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RESEARCH REPORT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TOURISM ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVING
AROUND BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK: A CASE STUDY RUHIJA
SECTION IN RUBANDA DISTRICT

BY

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OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN TOURISM OF MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

MAY 2019

DECLARATION

I, Runumi Christopher, do hereby declare that this special project report is my original work in design and execution with the help of my supervisor, it has never been submitted to any university and all sources used/consulted have been duly acknowledged.


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Signature

RUNUMI CHRISTOPHER


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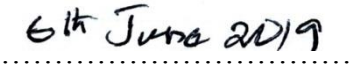
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This special report project has been submitted with the approval of my supervisor


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Signature

PROF. JOSEPH OBUA


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Date

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Finally, to my colleagues mostly Kananura Davis and his family who provided for me during the stay in the field during the data collection period.

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my parents, friends, all the people in the tourism industry and all who mind about community development.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the socio-economic impact of tourism on communities around the tourist destinations and tourist attractions, with specific reference to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the specific impact it has on the communities around it. Qualitative research methods were used and 91 respondents responded positively by filling in questionnaires. Interviews were conducted with Bwindi Impenetrable National Park management. The research findings reveal that the communities around the National Park are benefiting from the National Park through employment. Findings also indicate that the National Park is contributing positively towards the local economy of the area and the development of the communities. At the same time, however, the research findings indicate that the national park is impacting negatively on the local communities by contributing to the increasing cost of services.

The major conclusion is that, Tourism is positively contributing to the economic growth of area. This is in terms of contribution to jobs, growth of businesses though it has increased the costs of living and there has been no much contribution towards improvement of services. From the research done there is indication of consciousness to peoples culture and appreciation of local culture by both the tourists and locals. There are The research also demonstrated that host communities are changing ways to accommodate tourist needs of which is a negative impact. Locals also socially benefit from the tourism through friends and those who donate to social causes like education of the community.

The key recommendation is that the locals should be educated about the importance of preserving their culture to reduces the negative impacts like demonstration effect and train them to make them qualified for the bigger posts in the employment benefitof tourism to the community.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Tourism is an economic and social phenomenon because it involves people moving from one place to another and by doing so they spend on transport, food, accommodation and they interact with different people on the transit routes and at their final destinations. Over the past year's tourism has grown and it has become one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world (World Tourism Organization).

According to World Tourism Organization which is the United Nations agency responsible for promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism, the world international tourist arrival grew by 4.6% in 2015 and international tourism generated 15 trillion US dollars' worth of export earnings globally.

Uganda is now ranked top in tourism industry growth in Africa, the secretary of tourism in Kenya ministry of tourism, Dr. Nelson Githinji said. According to the 2011 tourism review in Africa Tourism sector grew by 25% in 2011 while that of South Africa and Tanzania realized growth of 21% and 13.4% respectively. The trend of improvement has been as a result of the stable environment, rich tourist attractions like the Mountain Gorillas in Bwindi that are only found in Uganda, Rwanda and Congo of which Congo is unstable and Rwanda tracking prices we hiked causing many tourists to come to Uganda and the infrastructure development in the country.

In Uganda tourism one of the three sectors that are the foundations for economic development. The industry is the leading foreign exchange earner for the country making 23.6% of the total export which is about 1.37 billion US dollars in 2016 up from 1085 million US dollars in 2003. In 2016 Uganda recorded a total arrival of 1.323 million tourists with annual growth of 9.9%. Tourism in Uganda creates 7.8% of Uganda's employment opportunities approximately 1.17 million jobs and has overtook industries like automobiles, oil and gas in earning.

Uganda's tourism is majorly natural based and visitations are made to protected areas like national parks and game reserves. Visitations to national parks grew by 16.3% in 2017 to reach 285,671 tourists.

According to (Bull, 1991) tourism is a human activity which encompasses human behavior, use of resources and interaction with other people, economies and the environment.

Social impacts are defined as changes in social relations between members of a community, society, or institution resulting from external influence (Wearing and Niel, 2000).

Economic impacts of tourism are usually divided into three categories direct, indirect and induced impacts. Direct impacts include monetary transactions from operations during tourist visitations. Indirect include change in sales, income, employment in the region. Induced impacts include change in the economic activity resulting from household spending of income earned directly or indirectly from tourism industry (Sustainable Travel International, 2005).

Socio-economic impacts according to (Howell,2002) they relate to population growth, changing employment patterns, increased level of income and raising poverty levels.

Local communities are groups of interacting people. They are also stakeholders in tourism industry and tourism taking place in their areas of locality it has an impact on their living standards and this is common in developing societies and countries at large. Local community of a destination is an important component of a destination. Community participation is an important tool to achieve sustainable tourism development at a destination (Glenn Kreag 2001, Dogra and Gupta 2012, BengiErtuna and GilsenKirbas, 2012)

1.2 Research problem

Tourism development and growth has increased economic and social benefits in the country and directly to people who are involved in direct contact with tourists. People who have been involved in conservation and policies have contributed to social and economic well being and poverty reduction of the local people. However, from the time these policies were formulated they have not been translated to reality. Visitor numbers increase (Bwindi is the second most visited national park in Uganda) and local and indigenous people like the Bakiga, Batwa and Bafumbira who neighbor Bwindi Impenetrable National Park expect benefits from tourism in the park. The local people have been restricted from accessing resources in the park and are not benefiting adequately from the tourism. And this research seeks to understand the effects of tourism on these people.

1.3 Objectives

1.3.3 Overall objective

The overall objective was to analyze the socio-economic effects of tourism on local communities living around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives were:

- (i) To determine the socio-economic characteristic of the local communities
- (ii) To determine the social benefits of tourism to the local communities
- (iii) To determine the economic impact of tourism on the local communities

1.4 Research questions

The following questions guided the research:

- (a) What are the social benefits of the tourism on local communities around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?
- (b) What are the economic impacts of tourism on local communities?
- (c) How are local communities involved in tourism in the area?
- (d) What are the opinions of local people towards tourism development and tourists?

1.5 Justification/significance of the study

The results of this study will be of importance to different stakeholders in the tourism industry. It will help to show the gaps between local communities' expectations and what they get and will bring out more information to increase on the information that have been put up by other researchers. The research will also enlighten the local communities more and will sensitize them about how to benefit much from tourism practices in their area. It will also help to understand more the social phenomena the researcher is studying in the natural setting.

The research will also help community leaders and residents to identify potential social equity issues, evaluate the adequacy of social services and determine whether tourism may adversely affect their overall well-being.

It will also be used by the other academia that would also have intentions of similar research on local communities and will in the other way help me in achieving my reward of bachelor's degree in tourism.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Tourism in Uganda

Tourism comprises activities of a person travelling 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 enumerated from within the place visited (World Tourism Organization, 2000). It doesn't operate as a single sector but involve different sectors like attractions at the destination, transport, banking, hospitality, tour operators' insurance and entertainment and all these contribute to socio-economic effects of tourism to the local communities.

Uganda is now ranked top in tourism industry growth in Africa, the secretary of tourism in Kenya ministry of tourism. According to the 2011 Tourism Review in Africa Tourism sector grew by 25% in 2011 while that of South Africa and Tanzania realized growth of 21% and 13.4% respectively. The trend of improvement has been as a result of the stable environment, rich tourist attractions like the Mountain Gorillas in Bwindi that are only found in Uganda, Rwanda and Congo of which Congo is unstable and Rwanda tracking prices we hiked causing many tourists to come to Uganda and the infrastructure development in the country.

