

**THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA :A  
CASE STUDY OF BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK AND THE  
SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GNI - Gross National Income

FDI - Foreign Direct Investment

SMEs - Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

UNWTO - United Nations World Tourism Organization

WTTC - World Travel & Tourism Council

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

PPP - Public-Private Partnership

NDP - National Development Plan

UTB - Uganda Tourism Board

UWA - Uganda Wildlife Authority

MTWA - Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

UBOS - Uganda Bureau of Statistics

NPA - National Planning Authority

UCEA - Uganda Community Tourism Association

UWA - Uganda Wildlife Authority

CAA - Civil Aviation Authority (Uganda)

EAC - East African Community

COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

IMF - International Monetary Fund

ADB - African Development Bank

OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

## DECLARATION

I, Ainebyoona Obed declare that this research report on “Role of tourism in the economic development of Uganda: A case study of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institution.


Student's Name: Ainebyoona Obed

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Signature:  .....

## APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report is authentic and was produced by AINEBYOONAOBED after completing his research about the Role of Tourism in the Economic Development of Uganda a case study of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Signature..........

MR JULIUS JJUUKO

Date.....18/09/2024.....

## **ABSTRACT**

Tourism has emerged as a key driver of economic development in Uganda, with Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and its surrounding communities offering a compelling case study. The park's gorilla trekking tourism has attracted international visitors, generating significant revenue that supports both national and local economies.

For the surrounding communities, tourism has created employment, improved infrastructure, and spurred small-scale businesses such as handicrafts, hospitality, and guiding services. Additionally, the integration of local communities in conservation efforts has ensured a sustainable model where both economic growth and environmental protection thrive. This case study underscores the transformative impact of tourism in Uganda, fostering inclusive economic development while promoting conservation.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

#### **1:0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, the research questions, and the significance of the study and the scope of the study

#### **1:1 Background of the study**

According to Nafzger (2012), the term economic development describes the ongoing, coordinated efforts of communities and policymakers to raise the standard of living and economic well-being of a particular region. This includes, but is not limited to, advancements in Political stability, infrastructure, healthcare, education, and technology.

Uganda still faces issues like poor infrastructure, poverty, inequality, inadequate health and education, political instability, and a heavy reliance on agriculture despite significant advancements in economic development (World Bank, 2021; UNDP, 2020). According to Todaro and Smith (2015), factors that contribute positively to economic development are technical innovation, foreign direct investment (FDI), improved education and health, infrastructure development, strong governance, and tourism. In addition to recognizing the need to address issues like inadequate infrastructure and security concerns, this study will highlight tourism's role as a major driver of economic growth. It will also highlight tourism's potential to generate jobs, attract foreign exchange, and stimulate infrastructure investment (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020).

Uganda's economic development trajectory demonstrates major advancements in addition to noteworthy problems. Critical infrastructure gaps, such as inadequate road networks, unstable electricity supplies, and restricted access to basic services like internet connectivity, continue to exist despite an abundance of natural resources and promising growth prospects (World Bank, 2020).

Tourism is the activity of traveling to and staying in places outside one's usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes for a duration not exceeding one consecutive year (UNWTO, 2020).

Globally, tourism is a key economic engine that raises the GDP of many nations. It includes a range of experiences, such as commercial, eco-, adventure, and cultural tourism. By drawing in foreign capital and infrastructure investment, the industry boosts local economies, creates job opportunities, and encourages cross-cultural exchange. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reports that there were 1.5 billion foreign visitors in 2019, underscoring the industry's significant influence on the world economy (UNWTO, 2020). Utilizing Uganda's rich natural and cultural assets, tourism plays a significant role in the country's economy. There are many different kinds of attractions in Uganda, such as cultural sites, national parks, and wildlife reserves. (Uganda Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2021).

### **1:2 Statement of the problem**

Uganda's economic development trajectory demonstrates major advancements in addition to noteworthy problems. Critical infrastructure gaps, such as inadequate road networks, unstable electricity supplies, and restricted access to basic services like internet connectivity, continue to exist despite an abundance of natural resources and promising growth prospects (World Bank, 2020). These problems indicate slow economic development yet tourism is thriving and studies are shown that it has potential of continued growth year on year. These problems prompted the researcher to investigate the role of tourism in the economic development of Uganda

### **1:3 General Objective:**

To establish the role of tourism in the economic development of Uganda.

### **1:4 Specific objectives:**

1. To examine the economic growth of Uganda and in the districts around Bwindi Impenetrable N P.
2. To examine tourism in Uganda and in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

3. To establish the role of tourism in the economic development of Uganda and areas surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

### **1:5 Research Questions**

1. What is the economic growth of Uganda and in the districts around Bwindi Impenetrable N.P?
2. What is tourism in Uganda and in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?
3. What is the role of tourism in the economic development of Uganda?

### **1:6 Significance of the study**

Government of Uganda: It will support the planning efforts of decision-makers, such as legislators and district council members at the local and federal levels. The Ministry of Tourism will learn more about how tourism contributes to Uganda's economic growth.

Students at BTHM: It is anticipated that the results will improve professional study abilities and offer a useful method for comprehending how crucial tourism is to the nation's economy.

Prospective Scholars: The study will be used as a database for next investigations, assisting in closing the knowledge gaps on the relationship between tourism and economic growth.

Investigator: One of the prerequisites for the award of a Bachelor of Tourism and Hospitality management

### **1:7 Scope of the Study**

#### **1:7:1 Subject scope**

The study examined various dimensions of tourism and its impact on economic development within Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. It explored the benefits of tourism, such as job creation, foreign exchange earnings, and community development, as well as the challenges faced, including inadequate infrastructure, security concerns, and limited marketing efforts. The study also analyzed the broader implications of these findings for the overall economic development of Uganda, emphasizing the need for strategic planning and investment to enhance the tourism sector's contribution to the

economy (UNWTO, 2020; Uganda Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2021).

### **1:7:2 Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, which is located in the Kanungu District in the Southwestern Region of Uganda. The park is renowned for its biodiversity and is approximately 460 kilometers (285 miles) southwest of Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda. The coordinates of the park are 01° 03'S latitude and 29° 39'E longitude (Latitude: -1.0500; Longitude: 29.6500)

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

The study reviews literature from various scholars on the major variables of the study which include; the contribution of tourism in the economic development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the surrounding communities, the challenges faced by tourism particularly at the National Park, possible measures to overcome the challenges faced by the national park and the relationship between the role of tourism and economic development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the surrounding communities

#### 2.1 Economic growth of Uganda and the districts around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

##### GDP Growth Rate

Over the last ten years, Uganda's GDP has grown at a strong clip, averaging between five and six percent per year between 2010 and 2019. This expansion is indicative of the nation's economic development, which is being fueled by the services, industrial, and agricultural sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly slowed economic growth, resulting in a GDP growth rate of only 2.9% in 2020. The restart of economic activity and the global economic recovery marked

##### Earnings in Foreign Exchange

Uganda's primary source of foreign exchange profits is tourism. About 20% of the nation's foreign exchange profits came from tourism prior to the pandemic. Uganda made over USD 1.6 billion from tourism in 2019, demonstrating the significance of this industry as a source of income. The expenses incurred by foreign visitors on lodging, meals, travel, and national park fees are included in this revenue (Uganda Tourism Board, 2019).

## **Statistics on Employment**

Uganda's tourism industry makes a substantial contribution to employment. About 667,000 people received work from it in 2019, making up roughly 6.3% of all employment. Tourism-related employment includes a variety of jobs in the hospitality, guiding, and transportation industries (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020).

### **Economic Indicators in Kanungu, Kisoro, and Rubanda Districts**

The districts of Kanungu, Kisoro, and Rubanda that encircle Bwindi Impenetrable National Park reap economic benefits from tourism.

**Income Levels:** Tourism has a favorable effect on the income levels in these districts. Employment in the park and associated businesses, like lodges, restaurants, and artisan stores, provides a living for many inhabitants.

**Employment Rates:** Since tourism generates a lot of jobs, these areas have lower unemployment rates. There are jobs in a number of industries, such as transportation, hospitality, and guiding services (Uganda Tourism Board, 2021).

### **2.1.1 The Historical Background of Uganda's economy**

Over the past few decades, Uganda, a landlocked nation in East Africa, has experienced a dramatic economic transition. Following its 1962 independence from Great Britain, Uganda's economy has gone through phases of expansion and instability. Early post-independence years were marked by political unrest and economic downturns, especially in the 1970s during Idi Amin's administration, which had a disastrous effect on the economy and caused public services and infrastructure to collapse. But thanks to President Yoweri Museveni's leadership, the economy started to revive in the middle of the 1980s. He carried out a number of economic changes that were intended to liberalize the economy and promote the growth of the private sector (Brett, 1995).

