report, 2011). In tourism, increase in income generating opportunities for the poor will enhance their ability to access these services.

On other hand, when the respondents were asked about significance of nature based tourism in the study area towards new projects/programs that support local people, 34.9% disagreed on nature based tourism framework leading to new projects/programs that support local people, while 46.5 strongly disagreed on a nature based tourism framework contribution towards the growth of social services.

When the respondents were asked about significance of nature-based tourism towards new projects/programs that support local people, the study indicates that 33.2% agreed on nature based tourism framework leading to new projects/programs that support local people, while 10.3% strongly agreed on a nature based tourism framework contribution towards the growth of social services. The services which have been developed due to the existence tourism investors are; growth of the small trading, increasing of the market chain, development of communication and transportation system and accessibility of network system.

Moreover, it was also found that 27.9% disagreed, and only 9.3% strongly disagreed on the ecotourism role towards the growth of projects/programs that support local people. These results showed that the tourism industry is the one of the major the development facilitator and tool for the poverty alleviation for the local community.

5.3 Ecotourism and market chain of local products

Mitchell and Ashley (2010) explain that apart from direct effects measurement of tourism on the poor such as labor income and earnings, there is also livelihood impacts accrued from tourism such as enhanced access to information, markets, and infrastructure (Ashley J. M., 2010). People around tourist destination areas sell crafts, food and other services directly to the tourist which intend enhance their livelihoods.

On regard to the issue of accessibility of market chain of local products, the results have found that 47.5% of respondents disagreed having market for local products created by ecotourism,

while 31.9% strongly disagreed. Moreover, only 11.3% of local people within the study area agreed that there is market for local products created by ecotourism

In addition, it was found from the findings of this study also that 24.6% of the research participants were skeptical on whether nature based tourism contributes to household income, because the majority of community members are illiterate, poor, and they do not have enough knowledge about tourism business. In connection to this, one woman from Rubuguri said that: *“some of us are aware about tourism. However, what we don’t know is how one can benefit from it. We are just used to know tourism is for Whites”* (a focus group’s woman from Rubuguri). Therefore, it was argued that investment in tourism would require a prior tourism education.

5.4 The effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District.

In accordance with the results stated in chapter four above, it was found that the main economic activities which were practiced by the population sample in the area of study was cultural tourism. It was established that cultural tourism have played a big role towards income generation among the households, majority of the respondents as presented in chapter four reported that cultural tourism have increased the generation of household income through music dance and drama, cultural tourism sites, making and selling handcrafts and baskets. This has increased household income, which in turn households are able to meet the basics of life. Therefore, it is concluded that cultural tourism has played a big role towards income generation among the Batwa households in Kisoro District.

It was found from the results, that 49.2% of respondents agreed that cultural tourism is on high demand by tourists as the most interested tourist attraction in the District. The study also found out that a cultural based tourism framework contributes significantly to household income. The results have also shown that 39.9% of local Batwa people who were asked about the income efficiency from cultural tourism, said that the income from cultural tourism has more efficiency towards the supporting their household. In addition, the study also revealed that 38.2% of

respondents denoted that massive flow of cultural tourism in the area leads to new projects/programs that support local people

Basing on the study findings, it was established that cultural tourism has played a big role towards income generation among the households, majority of the respondents reported that cultural tourism have increased the generation of household income through music dance and drama, cultural tourism sites. Making and selling crafts and baskets. This has increased household income, which in turn households are able to meet the basics of life. Therefore, cultural tourism has played a big role towards income generation among the Batwa households in Kisoro District.

It can therefore be concluded that cultural tourism have played a big role towards income generation around and within central Uganda through empowering household's economic activities by generating income, providing employment opportunities as well as market provision to the local products.

5.5 The challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District

With regards to **challenges affecting tourism**, many participants expressed their concerns that the poor in their communities may not be able to engage in tourism businesses because they do not have enough capital to be able to supply high quality products and services in tourism industry. It was also mentioned that the participation of the Batwa in tourism is hampered by the lack of knowledge on how to invest in tourism; similarly, some also were concerned that Batwa in their village are lacking traditional skills to create some cultural products, and so they do not really see how they can participate in tourism. The problem of lacking traditional skills was specifically mentioned by some participants from the villages of Busanza, Mperwa, Nyaruswiga and Rugyesi. Below is an extract of text, in which a research participant tried to elaborate on this issue:

“Here we lack traditional skills. If we can get experts to train us on how to create cultural products and perform some traditional dancing that could attract tourists to come to our village. Just imagine, currently tourists travel through our village to watch things which can also be shown here” (a focus group’s man from Rugyesi).