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Uganda's tourism is majorly natural based and visitations are made to protected areas like national parks and game reserves. Visitations to national parks grew by 16.3% in 2017 to reach 285,671 tourists.

2.2 Tourism in protected and conservation areas

Protected areas are characterized by their natural and cultural resources, supporting infrastructure and visitor services (Machlis and Tichnell, 1985) and are regarded as an important tool for conservation of wildlife and landscape (Bishop et al, 1997). Almost all countries in the world have established their own national parks and other forms of protected areas to ensure long-term protection of the natural resources. Dixon and Sherman, 1990 recognize the importance of protected areas in tourism and their contribution to the economy and regional development. In many countries, national parks are the focus of international tourism and have played a significant role as tourist attractions. In some other countries, they are the foundation of small but often important tourism industries (Butler and Boyd, 2002)

2.3 Benefits of tourism

The primary appeal of tourism as a conservation and development tool is that it can provide local economic benefits while maintaining ecological integrity through low impact, conservative use of local resources (Stem et al 2003). Tourism in protected areas play an important role in establishing mutually beneficial relationship among local people, the protected area and tourism that is essential in protected area management. However properly to properly manage protected areas local people should be major stakeholders in order to maximize the local economic benefit.

The connection between people, parks and tourism has received significant attention in recent years particularly in developing countries like Uganda where it has been linked to sustainable development, regional and community development strategies. (CeballosLascurain, Nenon and Durst 1993).

As one of the fastest growing industries, tourism plays a vital role in economic growth of many countries in the world (Flechaet *al.*, 2010). (Walpole and Goodwin, 2000) recognized tourism as a development tool which provides economic benefits for host communities, including increased employment opportunities, increased socio-economic conditions and greater market stability.

Tourism promotes development and even distribution of wealth in a nation. Due to the fact that most of the attractions are located in rural areas. The need to concentrate on the development in the most local areas is important and necessary. One of the most important development and improvement is in infrastructural facilities like roads linking rural to urban areas, improvement of rural lives through provision of rural care centers, dispensaries and hospitals is government effort to encourage rural development in order to boost tourism development(Umara, 2010).

Tourism contributes to mutual understanding and respect between people and society (Archer, Cooper and Ruhaaren, 2005) drew attention to the fact that differences in nationalities and cultural behavior among visitors and host communities are able to stimulate a great mutual understanding. Tourism is considered as a power house of new job creation. Socio-economic prosperity is attainable through new job creation. From the beginning of tourism development various types of jobs are created in societies such as construction, transportation, lodging reservationists, planners, tour guide among others. The host communities establish new direct contacts with visitors and tourism industry which causes development of tourism in countries. And as they become affected by the newly built relations to tourists and the industry it results into social impacts. As a result, guests/tourists seem to culturally influence the host communities and in developing countries visitors are more influential maybe because of their education levels and financial conditions over the locals. (Shambhu and Gevali, 2014).

2.4 Local communities and protected areas: interaction and challenge

For a greater part of the twentieth century, biodiversity conservation in protected areas was characterized by socially exclusive ‘fortress’ strategies aimed at creating pristine

environments (Hulme&Murphee, 1999 Adams &Hutton 2007). More often than not, the proclamation of protected areas informed by fortress approaches resulted in economic and social costs to local communities such as loss of land ownership rights and access to natural resources which in turn strained relationships and generated conflicts between local communities and the protected areas (Brockington, 2002).

People-wildlife Conflicts, disagreements and disputes emerge out of the two actors that is the local communities and protected areas over access to use, control and manage the natural resources and that some actors assert their interest over other's interests (White *et al.*, 2009).

Biodiversity loss is accelerating and ecosystem services vital for human well-being are being depleted (MA 2005). These challenges are acknowledged by policy communities and the number and extent of protected areas has grown rapidly. Approximately 12% of the world's surface is currently covered by more than 100,000 protected areas. (Chapeet *al.*, 2005).

The implementation of rules and policies when establishing and reinforcing protected areas has wide-ranging effects on nature and people and it makes protected areas away to regulate and govern certain locations (Duffy, 2005). The exclusion of local residents and livelihoods from protected areas is often based on the ontological and ideological separation of nature and culture which also has political implications because of the creation of protected areas change land use rights in general (Adams and Hutton, 2007) for example the Batwa who used to stay in Bwindi impenetrable national park were restricted from access and use of the park.

Protected areas can be considered as material and discursive means by which conservation institutions reinvent the world with practical outcomes (West et al, 2006) Establishing protected areas redefines local use and access rights and may lead to decrease in farmland, the conservation of forests previously used by local communities,

the conservation of species harmful to livestock, a decrease in pasture land and even to the relocation of people from the protected areas.

The local communities living near protected areas typically have incomes lower than the national average, and they have limited options for economic activities because they are often financially neglected and poorly managed. Relationship between development and environment are complicated by this rural poverty and the general absence of environmental awareness. As a result, incidence of resource exploitation is observed because demands by the urban population for medicinal and horticultural plants are high, prompting local communities to collect them for immediate financial gain (Amat, 2002).

2.5 Ways in which benefits can be up scaled to the local communities

For the locals to benefit, tourism and protected area officials must represent a viable economic alternative so that local people can participate in chalet operation, home stay program, food, handcraft, transport business and local community organizations can act as concessionaries for these support services. For example, local people can become effective nature guides if they receive adequate training since they have good and practical local knowledge. Essentially, when local people can meet many of the needs of tourists, they are likely to retain control over tourism. (Singh *et al.*, 2003).

Natural resources attraction-based tourism thrives on a limited exploitative use of resources, which denies the local community opportunities to maximize production, considering the available resources. Local communities are major stakeholders, as they are custodians or represent part of the tourism experience through the products they create based on their historical and cultural connection to locations. How the local communities benefit from tourism is important for distributive justice. Although communities are perceived to be benefiting through employment (especially non-specialized jobs) and market opportunities for their produce, either handcraft or agriculture, little is documented about such returns, or the employment opportunities for local communities with the chain, their numbers and levels of education and the specific role they play compared to others from the cities.

Host populations need to reconcile economic gain and benefits with the costs of living with strangers (tourists) such as reconciliation or integration is at the heart of the question of net social benefit and requires data and understanding tourism benefits and costs as well as relevant factors and relationships. Such knowledge is particularly pertinent in a remote destination context, where even relatively smaller numbers of tourists can have large impacts. (Romy Greiner, 2010).