On October 9, 1962, Uganda declared its independence from Great Britain. Because of its robust agricultural sector and export-oriented economy, the nation had relative stability and economic progress in the early post-independence era. This prosperous time, though, was fleeting. The late 1960s saw a decline in Ugandan politics, which culminated in Idi Amin's military takeover in 1971. Human rights violations, political repression, and economic mismanagement were the hallmarks of

Amin's 1971-1979 government. Economic activity fell precipitously in Uganda after the Asian minority, which dominated much of the country's trade and industry, was driven out in 1972. A vacuum in the commercial sector was created by this migration, and extensive corruption and inefficiencies arose from the nationalization of numerous companies and properties (Brett, 1995). A vacuum in the commercial sector was created by this migration, and extensive corruption and inefficiencies arose from the nationalization of numerous companies and properties (Brett, 1995).

When Amin's dictatorship fell in 1979, stability took some time to return. In the years that followed, there were several short-lived administrations and ongoing economic unrest. Uganda didn't start to see a steady economic recovery until Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) took control in 1986.

A number of economic changes were carried out by Museveni's administration with the intention of liberalizing the economy, luring in foreign capital, and enhancing public sector management. Uganda began structural adjustment programs (SAPs) in the late 1990s with assistance from global financial organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Uganda's economy has grown significantly over the 1990s and beyond. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the nation's GDP grew at an average yearly pace of roughly 6-7%. Agriculture, manufacturing, and services were the main industries propelling this expansion (World Bank, 2018). Uganda still faces issues like poverty, rapid population expansion, and poor infrastructure despite these advancements (MFPED, 2020).

The discovery of oil reserves in the Albertine Graben region has opened up new avenues for economic growth in recent years. In order to successfully manage the oil industry and guarantee that the benefits are shared widely, the government has been working to create the required infrastructure and regulatory framework (International Monetary Fund, 2015).

### **2.1.2 Current Economic Structure**

Uganda's economy is characterized by three main sectors: agriculture, industry, and services. As of 2020, agriculture accounted for approximately 23.7% of GDP, industry for 27.1%, and services for 49.2% (World Bank, 2021)

### **2.1.3 Agriculture: Backbone of the Economy**

#### **Role of Agriculture**

Approximately 70% of Ugandans work in agriculture, which is still a major contributor to the country's export revenue. Cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee, and horticultural produce are important agricultural goods (Byerlee, De Janvry, & Sadoulet, 2013).

**GDP Contribution:** Uganda's economy is based primarily on agriculture, which generates about 25% of the country's GDP each year (World Bank, 2023). This noteworthy contribution emphasizes how important the industry is to the nation's economy. Crop farming, animal farming, forestry, and fishing are all included in the agriculture sector and support both commercial and subsistence operations in both rural and urban locations.

**Employment:** According to UBOS (2022), agriculture employs almost 70% of Uganda's labour force, making it the sector with the highest percentage of workers. This high employment rate highlights the vital role that agriculture plays in supporting millions of households, especially in rural areas where there are few other options for employment. In addition to helping farmers, this industry creates jobs in allied sectors including food, transportation, and agribusiness.

**Export Revenue:** Uganda's agricultural exports, which include tea, coffee, and horticulture goods, contribute significantly to the foreign exchange earnings

of the nation and are essential to its economy (UNCTAD, 2021). The main export good from Uganda is coffee, which generates a sizable amount of the nation's export earnings. In addition to increasing the country's revenue, these exports help Uganda become more economically integrated globally by opening up access to other markets and promoting trade ties.

Rural Development and Food Security. Smallholder farming is the main type of agriculture that provides Uganda's population with food security (IFAD, 2020). The bulk of farmers are small-scale growers that depend on rain-fed agriculture and deal with issues like disease, pests, and unpredictable weather. Notwithstanding these difficulties, agriculture continues to be crucial for maintaining consistent food supply and production, supporting national goals for food security, and lowering dependency on food imports.

Agriculture is essential to rural development because it boosts economic activity and helps build infrastructure (FAO, 2021). Investments in rural roads, market facilities, and irrigation systems increase production, lower post-harvest losses, and give farmers better access to markets. By raising living standards, increasing employment possibilities, and lowering rates of poverty in rural areas, these investments not only increase agricultural productivity but also support general rural development

#### **2.1.4 Challenges and opportunities**

##### **Challenges**

**Climate Change:** The productivity of agriculture and food security are seriously threatened by climate variability, which includes irregular rainfall patterns and protracted droughts (NPA, 2023). Farmers are more susceptible to the negative effects of climate change, particularly those who depend on rain-fed agriculture. As a result, they need to implement adaptation techniques including better water management and drought-resistant crop types.

**Land Tenure Issues:** Insecure land tenure and ownership issues frequently limit agricultural output and investments (World Bank, 2023). In order to promote investments in land improvements and sustainable farming methods,

as well as long-term agricultural development, it is imperative that land tenure arrangements be both transparent and legally binding.

**Market Access and Financing:** Difficulties in obtaining reasonable financing choices, insufficient transportation infrastructure, and restricted market access impede the growth and integration of agriculture into the market (UBOS, 2022). For smallholder farmers to increase their output and income levels, better market connections and access to financial services are critical.

### **Opportunities**

**Agribusiness Development:** Encouraging the growth of agro-processing, value addition, and agribusiness sectors can boost productivity in agriculture and add value to agricultural goods (MAAIF, 2022). Providing assistance to small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in the agricultural industry can boost their competitiveness in the market and stimulate economic expansion.

**Sustainable Agriculture Practices:** Using techniques like integrated pest management, conservation agriculture, and organic farming can improve soil fertility, lessen environmental degradation, and increase resistance to climate change (FAO, 2021). Long-term agricultural sustainability depends on funding research and extension services to encourage farmers to adopt these methods.

## **2.1.5 Industrial Development**

### **Production and the Development of Industry**

Economic growth in Uganda has been mostly fueled by the country's industrial sector, which has benefited from numerous reforms and government initiatives. By facilitating investments and offering strategic support to industrial initiatives, the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) plays a critical role in advancing industrialization (Kuteesa et al., 2009). Steel, chemicals, textiles, beverage production, and food processing are important industries. Due to real estate development and infrastructure developments, the construction industry has also experienced notable expansion, especially in urban areas (Biryabarema, 2019).

### **Manufacturing and Industrial Growth**

## **Historical background**

Uganda's manufacturing sector has expanded from primarily producing agricultural goods to also encompass textiles, drinks, and pharmaceuticals (World Bank, 2020). In an effort to lessen dependency on imported commodities, early efforts after independence were concentrated on import substitution measures (Muhumuza & Natamba, 2018).

## **Latest Advancements**

Current programs have emphasized value addition and providing tax breaks and financing access to small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) (UBOS, 2023). To take advantage of regional markets, the government's industrial policy frameworks place a strong emphasis on export-oriented industrialization (MoFPED, 2022)

### **2.1.6 Services Sector**

#### **Growth of Services**

Trade, transportation, telecommunications, financial services, and tourism all fall under the services sector, which in Uganda is the main contributor to GDP. A wider trend towards digital connectedness and improved ICT access is reflected in the substantial changes in communication dynamics that have occurred nationally as a result of the proliferation of mobile phone and internet services (ITU, 2020). The sector's critical role in creating jobs and diversifying the economy is highlighted by this expansion, which also supports Uganda's attempts to meet sustainable development objectives.

### **2.1.7 Tourism**

Uganda's economy heavily depends on tourism, which creates jobs and a large amount of foreign cash. A constant stream of tourists is drawn to important locations such as the historical source of the Nile, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, which is well-known for its population of mountain gorillas, and Murchison Falls National Park, which is well-known for its rich wildlife and the impressive cascade on the Nile River.

Over 600,000 people were employed in the tourist industry in 2019 in a variety of associated industries, including hospitality, transportation, and entertainment, and the sector contributed roughly 7.7% of

Uganda's GDP (Uganda tourist Board, 2019). The expansion of this industry not only helps people make a living but also advances national efforts to preserve historic heritage, build infrastructure, and protect the environment

## **2.2 Overview of tourism in Uganda and in Bwindi Impenetrable N.P**

### **2.2.1 Tourism Trends in Uganda**

#### **Tourist Arrivals:**

Over the last ten years, Uganda has witnessed a consistent rise in the number of foreign visitors, with a notable increase from 1.32 million in 2016 to around 1.6 million in 2019. According to Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) this growth can be attributed to a number of factors, including improved marketing strategies, enhanced security, and the development of tourism infrastructure. On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on travel worldwide, and Uganda was no exception. Due to travel restrictions and health concerns, tourist arrivals fell precipitously in 2020 and 2021, but as the world gets over the pandemic, there are signs of a gradual recovery in tour and travel.

