

**ASSESSING TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION:
A CASE STUDY OF THE EQUATOR KAYABWE MPIGI DISTRICT**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

I Opio Daniel hereby declare that this is my original work, is not plagiarized and has not been submitted to any other institution for any award.

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APPROVAL

I hereby confirm that this research report, authored by Opio Daniel registration number S21B63/024, was conducted under my supervision and is now ready for submission.

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Date... 20/09/2024

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved parents Mr.Oketcho Daniel and Nyafwono Mary, my siblings Opendi Henry Siras and Awor Irene, my uncle Mr. Othieno Wilson and Hope 4 Kids International for the moral and financial support they have continuously rendered to me throughout my study at Uganda Christian University.

May God bless you all abundantly!

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Definition of Key terms

Tourism: “Tourism refer to the movement of people from place to another and staying outside their usual environment for period of 24 hours but not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purpose. It also the act of traveling for leisure, business, or other industries that provide accommodation, transportation and other services such as the sale of souvenirs and other goods, restaurants and, guided tours, for visitors who come from outside the destination for a period of more than 24 hours and less than a one year”. (World Tourism Organization).

Poverty: According to Lwegasira (2016) “Poverty is a state of having low incomes, lack of material wellbeing, lack of choice and opportunities for a better life.”

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study and definition of key terms in the study.

Background of the study

“Tourism is recognized as one of the fastest growing industries in the world and its significant in the majority of poor countries that currently affects the livelihoods of many of the world’s poor” (WTO, 2015). A United Nations Report (2021) points out that there has been a significant bulge of international travelers worldwide from an initial figure of 689 million in 2014 to over 764 million in 2016. “Traditionally, tourism’s contribution to Gross National Product and employment has been significant” (Jamieson et al., 2021). Many countries world over have ear marked the reduction of poverty as a key indicator of economic growth and prosperity. UNWTO (2018) notes that “poverty reduction was identified as Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number 1 by the United Nations (UN) and the international community at the Millennium Summit in 2000.” Against this background, governments and development partners across the globe strongly harnessed strategies that are inclusive of the masses in a bid to reduce poverty levels.

“The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) promptly adopted pro-poor tourism (PPT) as an overarching strategy for achieving the MDGs and particularly goal number 1. The Sustainable Tourism-Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) Initiative and Foundation was launched and endorsed as a key driver for poverty reduction and sustainable development” (UNWTO, 2007).

Tourism has the potential to aid in curbing poverty levels in the different tourist destinations in Low Developed countries. “International development organizations like United Nations Development Program, multilateral agencies such as the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) and governments across the world have increasingly embraced tourism as a catalyst to development and tool for poverty alleviation”(Mitchell & Ashley, 2010). “Tourism has great potential to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development and poverty alleviation because of its wide geographical spread, labor intensive nature and the relative ease for many poor people to join” (World Bank, 2009). The UNWTO (2014) further adds that “tourism can be an effective catalyst for poverty reduction because it offers host communities’ unlimited opportunities to sell goods and services, to diversify and supplement their sources of income, provide employment opportunities for local people especially women, promote gender equality and stimulate local economic growth.” All these confirms that with strategic planning and proper accountability mechanisms, tourism as a venture can greatly improve the living standards of the masses.

1.2 Problem Statement

Among the key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), halving the number of people living in severe poverty by 2015 was a paramount consideration by all member states of United Nations (UN). Extreme poverty is more pronounced in the remote areas world over than in the urban areas. Similarly, in a Low Developed Country like Uganda, majority of the poor live in rural areas due to economic and socio-cultural barriers.

However, the economic reforms ushered in since the mid-1990s was a great turning point. The liberalization of trade in Uganda enabled the locals to embrace the tourism industry as an income generating activity. Consequently, employment opportunities were created, infrastructure improved which further enhanced the growth of other sectors of the economy. As a result, some of the locals have changed their traditional economic activities like fishing, bee keeping, goat rearing, piggy, seaweed farming and small scale farming and shifted to tourism related activities by working in hotels/restaurants, supply of tourism services and tourism supply chain business.

This therefore, set the study to be conducted on assessing tourism's contribution toward poverty eradication in Uganda.

Objectives of the study

General Objective

The cardinal objective of the study is to assess the contribution of the tourism industry in poverty reduction in Uganda

Specific objectives

- i. To investigate the causes of poverty among the population in Uganda
- ii. To establish how tourism has reduced poverty among the people in Uganda
- iii. To find out other possible solutions to reduce poverty among Ugandans

Scope of the study

Content scope

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

1.4.3 Geographical scope

The study will be conducted at the equator situated in Kayabwe Town along Masaka - Kampala road approximately 80km away from Kampala capital city.

Significance of the study

The study will offer insights to policy makers to review strategies and come up with guiding policies that will promote the tourism industry and enable the local community benefit in terms of employment.

Additionally, the findings of the study will provide other stakeholders within the tourism sector like Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Societies, the academic institutions with relevant information regarding trends worldwide in the

tourism industry

Besides, the study is a fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a bachelor's degree in Tourism and Hotel Management at Uganda Christian University.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter presents the literature reviewed from different researchers and authors that is in line with poverty and tourism. It includes the causes of poverty, how tourism has reduced poverty in developing countries and other possible way that helps to alleviate poverty in different countries.