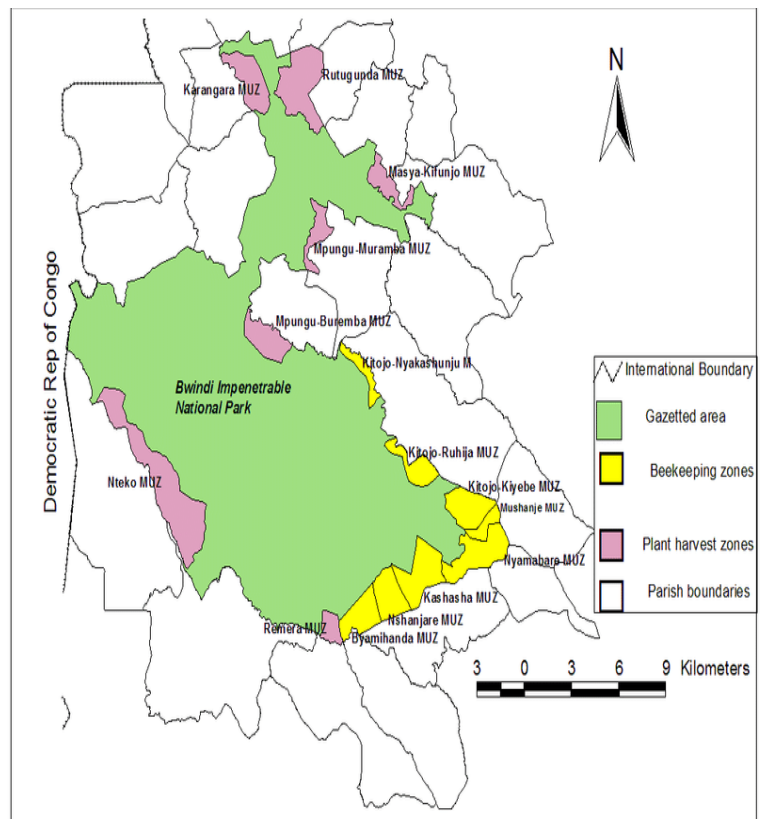
Benefits and resources sharing schemes have been reported in protected areas in Uganda (EPRC, 2011) but the criteria used and the share allocations are not clear. Although Uganda Community Tourism Association (UCOTA) represents those involved in trading with tourists, information level of representation for local communities is sparse. It is also important to highlight the costs incurred by communities around the tourism sites especially wildlife conflicts (EPRC, 2011) there by addressing them it will reduce negative attitudes towards tourism and also improve their livelihoods.

CHAPTER THREE

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

3.1.1 Location

The study will be conducted in the communities neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Ruhija parish in particular, which is located in the Eastern part of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Rutenga sub-county at $00^{\circ}11'N$ $30^{\circ}27'E$ / $0.183^{\circ}N$ $30.450^{\circ}E$ an altitude of 2350 m. Ruhija parish covers an area of 61.5 square kilometers. Ruhija sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park has three gorilla families of the 12 families that are in the national park. This means that gorilla tourism in the area is high and is one of the most visited sectors in the park and Ruhija village encounters lot tourists



therefore it is more likely to provide enough of required information to the researcher.

Figure 1: The location of Bwindi impenetrable national park in an inset map of Uganda.

3.1.2 Human population of Ruhija

The communities in Ruhija are of the Batwa (pigmies) and Bakiga. And according to the population census that was done in 2014 Ruhija had a total population of 10,199 people of which 4722 were males, 5477 females. The village has a population density of 166 people per square kilometer.

3.1.3 Economic activities engaged in by local people in Ruhija parish

The economic activities carried out in Ruhija Parish in kabale district are agriculture, small-scale farming, retail shop attendants and other tourism related activities.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Study design

A case study research design will be used to carry out this study. It will combine qualitative research and quantitative research (where applicable) and other methods in other wards it will be a mixed methods research and this will help the researcher to deeply examine the research problem through gathering and evaluating data of respondents and understanding a number of phenomenon.

3.2.2 Sample size and sampling method

In this study, 60 respondents will be selected from Ruhija parish will provide the information. From this information, change in socio-economic characteristics of the areas will be evaluated because of tourism development in the region. Both purposive and simple random sampling procedures will be used in this study; the purposive sampling procedure will be used to select the villages and other key informants like park manager, local community leaders because the ordinary people might not provide some information.

Villages in the selected parish will be selected randomly and simple random sampling will be used to select household without any probability procedure. This will be done

to have a representation of individuals from all parts within the area with limited bias and to save other resources like time.

3.2.3 Data collection instruments

The research will be based on two main sources of data that is primary source which will be the respondents that will be interviewed from the population and secondary sources of data which will be got from written information that will be available and which will double as a backup to the primary data acquired. The instrument that will be used to collect data will be questionnaires, Interview using organized questions and direct observation to some extent.

3.2.4 Data collection methods

A structured questionnaire was employed to gather information from the respondents taking part in the study and they will be both structured and open-ended questionnaires that will help in collecting data. A set of various questions were used to gather the relevant information required to answer the research questions of the study and filled by the help of interviews as these were also be used to obtain information through face-to-face interaction with the respondents and recording. It also involved open interviews that will include taking notes that will help to acquire in depth information from the respondents about the contribution of tourism to household income and community at large.

Direct observations of the activities taking place in the communities were recorded and a camera will be used to capture different pictures that will be relevant to the study. Review of sources will also be used like books, reports and journals will be used to acquire more information on the contribution of forestry to household income and services provided by forests to the people. This will enable me to obtain a broad and detailed knowledge and information about the study.

3.2.5 Data analysis

The data collected was arranged, sorted, categorized and summarized in SPSS to generate statistical summaries. Descriptive statistics was used to produce tables, frequencies and percentages of the responses for the socio-economic characteristics and the benefits they get from tourism.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents

The research comprised of 91 respondents, the respondents included park managers, private sector employees, agriculture practitioners, shop owner's tourism industry employees and students. All the respondents were from the thought to be beneficiary villages of Bwindi Impenetrable national park in Ruhija section. The demographic information required information on the respondent's gender, age group, level of education, and their occupation, distance from the park and their marital status.

From the information provided by respondents is represented in Table 1.

Most of the respondents were male 67.3% and 36.3% were female and this is because of the cultural and rural setting in the area where by women spend most of their time in gardens with their children and men are left at home or in the centers with fellow men. The results also show that the highest percentage of respondents were between the age of 15 and 35, 75.8% (youths) and it constituted a sample of respondents who had at least gone to school and understand the concept of tourism. Age group 36-55 had 17.6%, 56-75 constituted 5.5% and above 75 years 1.1%. The difference between the age groups is because of the actively participation of the first and second as workers (potters) and having been to school. The reason for probing in this regard was to determine the level of maturity of the respondents, so as to ensure the reliability of the research findings.

45.1% of the respondents had reached secondary level of education, 36.3% primary level, 14.3% college or university level and 4.4% had not gone to school. The education level of the respondents was in regard to understanding the concept in question. The higher level of education of respondents the bigger the chance so the reliability of the research findings. Education plays an important role in tourism since it is a specialized industry. The target population was expected to have knowledge and understanding of tourism and its activities.

Table 1. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents (N=91 respondents)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Male	58	63.7
Female	33	36.3
Age		
15-35	69	75.8
36-55	16	17.6
56-75	5	5.5
76 above	1	1.1
Type of job		
Farmer	37	40.7
Shopkeeper	5	5.5
Craft shop attendant	3	3.3
Teacher	9	9.9
others(specify)	37	40.7
Level of education		
None	4	4.4
Primary	33	36.3
Secondary	41	45.1
college university	13	14.3
Marital status		
Married	64	70.3
Single	25	27.5
others (specify)	2	2.2
Type of housing		
Temporary	37	40.7
semi-permanent	40	44.0
Permanent	14	15.4

4.2Types of tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

In this variable the researcher wanted to establish the typologies of tourism, whether sustainable tourism is well practiced, whether tourism practiced in the National Park respect the people's culture, whether the people' culture is

considered and whether cultural tourism contribute positively to the appreciation of the local communities' culture. The results indicated as follows:

4.2.1 Types of tourism practiced

The aim here was to establish types of tourism that are practiced in the area and to see if people understand those kinds of tourism and how they impact on their lives. The researcher wanted to establish whether the tourism practiced in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is gorilla tourism, sustainable tourism, birding or cultural tourism. The respondents have presented various responses in this regard.