#### **Important Source Markets**

Countries in Africa, Europe, North America, and Asia are among Uganda's main sources of foreign tourists. The following regions account for the majority of visitors:

**Africa:** Because of their close proximity and convenient transit within the East African Community (EAC) region, neighboring nations like Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania are important tourist destinations.

**Europe:** The major European source markets are the UK, Germany, and the Netherlands. Uganda's animals, scenery, and cultural experiences draw travelers from Europe.

North America: Uganda receives a significant amount of its tourism from the US and Canada. Gorilla trekking and adventure tourism are popular travel destinations for visitors from these nations.

Asia: Thanks to rising middle-class incomes and other factors, China and India are becoming significant source markets.

### **Popular Tourist Destinations**

Uganda is well known for its wide range of tourist attractions that suit various kinds of visitors. Important draws include of:

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is a top destination for nature lovers and animal aficionados. It is recognized for housing a population of critically endangered mountain gorillas and is included as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Queen Elizabeth National Park is home to a variety of wildlife watching possibilities, such as the well-known Ishasha tree-climbing lions and the abundant biodiversity seen along the Kazinga Channel.

Murchison Falls National Park: This park is well-liked for game drives, boat cruises, and bird watching. It is home to the magnificent Murchison Falls, where the Nile River erupts through a tight valley.

Kibale National Park is a sanctuary for ape enthusiasts, well-known for its vast monkey population and chimpanzee tracking.

### **Amount Contributed to the National GD**

Uganda's economy depends heavily on tourism, which raises the country's GDP. The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) estimates that in 2019, the travel and tourism industry brought in about USD 1.88 billion, or 7.7% of Uganda's GDP. This covers both direct and indirect contributions, such as those made by travel agents, hotels and restaurants, and transportation companies; examples of the former are investment spending, supply chain effects, and induced income benefits.

### **Economic Impact**

Uganda's economy greatly depends on tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP), which generates a large amount of income and stimulates regional economic growth. Using data from recent research (Namara & Balyejusa, 2017; Sundberg, 2018),

### **Revenue Generation:**

Primarily due to its gorilla trekking activities, BINP, which is renowned for its critically endangered mountain gorillas, draws a sizable number of tourists each year. As to Namara & Balyejusa (2017), the park management and nearby communities receive a significant portion of their income from park fees, gorilla permits, and tourist accommodations. These grants assist with community-based initiatives, infrastructure development, and conservation efforts with the goal of protecting biodiversity and improving tourist experiences. Furthermore, Sundberg (2018) highlights that tourism earnings in BINP boosts Uganda's GDP through direct visitor spending as well as indirect contributions to adjacent industries including handicrafts, hospitality, and transportation. Beyond the park's limits, the economic advantages boost rural communities' economies and lower poverty rates by generating job possibilities.

### **Employment opportunities**

In BINP, tourism creates jobs in a number of industries, such as hospitality, tour operator services, and handcrafted goods. According to Sandburg (2018), many people in and near BINP rely on the demand for tourism-related services like housing, food services, and transportation for their livelihoods. The surge in tourism-related expenditures bolsters small businesses and encourages entrepreneurial endeavors among the surrounding communities, ultimately promoting sustainable economic growth.

### **Diversification of the Economy and Local Development.**

The economic benefits of tourism in BINP encourage investment in infrastructure and services that meet the needs of visitors, which furthers economic diversification. Improved tourist infrastructure, such as roads, visitor centers, and lodging, according to Namara & Balyejusa (2017), not only

raises visitor satisfaction but also encourages private sector investment and local entrepreneurship.

### **Social Impact**

Beyond just the financial gains, tourism in BINP also has a positive social influence on community empowerment and cross-cultural exchange. Travel-related activities support local communities' efforts to preserve their cultural heritage, encouraging customs and strengthening social bonds (Mukasa & Tumuhimbise, 2019). It has also been demonstrated that tourism-related activities raise living standards and create job chances for those living in neighbouring villages (Namara & Balyejusa, 2017).

### **Cultural Preserving**

In BINP, tourism offers a venue for promoting and preserving regional customs and cultures. Cultural information, customs, and practices are shared as tourists interact with local populations (Mukasa & Tumuhimbise, 2019). Through this connection, cultural behaviours that may have been vanishing as a result of modernity or outside influences are frequently brought back to life. Mukasa & Tumuhimbise (2019) contend that because locals appreciate their customs from the perspective of tourists, tourism helps foster a sense of cultural pride and identity.

### **Community Advancement Programs for Awareness and Education;**

Promoting ethical tourism behavior in both local communities and tourists is largely dependent on education. Through educational programs, BINP promotes knowledge of conservation issues, wildlife protection, and environmentally friendly travel methods. It is recommended that visitors honor the habitats of species, follow park rules, and contribute to regional conservation initiatives (Namara & Balyejusa, 2017). A culture of environmental stewardship and sustainable development is also fostered by educating the local community about the value of protecting their natural environment and cultural legacy.

In BINP, tourism supports community development in a number of ways. First off, it generates jobs in the hotel, tour, handicraft, and other associated

industries (Namara & Balyejusa, 2017). By raising local income levels and decreasing poverty, this economic activity raises living conditions in the neighborhoods that surround the park. Second, by include locals in decision-making procedures and revenue-sharing schemes, community-based tourism projects empower the community's citizens (Adams et al., 2019). By guaranteeing that local populations gain a tangible benefit from tourism, these programs promote a sense of accountability and ownership for conservation efforts.

### **Social and Cultural Exchange**

Additionally, tourism promotes mutual understanding and cross-cultural exchange between visitors and local populations. Viewers obtain understanding of the customs, knowledge systems, and cultural legacy of the community (Sundberg, 2018). In addition to enhancing the traveler experience, this interaction helps visitors recognise and value cultural variety.

### **2.2.3 Challenges and considerations**

Despite the advantages, BINP tourism presents obstacles to community cohesion and cultural preservation. Cultural commercialization, in which customs are followed only for financial gain as opposed to their inherent cultural value, can result from rapid increase in tourism (Plumptre et al., 2021). Furthermore, more interactions with visitors could bring in outside influences that eventually weaken or change long-standing traditions.

### **Environmental Impact**

#### **Conservation of Biodiversity**

The remarkable biodiversity of BINP is well known, especially its population of critically endangered mountain gorillas. Twofold roles are played by tourism, especially gorilla trekking, in the preservation of biodiversity. On the one hand, the money received from tourism directly supports conservation initiatives, such as community conservation projects, habitat restoration initiatives, and anti-poaching campaigns (Plumptre et al., 2021). These expenditures are essential to preserving the park's biodiversity and

safeguarding threatened species. But there are dangers associated with tourism that could endanger biodiversity. Particularly for vulnerable species like gorillas and other animals, increased tourist traffic and infrastructure development may disturb wildlife habitats and change natural behaviors (Struhsaker & Struhsaker, 2016). Mitigating these effects and ensuring long-term ecological sustainability need the implementation of sustainable tourism strategies.

BINP, renowned for its biodiversity and endangered mountain gorilla population, faces both opportunities and challenges related to tourism-driven environmental conservation. Sustainable tourism practices are critical in mitigating negative impacts such as habitat degradation and wildlife disturbance (Plumptre et al., 2021). Effective conservation strategies, including community involvement in park management, are essential for preserving biodiversity and ecosystem integrity (Struhsaker & Struhsaker, 2016).

### **Practices of Sustainable Tourism in BINP**

In BINP, sustainable tourism practices combine responsible tourism management with environmental protection to protect natural resources and improve local livelihoods. At the heart of these initiatives are:

#### **Management of Visitors and Preservation of Environment;**

In order to effectively regulate tourism, rules and visitor limits must be put in place to limit the daily influx of visitors. In order to prevent overstressing of vulnerable species such as mountain gorillas, this strategy seeks to reduce human influence on wildlife and their ecosystems (Plumptre et al., 2021). In addition to providing tourists with an excellent experience, BINP is able to maintain its natural balance through careful management of visitor numbers and behavior.

#### **Development of Eco-Friendly Infrastructure;**

In order to reduce its environmental impact, BINP prioritizes eco-friendly approaches in infrastructure development. This involves utilizing sustainable materials and construction methods to build establishments like lodges,

visitor centers, and trails. Eco-friendly infrastructure design seeks to preserve biodiversity hotspots and scenic beauty by blending in seamlessly with the surrounding environment (Sandburg, 2018). By lessening the ecological footprint of tourism amenities, BINP advances long-term conservation objectives and raises the park's appeal to tourists.