Causes for poverty

Lack of education:

“Education is one which has enabled many people to overcome poverty. Hence you can see almost all the nations in the world spend a lot on education. They provide even scholarships to those from economically backward families. Because of education, there was spread of scientific knowledge. Hence there was progress regarding the production of automobiles, electronic gadgets which made huge profits to the manufacturers. There was also rise in employment due to such growth in economic benefits. So on careful observation, one can notice that poverty countries are those who lack sufficient education among their population” (Brigitte., et al, 2015).

Lack of resources:

According to Ferragina, Emanuele et al (2013), “People or nations with some natural resources could eliminate poverty. Middle East countries which are previously considered as desert countries are now some of the richest nations. This is due to the availability of petroleum resources by which they could generate massive income by exports Ferragina, Emanuele et al 2013. These countries are also afraid of the decline of oil reserves. Even if the other means of energy generation for automobiles like hydrogen technology arise, then these countries will witness poverty again. Even these countries were able to control the world economic conditions. By increasing the petroleum prices, the inflation of other countries which were dependent on oil import raised. But when the human population grows, these resources can decline fast and lead to poverty. So poverty is one of the important overpopulation problems.”

International sanctions:

“Many nations were affected by international sanctions due to the acts of their governments. Countries like North Korea, Iraq, and Russia suffered from international sanctions or economically advanced countries like United States, European Union, Japan etc. When these sanctions are levied, these countries are exempt from benefits of foreign investments and imports. Then the people in those countries had to suffer from hunger and economic problems” (Ellen., et al, 2012).

Invading:

According to Pressman & Steven (2012) “Countries like England, France and other which invaded other countries in the name of business and then used to loot them.

Thus many countries which were economically well off or had lot of natural resources had to suffer. Even you can notice that the Kohinoor diamond and other valuable are not returned to by the British. Similarly, the Asian and African countries were exploited for ivory, diamonds and other minerals by other nations. This type of invading and loot always left the people of host countries under poverty. Even nations like the United States of America had to work hard after being freed from colonial rule for economic empowerment.”

Internal riots and protests:

“There are countries where lack of proper law and order contributes to poverty. This is because there cannot be proper environment for business or work in places of no law and order. Many countries in Africa and Middle East, suffer from poverty due to communal violence, terrorism etc. For this the governments need to take firm steps to curb the violence” (Ferragina., et al, 2013).

Personal Reasons:

According to Gans, Herbert J (2015) “This is at the level of common man besides above causes. Lack of foresightedness, proper friends etc., they remain poor”. Some of them intentionally adopt to being poor. Other way to see is these people do not believe in the concept that they can be happy if they have more money. They instead feel that possessing money or trying to do so brings in more problems which will divert them mentally in to materialistic life. Some religions also prescribe abandonment of wealth as means to attain spiritual progress. Check differences between spirituality and religion for more idea. Hence, we can see many monks who

have nothing but simple clothes to live. They stay away from all the worldly pleasures which require money. In doing so, they tend to have more peace of mind and focus more their spiritual progress.”

Absence of family support:

“Many people are rich in life due to the wealth obtained from their family members. A person without proper family rarely lives rich life. Proper family support helps one take up education and also right decisions in business or investments. If not family, one at least needs good friends and well-wishers to live a better and prosperous life” (Ferragina., et al, 2016).

Herbert J (2001) argues that “if one develops ill health, then it would be difficult to perform their jobs. Even, they cannot make plans to progress in life. In case they have made any plans still due to lack of good health will be unable to execute them to the fullest potential and achieve success. So one needs to take care of health to live better and perform well. This good health can be in terms of both and physical and mental health. At least having physical illness would not potentially hamper a person’s financial progress. But having mental disorders like depression, anxiety would hinder him drastically and may even run him into financial losses. So better mental and physical health contributes to wealth.”

Steps that can be taken to combat poverty

Creation of jobs:

Philippou, et al (2010) noted that “the best pathway out of poverty is a well-paying

job. To get back to prerecession employment levels, we must create 5.6 million new jobs. At the current pace, however, we will not get there until July 2018. To kick-start job growth, the federal government should invest in job-creation strategies such as rebuilding our infrastructure; developing renewable energy sources; renovating abandoned housing; and making other common-sense investments that create jobs, revitalize neighborhoods, and boost our national economy. We should also build on proven models of subsidized employment to help the long-term unemployed and other disadvantaged workers re-enter the labor force”.

Raising the minimum wage:

According to Sen & Amartya (2014) “a full-time worker earning the minimum wage could lift a family of three out of poverty. Had the minimum wage back then been indexed to inflation, it would be \$10.86 per hour today, compared to the current federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and indexing it to inflation as President Barack Obama and several members of Congress have called for would lift more than 4 million Americans out of poverty. Nearly one in five children would see their parent get a raise”.

Provision of Microloans:

Paugam & Serge (2015) argue that “one of the most popular of the new technical tools for economic development and poverty reduction are microloans made famous in 1976 by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. The idea is to loan small amounts of money to farmers or villages so these people can obtain the things they need to

increase their economic rewards. A small pump costing only \$50 could make a very big difference in a village without the means of irrigation. A specific example is the Thai government's People's Bank which is making loans of \$100 to \$300 to help farmers buy equipment or seeds, help street vendors acquire an inventory to sell, or help others set up small shops. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Vietnam country program supports operations in 11 poor provinces. Between 2002 and 2010 around 1,000 saving and credit groups (SCGs) were formed, with over 17,000 members; these SCGs increased their access to microcredit for taking up small-scale farm activities.”