Table 2. Types of tourism practiced in the area.

Types of tourism practiced in the area ar:		
Responses	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
gorilla tourism	53	58.2
community or cultural tourism	9	9.9
Birding	22	24.2
others (specify)	7	7.7

The results indicated that the majority of respondents which constitute (58.2%) say it is gorilla tourism which is mostly practiced in the area of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park as in the table above. This is because even though other types of tourism such as birding, cultural tourism and others like nature walks and research related tours are practiced in the area, the local people always get messages from the National Park management indicating the importance of protecting their natural resources, environment and their animals as they form part of their heritage. The second type of tourism which is believed to be practiced in the area is birding tourism where about (24.2%) respondents argue that it is practiced. The respondents constituting (9.9%) stated that cultural tourism is practiced. These are probably those people who are involved in the cultural activities and know and realize the importance of cultural tourism and understand the concept of cultural tourism and 7.7% of the respondents argue in respect of other activities like nature walks and those involved in charity.

4.2.2 Appropriate practice of sustainable tourism

The reason for probing this was to establish if sustainable tourism was appropriately practiced in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. By probing this it will assist the researcher in having an understanding of whether the respondents understand what sustainable tourism and its importance in the tourism industry is.

Table 3. The appropriate practice of sustainable tourism

Is sustainable tourism practiced in BINP?		
Responses	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Don't know	4	4.4
Strongly agree	49	53.8
Agree	38	41.8

The results in Table 3 above indicate that 53.8% of respondents strongly agreed and 41.8% were also in agreement are of the opinion that sustainable tourism is practiced in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. Those are the respondents who are probably involved in the tourism industry and understand what sustainable tourism is, while 4.4% were not in the know of sustainable tourism being practiced in the park. The reason for the few respondents who don't know maybe because they do not have an understanding of what sustainable tourism is and even after the researcher explained what it was. The practice of sustainable tourism ensures continuity of the tourism in the area and community benefits. According to Ratz&Puczko (1998) sustainable tourism is defined as all forms of tourism development, management and activity that maintain the natural, environmental, social and economic integrity and well-being of natural, built and cultural resources in perpetuity. The importance of sustainable tourism is emphasized as it is indicated that sustainable tourism when it is practiced it ensures continuity in the tourism industry, the protection and enhancement of the environment and the protection of the local culture and their benefit in the tourism activities. This view argues that there are biophysical and social limits to tourism development and it recognizes that tourism, as any economic activity, can overwhelm a community with negative social and environmental impact.

Therefore, sustainable tourism closely benefits local people and communities, and protect resources on which the tourism industry rests.

4.2.3 Types of tourism practiced in BINP as being conscious of the people's culture

The aim was to find out if the tourism practiced in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is conscious of the culture of the local people. It was important for the research to look into this variable to prove if the local people understand the impact that the activities of tourism may have on their culture and ways of doing things. The research findings indicated as follows;

Table 4 Tourism practiced in the national park and consciousness to peoples' culture

Type of tourism practiced is conscious to peoples culture		
Responses	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Don't know	2	2.2
strongly agree	25	27.5
Agree	52	57.1
Disagree	12	13.2

About 84.6% of the respondents (strongly agree and agree believe that the type of tourism practiced in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is considerate of their culture. This is because the local people are still practicing and participating in their cultural activities and they feel that their culture is respected and recognized because when the visitors come the park management usually organizes some cultural groups to entertain the tourists in the morning before they embark on gorilla tracking at the briefing centers and the entertainment is in form of dancing and singing their traditional dances and playing dramas which teaches the young ones how things were done in the past. About 13.2% of the respondents feel that the type of tourism practiced is not conscious of their traditional and cultural ways and 2.2% of the respondents are not in the know. Those who disagree and those who are not in the know might be because they do not understand the role that tourism can play in promoting and preserving the local culture. The results of the research agree with what is said that tourism has a beneficial role of educating younger generations about the intrinsic values of their culture. It is also stated that

tourism has enhanced local pride in their unique musical traditions, which in turn has fostered and encouraged locals to aspire to higher international standards.

4.2.4 Cultural Tourism Has Contributed Positively Towards the Appreciation of the Local Culture by The Local People And The Tourists

The research examined the role of cultural tourism in encouraging the local people and tourists to appreciate the local culture. The aim was mainly to establish if cultural tourism is appropriately practiced in the area and its role in ensuring that the local people understand the importance of continued practice of their cultural activities and preserving their culture.

Table 5 Culture tourism has contributed positively towards the appreciation of the local culture by the local people and the tourists

Culture tourism has contributed positively towards the appreciation of the local culture by the local people and the tourists

Responses	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
don't know	1	1.1
strongly agree	35	38.5
Agree	51	56.0
Disagree	3	3.3
strongly disagree	1	1.1

The results revealed that 38.5% and 56 % respondents are of the opinion that cultural tourism is encouraging the local people and tourists to continue respecting and appreciating their cultures. This is seen where sometimes when the tourists visit the embark of they are celebrating their heritage, activities and events will be organized and the employ on community and cultural tours around the park and there are organized groups by private people like Change a life Bwindi by a one Katushabe Tina which organizes visits to the Batwa who stay around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. About 4.4% disagree with the role that cultural tourism is playing. They indicated that some of the local people will do anything to satisfy tourists even if it means commercializing (which is being done their culture and tradition to make money, and 1.1% of the respondents did not have anything to say with regard to the role of cultural tourism. Cultural

tourism is defined as a movement of persons to cultural attractions away from their normal places of residence with the intention to gather information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs (Wikipedia, 2009). What is usually raised disagrees with the research findings by indicating that the large numbers of tourists increase the potential cultural conflicts in a way that when they visit a tourist destination they expect the host community to be flexible and cater for whatever needs they have. Tourism becomes a serious threat to the host communities' culture, especially when the tourists expect the host communities to sacrifice their culture, tradition and their lifestyle just to accommodate them. It is also said that tourism has the ability of diluting the local culture where some of the important elements of culture are changed to appeal more directly to tourists or so that they may be readily consumed by tourists. For example, sacred dances once reserved to welcome prestigious people like chiefs and those that were danced when there are special ceremonies are now performed on demand by tourists.

4.2.5 Presence of tourists in your community plays a role in changing lifestyles and values of the local people

The purpose was to examine the extent to which the physical presence of tourist in a destination area plays a role in changing the local people's way of life. This will also demonstrate if the local are able to resist the pressure that they may be having as a result of the presence of tourists in their communities.