#### **Participation and Empowerment of the Community;**

Sustainable tourism requires local people to be actively involved in conservation efforts. The success of BINP in protecting natural resources is largely dependent on the local populace. Strategies for community participation entail working with locals on sustainable farming methods, animal monitoring, and habitat restoration (Adams et al., 2019). Empowering communities via skill development and receive a direct benefit from tourism activities thanks to revenue-sharing arrangements, which encourages a sense of accountability and ownership for

#### **Programs for Awareness and Education;**

Promoting ethical tourism behavior in both local communities and tourists is largely dependent on education. Through educational programs, BINP promotes knowledge of conservation issues, wildlife protection, and environmentally friendly travel methods. It is recommended that visitors honor the habitats of species, follow park rules, and contribute to regional conservation initiatives (Namara & Balyejusa, 2017). A culture of environmental stewardship and sustainable development is also fostered by educating the local community about the value of protecting their natural environment and cultural legacy.

### **2.3 The role of tourism in the economic development of Uganda**

#### **Foreign Exchange earnings.**

According to Asante's (1997) research, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is a substantial source of foreign exchange revenues for Uganda's economy and makes a considerable contribution to the country's GDP. Tourism-related expenses, including related goods and services, are essential for bringing in

money for the host economy. This covers the costs of lodging, food and drink, travel, tour services, and mementos, all of which support regional companies and provide jobs in the community. Additionally, the influx of foreign exchange supports the balance of payments, public services, infrastructure development, and currency stabilization. These financial advantages highlight how crucial sustainable tourism policies are to ensuring both long-term financial gains and environmental preservation.

### **Creation of Employment;**

The growth of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park has created a significant number of work opportunities, particularly in sectors like retail, transportation, and hospitality. By directly and indirectly generating jobs, the park's operations enhance local livelihoods (Bezbaruah, 2008). Jobs that are directly related to the park include those of park rangers, tour guides, and conservation employees. The demand for products and services that support the tourism sector, such as those found in retail stores, local markets, transportation companies, and hotels, results in indirect employment. Furthermore, the growth of cultural activities like traditional performances and artisan manufacturing as well as community-based tourist projects provide additional jobs and revenue for the surrounding areas. This employment options' diversification promotes the region's economic resilience and lowers poverty.

### **Support for Regional Economy**

Local economies benefit greatly from the increased commercial activity and employment creation brought about by the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. Profits from tourism boost the region's economy and sustain both its formal and informal sectors (Butler, 1991). The creation of lodging facilities, dining establishments, and tour operators—all of which provide steady jobs and bring in money for the government—are examples of formal sector advantages. The unofficial economy flourishes as well, with regional vendors and artists offering handicrafts, food, and other products to visitors. The locals' income sources are diversified and entrepreneurship is encouraged by this economic stimulation. Furthermore, tourism-related income contributes

to community projects including healthcare facilities, schools, and conservation efforts, all of which improve the quality of life for the local populace.

#### **Social infrastructure development;**

The local economy benefits from tourism by funding health and education initiatives that raise living standards in the areas around them. Communities are immediately benefited by frequent investments in clinics, schools, and community initiatives (Tumusiime & Vedeld, 2012). By providing basic medical services and lowering the prevalence of diseases, these investments result in the construction of well-equipped healthcare facilities. The general state of public health is much improved when there is improved access to emergency medical care, maternity and child health services, and preventive care for the populace.

#### **The act of diversification**

Because of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, the local economy is more diversified and less dependent on conventional industries that are subject to changes in the market. Rural communities become more resilient as a result of this diversification (Butler, 1991)

## **2;4 Tourism's Obstacles in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park**

### **Poor Infrastructure**

Bwindi the impenetrable national park has issues with its poor road system and restricted access to necessary services, among other issues associated to inadequate infrastructure. These infrastructure shortcomings have a detrimental effect on visitor experiences and impede the influx of tourists (Ko, 2001).

### **Security Issues**

Potential visitors to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park are discouraged from going because of perceptions of insecurity brought on by media coverage of conflicts in the surrounding districts. Tourism promotion requires addressing security issues and creating a safe atmosphere for guests (MOTCA, 2010).

### **Absence of Qualified Tour Guides**

There aren't enough qualified tour guides in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park to improve visitor experiences and offer educational tours. To promote tourism, it is imperative to make improvements to guide training programs and hire and retain qualified staff (Nzewi)

### **Inadequate Arrangement**

The growth of tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is hampered by inadequate coordination among pertinent agencies and stakeholders. For the purpose of effectively meeting the various needs of tourists, increased cooperation and collaboration are required.

### **Inadequately developed human resources**

A major obstacle to the growth of tourism at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is a shortage of skilled workers in a variety of tourism-related fields. Developing human resources is a crucial investment if you want to raise customer happiness and service quality.

## **2:5 Potential Steps to Get Over Obstacles**

### **The media's role**

The proper marketing and promotion of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park through media outlets can raise awareness of the park and draw visitors. The park's charms can be highlighted and unfavourable opinions can be contested with the use of strategic communication techniques (Overseas Development Institute, 2006).

### **Enhancement of Infrastructure**

In order to improve accessibility and tourist experiences at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, investments in infrastructure, like as roads, water delivery systems, and telecommunications networks, are important (Peters-Berries, 2011).

### **Encouraging Travel to Adventure**

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park can draw in a wider spectrum of tourists by expanding its tourism services to include adventure activities like trekking, birdwatching, and cultural experiences (Hunter, 1997).

### **Programs for Culture**

Putting on cultural events and entertainment initiatives can enhance the tourist experience and highlight the region's cultural variety, drawing visitors all year long (UN ESCAP, 2001).

### **Enhancing Networks of Communication**

Improving information technology services and communication networks can help visitors interact more easily and enhance security and safety protocols at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

### **Financial Rewards**

To encourage the development of tourism and economic growth, the government might provide financial incentives to private businesses and entrepreneurs who invest in services and infrastructure related to tourist.

### **Individuals' Involvement**

A sense of ownership and responsibility can be fostered through encouraging community and stakeholder involvement in tourist planning and management, which can result in the creation of a sustainable tourism industry (UNESCO, 2001). Participation in planning and benefit sharing needs to change if tourism is to play a significant role in reducing poverty and creating jobs. Developing the idea of "responsible tourism," in which it is the duty of all parties involved to minimize the negative aspects and emphasize the positive ones, is crucial. The truth is that people propagate a false impression of safety concerns and are unaware of the ground realities, even at the Center. Therefore, the policymakers must examine the facts closely and work with the commercial sector to actively promote all forms of tourism in the area, including tea, wildlife, botanical, and cultural tourism.

### **The role of government**

At Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, government backing and investments in infrastructure, marketing, and regulation are crucial for promoting tourism growth and supporting local economies. The State government's revenue from service taxes on travel agencies, airlines, and lodging accommodations as well as fees on entry permits for tourists highlights the significance of tourism promotion. Organizations such as the Uganda Tourist Development Corporation (UTDC) are capable of efficiently carrying out this obligation. Better social, political, and economic circumstances in a state are intimately related to efficient and people-focused leadership. It is essential that the government function positively and within the confines of a welfare state.

## **2.6 The Relationship between Economic Development and Tourism**

### **An increase in GDP, or the gross domestic product**

Through creating jobs, boosting small companies in the area, and raising disposable income, tourism promotes economic development and increases GDP growth (Planning Commission, 2006).

### **Availability of Small Businesses**

Local communities can engage in economic activities and profit from tourism-related income when it comes to small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship.