Another barrier to participation in tourism that was reported in all villages studied was that all community members were lacking qualifications to enable them grab jobs in tourism taking place in Kisoro District. Below is an extract of text, in which a research participant tried to elaborate on this issue:

“I can’t blame the Park for not employing us in tourism, how shall we communicate with whites, yet we can’t speak English?” (an interviewee woman from Nteko).

Another barrier to participation in tourism was said to be due to the ineffectiveness of the local authorities. This issue was raised particularly by respondents from Rubuguri, Nkuringo and Nteko during the interviews in a wake to blame their local authorities for failing to disseminate information they get from the Park when they attend meetings in some occasions.

Local shares of the park revenues not reaching the most deserving was another barrier to participation in tourism. Many Batwa people in the studied area are said to be unaware about how tourism business is being conducted in the Park, also they do not know either whether they are entitled to receive any benefits from the Park. They revealed that local shares of the park revenues are given to Bakiga, yet the target beneficiaries, the Batwa are discriminated

“Yes, we are now used to this, once they promised to build houses, a hospital and do many other good things, but they have never come back. We just hear, we are entitled to receive some percentage from the Park each year, but we don’t know where the money is going, we need a representative in parliament” (a focus group man from Mperwa).

In terms of hostilities between the Park authorities and adjacent communities, some participants said that this could spoil the locals’ interest in tourism especially if the current conflicts are not

prevented from escalating. The main conflict mentioned was that of adjacent communities to National parks are being regularly attacked by wild animals from the Park. Of these animals, elephant was said to be posing more threat to human lives and agricultural crops. The research participants asserted that in recent years few people have lost their lives and some are in hospital as a result of being attacked by elephants from the Park. Although it is legally binding to be compensated, as a remedy to e.g. damage of crops or death of a person due to attack by Park's animals, however, the victims have never been compensated, it was lamented by research participants. In the wake of increasing wildlife attacks, some research participants seemed to be worried about the fate of their lives. For instance, one of the research participants from Rubuguri said this:

''Who is more important? Human being or animals? Should we die at the expense of conserving wildlife for tourism? We spend days and nights protecting our crops from wild animals, which exposes us to a risk, something must be done here'' (complained by an interviewee woman from Rubuguri).

5.6 Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction among the Batwa communities

In regard to Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism in respect to poverty reduction among the Batwa communities, solving hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities, educating the Batwa communities to work in tourism, empowering communities around Forests. Moreover, availing raw materials for making cultural products, providing access to supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists, while involvement in decision making were suggested by respondents during Focus group discussion

5.7 Conclusion

Based on data ascertained in this study, the researcher concluded that the role of tourism in reducing poverty developing countries, especially at local level remains litigious subject. Part of this is because the available data on how tourism is improving the livelihoods of the poor in local communities are in some cases incompatible with field observations.

For example, although the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) shares some of the money it earns from tourism with communities neighboring the national parks and wildlife reserves). Based on participants' opinions and field observations, this study identified that the benefits received by communities adjacent to the Park are not significant, and poverty remains very high in all the Batwa communities studied. (Field data 2021). Perhaps, the overarching difficulties in reaching to a conclusion of whether a tourism venture has rationally contributed to the reduction of poverty in communities or not, rests on a formidable task of developing a universal poverty reduction borderline (yardstick). Indeed, this will remain to be a subjective judgment until a common consensus comes into light. Nevertheless, it is important that where tourism initiative vows to reduce poverty in local communities, it should endeavor to demonstrate how it is reducing poverty both in absolute and relative terms; before an initiative can claim to have had done enough in terms of improving the livelihoods of the poor without ruining biodiversity and environment as whole.

5.8 Recommendations

Based on findings and conclusions presented above, the following recommendations can be derived;

The government through the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities should develop a nature-based tourism framework meant towards the growing demand for social service and household welfare among the Batwa communities.

The government through its programs for wealth creation should consider the Batwa so that they can get capital to buy raw materials and improve on the quality of their good.

There should a policy that ensures that Tourism Revenue sharing scheme reaches the right beneficiaries. This should be by involving the Batwa in decision making process.