Table 6. The presence of tourists in your community plays a role in changing lifestyles and values of the local people

Reponses	Frequency	Percent
don't know	1	1.1
strongly agree	41	45.1
Agree	45	49.5
Disagree	4	4.4

The research findings show that 45.1% and 49.5% of the respondents are of the opinion that the physical presence of tourists has a serious impact on the local people, this is a group of people involved in the tourism industry. They are in a

position to observe the interaction between the tourists and the local people. Tourism is a product that requires simultaneous production and consumption and, as such, it has the disadvantage which is, that the customer must visit the destination in order to consume it. This means that tourism will bring with it the physical presence of tourists and this may stimulate changes in the behavior and the attire of the host population in which the locals will be trying to imitate the tourists dressing code. 4.4% of the respondents are of a different opinion. They believe that the local people are continuing with their lives without being influenced by the presence of tourists in their communities the reason maybe because they do not understand the impact that tourists' presence may cause on the local people and 1.1% of the respondent don't have knowledge about the subject matter.

4.3 Employment opportunity in BINP

The aim here was to determine the way in which the National Park is employing its staff, whether it employs the local people from the beneficiary communities or not. It was important to look into this variable to establish if the local people are benefiting from the National Park in the form of employment. To determine this, the research focused on the following, establishing if Bwindi Impenetrable National Park draws its employees from the beneficiary communities.

4.3.1 Employment status of the workers in BINP

The purpose of probing this was to determine if the local people are given equal opportunity of being employed as professionals and occupy high paying positions.

Table 7: Most of the local people employed in the national park are employed as:

Local persons employed	Frequency	Percent
Others(specify)	20	22.0
Skilled labor	62	68.1
Unskilled	9	9.9

The research findings revealed that about 68.1% of the respondents stated that the majority of the local people employed in the park are employed as skilled laborers such as game rangers, lodge managers and other high positions like wardens, human resource managers must have got skills in management of the specific areas they are given. 9.9 % indicated that some of the local people are employed as unskilled such as porters, cleaners and the most percentage of the employees are locals, but because the park is a national resources even other employees from different regions of the country are given chance to benefit from the resource. About 22% respondents indicated that some are employed even if they do not have skills or have like the students during holidays are given chance to work in the park as porters. This led to the researcher concluding that the park employs the local people in large numbers and they give them equal opportunity to be employed in the park with skills or without but however for bigger positions you must be having skills and professionalism in that field. The research concurs with what is said that tourism creates employment opportunities indicating that the travel and tourism industry has proven itself to be a dependable source of job opportunities for all groups of people in the community, as it employs people of all skill levels.

4.4 Dependence of Local Businesses on the Activities of the National Park

The aim was to establish the dependence of the local businesses on the National Park, that is, to prove if whether the local businesses' existence can depend on the National Park and its activities. The reason was also to establish if there is a good relationship between the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the local businesses especially those which are tourism related. To prove this the research explored the following, the location of the local businesses, and the types of local businesses in the area. By establishing the types of businesses it will answer the question of which businesses benefit more from the relationship.

4.4.1 Location of Local Businesses

The purpose was to determine the proximity of the local businesses to the Park. This would give an indication of which businesses benefit more from the relationship, those situated in the park or those which are outside the park.

Table 8: Location of local businesses

Response	Frequency	Percent
inside the park	1	1.1
outside the park	50	54.9
Near the park	40	44.0

According to the results of the research 98.9% of the respondents indicated that most of the businesses are located outside but near the national Park. This is because of the nature of the National Park being a forest and an area of great importance. For example, the lodges and other retail shops are outside but near the national park for the convenience of visitors because the activities in the park start early mornings. It is also realized that some businesses that are outside the National Park, most of them are those providing accommodation and they are working closely with the National Park.

4.4.2 Categorization of Local Businesses Near The National Park

The aim was to find out about the types of businesses available in the area. This was relevant to probe because it helped the research in reaching conclusion about the types of businesses available in the area and which ones benefited from the relationship with the national park. The results below indicated that most of the businesses in the area are those providing accommodation.

Table 9. The local business categories near the national park are categorized as

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Accommodation, guest house, lodges, and campaigning sites	8	8.8
Retail shops, wholesalers, souvenir shops	78	85.7
Others/specify	5	5.5

The research findings revealed that a majority of respondents (85.7%) indicated that most of the local businesses near the National Park are those that provide retail services, wholesale and souvenir shops. The reason for these businesses to be dominating is that most of the locals do not afford to put up the most important facilities that can provide services to tourists visiting Bwindi impenetrable National Park like lodges or hotels. The second category of businesses near the National Park according to 8.8% of the respondents indicated that are accommodation facilities like guest houses, campsite and lodges which also provide services to the tourists and most of these are owned by people that are not from the local communities for example Ruhija Gorilla lodge owned by Asiat Group and Agandi lodge. 5.5% of the respondents indicated that there are also businesses like commercial farms, restaurants, and fruit stalls which are also located near the National Park and are also affected by the activities of the National Park.

4.4.3 The National Park Plays An Important Role In The Existence Of Local Businesses

The aim was to determine the dependence of the local businesses National Park on the National Park. That is to determine if the businesses would have been established if the National Park was not there.

Table 10. Tourism national park plays an important role in the existence of local business

Response	Frequency	Percent
Agree	75	82.4
strongly agree	5	5.5
Neutral	8	8.8
Disagree	3	3.3

The majority of the respondents which constitute 82.4% agree that the local businesses are dependent on the activities of the national Park, especially those in the accommodation sector such as Lodges, Guest Houses, campsites and souvenir shops. It is indicated that their businesses grow because of the presence of tourists visiting the National Park and some of these businesses were established

because of the presence of the National Park. Only 3.3% disagree mainly because the businesses that they are referring to do not offer services to the National Park businesses such as small restaurants and chemists. 8.8% of the respondents remained neutral maybe because they are not involved in the businesses and they do not understand how a National Park can impact on the existence of businesses.

4.4.4 Local Businesses Provide Services to the Tourists That Visit The National Park

The purpose was to establish if there is a relationship between the national park visitors and the local businesses and if the businesses directly benefit from tourism.

Table 11. Local businesses provide services to the visitors to the National Park

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	91	100
No	0	0

The findings indicated that all the respondents are of the opinion that local businesses provide services to the visitors to the national Park. For example, there are small bars and other businesses like fruit stalls, retail shops, souvenir shops and lodges like Ruhija community rest camp that are owned by local that sell to the tourist when they are on community walks or when they need goods like groceries that can't be offered at the lodges where they spend most of their time during the visit.

4.5 The Impact Of Tourism On The Household, Private Businesses Around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

The purpose was to determine the extent to which the tourism activities in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park impact on the local businesses and the surrounding communities, their lifestyle, the crime rate and the impact the National Park has on the cost of services in the local communities. To determine this the following factors were looked into, the role the national park plays in the improved quality of service provided by the local businesses, its role in the increasing cost of living in and the crime rate in the area.

4.5.1 Presence of The National Park Has Improved Quality Of Service In Shops, Restaurant And Lodges

The reason was to determine the impact that the National Park had on the quality of services provided by the local businesses to their clients. The other reason was to try to establish if the National Park plays a role in motivating the local businesses in wanting to improve in their business offerings for the better.