### **Improved Infrastructure**

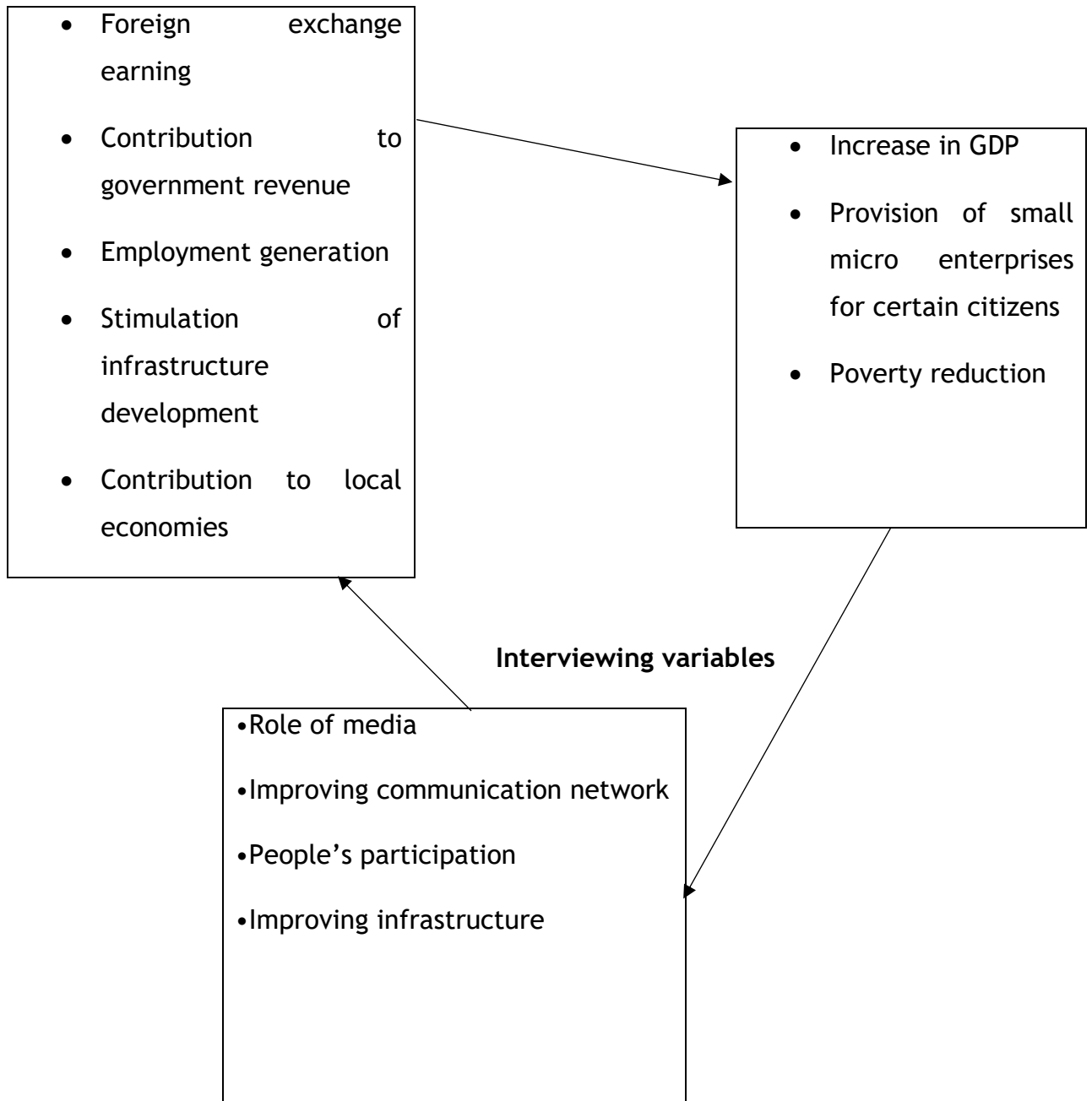
By improving connection, accessibility, and the standard of living for locals, investments in tourism infrastructure not only boost visitor arrivals but also advance general economic development.

## **2:7 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework illustrates the relationship between the different variables in the study. The independent variable is the role of tourism, and the dependent variable is economic development

## Independent variables

## Dependent variables



### 2:7:1 Independent Variables

**Foreign Exchange Earnings:** The money a nation receives from the export of products and services is referred to as its foreign exchange earnings. This income might come from international trade, tourism, and remittances from outside. These profits are essential because they supply the foreign exchange

reserves required to keep a nation's currency stable. Additionally, they support the nation's economic resiliency by supplying the funds required for development and investment. The World Bank (2021) has observed that "Foreign exchange earnings play a crucial role in stabilizing a country's currency and improving its economic resilience." In the context of tourism, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park significantly contributes to Uganda's foreign exchange earnings through its attraction of international tourists.

**Contribution to Government Revenue:** Taxes, duties, and other levies on industries like tourism, natural resources, and exports are some of the ways that the government raises money. In order to fund infrastructure and public services, which are vital for general economic growth, the government needs this revenue. (IMF, 2020) states that "government revenue is essential for financing public services and infrastructure projects, contributing to overall economic growth." Tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park provides substantial revenue through park fees and taxes levied on tourism-related activities.

**Employment Generation:** The process of creating job possibilities within an economy is referred to as employment generation. A number of industries, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture, may be the main drivers of this. The creation of jobs is essential because it has a direct bearing on reducing poverty and promoting economic stability. It is emphasized by the International Labor Organization (2019) that "creating employment opportunities is vital for economic stability and poverty reduction." Tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park generates employment for local communities through jobs in hospitality, tour guiding, and park management.

**Stimulation of Infrastructure Development:** Building and enhancing essential services and infrastructures, such as communication networks, utilities, and transportation, is known as infrastructure development. Because it increases productivity and the standard of living for the populace, efficient infrastructure is a major factor in economic growth. "Infrastructure development is a key driver of economic growth and improves quality of life," according to the Asian Development Bank (2018). The development of tourism

infrastructure in and around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, including roads, accommodation facilities, and communication networks, stimulates overall infrastructure development.

**Contribution to Local Economies:** This is a reference to the financial gains that local communities get from a variety of endeavors, such as resource exploitation, local company development, and tourism. For sustainable development and inclusive prosperity, local economies must be strengthened. The United Nations Development Programme (2020) states that "inclusive growth and sustainable development are contingent upon the strengthening of local economies." Tourism activities in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park provide income and business opportunities for local residents, enhancing their economic well-being.

### **2:7:2 Dependent Variables**

**Increase in GDP:** The Gross Domestic Product, or GDP, is a metric used to assess a nation's economic performance. A rising GDP is a sign of both higher living standards and economic growth. The main measure of economic development and health is GDP growth. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2019), "GDP growth is a primary indicator of economic health and development." The tourism sector, particularly from attractions like Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, contributes to the overall GDP by attracting foreign spending.

**Provision of Small Micro Enterprises for Certain Citizens:** Small and micro companies (SMEs), which are essential for employment development and economic diversity, must be given opportunities. Because they provide jobs and encourage innovation, SMEs are the foundation of many economies. According to the World Bank (2020), "SMEs are the backbone of many economies, providing employment and fostering innovation." In the tourism industry surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, SMEs such as tour companies, local crafts shops, and hospitality services thrive, providing employment and fostering innovation.

**Poverty Reduction:** Strategies and results aimed at lowering the number of people living in poverty and enhancing their quality of life are collectively

referred to as poverty reduction. Social stability and sustainable development are contingent upon the reduction of poverty. As per the United Nations (2019), the attainment of sustainable development and social stability is contingent upon the reduction of poverty. Tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park helps reduce poverty by creating jobs and providing income-generating opportunities for local communities.

### **2:7:3 Intervening Variables**

**Role of Media:** The media has a big impact on how people think, how information is shared, and how policies are made. Transparency and accountability in governance are contingent upon a free and dynamic media. According to Reporters without Borders (2021), "Transparency and accountability in governance are essential when there is a free and vibrant media." Media coverage of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park can boost tourism by raising awareness of its attractions and the importance of conservation efforts.

**Improving Communication Network:** Networks with efficient communication systems promote economic activity, improve connectedness, and ease the flow of information. Strong communication networks are essential for competitiveness and economic integration. "Robust communication infrastructure is vital for economic integration and competitiveness," according to the International Telecommunication Union (2020). Enhancing communication networks around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park can facilitate tourism activities and improve access to information for both tourists and locals.

**People's Participation:** Active public participation in government, community development, and decision-making processes is referred to as "people's participation." Sustainable development and democratic government both depend on inclusive involvement. As highlighted by UNESCO (2018), "Inclusive participation is key to democratic governance and sustainable development." Engaging local communities in the management and development of tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park ensures

that tourism benefits are equitably distributed and supports sustainable development

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter shows study population, study region, sample size and selection, methods and procedures for gathering data, data analysis, and procedures for analyzing data.

#### 3.1 Research Design

In order to better understand the views, feelings, experiences, information, and opinions of study participants about the contribution of tourism to economic development—particularly in relation to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the towns that surround it—the research team employed an explanatory research approach. In order to enable a thorough investigation of the explanatory, descriptive, and analytical facets of the research topics, this approach was used. For the purpose of gathering and analyzing data, both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used. A variety of Ugandan stakeholders were consulted for general information, including park visitors, managers of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, and local government representatives living nearby. While the quantitative design included closed-ended questionnaires given to chosen participants, the qualitative design featured in-depth interviews with the national park's top administration while quantitative design employed close-ended questionnaires issued to selected tourists and local government officials for ease of completion during their available time.

#### 3.2 Study Population

The primary study locations were Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the nearby settlements. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was chosen on purpose because of its importance to Ugandan tourism and its handy location. The study population included a range of stakeholders, such as people of the local community, officials from particular NGOs, visitors visiting the area, and high-ranking officials of the national park. The study featured 58 participants in total: 15 park administrators, 18 tourists, 10 local government

representatives, 7 local residents, and 8 representatives of non-governmental organizations.

**Table 1; Showing Research Population and sample size**

Type of population Size	Population Target	Sample
Park Administrators	15	15
Tourists	18	10
Local government Representatives	10	10
Local Residents	7	7
NGOs	8	8
TOTAL	58	50

### 3.3 Sample size.

Purposive and random sampling techniques were used to establish the sample size of 50 respondents in order to ensure a thorough grasp of the research problem while upholding validity, reliability, and minimizing biases. The sample size was determined by applying Sloven's method, taking into account the significance level and the type of data that will be produced.