Empowering women:

Smeeding(2013) notes that “the empowerment of women has relatively recently become a significant area of discussion with respect to development and economics; however it is often regarded as a topic that only addresses and primarily deals with gender inequality. Because women and men experience poverty differently, they hold dissimilar poverty reduction priorities and are affected differently by development interventions and poverty reduction strategies. In response to the socialized phenomenon known as the feminization of poverty, policies aimed to reduce poverty have begun to address poor women separately from poor men. In addition to engendering poverty and poverty interventions, a correlation between greater gender equality and greater poverty reduction and economic growth has been illustrated by research through the World Bank, suggesting that promoting gender equality through empowerment of women is a

qualitatively significant poverty reduction strategy.”

Gender equality:

Addressing gender equality and empowering women are necessary steps in overcoming poverty and furthering development as supported by the human development and capabilities approach and the Millennium Development Goals. Disparities in the areas of education, mortality rates, health and other social and economic indicators impose large costs on well-being and health of the poor, which diminishes productivity and the potential to reduce poverty. The limited opportunities of women in most societies restrict their aptitude to improve economic conditions and access services to enhance their well-being (Haymes, Maria Vidal.,et al, 2015)

Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for childless workers:

“One of our nation’s most effective anti-poverty tools, the Earned Income Tax Credit, or EITC, helped more than 6.5 million Americans including 3.3 million children avoid poverty in 2012. It’s also an investment that pays long-term dividends. Children who receive the EITC are more likely to graduate high school and to have higher earnings in adulthood. Yet childless workers largely miss out on the benefit, as the maximum EITC for these workers is less than one-tenth that awarded to workers with two children” (Gordon &David M, 2021).

Support pay equity:

Haveman (1997) notes that “With female full-time workers earning just 78 cents for

every \$1 earned by men, action must be taken to ensure equal pay for equal work. Closing the gender wage gap would cut poverty in half for working women and their families and add nearly half a trillion dollars to the nation's gross domestic product. Passing the Paycheck Fairness Act to hold employers accountable for discriminatory salary practices would be a key first step.”

Establish work schedules that work:

“Low-wage and hourly jobs increasingly come with unpredictable and constantly shifting work schedules, which means workers struggle even more to balance erratic work hours with caring for their families. Ever-changing work schedules make accessing child care even more difficult than it already is and leave workers uncertain about their monthly income. Furthermore, things many of us take for granted—such as scheduling a doctor's appointment or a parent-teacher conference at school—become herculean tasks. The Schedules That Work Act would require two weeks' advance notice of worker schedules, which would allow employees to request needed schedule changes. It would also protect them from retaliation for making such requests—and provide guaranteed pay for cancelled or shortened shifts. These are all important first steps to make balancing work and family possible” (Sen & Amartya, 2017).

Expand Medicaid:

“The Affordable Care Act has expanded access to high-quality, affordable health

coverage for millions of Americans. However, 23 states continue to refuse to expand their Medicaid programs to cover adults up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level— making the lives of many families on the brink much harder. Expanding Medicaid would mean more than just access to health care—it would free up limited household income for other basic needs such as paying rent and putting food on the table. Having health coverage is also an important buffer against the economic consequences of illness and injury; unpaid medical bills are the leading cause of bankruptcy. Studies link Medicaid coverage not only to improved health, improved access to health care services, and lower mortality rates, but also to reduced financial strain” (Haymes, Maria Vidal.,et al, 2015).

Mainstreaming gender:

According to Paugam & Serge (2013) “Gender mainstreaming, the concept of placing gender issues into the mainstream of society, was established by the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women as a global strategy for promoting gender equality; the UN conference emphasized the necessity to ensure that gender equality is a primary goal in all areas of social and economic development, which includes the discussion of poverty and its reduction. Correspondingly, the World Bank also created objectives to address poverty with respect to the different effects on women. One important goal was the revision of laws and administrative practices to ensure women’s equal rights and access to economic resources. Mainstreaming strengthens women’s active involvement in poverty alleviation by linking women’s capabilities and contributions with macro-economic issues. The

underlying purpose of both the UN and World Bank policies speaks to the use of discussion of gender issues in the promotion of gender equality and reduction of poverty.”

Political participation:

According to Serge (2010), “Political participation is supported by organizations such as IFAD as one pillar of gender equality and women’s empowerment. Sustainable economic growth requires poor people to have influence on the decisions that affect their lives; specifically strengthening women’s voices in the political process builds social independence and greater consideration of gender issues in policy making.”

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed research methodology that shows how the study will be conducted in order to achieve the objectives of the research. This chapter highlight, describes and explains the study design, approach to the study, data collection methods, procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Marshall (2016) defines the case study research method as “an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used.” Descriptive research design will be used. The study will employ this research design as a qualitative analysis which involved careful and in-depth investigation of a particular unit or event under study for purposes of generalization. This research design will be chosen in order to provide information on this particular study and also have in-depth study in the area under investigation. The design will be appropriate for qualitative studies of this nature which seeks to investigate deeply into the phenomenon under study.