Table 12. The presence of tourism taking the national park has improved quality of services in shops, restaurants and lodges

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't know	5	5.5
Strongly agree	31	34.1
Agree	48	52.7
Disagree	7	7.7

The research findings revealed that 86.8% of the respondents are of the opinion that the presence of the National Park has improved the offering of services in the local businesses near the National Park. The reason for the improvement is that the local businesses people know that they are serving different people from different areas with different expectations and do that to keep their clients happy so that they do not lose them to their competitors. About 7.7% argue that the services they get from the local businesses are the same there is no change while 5.5% are not sure of the change.

4.5.2 The national park's contribution in the increasing of cost of living and local people cannot afford some of the services

Any development is accompanied by increasing the costs of services. Therefore, the aim here was to establish if the presence of the national park contributes towards the increasing cost of local services. The findings indicated as follows;

Table 13. Tourism contributes in the increasing of the cost of living and local people cannot afford some of the services

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't know	1	1.1
Strongly agree	28	30.8
Agree	49	53.8
Disagree	12	13.2
Strongly disagree	1	1.1

Majority of the respondents which constitute 84.6% are of the opinion that presence of tourism in the park contributes to the increasing of cost of living in the area. It is a known fact that where there are developments, services increase and also the costs of services increase as well due to the development. Few respondents who constitute 14.3% they are of a different opinion and 1.1% are of no idea. These will be those who do not take notice of the changes taking place in their communities. The research findings concur with what was said about the costs of living and tourism development indicating that tourism can or lead to increased property values and higher costs of living for the local people, whereas there are actually revenue leakages particularly from developing countries to developed ones, that is, tourism causes properties and services to be expensive, whereas at the same time it does not invest or give back to the local communities for example the locals cannot afford to eat from the lodges around the park because they target mostly the tourists. This proves the fact that in most areas where there are tourist destinations and tourist attractions there is always escalation of prices in services.

4.5.3 Tourism has contributed in the increasing rate of crime in the local area

In most of the area where there are tourist destinations and tourist attractions crime is a disturbing factor. The aim to probe this was to determine if the presence of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is contributing to the crime rate in the local communities.

Table 14. Tourism has contributed in the increasing rate of crime in the local area

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't know	1	1.1
Strongly agree	13	14.3
Agree	37	40.7
Disagree	27	29.7
Strongly disagree	13	14.3

According to the table above about (55%) of the respondents agree that tourism has contributed to the increasing crime rate in the area but, at the same time this crime is seasonal, it is experienced most of the time when there is an influx of tourists in a certain area particularly in Bishayu where there is the biggest trading center and particularly they talk of prostitution, alcoholism among others. (44%) of the respondents were not in agreement and least of respondents which constitute (1.1%) have no idea, they indicated that the crime experienced is not motivated by the activities of the National Park or the presence of tourists in their communities. It can be concluded that tourism does contribute to the increasing rate of crime in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, however, it is not so much.

4.5.4 The Local People's Way Of Life In The Community Has Changed To Suit Tourists Demands/Needs

The aim was to determine to what extent the local people can go to sacrifice their lifestyle to accommodate the tourists' needs. This would show how the local people value their ways of doing things.

Table 15. The local people's way of life in the community has changed to suit tourist demands/needs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't know	4	4.4
Strongly agree	15	16.5
Agree	54	59.3
Disagree	16	17.6
Strongly disagree	2	2.2

About 75.8% of the respondents are of the opinion that the local people change their ways of doing things to accommodate the needs and demands of the tourists. This is sometimes inevitable especially where the local people have more contact with the tourists. Wall & Mathieson (2006) hold that young people of traditionally closed societies observe the freedom and material superiority of young westerners and respond by imitating their economic patterns and ways of spending. Wall & Mathieson (2006) continue to emphasize that the demonstration effect and state that tourism can modify local behavior and divide the host population. 4.4% of the respondents were not in the know. 19.8% are of the opinion that the local people did not change their ways of doing things. They insist that the local people are continuing to do their things the way they have been doing them without any influence from the tourists.

4.5.5 Quality of Public Services Like Water, Sewerage And Transport In The Local Communities Has Improved Due To Tourism Activities Of The National Park

The purpose was to determine the impact that the presence of the national park had on the improvement of local services such as water, sewerage and public transport in the local area. This will help in determining if the presence of tourism the national park is bringing positive changes in the local communities.

Table 16. The quality of public services like water, sewerage and public transport in the local communities has changed to suit tourist demands/needs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't Know	1	1.1
Strongly Agree	13	14.3
Agree	34	37.4
Disagree	35	38.5
Strongly Disagree	8	8.8

The findings revealed that 51.7% of the respondents are of the opinion that public services but basically roads have improved due to the activities of the National Park, though it's not tarmacked it is well maintained whereas 47.3% of respondents are of the opinion that the National Park is not contributing in any to the developments taking place in their communities while 1.1% are unaware. Any development that takes place in the National Park, for example, when there is a problem of roads leading to the National Park when they are reconstructed by the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) and the one inside the park is the responsibility of Uganda Wildlife Authority the community also benefit from the development because they will have proper roads in their areas. A well planned tourism development can create a demand for goods and provide local people with new jobs. In addition to employment, additional employment can be generated by auxiliary service, tourists' development, road improvement and professional services and the local people may benefit from better local services, such as public transport, roads, health and recreational facilities.

4.6 Interviews

The interview was used in order to obtain information from the management of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. The aim of using interviews with the National Park management was to get in-depth information about issues that could not be explained in the questionnaire as the research used a close-ended questionnaire. According to Bless, Higson-Smith & Kagee (2007), an interview involves direct personal contact with the participant who is asked questions relating to the research problem. The unstructured interviews were used for this purpose. The issues that could not be addressed in questionnaires which required interviews included issues mainly of human resources such as advertisement of posts and the issues of relationships with the local communities.

4.6.1 What Proportion Of Employees In The Park Are Local People From The Surrounding Communities

The interview was done between the researcher and the warden in charge of tourism in Ruhija section of Bwindi impenetrable national park. The interviewee said that 3 quarters of the employees are members of the local communities and gave a reason that because the park is a national resource they also employ people from others regions so as they can also benefit from the resource.

4.6.2 The Process Used To Recruit Local People into Jobs In The Park

The interviewee said that the posts are firstly advertised internally to give all staff members of the Legacy group in all branches to apply first and if there is no one who meet the requirements it is then advertised externally through newspapers and through the tribal authority office to check if there are any qualifying candidates in the local communities and if there are qualifying candidates the job will be given to them and if there are no qualifying candidates from the beneficiary communities the post will be given to any qualified from anywhere.

4.6.3 What Kind Of Jobs Are Local People Employed To Do Mainly

The local members, if you have the qualifications for any job you are allowed to apply for the job and if you pass the interview you take on the job. But according to this research the locals do not usually qualify for the high position jobs for example 36.3%

just reached primary level of education, 45.1% at secondary level and only 14.3% reached university or college level and they end up doing low paying jobs like cleaning at the park offices, potters, rangers, maintaining trails and guides.

4.6.4 What Efforts And Strategies Are In Place To Ensure That Local People Are Employable In The Park

The interviewee said that they try to sponsor some students from the community to go to schools and they encourage parents to take children to schools for better jobs in the park, also he added that during holidays secondary school students are allowed to work as potters and during that period they learn how to interpret the ecosystem and nature.

4.6.5 How Do Local People Participate In Tourism In This Park

The locals are employed in the park and also the women have started up cultural drama groups that showcase traditional dances and song and the ways of life the people used to live and they are earning. Some have put up souvenir shops where they sell art and craft to tourists.