$n = N$

$1 + N(e^2)$

Where  $n$  is the sample size

$N$  is the sample population

$e^2$  is the level of significance (0.05)

Therefore,  $n = 58$

$1 + 58(0.05^2)$

n = 50

Therefore, the sample size was 50 respondents

### **3.4 Sample procedure**

Top management and travelers were deliberately chosen for the sample at random and with purpose because of their importance to Ugandan tourism. To guarantee equal representation, local government representatives were selected at random. Every respondent was contacted based on their desire to participate and was presumed to possess essential knowledge on the contribution of tourism to Uganda's economic development.

### **3.5 Source of Data**

In order to augment our understanding of the role that tourism plays in Uganda's economic development, secondary data was gathered from textbooks, scholarly works, published and unpublished documents, company reports, and online sources. Primary data was obtained through self-administered questionnaires and interviews.

### **3.6 Research Instruments**

#### **Interviews**

In order to supplement the study findings, the researcher arranged key informant interviews with a subset of local government officials and other community members who live close to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. As a result, the researcher had to speak with the respondents directly and pose pertinent study-related questions to them. This approach was deliberately adopted because, as a result of the questions being asked in a specific order, it allowed for a systematic flow of information and ensured that information that would have gone unnoticed in the questionnaires was covered.

#### **Questionnaires**

In order to collect data, both open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires were given to the top management of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park as well as a subset of park visitors. This instrument was specifically developed to capture the respondents' own opinions, allowing local government officials—who are renowned for being willing to share their perspectives—to

use their expertise to provide a wide range of data. This method also assisted in avoiding question repetition.

### **3.7 Data Processing.**

Verification, editing, and analysis for accuracy, consistency, and completeness were all part of the data processing process. To guarantee the accuracy of the data, errors were verified and fixed. To prevent duplication, concurrent data analysis was carried out using tabulation, hypothesis testing, and basic statistical techniques for data display, analysis, and interpretation.

### **3.8 Data Analysis.**

The data analysis analyzed statistical percentages, frequencies, and tabulation to systematically organize the information making the results more accessible and easier to interpret. This multi-faceted method ensured that the presentation was both thorough and comprehensible, facilitating a deeper understanding of the research outcomes.

### **3.9 Ethical Consideration**

With the full knowledge and consent of the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Management, the study was carried out. By requesting an introduction letter from the institution, guaranteeing respondents' anonymity, scheduling appointments for data collection activities, and upholding each participant's right to privacy, the researcher upheld ethical standards.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the demographic characteristics of the respondents. They are presented as follows:

##### 4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

The study wanted to know the gender or sex distribution of the respondents and this is shown in the following Table and illustration. This section indicates the both sexes with the community.

**Table 2; Gender distribution of respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	33	66
Females	17	34
Total	50	100

According to Table 1 of the study results, the sample consisted of 50 respondents, of whom 34% were female and 66% were male. This suggests that the majority is made up of men.

This implies that the majority of responders were men because of social perceptions that men are industrious and can, thus, contribute to the economic growth of Uganda's tourism industry by exploiting Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

#### 4.1.2 The age distribution of the respondents

The study proceeded to determine the respondents' various age categories, and Table 2 presents the results. All responsible and intellectually mature respondents were included in the study. For instance, every response was at least 20 years old.

**Table 3: Showing age distribution of the respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-25	4	8
26-35	6	12
36-45	20	40
46-55	18	36
56+	2	4
Total	50	100

According to the study, 40% of the respondents were between the ages of 36 and 45, which was the largest age group. A total of 36% of respondents fell into the 46-55 age group, while 12% of respondents were in the 26-35 age range. With a total representation of 8%, the 20-25 group was the most represented, followed by the 56+ category, which had a representation of 4%. This suggests that older adults lack the energy to engage in active economic participation. Middle-aged adults made up the majority of responders, and they are capable of managing Bwindi Impenetrable National Park's operations without altering the park's language or meaning.

#### 4.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The respondent's marital status was also determined by the study, and the results are shown in Table 3. The marital status of the interviewees piqued the researcher's curiosity as well.

**Table 4: showing marital status of the respondents**

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	4	8
Married	5	10
Divorced	23	46
Widowed	18	36
Total	50	100

#### 4.1.4 Education Levels of the Respondents

The survey also inquired about the respondents' educational backgrounds, and the results are shown in Table 4. The researcher wanted to know how educated each responder who took part in the survey was in this area. This was somewhat necessary to enhance the study's findings because education level and degree of knowledge about the research issue were significantly correlated.

Table 5: Educational Level of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Certificate	25	50
Diploma	13	26
Bachelors	7	14
Others	5	10
Total	50	100

Based on the data presented in Table 4, the group classified as "others," comprising 10% of the sample, had the lowest representation in terms of education level. The group with a bachelor's degree came in at 14% and the diploma level at 26% after that. Certificate holders made up 50% of the respondents, making them the group most strongly represented. The findings indicate that a considerable proportion of the participants possessed comparatively low educational backgrounds, which could indicate that their

comprehension of the function of tourism in Uganda's economic growth was restricted.

#### 4.2 Contribution of tourism in the economic development at Bwindi

##### Impenetrable National Park

To achieve this objective, the respondents were asked about the contribution of tourism in the economic development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. These responses are presented as follows:

**Table 6: In your own view, has Bwindi Impenetrable National Park generated high foreign exchange?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	2	4
Disagree	7	14
Not sure	9	18
Agree	22	44
Strongly agree	10	20
Total	50	100

8

Based on Table 6, it can be observed that 4% of the participants strongly disagreed, 14% disagreed, 18% were unsure, 44% agreed, and the remaining 20% highly agreed that Bwindi Impenetrable National Park had produced significant foreign exchange. This suggests that the majority of those surveyed believed

**Table 7: In your own view, has Bwindi Impenetrable National Park provided sufficient employment opportunities**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	8
Disagree	9	18
Not sure	26	32
Agree	8	16
Strongly agree	3	6

Total	50	100
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Table 7 indicates that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 18% of the respondents disagreed, 32% of the respondents were not sure, 16% of the respondents agreed, and the remaining 6% of the respondents strongly agreed that Bwindi National Park had provided sufficient employment opportunities. This implies that majority of the respondents were not sure.

**Table 8: Does Bwindi Impenetrable national park National Park provide diversification and strengthen the local economy**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4
Not sure	7	14
Agree	31	62
Strongly agree	6	12
Total	50	100

It was found that 62% of respondents agreed, 8% strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 14% were unsure, and the remaining 12% strongly agreed. This suggests that the majority of respondents said that Bwindi National Park strengthened and diversified the local economy.

**Table 9: Extremely poor transport connectivity affected the growth and development of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park'**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	9	18
Agree	27	54
Strongly agree	8	16

Total	50	100
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Table 9 indicates that the impact of extremely poor transport connectivity on the growth and development of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was revealed to be a concern for a majority of respondents, with 4% strongly disagreeing, 8% disagreeing, 18% disagreeing, 54% agreeing, and 16% strongly agreeing.

**Table 10: Has palpable lack of coordination among several tourism agencies in Uganda affected the development of national parks such as Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	23	46
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

The results shown in Table 10 show that the development of national parks like Bwindi Impenetrable National Park has been hampered by a noticeable lack of coordination amongst several tourism agencies in Uganda. Of the respondents, 4% strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 18% were unsure, 46% agreed, and 22% strongly agreed.

**Table 11: Are tourist guides at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park poorly trained enough to provide detailed information to the tourists?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	16	32
Agree	30	60
Strongly Agree	7	14
Total	50	100

According to the survey results shown in Table 11, 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 8% disagreed, 32% were unsure, 60% agreed, and 14% strongly agreed that the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park's tour guides were not well-trained enough to give visitors detailed information. This suggests that there is still more work to be done to guarantee that national park tour guides receive the appropriate training.

**Table 12: Should pure drinking water, food stuff, restaurants and knowledgeable and skilled guides be made adequately available at tourism sights and spots within the National Park**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	23	46
Strongly Agree	11	22
Total	50	100

Based on the data shown in Table 15, 40 percent of respondents strongly disagreed, 10% agreed, 18% disagreed, 18% were unsure, 46% agreed, and the remaining 22% strongly agreed that pure drinking was excessive.

**Table 13: Do you think the government should intervene in the growth and development of National parks in Uganda**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	9	18
Agree	27	54
Strongly Agree	8	16
Total	50	100

Table 17 shows that 4% of respondents disagreed, 8% disagreed, 18% were unsure, 54% agreed, and 16% strongly agreed, indicating that the majority of respondents thought the government should get involved in the expansion and development of Uganda's national parks.