Study Population

A population is “a complete set of individuals, cases or objects sharing some common characteristics from which a study sample is taken for the purpose of data

collection” (Mugenda, 2018). In this research, the study population will comprise of 60 respondents who are local residents that are surrounding the equator, staff members of equator, Kayabwe among others.

Sample Size

According to Krejcie & Morgan (2017), “sampling involves selecting a representative subset of a population to accurately reflect the entire group’s characteristics without the need to survey every individual.” Based on their sampling framework, a sample size of 52 respondents was determined. These respondents were carefully selected from a population of 60 people, including local residents around the equator, staff members in Kayabwe, and other relevant groups. The use of their sample size table ensured that the 52 respondents were a statistically significant representation of the total population.

Sampling Technique

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

The focus of this study is on employees attached to equator business community and local residents that are doing business around. A purposive sampling technique with a critical case sampling will be used to identify respondents. Purposive sampling is virtually synonymous with qualitative research (Lisa, 2021). With the help

of key informants' employees of equator management and local residents will be interviewed.

Data Collection Methods and instruments

Questionnaires

According to Abuja (2022), “a questionnaire is a document that contains a set of questions, answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents.” The questionnaires will be designed in strategic way comprising of both open and close ended questions. The open-ended questionnaires will enable respondents to express their thoughts and insights in a detailed and personalized manner. They will be given the freedom to articulate their responses in their own words, allowing for a richer, more nuanced understanding of their perspectives and experiences. This approach ensures that respondents can provide comprehensive answers that capture the complexity of their views, rather than being restricted to predefined answer choices. This type of questionnaire will be used because it allows a respondent to freely discuss their opinions and close ended questions required straight forward answers in order to save the researcher’s time during research process.

Observation

“The use of an observation method is commonly associated with a qualitative research” (Bruce, 2020). Better to be called as a naturalistic observation, it aims at observing the flow of events or behaviors in their natural settings without intrusion.

The procedures will be implemented under this research to try to accomplish the results on the study topic.

3.7.3 Interviews.

The researcher used the focused group interviews and key informant interviews by asking questions of how they can benefit from the equator businesses and challenges. A key informant interview was done with Chairman of Equator business community, M. Ssebunnya Hassan, and also Mr. Kalungi Hanningt on the defense head at the Equator Business community.

3. 8 Data Analysis and Presentation

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

Editing

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary denotes that "editing is to prepare a piece of writing for publication." Data editing involve thorough checking to establish errors and gaps. This is useful because it enables the researcher to eliminate the errors detected in the data that was collected. For instance, questionnaires will be thoroughly checked before and after being dismissed from the respondents that will be in the field and away from the field.

Tabulation

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

3.9. Ethical Consideration

Ethics in this study will be adhered to by the following processes;

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

3.12. Limitations of the Study

Bias from the respondents, most of the respondents will be unwilling to provide the required information to the researcher; the researcher overcome this by telling respondents that the study is purely for academic reasons therefore they should feel free to provide the needed information

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

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The findings of the analysis conducted to examine the particular goals of the study and in connection to the examined literature are presented and discussed in this chapter. The equator is in Kalagala-Kikutuzi village in Kayabwe town council in Mpigi district., the study was conducted using questionnaires with a subset of selected SSBs. For the sake of clarity and interpretation, tables are used to present the findings.

4.1 Response rate

A total of 52 respondents were meant to be involved in the study using questionnaires and all of them were successfully involved in the study as shown in Table 1 below in relation to the different categories.

Table 1: Response rate

4.1.1 Age Group Distribution (50 Respondents)

Age group	Respondents	defaulters	total	Response rate {%	Default rate {%
18 - 35	20	5	25	80	20
36 - 50	15	5	20	75	25

51 - 70	10	5	15	66.7	33.3
Total	45	15	60	75	25

Source: Primary data

4.1.2 Educational Levels (50 Respondents)

Educational level	Respondents	defaulters	total	Response rate {%}	Default rate {%}
Educated	5	2	7	71.4	28.6
Uneducated	35	10	45	77.8	22.2
Primary/ secondary	10	3	13	76.9	23.1
Total	50	15	65	76.9	23.1

Source: Primary data

4.1.3 Marital Status (50 Respondents)

Marital status	Respondents	defaulters	total	Response rate {%}	Default rate {%}
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Single	5	2	7	71.4	28.6
Married	35	10	45	77.8	22.2
Divorced	10	3	13	76.9	23.1
Total	50	15	65	76.9	23.1

Source: Primary data

Tourism has conventionally been embraced as a factor that engenders economic growth and poverty reduction, especially in developing countries such as Uganda. In the subsequent sections of this paper, an examination is done on the impacts of tourism on poverty alleviation with respect to income generation, job creation, and the general living standards within the communities relying on tourism.

Income Generation

Tourism directly injects incomes into local economies, especially for areas with well-endowed tourist attractions like the equator business community in Kayabwe has a lot of business activities such the flamingo joint restaurant, arts & crafts, tour guides at the equator like Mr Ssebunnya Hassan the chairman Equator business community, Mr. Kalungi Hannington the head defence at Kayabwe. Jobs in hospitality, guiding, transportation, and cultural exchanges create earnings for the local people that might not otherwise be available to them. This may reduce poverty by providing an infusion of new money into an area with underdeveloped or declining traditional industries.