4.6.6 In Your View, How Much Has Tourism Contributed To The Welfare Of The Local People In Surrounding Communities

There are many ways in which the welfare of the locals has improved for example programs like the revenue sharing program whereby 20% of the gate collections and 10 USD per gorilla permit is given as Gorilla Levy Fund is supposed to go to communities. It goes to communities through cheques and communities decide what to use the money for. For example, in the village of Mburameizi they were planning on bringing piped water to the area. He added that there are also other benefits like international relations that the locals get from clients who visit like some client sponsor schools and water tanks (social benefits

4.6.7 How Can You Describe the Relationship Between the National Park and Local Community Businesses Related to Tourism

The interviewee said that formerly the relationship was bad but it has improved. After gazzement, people were resenting and the benefits they used to get from the park had reduced, they were not allowed to poach and access the park and they were seeing it as a law. But after sensitization by wardens and CCRs they started to realize the importance of tourism.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

5.1 Employment Opportunity in the Park

A wide appreciation of the economic benefits derived from employment in Park tourism was evident 95.6% in agreement that the park has created employment, with many respondents linking employment in the Park to survival, better life and alternative option to their other economic activities like crop farming and has also created market for their produce like the sale of their garden produce to lodges that have emerged. Previous research around the Park has highlighted the importance of direct economic benefit for locals in terms of livelihoods and support for the Park. This concurs with (Walpole and Goodwin, 2000) recognized tourism as a development tool which provides economic benefits for host communities, including increased employment opportunities, increased socio-economic conditions and greater market stability. Economic benefits gained from direct employment in the Park enabled locals to support their families, despite widespread recognition of the benefits of tourism employment, respondents were keenly aware of the limited availability of positions.

5.2 Dependence of Local Businesses on The Activities of The National Park

Tourism is a power house in facilitating development. When there is tourism going on in an area, people draw attention on how they can benefit from it and one way is by locals starting up ventures in business like souvenir shops, restaurants, camp sites and grocery shops or other services. From the results 98.9% of the respondents agree that all the local businesses are located outside the park despite their dependence on tourism in the park. This is because of the nature of the park being a forest and an area of global importance with the endangered species (mountain gorillas) and other flora. Most of the local businesses around the park are small restaurants, souvenir shops, bars and grocery shops and lodges which are majorly owned by outsiders who have the money to invest in such big facilities and the businesses are mostly dependent on the activities in the park 82.4% of the respondents agree that the businesses have sprung up because of tourism in the park and mostly in Bishayu Village. This indicates that businesses grow where there is tourism development.

5.3 The Impact of Tourism on The Household, Private Businesses Around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Private business development and household well-being are some of the expected impacts when there is tourism development of an area. Results indicated that the presence of tourism taking place in the park has led to the development of tourism businesses and the quality of services provided by shops, restaurants and other businesses has improved and this was supported by 84.6% (Table 12) of the respondents. This is because of the nature of the industry being dominated by more international visitors who visit the park and high class domestic travelers and also the nature of the activities in the park. Any development is accompanied by increase and 84.6% of the respondents were in agreement with the opinion that tourism development has led to increased costs of living in the area for example property values like land have hiked, clothes and prices in shops and lodges because of the target market being tourists and guides. Therefore, the research findings concur with what is said about the costs of living and tourism development that it can or lead to increase in property values, prices in shops and restaurants.

5.4 Types Of Tourism In Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Gorilla tourism is the major activity that takes place in the park and other activities that include community tourism, birding and research. Through all these activities the tourists get into contact with locals. This is because the park has the largest number of the remaining species (mountain gorillas), the oldest ethnic group (Batwa) and the endemic bird species to the Albertine region. About 95.6% the respondents agree that sustainable tourism is being practice and the park is being conserved. The respondents are probably involved in tourism and understand the subject of sustainability and conservation and know the importance of protecting the forest.

According to Ratz&Puczko (1998) sustainable tourism is defined as all forms of tourism development, management and activity that maintain the natural, environmental, social and economic integrity and well-being of natural, built and cultural resources in perpetuity. The importance of sustainable tourism is

emphasized as it is indicated that sustainable tourism when it is practiced it ensures continuity in the tourism industry, the protection and enhancement of the environment and the protection of the local culture and their benefit in the tourism activities. 84.6% of the respondents agreed that the type of tourism practiced put in mind their culture because they still practice and participate in their culture and it is respected however there may be some negative impacts but because of the changes to be seen completely it takes time. This view argues that there are biophysical and social limits to tourism development and it recognizes that tourism, as any economic activity, can overwhelm a community with negative social and environmental impact. Therefore, sustainable tourism closely benefits local people and communities, and protect resources on which the tourism industry rests.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

It is concluded that communities around the park are composed of mostly the youth, and participate in crop farming which is the main source of income for both home consumption and commercial and other part-time jobs that are tourism related like working as potters in the park and after the recognition of the importance of tourism industry in supporting local arts, increasing education opportunities and communication routes as supported by the respondents.

The research findings indicated that the types of tourism practiced in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park are conscious of the people's culture and promotes the appreciation of the local culture by the both the tourists and the local people. The research results demonstrated that the presence of tourists in host communities has an impact on the way the local people conduct themselves. The local people change their way their ways of doing things to accommodate the needs and expectations of the tourists. This is acknowledged as a negative impact that tourism has and in most cases it has proved difficult for the local people to resist the new things that the tourists introduce when visiting their areas.

In the analysis it is indicated that the National Park is contributing positively towards the development in the area and the local economic growth of the area, but at the same time the presence of the National Park has contributed to the increasing costs of goods and services and this impacted negatively on the local communities. In this chapter it is also stated that the National Park draw most of its employees from the beneficiary villages and it employs them in all levels, that is, it employs the skilled, unskilled and the professionals. Finally, the research findings indicated that the presence of the National Park has contributed towards the improvement of local services such as water, sewerage and public transport.

From the research the tourism taking place in the area has not so much had negative impacts on the local communities and according to the Irridex model the communities' reaction to tourists can be said to be at euphoria stage because all the respondents were in support of tourism taking place in the park. Locals also socially benefit from the tourism through friends and those who donate to social causes like education of the community.

6.2 Recommendations

The main aim of the research was to analyze the socio-economic impact of tourism on the local communities around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. Taking into consideration the research findings, the researcher made the following recommendations to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park management. The recommendations will be guided by the objectives the researcher was trying to achieve with this study.

6.2.1 Training

It is indicated that most of the local people employed by the National Park are those with skills. In the interview with the warden in charge of tourism in the National Park she indicated first preference is given to the local people when there is a vacancy, but when there is no one qualifying from the local communities, then the post is advertised externally. The researcher recommends that the National Park management consider training for the local people to qualify for the available posts and make sure that the local people fully benefit from the National Park in the area of employment. The training will not only make the local people to be employable but it will also empower them with skills.

6.2.3 Proper Planning For Cultural Tourism

Park management should not only put much emphasis on the protection of wildlife in the park but should also devise means on how the tourism in the local communities should be practiced in an organized way to reduce the negative impacts of tourism in relation to cultural values and norms.