To solve the issue of lack/inadequate education among the Batwa, the government through the Ministry of Education should set a community-based intervention so as to encourage the Batwa children attain formal education and for the adults, adult education program can be introduced.

Top leaders especially at decision making level at the district should always share information with the Batwa communities through their leaders and representatives.

5.9 Areas for Future Studies

Future studies should endeavor to:

- i. Extend the scope of this study, with comparative analysis (e.g. national perspective) on how tourism is perceived by resource poor in tourism destinations as a tool for improving their livelihoods.
- ii. Quantify the costs and benefits of tourism investments in communities in tourism destinations.
- iii. Evaluate the links and miss-links between tourism and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and MDGs initiatives in Uganda in order to understand how the locals can maximize the benefits of these programmes tourism.

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APPENDIX I: CONSENT FORM

Dear respondent;

My name is **Kukundakwe Obadiah**, a post graduate student pursuing a **Master of Arts degree in Project Planning and Management** at the Kabale University. I am conducting a research study under the title of **Ecotourism and Poverty Reduction, a case study of Batwa Communities in Kisoro district**. This study has three objectives namely: (i)To examine the effect of Ecotourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District. (ii) To assess the effect of cultural Tourism on poverty reduction in Batwa communities Kisoro District. (iii) Identify challenges affecting tourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District. (iv) To examine the relationship between ecotourism and poverty reduction among Batwa communities in Kisoro District

The rationale of research has been that, although tourism is important in alleviating poverty at community level, there is a lack of the surveys and researches that concern with the impact of ecotourism on level of local community. Thus, the study intends to identify more opportunities for supporting local entrepreneurs involved in tourism industry to overcome poverty both at household and community levels.

Confidentiality

Your participation is completely voluntary, you are free not to answer any question that you feel uncomfortable with. The information you provide will be treated as confidential. There is no right or wrong answer, so you are encouraged to provide frank and honest answer/comments in confident. All your responses will be cumulatively analyzed to get the overall picture on each of the research objectives. Please answer by putting tick in the space provided for close ended-question.

Your signature/thumbprint on this form means you have been informed about the purpose of this study and you are voluntarily giving your consent to participate.

Signature/Thumbprint.

Date/...../2021 Time

APPENDIX II QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BATWA PEOPLE

SECTION A: BIO-DATA OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. How old are you?

18-27 ☐ 28-36 ☐ 37-45 ☐ 46-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65& above ☐

2. What is your level of education?

No education ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Diploma ☐ Degree ☐

3. What is your marital status

Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced/separated ☐

4. What is your religion?

Anglican ☐ Catholic ☐ Muslim ☐ Seventh-Day-Adventist ☐ Others ☐

5. What is your occupation?

Employed ☐ Peasants ☐

6. Name of the Parish

Nyarusiza ☐ Nteko ☐ Busanza ☐ Rugyesi ☐ Rubuguri ☐ Nyaruswiga ☐ Mperwa ☐

SECTION B: ECOTOURISM

In this section, you are requested to give your opinions by ticking one of the options that suits your choice using the scale provided below:

1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Not Sure (Neutral), 4: Agree, 5: Strongly Agree

Variables		Response category				
S	B1: NATURE BASED TOURISM	SD	D	N	A	SA
N						
1	Developing a nature based tourism framework contributes to household income.					
2	There is a demand for nature based tourism in and around this community					
3	Developing a nature based tourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people.					

4	Income accrued from nature based tourism has more efficiency on household livelihood.					
5	Developing a nature based tourism framework contributes towards the growth of social services.					
B2: PRO POOR TOURISM		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Developing a nature based tourism framework contributes to household income.					
2	There is a demand for pro poor tourism in and around this community					
3	Developing a pro poor tourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people.					
4	Income accrued from pro poor tourism has more efficiency on household livelihood.					
5	Developing a nature based tourism framework contributes towards the growth of social services.					
B3: CULTURAL TOURISM		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Developing a cultural based tourism framework contributes to household income.					
2	There is a demand for cultural tourism in and around this community.					
3	Developing a cultural tourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people.					
4	Income accrued from cultural tourism has more efficiency on household livelihood.					
5	Developing a tourism framework contributes towards the growth of social services.					