#### **4.5. Relationship between the role of tourism and economic development of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and the surrounding communities.**

In order to accomplish this goal, questions regarding the connection between tourism and economic growth at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were posed to the respondents. The following is how these are displayed:

**Table 14: Do you think national parks such as Bwindi Impenetrable National Park increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the economy?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	4	8
Disagree	2	4

Not sure	3	6
Agree	30	60
Strongly agree	11	12
Total	50	100

Table 18 displays the study results. It shows that 8% of respondents severely disagreed, 4% disagreed, 6% were unsure, 60% agreed, and the remaining 22% highly agreed. It is implied by this that the majority of respondents stated that national parks like Bwindi Impenetrable National Park boost the GDP (gross domestic product) of the country.

Table 15: Has Bwindi Impenetrable National Park improved on services delivery within the area

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	7	14
Not sure	9	18
Agree	22	44
Strongly Agree	10	20
Total	50	100

According to the table, 4% of respondents severely disagreed, 14% disagreed, 18% were unsure, 44% agreed, and the remaining 20% significantly agreed. This suggests that most respondents thought Bwindi Impenetrable National Park had made improvements in the provision of services in the region, thus these issues need to be addressed.

Table 16: Has infrastructure around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park been a support to the tourist market or trade?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	6	12
Agree	18	36
Strongly Agree	21	42
Total	50	100

This table shows the corrected results based on respondents' perceptions of the infrastructure surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park that facilitates tourism-related commerce.

Based on the study results, it was found that 42% of respondents strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 8% disagreed, 12% were not sure, and 2% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park had supported the tourism market or trade.

Table 17: Has the infrastructure improved the accessibility to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	3	6
Not sure	5	10
Agree	20	40
Strongly Agree	20	40
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 6% disagree, 10% were not sure, and 4% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure had improved accessibility to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Table 18: Has the development of infrastructure increased the number of tourists visiting Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	7	14
Agree	16	32
Strongly Agree	22	44
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 44% of respondents strongly agreed, 32% agreed, 8% disagreed, 14% were not sure, and 2% strongly disagreed that infrastructure development had increased the number of tourists visiting Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 19: Is the local community benefiting from the infrastructure development around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	6	12
Agree	20	40
Strongly Agree	17	34

Total	50	100
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Based on the study results, it was found that 34% of respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 10% disagreed, 12% were not sure, and 4% strongly disagreed that the local community was benefiting from the infrastructure development around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 20: Has infrastructure development led to an increase in employment opportunities around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	3	6
Not sure	4	8
Agree	22	44
Strongly Agree	20	40
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 44% agreed, 6% disagreed, 8% were not sure, and 2% strongly disagreed that infrastructure development had led to an increase in employment opportunities around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 21: Do you think the infrastructure has enhanced the conservation efforts in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	8	16
Agree	18	36

Strongly Agree	18	36
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 36% of respondents strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 8% disagreed, 16% were not sure, and 4% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure had enhanced conservation efforts in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 22: Has infrastructure development increased investment opportunities in the region surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	6	12
Agree	20	40
Strongly Agree	19	38
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 38% of respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 8% disagreed, 12% were not sure, and 2% strongly disagreed that infrastructure development had increased investment opportunities in the region surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 23: Do you believe the infrastructure around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is well-maintained?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	3	6
Disagree	6	12
Not sure	10	20
Agree	16	32
Strongly Agree	15	30
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 30% of respondents strongly agreed, 32% agreed, 12% disagreed, 20% were not sure, and 6% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was well-maintained.

Table 24: Has infrastructure development improved safety and security for tourists in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Not sure	7	14
Agree	20	40
Strongly Agree	17	34
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 34% of respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 10% disagreed, 14% were not sure, and 2% strongly disagreed that infrastructure development had improved safety and security for tourists in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 25: Do you feel the infrastructure around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park meets the needs of tourists?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	8	16
Agree	18	36
Strongly Agree	17	34
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 34% of respondents strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 10% disagreed, 16% were not sure, and 4% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park met the needs of tourists.

Table 26: Has the infrastructure development facilitated better communication and networking in the region?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	3	6
Not sure	7	14
Agree	19	38
Strongly Agree	20	40
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 38% agreed, 6% disagreed, 14% were not sure, and 2% strongly

disagreed that the infrastructure development had facilitated better communication and networking in the region.

Table 27: Do you think the infrastructure supports sustainable tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	9	18
Agree	16	32
Strongly Agree	18	36
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 36% of respondents strongly agreed, 32% agreed, 10% disagreed, 18% were not sure, and 4% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure supported sustainable tourism in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 28: Has infrastructure development reduced travel time to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	4	8
Not sure	5	10
Agree	20	40
Strongly Agree	20	40

Total	50	100
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Based on the study results, it was found that 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 8% disagreed, 10% were not sure, and 2% strongly disagreed that infrastructure development had reduced travel time to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Table 29: Do you believe the infrastructure has enhanced the visitor experience at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	2	4
Disagree	5	10
Not sure	7	14
Agree	18	36
Strongly Agree	18	36
Total	50	100

Based on the study results, it was found that 36% of respondents strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 10% disagreed, 14% were not sure, and 4% strongly disagreed that the infrastructure had enhanced the visitor experience at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

#### 5.1 Summary of the discussions

##### 5.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

50 respondents made up the sample, according to the study's findings, of whom 66% were men and 34% were women. The fact that men predominate suggests that men are more likely to be in positions of hard labor and ability in the tourism industry, which may be a reflection of society views. The age group of 36-45 years old accounted for 40% of the total number of responders, with 36% falling into the 46-55 age range. The age range of 26-45 accounted for 12% of the total, followed by 20-25 (8%), and 56 and over (4%). It would seem from this that middle-aged adults are the main operators in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, whilst older people lack the energy to engage in the business.

Widows made up 36% of the respondents, followed by divorced people (46%), married people (10%), and single people (8%). According to the data, the majority of people are widowed or divorced, most likely as a result of their lack of easily accessible resources and parental duties. The lowest representation of single people may suggest that fewer people visit Bwindi Impenetrable National Park for tourism purposes.

In terms of educational attainment, individuals with certificates (50%) were the most represented group, followed by those with bachelor's degrees (14%), diploma holders (26%), and "others" (10%). This suggests that most respondents have relatively low levels of education, which may have an impact on how well they comprehend the contribution of tourism to economic development.

## 5.1.2 Contribution of Tourism to Economic Development at Bwindi

### Impenetrable National Park

According to the report, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park generates substantial foreign exchange. Of those surveyed, 44% agreed, 20% strongly agreed, 14% disagreed, and 18% were unsure. The majority of respondents (36%) and 42% strongly agreed that the park brings in a sizable amount of money for the government. Opportunities for employment were less definite, with 16% agreeing and 32% disagreeing. Sixty-two percent of respondents said the park boosts and diversifies the local economy, while sixty percent of respondents said it helps with infrastructure improvements.

According to the study's findings, 42% of respondents strongly agreed that the national park had brought in enough money for the government, whereas 2% objected, 8% disagreed, 12% were unsure, and 36% agreed overall. This suggests that the majority of respondents were aware of how crucial the national park was to the government's ability to raise money so that it could provide local residents with public services.

The results showed that, when it came to whether Bwindi Impenetrable National Park had offered enough job opportunities, 8% of respondents strongly disagreed, 18% disagreed, 32% were unsure, 16% agreed, and the remaining 6% strongly agreed. This suggests that most of the respondents were unsure about the jobs that the park would provide.

According to the survey findings, 8% of respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 6% disagreed but were unsure, 60% agreed, and the remaining 22% highly agreed. This suggests that most respondents said that Bwindi Impenetrable National Park has influenced the local administration to upgrade the park's infrastructure.

It was found that 62% of respondents agreed, 8% strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 14% were unsure, and the remaining 12% strongly agreed. This suggests that the majority of respondents said that the local economy was boosted and diversified by Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

### **5.1.3 Challenges faced by tourism particularly at Lake Bwindi Impenetrable National Park**

It was discovered that 16% highly agreed, 54% agreed, 8% disagreed, 18% were unsure, and 4% strongly disagreed. This suggests that the majority of respondents indicated that Bwindi Impenetrable National Park's growth and development were impacted by incredibly poor transport links.

The study found that, in terms of the presence of trained guides in key tourist destinations within Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 20% were unsure, 48% agreed, and the remaining 26% strongly agreed. This suggests that the majority of respondents stated that tour guides at the national park aid in drawing in more visitors.

It was also discovered that a noticeable lack of coordination among various tourism agencies in Uganda had impacted the development of national parks like Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, with 4% of respondents strongly disagreeing, 10% disagreeing, 18% disagreeing, 46% agreeing, and the remaining 22% strongly agreeing.

According to the study's findings, 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, 8% disagreed, 16% were unsure, 60% agreed, and the remaining 14% strongly agreed. This suggests that most respondents felt that the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park's tour guides lacked the necessary training to give visitors accurate information.