Employment Opportunities

Tourism provides a source of jobs to many uneducated and less-skilled people from different demographics. Since 70% of the respondents are uneducated, tourism industries have given opportunities for low-skilled or uneducated labourers to work easily in the industry for which they need no qualifications. For the educated ones, tourism is a source of career growth and business entrepreneurship. For the educated ones, which constitute 10% of the total respondents, tourism offers career development and entrepreneurial opportunities. Still, these jobs depend on the seasons and therefore lead to unstable incomes.

Infrastructure Impact

It promotes infrastructural development in the locality for the benefit of the larger community in the form of road, airport, and utilities development. As a matter of fact, such infrastructural development also assists other economic activities that eventually raise the people's living standards. For instance, an improved road network system promotes better market accessibility to the local farmers and increases their incomes.

Social and Cultural Impacts

Tourism also has social and cultural dimensions: while it can commodify culture and create social tensions, if well-managed, it may contribute to cultural preservation and enhance social cohesion by providing a market for traditional crafts and practices. Indeed, most salient in regions where cultural heritage forms one of the major tourist attractions.

Challenges and Sustainability

While tourism has great potential for poverty reduction, there are challenges that have to be put into perspective. It can make local economies quite vulnerable to exogenous shocks, like world financial crises, pandemics, or even changes in tourist preferences. Moreover, tourism development like the equator business community in Kayabwe ought to be sustainable in that it should be capable of preserving environmental and cultural resources on which the same tourism depends for future generations to include problems like craft businesses being seasonal in the area in march ad April were the season is low and this affects the sale of the local products e.g. crafts items, insecurity , price fluctuations, climate changes with cold seasons September and January .

4.2 Table 2. Causes of poverty among the people around the equator business community in Kalagala-Kikutuzi village in Kayabwe town council in Mpigi district.

Causes of Poverty	5 {SA}	4 {A}	3 {N}	2 {D}	1 {SD}	TOTAL
Lack of education and ignorance	18	14	10	6	4	52
Lack of resources	22	15	8	4	3	52

(capital)						
International sanctions	4	8	12	16	12	52
Internal riots and protests	12	16	10	8	6	52
Physical disability	8	14	10	12	8	52
Lack of family support	10	12	14	10	6	52
Lack of proper planning	15	17	8	8	4	52

Source: Primary data

4.2.1 Lack of Education and Ignorance

Strongly Agree - 18, Agree - 14: The high response indicates that the greatest number of respondents believes lack of education as the main cause for poverty. It seems many are of the belief that education is important for economic stability as well as mobility. Lack of education keeps one in a menial, lowly paid job or unemployment, hence a continuous circle of poverty.

Neutral 10: Some of the respondents are in a neutral position, probably due to uncertainty or the belief that the other factors may equally be influential.

Disagree 6 & Strongly Disagree 4: This smaller group does disagree and might consider other systemic issues or personal choices in regards to an individual's poverty situation to play a more important role.

4.2.2 Lack of Resources (Capital)

Strongly Agree: 22, Agree: 15-"Lack of capital or resources is a key driver of poverty." The highest number of the total respondents strongly agrees to the hypothesis that lack of capital or resources is one of the main reasons underlying poverty. This leading factor of poverty supports the notion that without financial capital, it is difficult for a person to invest in education, health, and business, which keeps him or her poor over time. In contrast, Neutral: 8-Respondents' reaction shows that a few argue that while an important factor, it is not the only one.

Disagree: 4, SD: 3- A few people disagree, and this might indicate other causes that limit resource accessibility, such as governance or societal structures.

4.2.3 International Sanctions

Strongly Agree: 4, Agree: 8 - A minority seems to consider international sanctions a source of poverty. This perhaps reflects an understanding of global economic factors and how they apply to local situations. The people who have chosen this response may feel that international sanctions can create economic strain on nonspecific populations.

Neutral: 12 - A relatively large group remains neutral, probably due to limited direct experience with or knowledge about the impact of sanctions.

Disagree: 16, Strongly Disagree: 12. A majority of the responses have disagreed, perhaps because the internal factors seem to them to be more influential or the issues of poverty in Uganda are homegrown rather than imposed by external sanctions.

4.2.4 Internal Riots and Protests

Strongly Agree (12) & Agree (16): A fair proportion accept that internal instability is a cause of poverty. This depicts the realization that political turmoil disrupts economic activities, chases away investment, and destroys infrastructure, thereby plunging an economy into decline.

Neutral (10): This is the group that seems to be neutral perhaps for the reason that while riots are disruptive, they may not actually be one of the main causes of poverty.

Disagree 8 /Strongly Disagree 6: The explanation may be that some respondents feel protests are a symptom and not a cause of poverty, or that their impact on economic conditions in the longer term is negligible.

4.2.5 Physical Disability

Strongly Agree 8 /Agree 14: The majority of respondents recognize physical disability as one of the causes of poverty; it is crystal clear for them that people with different disabilities may have restricted access to education, work, and social services.

Neutral: 10 respondents may consider that disability is one of many variables or may believe that social support serves as a mitigant to this variable.