6.2.3 Education

It is recommended that Bwindi impenetrable National Park management introduce a program or even embark on campaigns of educating the local the local people about the importance of preserving their culture for future generations to know their culture as well and also educate them about the role that tourism is playing in protecting and promoting the local culture. The

management can also encourage students in the communities to go for courses that are tourism related and managerial courses in order to increase their chances of employment in the park.

6.2.4 Further Research

The changes cannot be effected unless a thorough research is undertaken on the same subject matter, but emphasis should be more on investigating the impact that the recommended changes had in the long run in the National Park and surrounding communities.

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APPENDIX 1:

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVING AROUND BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am **RUNUMI CHRISTOPHER** from the Department of Forestry, Biodiversity and Tourism; Makerere University pursuing a Bachelor’s degree in Tourism. As part of my requirements for my degree, I am carrying out a study research on a topic **ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TOURISM ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVING AROUND BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK**. You are kindly requested to fill in the space provided to the best of your knowledge. Be assured that this information will be for academic purposes only and your identity will not be disclosed.

SECTION 1: PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

1.1 Sex

- a) Male b) Female

1.2 Age..... (Years)

1.3 Marital status

- a) Married b) Single c) Divorced d) others..... [Specify]

1.4 Education

- None Primary Secondary College
University

1.5 Occupation or nature of your Job

- a) Farmer b) Shopkeeper c) Craft shop attendant d) Teacher

e) Others specify

.....

1.6 Which is your village of origin?

.....

.....

1.7 Type of housing

a) Temporary b) Semi- Permanent c) Permanent

1.8 Proximity to the park

a) 0-2 KM b) 3-5 KM c) 6-10 Km d) Above 10 km

1.9 Ethnic group

a) Mukiga b) Mutwa c) Munyarwanda d) Mufumbira

SECTION 2: LOCAL COMMUNITIES VIEWS ON TOURISM IN THE PARK

2.1 Do you know about tourism in the national park?

a) Yes b) No

2.2 Who do you think benefits most from the tourism that takes place in the park?

a) Government b) Local communities c) Tourists d) Others (specify)

2.3 Would you like to see tourism in the park?

a) Yes b) No

2.3.1 If Yes/ No why?

.....

.....

2.4 In your opinion, do you think tourism in the national park has improved the standards of living of local people in the surrounding areas?

a) Yes b) No

2.4.1 If Yes, how? And if No, why?

.....

2.5 What is your view about tourism in this park?

a) Positive b) Negative c) Don't know

2.6 Do you usually see or interact with tourists who visit the park.

a) Yes b) No

2.6.1 If Yes, how? If no, why?

.....

SECTION 3: EMPLOYMENT OPORTUNITY IN BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK

3.1 Most of the local people employed in the National Park are employed as

a) Skilled Labor b) Unskilled c) Professional
 d) Other/Specify

.....

3.2 For each of the statements below indicate whether you Strongly agree, Agree, Strongly disagree, Disagree or do not know

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know

National park has brought employment opportunity to local people					
National park has employed locals from the surrounding villages					
Local people need to study courses required for employment in the park					
Local people are employed in low paying jobs mainly					
UWA should train local people and make them employable in the park					
Local people are also employed in tourism related businesses around the park					

SECTION 4: LOCAL VIEWS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE LOCAL PEOPLE

For each of the statements below, indicate whether you Strongly agree, Agree, Strongly disagree, Disagree or do not know

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know
Revenue generated from the park has helped to improve the livelihoods of local people e.g. incomes, better housing, affordable and accessible health care etc					

Social services such as roads, schools and health care have improved due to tourism in the park					
Tourism businesses have sprung up in the areas surrounding the park					
Local people are much better now than when there was no tourism in this park					
More local people can benefit from the park if there is a deliberate program to involve them					
Economic impact of tourism would be more visible if local people are equipped with business and management skills					

SECTION 5: DEPENDENCE OF LOCAL BUSINESSES ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PARK

5.1. Local businesses are located

- a) Inside the Park
- b) Outside thePark
- c) Near the Park
- d) Far from thePark

5.2. The local business categories near the National Park are categorized as

a)	Accommodation Guest house L o d g e s Camping sites	b)	Retail shop Wholesaler Souvenir shops	c)	Commercial Farm R e s t a u r a n t s F r u i t S t a l l s	d)	O t h e r / S p e c i f y
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5.3. Tourism in National Park plays an important role in the existence of local Businesses

- a) Agree b) Strongly agree c) Neutral d) Disagree
 e) Strongly disagree

5.4. Local businesses provide services to the tourists that visit National Park

- a) Yes b) No

SECTION 6: THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE HOUSEHOLDS AND PRIVATE BUSINESSES IN THE COMMUNITIES AROUND BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK

6.1 For each of the statements below indicate whether you strongly agree, Agree, strongly disagree, Disagree or do not know

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't Know
The presence of tourism taking the National Park has improved quality of service in shops, restaurants and hotels					
Tourism contributes in the increasing of cost of living and local people cannot afford some of the services					
Tourism has contributed in the increasing rate of crime in the local area					
The local people's way of life in the community has changed to suit tourists demands/needs					
The quality of public services like water, sewerage and public transport in the local communities have improved due to tourism activities of the National Park					

Do you like to participate in tourism than knowing that it brings a lot of money?					
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6.2 Are there any social benefits that are a result of tourism?

Yes No

If Yes, what are they?

.....

6.3 Do people from this area benefit economically from tourism?

Yes No

If Yes, how?

.....

6.4 Are there any problems caused by tourism taking place in the area?

.....

6.5 Have you ever been helped by the park or any other organization to solve the problem above?

Yes No

If Yes, How and by who?

.....

6.6 Do you know that communities get 20% of the gate collections?

Yes No

If Yes, how is it shared and how has it helped your community.....

.....

6.7 Which projects have been facilitated by the revenue?

.....
.....
6.8 Do you participate in tourism?

Yes No

If Yes,

How?.....

6.9 Are there developments that are as a result of tourism?

Yes No

if yes which ones?

.....
6.10 What do you think have changed among the people due to tourism?

.....
.....

**7. TYPES OF TOURISM PRACTICED IN AND AROUND BWINDI
IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK AND SOCIETY**

7.1 The types of tourism practiced in the area are:

- a) Gorilla tourism b) Community/ cultural tourism c) mass tourism
d) Others (Specify)

For each of the statements below, indicate whether you strongly agree, Agree, strongly disagree, Disagree or do not know

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
7.2 Sustainable tourism is appropriately practiced in Bwindi					

Impenetrable national park					
7.3The type of tourism practiced is conscious to the people’s culture					
7.4 Cultural tourism has contributed positively toward the appreciation of the local culture by the local people and the tourists					
7.5The presence of tourism in your community plays a role in changing lifestyles and values of the local people					

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND RESPONSE

APPENDIX 2. INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Interview questions for park managers

1. What proportion of the employees in this park are local people from the surrounding communities?
2. Briefly explain the process used to recruit local people into jobs in this park
3. What kind of jobs are the local people employed to do mainly?
4. What efforts and strategies are in place to ensure that local people are employable in this park?
5. How do local people participate in tourism in this park?
6. In your view, how much has tourism in this park contributed to the welfare of the local people in the surrounding areas?
7. Can you give examples of the benefits of tourism to the surrounding local communities?
8. How would you describe the relationship between the national park and local community businesses related to tourism?