### **5.1.4 Possible measures to overcome the challenges faced by the national park**

The findings showed that 2% of respondents severely opposed, 8% disagreed, 16% were unsure, 60% agreed, and the remaining 14% highly agreed that the national park can make considerable use of the media to enhance its reputation.

It was discovered that, when it came to the provision of clean drinking water, food, restaurants, and trained and informed guides at tourist destinations and locations within the National Park, 4% of respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 18% were unsure, 46% agreed, and the remaining 22% strongly agreed.

Research revealed that 2% of participants strongly disagreed, 4% disagreed, 20% were unsure, 48% agreed, and the remaining 26% strongly agreed. This suggests that most respondents agreed that coordinated efforts with PWD (roads) should be undertaken to prioritize improving the state of the approach roads inside the National Park leading to the tourist attractions.

The study's conclusions show that 16% strongly agreed, 54% agreed, 8% disagreed, and 18% were unsure about their answers. This suggests that the majority of respondents indicated that the government ought to get involved in the expansion and improvement of Uganda's national parks.

### **5.1.5 Relationship between Tourism and Economic Development at Bwindi**

#### **Impenetrable National Park**

##### **GDP Contribution**

The vast majority of respondents (82%) agreed or strongly agreed that national parks like Bwindi boost Uganda's gross domestic product. This agreement emphasizes how important tourism is to the country's economy. Significant foreign exchange profits are made from tourism in Bwindi, and these profits can be used to fund regional and national development initiatives. A variety of services, such as lodging and guided tours, are required due to the increase in tourists, which has a multiplier effect and improves other industries like retail, transportation, and agriculture. Additionally, the presence of tourists promotes the preservation of natural ecosystems and sites of cultural heritage, which indirectly supports economic growth and stability by drawing more tourists each year.

##### **Enhancing Service Delivery**

A sizable percentage (64%) think that Bwindi has enhanced the provision of local services, indicating that the growth of tourism has a favorable effect on community infrastructure and services. Better sanitation, healthcare, and educational resources are among the services that have improved as a result of tourism-related income. Improved road networks and communication infrastructure, for example, benefit the local community by facilitating tourism and improving access to markets, schools, and hospitals.

Furthermore, there is a rise in the demand for regional products and services, which raises living standards for locals and creates more economic prospects.

### **Infrastructure Assistance for Travel**

The majority of respondents (78%) agree or strongly agree that infrastructure promotes economic activity and encourages tourism, which emphasizes the necessity of ongoing investment in infrastructure development. For a tourist experience to go well, public facilities, roads, and bridges must be of the highest caliber. In addition to improving accessibility, infrastructural improvements draw private sector investment in lodging, dining, and entertainment venues within the park. This in turn fosters an atmosphere that is favorable for the expansion and diversity of businesses, drawing tourists and investors to the area.

### **Benefits to the Local Community.**

Reflecting the socioeconomic benefits of tourism, a sizable majority (74%) agree or strongly agree that infrastructure improvement improves the local community. The local populace benefits both directly and indirectly from the development of infrastructure. While there are indirect benefits such as the promotion of local economies through higher demand for locally produced goods and services, there are direct benefits such as better utilities and transportation. Additionally, local labor is frequently used on infrastructure projects, giving residents in the community instant work and financial support. Locals eventually develop a sense of pride and ownership as a result, which motivates more neighborhood-based projects and environmentally friendly behaviors.

### **Employment opportunities**

Significantly more people (84%) think that infrastructure improvement has led to more work opportunities, highlighting the contribution of tourism to job generation. Construction, hotel, and tour services all see an increase in employment prospects as a result of tourism-driven infrastructure development. For daily operations, the hospitality industry—which includes lodges, restaurants, and hotels—needs a sizable workforce. Furthermore,

ancillary sectors like transportation companies, tour guides, and artists are supported by tourism. The community's overall economic resilience is improved and poverty is decreased as a result of this diversification of employment alternatives

### **Preservation efforts**

Tourism has a good environmental impact, as evidenced by the findings, which reveal that 72% of respondents agree or strongly agree that infrastructure development has benefited conservation efforts. Conservation of natural resources is aided by the promotion of sustainable tourist practices through appropriate infrastructure development. For example, thoughtfully designed walkways and observation decks reduce the impact of humans on delicate ecosystems, and educational initiatives spread knowledge about the value of conservation. Moreover, tourism-related income can be put back into anti-poaching campaigns and habitat restoration projects, guaranteeing the long-term preservation of Bwindi's distinctive biodiversity.

### **Opportunities for Investments**

The majority of respondents (78%) strongly agree or agree that there are more investment opportunities as a result of infrastructure improvement, demonstrating the wider economic advantages of tourism. In an effort to profit from the expanding tourism business, both domestic and foreign investors are drawn to the construction of tourism infrastructure. Economic diversification is promoted by this flood of investment, which results in the creation of new companies and the growth of already-existing ones. Furthermore, dependable infrastructure lowers investor risk, which makes it a more alluring option for long-term initiatives that support steady economic growth.

### **Visitor experience**

The overwhelming majority (72%) think that improvements to the infrastructure have improved the experience for visitors, which highlights the vital role that well-kept facilities play in the travel industry. Improving the visitor experience is essential to guaranteeing return visits and favorable

word-of-mouth advertising. Enhancements to the infrastructure, like clean facilities, well-kept pathways, and sufficient signs, guarantee a secure and pleasurable visit for guests. Extensive stays and higher spending are encouraged by high levels of guest facilities, which also positively impact the destination's overall perception and level of satisfaction. As a result, the local economy gains and the region's tourism industry is encouraged to grow sustainably.

### **Discussion**

The findings unequivocally show that tourism—more especially, visits to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park—contributes significantly to Uganda's economic growth by bringing in foreign cash, providing jobs, and improving infrastructure. But issues like inadequate tour guide training, disarray among tourism authorities, and poor transportation links must be addressed. The report recognizes these drawbacks and offers some possible remedies, such as more government involvement and improved access to necessities.

The results demonstrate the beneficial influence of tourism on economic growth and point up topics for further investigation. They are also strongly connected to prior information and past studies. The content is generally coherent and the variables are given adequately, however there are a few small grammatical and punctuation mistakes that should be fixed. Overall, the research offers a thorough examination of Uganda's economic development, with practical recommendations for enhancing its benefits.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In order to give tourists sufficient knowledge and information, tour guides should speak multiple foreign languages. The government should also take the necessary steps to give visiting visitors strict security from local thugs and acts of terrorism. The responsible authorities should also take steps to ensure that there are enough skilled paramedical personnel and medical facilities to manage any emergency scenarios, allowing patients to be transferred to the closest hospital with the least amount of difficulty possible.

Priority should be given to working with PWD (Roads) to enhance the state of the approach roads leading to the tourist attractions. Secondly, every tourist destination ought to have a PCO to enable visitors to stay in touch with the rest of the world.

Important tourist destinations like Bwindi should provide musical entertainment for visitors staying in hotels and tourist bungalows. Impenetrable hotels and lodges, allowing visitors to benefit from the great cultural diversity of the area and make their nights enjoyable. The government's presence needs to be perceived positively and within the parameters of a welfare state. Goals cannot be accomplished without strong governance, even with the best of tactics and high-order rules in place.

The study suggests that in order to promote economic development, it is necessary to provide national park employees with greater training and knowledge. The Ugandan government ought to reevaluate its revenue-sharing schemes because certain tourism industry participants typically reap greater benefits than others. The report suggests that the government should encourage infrastructure development, such as building new roads inside national parks, in order to increase the number of job opportunities there. Newspapers, radio, and TV stations are examples of the media that Uganda's government should embrace in order to advertise and promote the nation's tourism industry and thereby spur economic development.

In order to strengthen Uganda's tourism sector and promote economic development, the report also suggests that organizations like the Uganda Wildlife Authority, local governments, and non-governmental organizations coordinate their efforts.

The study looked at how Uganda's economy has developed in relation to tourism. It is advised that further research be done on the impact of tourism on Uganda's socioeconomic development, especially in various regions or districts

## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1: Sample questionnaire

This shows the sample of the questionnaire that was sent to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Has infrastructure development reduced travel time to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree		
Disagree		
Not sure		
Agree		
Strongly Agree		
Total		

Table 30: showing sample of questionnaire

### Appendix 2: Study budget

The study is estimated to cost a total of Ug 310,000/= as shown below.

ITEM	Quantity	AMOUNT (Ug sh.)
Communication	Air time	40,000
Transport	To &fro	120,000
Meals	Lunch and supper	50,000
Printing and binding	2 copies	50,000
Accommodation	1 night	35,000
Papers	1 ream	15,000
Total		310,000

Table 31: showing study budget

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