Disagree: 12, Strongly Disagree: 8. Fairly large number of disagreements reflect probably the belief that with adequate support and policy intervention, disability need not result in poverty.

4.2.6 Family Not Supporting

Strongly Agree: 10, Agree: 12- Respondents consider that family support is of much importance and helps to avoid poverty by financial, emotional, and social resources.

Neutral: 14- A big percentage being neutral may be because of the diversity in terms of family structure and experience among the people responding, which may influence them about the importance of family support.

Disagree 10 & Strongly Disagree 6- A group disagrees perhaps believing that individual effort, education as well as social networks outside the family are more important in trying to avoid living in poverty.

4.2.7 Inadequate Planning

Strongly Agree: 15 & Agree: 17 - The most agree that poor planning is a contributor to poverty. This shows an understanding that without strategic planning, one is unlikely to seize an opportunity and may result in economic stagnation or decline. More importantly, this supports my hypothesis a lack of effective planning perpetuates poverty.

Neutral: 8 - A smaller percentage are neutral; this is believable as people may feel conflicted about how much planning as opposed to other factors determines success (market conditions, government policy).

Disagree-8, Strongly Disagree-4: A minority of responses disagree, which could be explained by the view that these respondents perceive poverty as a symptom of other wider systemic factors beyond the powers of planning.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS AND SUMMARY

5.0 Introduction

The findings and their relevance to the literature are discussed in this chapter. In accordance with the study's questions, it also provides a summary of all the data presented in Chapter 4, makes conclusions, offers advice, and suggests a few areas for additional research.

5.1 Discussion of findings

5.1.1 Causes of poverty among the people around the equator business community in Kalagala-Kikutuzi village in Kayabwe town council in Mpigi district

Provides a nuanced understanding of the factors contributing to poverty in Kalagala-Kikutuzi village, Kayabwe Town Council, Mpigi District. The findings indicate that lack of education and ignorance is perceived as the most significant factor contributing to poverty. A substantial majority of respondents strongly agree that inadequate education severely limits economic opportunities and perpetuates poverty by restricting access to better-paying jobs and essential services. This highlights the critical need for educational programs and initiatives aimed at increasing literacy and vocational skills among the population. The small proportion of dissenting views suggests that while education is a crucial factor, it may not be the sole determinant of poverty, with other systemic issues also playing a role.

Lack of resources, particularly financial capital, is also identified as a major driver of poverty. The majority of respondents agree that without sufficient capital, individuals and communities are unable to invest in education, health, or business ventures, which are necessary for breaking the cycle of poverty. This underscores the importance of creating and supporting mechanisms that provide access to financial resources, such as microfinance, grants, and investment opportunities. The few who disagree may perceive that there are other barriers to capital access, such as governance or policy issues, that also need to be addressed.

The impact of international sanctions on poverty is perceived as minimal compared to local factors. Only a small percentage of respondents view international sanctions as a significant cause of poverty, suggesting that local economic and political issues are seen as more immediate and influential. This implies that efforts to alleviate poverty should focus more on addressing internal challenges rather than attributing them to external factors.

Internal instability, including riots and protests, is recognized as a contributing factor to poverty by a notable portion of respondents. This reflects an understanding that political unrest disrupts economic activities, deters investment, and damages infrastructure, which can exacerbate poverty. However, the mixed responses indicate that while internal instability affects poverty, it may not be as central as other factors or might be perceived as a symptom of deeper issues rather than a primary cause.

Physical disability is acknowledged as a significant factor in perpetuating poverty. Respondents largely agree that individuals with disabilities face considerable barriers

to accessing education, employment, and social services, which can lead to economic disadvantage. This highlights the need for more inclusive policies and support systems that address the specific challenges faced by disabled individuals, ensuring they have equal opportunities for economic participation.

Family support is also seen as important in mitigating poverty, although opinions on its impact are varied. The consensus indicates that family support can provide crucial financial, emotional, and social resources, yet the high number of neutral responses suggests that the role of family support might differ significantly based on individual circumstances and family structures.

Finally, inadequate planning is identified as a key factor contributing to poverty. The agreement on the importance of strategic planning underscores the need for effective planning and capacity building at both individual and community levels to enhance economic opportunities and resilience. The minority of dissenting views might reflect a belief that other factors, such as market conditions or policy interventions, are more critical than planning alone.

5.1.2 The impact of language barriers due to low education levels is multifaceted

It prevents the total involvement of a person in economic activities. In a community where tourism is the leading business, good communication is vital, as would be expected in the Equator business community in Kayabwe. In Tourism, one finds people who deal with visitors from other countries that probably speak different languages from theirs; thus, effective communication in a common language, preferably English, should facilitate business, provision of services, and tour guiding. However, low levels

of education limit the locals in developing the ability to learn and use the English language or other widely spoken languages as a means of communicating with these tourists, hence limiting their business opportunities with the tourists. This reduces their earning potential and perpetuates poverty.

In addition to that, it limits access to basic information and services. For instance, healthcare, education, and legal affairs may all demand a certain level of understanding and communication in the official language if services are to be utilized effectively, rights are known, and regulations followed. Individuals without the language proficiency required to access such services are at a disadvantage. They can fail to understand medical instructions, not fill out forms correctly, or otherwise misunderstand legal documents. These directly impact poor health outcomes, legal problems, and forgone educations or employments. The low education leading to language barriers becomes self-perpetuating wherein people cannot rise to improve their situations due to their not being in a position to avail themselves of needed resources and information.