SECTION C: POVERTY REDUCTION

Variables		Response category				
SN	Creation of employment opportunities	SD	D	N	A	SA
1	There are potential opportunities for the local community to be employed in the ecotourism enterprises.					
2	There are local residents in this community that are employed in ecotourism enterprises.					
3	Employment is the major impact of ecotourism in this local community.					
	DV2, Growth of other sectors					
1	There is growth of other sectors in this community.					
2	Ecotourism has contributed to the growth of other sectors in this community.					
3	The growth of other sectors due to ecotourism in this community has led to social and economic benefits.					
	DV3, Market chain local products					
1	There are opportunities for local residents to participate in the ecotourism value chain to gain economic benefits.					
2	Local residents have the capacity to supply goods and services to tourists.					
3	Market for local products created by ecotourism contributes meaningfully to sustainable development.					

SECTION D: The Challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District

Variables		Response category				
SN	The Challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District	SD	D	N	A	SA

1	Prevalence of hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities.					
2	Lack of qualifications to work in tourism					
3	Local shares of the park revenues do not reach those most deserving					
4	No access to raw materials for cultural products					
5	No access to supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists					
6	Lack of capacity building programs					
7	Lack of capital					
8	Ineffective local authorities					
9	Lack of traditional skills to make cultural products					
10	Lack of involvement in decision making					

SECTION E: Solutions to the challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District

Variables		Response category				
SN	The Challenges affecting ecotourism with respect to poverty reduction goals amongst the Batwa Communities in Kisoro District	SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Solving hostilities between the Park and adjacent communities.					
2	Educating the Batwa communities to work in tourism					
3	Empowering communities around Forests					
4	Availing raw materials for cultural products					
5	Availing supply/sell products or provide services directly to tourists					
6	Providing capacity building programs					

7	Providing capital					
8	Empowering local authorities					
9	Provision of traditional skills to make cultural products					
10	Involvement of the Batwa in decision making					

Thank you for participating

APPENDIX III: AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR BATWA PEOPLE

1. Does developing ecotourism framework contributes to household income?
2. Does developing ecotourism framework leads to new projects/programs that support local people?
3. Does income accrue from nature ecotourism has more efficiency on household livelihood?
4. Does developing ecotourism framework contributes towards the growth of social services?
5. Are there potential opportunities for the local community to be employed in the ecotourism enterprises?
6. Is employment the major impact of ecotourism on your local community?
7. Is there growth of other sectors in your community?
8. Are there opportunities for local residents to participate in the ecotourism value chain to gain economic benefits?
9. Do local residents have the capacity to supply goods and services to tourists?
10. Is there market for local products created by ecotourism contributes meaningfully to sustainable development?
11. As local residents of this community, do you know any challenge (s) faced in accessing ecotourism benefits?

12. As local residents of this community, how are the above-mentioned challenges faced in accessing ecotourism benefits be solved?

APPENDIX IV: MORGAN AND KCREGIE TABLE

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX V, UNIVERSITY INTRODUCTORY LETTER

KABALE

P.O Box 317
Kabale - Uganda
Email: info@kab.ac.ug
admissions@kab.ac.ug



UNIVERSITY

Tel: 256-392-848355/04864-26463
Mob: 256-782860259
Fax: 256-4864-22803
Website: www.kab.ac.ug

DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

December 21st, 2020

To whom it may concern

This is to certify that **Mr. Kukundakwe Obadiah Reg. No. 2018/MAPPM/1617/W** is a postgraduate student of Kabale University studying for Master's Degree of **Arts in Project Planning and Management** in the department of **Business Studies**.

He has successfully defended his Research Proposal for a study entitled,

Ecotourism and Poverty Reduction: A case study of Batwa Communities in Kisoro District

The student is now ready for field work to collect data for his study. Please give the student any assistance you can to enable him accomplish the task.

Thanking you for your assistance,

Yours sincerely

Dr. Sekiwu Denis

DIRECTOR, POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

APPENDIX VI, AUTHORISATION LETTER TO CONDUCT RESEARCH



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEE

Our Ref: BIEO/EXT/001. /22

15TH February 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN BATWA COMMUNITIES

This letter serves as an authorization of Mr. Kukundakwe Obadiah to conduct a research study titled Ecotourism and Poverty Reduction: A Case Study of Batwa communities in Kisoro District.

Upon a review of the letter sent to us from your university, we are glad to offer you an opportunity to conduct the same study in our organization. All interviews, field surveys, observations and distribution of questionnaires in the study area have been approved and will be dully supervised by the human resource unit

If you have any concerns or require additional information, feel free to contact the unit head.

Thank you



batawa1935@gmail.com
0778147981