The social effects of this language barrier problem are no less great. Language itself is a component of cultural identity and social cohesion. When people cannot communicate effectively with others in their community and outsiders, they feel isolated and excluded. This may make them feel distinct, powerless, and enhance the struggles by means of social exclusion. It also creates misunderstandings and conflicts within the communities when people who all have different languages try to interact with one another. Communications across language barriers can sometimes break down social networks or reduce the strength of community ties in such cases.

At a more basic level of education producing language barriers, there is, of course, a self-perpetuating vicious cycle. Children whose parents either or both have limited facility in the language enter school at a disadvantage. They might not understand the language of instruction, which would halt the progress a child could make at school. Without support, such children will be bound to fall behind, leading to lower attainment-a continuum with limited opportunities because of a language barrier. Besides, the insufficiency in educational resources such as books and learning materials in the local language exacerbates the situation, making any effort at improving their language, and thus their socio-economic status, both for children and adults alike, very difficult.

Other very important areas in which language barriers due to low levels of education have a strong impact are governance and civic participation. Government information, legal notices, and civic education in the official language, often English, are poorly understood in many cases. This runs in the way of execution of democratic rights like voting, attending community meetings, or even participating in public discourse. When one cannot understand the important decisions conveyed in a certain language or, by extension, their rights and responsibilities explained, they are effectively disenfranchised. This not only defeats their own personal agency but also weakens the overall democratic fabric of society.

The economic implications of low education barriers manifesting in the form of a language barrier do not stop at tourism and public services. For example, in agriculture, which is the major livelihood in rural areas like Kalagala-Kikutuzi, farmers can only have access to information concerning modern farming techniques, market

prices, and weather forecasts if such information is availed to them in a language they comprehend. If they happened not to understand the language of that information or that in which it was presented to them, they might be more skeptical in adopting new technologies or practices which would have otherwise improved their productivity and increased their incomes. This keeps them in traditional, often less efficient, farming methods and, therefore, in poverty.

Finally, low education causes language barriers that stand in the way of access to financial services. Mastery of terms and conditions for loans, savings accounts, and insurance policies involves a threshold level of literacy and language. This is the case because people who cannot read or write, lacking the skills described above, tend to rely on informal, often insecure modes of saving and borrowing. This in turn diminishes their chances of asset building through savings, investing in business or education, and protection against financial risk. Thus, they remain more vulnerable to economic shocks and less able to improve their financial position.

Besides these economic and social effects, low levels of education have some cultural implications in terms of a language barrier. Language is the very medium through which culture, traditions, and knowledge get transmitted across generations. When a community cannot retain and promote its language simply because of low levels of education among its members, there is a possibility that it might lose some of its cultural aspects. This often results in a lost identity and heritage so vital for individual and community social and psychological well-being. The need for retaining languages within a globalizing world, amidst dominant languages like English, is crucial with respect to cultural richness and resilience.

This, in turn, requires a multi-pronged strategy of the upliftment of education, support services in their languages, and most importantly, linguistic and cultural diversity. Improving education necessarily means not only increasing enrollment but ensuring that the imparting of education is truly inclusive and accessible to all, irrespective of their linguistic background. This will most probably mean designing and providing bilingual or multilingual education programs to enable students to learn both in their mother tongue and the official language. The potential of such programs is great: to bridge the gap in language, improve academic performance, and allow better social integration.

The support regarding the language should be given on different levels: adult literacy programs, language classes, or translation services. Such services will, therefore, enable these people to acquire the language skills necessary for effective access to information, services, and economic opportunities. Example: Literacy programs for adults can be designed to respond to particular community needs regarding basic and practical language abilities related to daily life, such as reading signs, filling out forms, or simply communicating with service providers. Translation services help to avail crucial information in community languages and bridge the gap in communication and inclusiveness.

The other vital perspective of addressing the problem of language barriers includes promoting linguistic and cultural diversity by supporting the preservation and promotion of local languages and cultures through education, media, and community

programs. This could also involve the fostering of local languages in schools, public services, and the media to ensure that linguistic diversity is maintained and all members of the community feel inclusive and valued. In this case, one would be encouraging cultural exchange and dialogue between different linguistic groups, bringing about mutual understanding to overcome social divisions fostered by the language barriers.

Briefly, the inability to study and improve the level of education has complicated implications for economic participation, service delivery, social inclusion, and cultural preservation. Hence, complex approaches are called for in expanding access to education and language support services while promoting linguistic and cultural diversity. This can help to break the vicious circle of disadvantage that arises when people are not fluent in the dominant language and to effectively include them in activities and to benefit from opportunities availed of by them.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The investigation reveals that lack of education, lack of capital, and inadequate planning are perceived as the most significant drivers of poverty among respondents. Education is seen as essential for improving economic stability and opportunities, while capital is crucial for investment and development. Inadequate planning is also recognized as a major factor that can hinder economic progress. Although physical disability, family support, and internal instability are acknowledged as contributing to poverty, their impact is seen as less central compared to education, capital, and

planning. International sanctions are viewed as less relevant in this context, suggesting a need for a focus on local issues.

The problem of a language barrier, as created by low levels of education, suggests that barriers to linguistic communication are indeed reducing economic participation and access to vital services and social inclusions in communities such as Kalagala-Kikutuzi village. These conditions thus cannot allow sufficient or full economic activities because of other improved opportunities that require effective use of language, especially in industries such as tourism. Apart from that, such barriers minimize the access of people to very important information and services, including healthcare, education, and legal assistance. These are all contributing to a vicious cycle of poverty and disadvantage. Some of the social consequences of the language barrier include increased feelings of isolation, reduced social cohesion, and erosion of cultural identity, especially within multi-lingual diverse communities. Of greater significance, though, is that barriers to language affect governance and civic participation, which has served to disenfranchise those individuals who do not understand the language in which official information and decisions are presented. The economic repercussions are continuous in fields like agriculture and finance, where access to information and services is key for improved productivity and financial security. The problem of a language barrier because of the lack of education is complex and cannot be solved by one side.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The findings underscore the complex nature of poverty, with education, financial resources, and planning being central to addressing and alleviating it. While other factors like physical disability, family support, and internal instability also play roles, they are perceived as less significant in comparison. The limited impact of international sanctions suggests that local economic and social issues are more pressing and should be prioritized in poverty alleviation efforts.

6.2 Recommendations

To effectively address poverty in the region, it is essential to implement comprehensive educational programs that enhance literacy and vocational skills. Improving access to financial resources through microfinance and investment opportunities can help individuals and businesses thrive. Strengthening strategic planning and capacity building at both community and individual levels will further support economic development. Inclusive policies and support systems for individuals with disabilities are necessary to ensure equal access to opportunities. Additionally, promoting family support programs and addressing internal instability through political and social stability measures will contribute to a more robust framework for poverty reduction. By focusing on these areas, it is possible to create sustainable

improvements in economic conditions and quality of life for the affected communities.

The issues of low levels of education as a factor in language barriers would, on one hand, have to be addressed both holistically and multi-dimensionally. Access to education for all community members should therefore be subject to improvement; this calls for greater emphasis on inclusive and accessible education for persons with diverse linguistic backgrounds. It is developed through a bilingual or multilingual education program which allows the students to study both in mother tongue and official language. It bridges the gap regarding the language barrier and improves academics and social integration. There are adult literacy programs with language classes that are provided for developing skills among people to access better information, services, and economic opportunities. These programs should be specifically tailored to the needs of the community for which they exist, where practical language skills related to everyday life are provided.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a student from Uganda Christian University (UCU), pursuing a degree in Tourism and Hospitality. I am conducting research on the topic, "Tourism's contribution on Poverty Alleviation/Reduction: A Case Study of Kayabwe Equator." Kindly fill out this questionnaire, as it will be of great importance for the progress of this research. The information you provide will be used for academic purposes only, and the highest level of confidentiality and anonymity will be maintained to protect your responses.

Sex of the respondent:

Male

Female

1. Marital status:

Single

Married

Divorced

2. Education level:

Primary

- Secondary
- Degree
- None

3. Age:

- (19-25)
- (26-35)
- (36 and above)

4. For how long have you been engaging in tourism-related businesses?

- 2-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 10 years and above

SECTION B: Causes of Poverty among the People in Uganda

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements by ticking the appropriate box. The following scale is used. Strongly Agree - 5, Agree - 4, Not sure - 3, Disagree - 2, Strongly Disagree - 1.

SECTION C: Household Main Economic Activities

9. Which of the following activities do you engage in within the tourism sector?

Employed in hotels and restaurants

Tour guiding

Selling handicrafts

Petty business in the tourism sector

10. Do you have access to alternative sources of income?

Yes

No

11. Do you have any knowledge about the poverty situation in this area?

Yes

No

12. Does the government consider your community in addressing the current poverty situation in this area?

Yes

No

I do not know

13. Is there any project/program that supports the tourism sector for

local people?

Yes

No

14. How do you use the forest reserve in this area?

For domestic use

For commercial use

For tourism activities

15. Does the tourism sector contribute to the growth of social services?

Yes

No

16. In your opinion, which source of income is more efficient for household livelihood?

Income from tourism-related activities

Income from other sources

Both

17. How do you assess the capacity of the tourism sector's economic impact in this area?

Efficient

Inefficient

I do not know

18. In your view, in which area does the tourism sector have the most significant impact?

Employment opportunities

Development of infrastructure

Growth of other sectors

Improvement of social services

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Appendix II: KREJCIE MORGAN TABLE OF SAMPLE SIZE

Populatio n size	Sample size	Populatio n size	Sample size	Populatio n size	Sample size	Populatio n size	Sample size	Populatio n size	Sample size
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368

60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle, (1970)



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29th Aug, 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Name: OPIO DANIEL

Reg. S21B63/024

A bachelor's student who is seeking permission from your office to collect data for his dissertation titled

Tourism's Contribution towards Poverty Reduction. A case study Equator, Kayabwe

We shall be grateful if you could render assistance to him in collecting the necessary data for his dissertation

The Uganda Christian University School of Business thanks you in advance

Mukisa Simon Peter
Research coordinator



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