

THE ROLE OF BWINDI MGAHINGA CONSERVATION TRUST IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN KORANYA
COMMUNITY

BY

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DECLARATION

This report is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or a Diploma in any of this university.

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APPROVAL

This project report titled "the Role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the Development of Community Based Tourism in Koranya Community" has been submitted for review with my approval as supervisor.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AT	Alternative Tourism
CBT	Community-Based Tourism
CBTP	Community-Based Tourism Planning Process Model
CBTSP	Community-Based Tourism Support Project National
NDT °	Department of Tourism
NHCT	National Heritage and Cultural Tourism Strategy
NRTS	National Rural Tourism Strategy
NTSS	National Tourism Sector Strategy
TDMC	Tourism Development and Management Committee
TO	Tour Operator
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
BMCT	Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the roles of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust to the development of community-based tourism. It had the achievable objectives like 1. Identify and categorize BMCT activities in relation to community-based tourism development in Koranya community. 2. Establish the challenges faced by BMCT towards development of community-based tourism in Koranya community. 3. Strategies for sustainable development of community-based tourism in community by NGOs. In this research, interview and observation methods were used to collect desired data for the study. The data is analyzed using different softwares for instance MS Excel, word and graphics to produce information that is in the form of words, graphs etc. This study used descriptive research design which utilized qualitative analysis. The design was chosen because it could enable the researcher to capture much of the respondent's views in their own words with in an appropriate time frame.

CHAPETER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background to the Study

BMCT was established in 1994 as an NGO to conserve Mgahinga gorilla and Bwindi impenetrable natural habitats of half of the remaining world's mountain gorillas. BMCT aims at conserving the biodiversity and eco system health of Mgahinga and Bwindi protected areas in harmony with the development needs of the surrounding communities. As a result, BMCT fosters the conservation of the diversity in Mgahinga and Bwindi protected areas through investment in community development projects, grants for research and ecological monitoring, funding park management and protection, and programmes that creates greater conservation awareness. The study with evaluate the role of BMCT, on the community based tourism in the village of Koranya at the park headquarters of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park in Kisoro District Southwestern Uganda.

According to Mitchell & Reid (2001), a high level of community integration in tourism leads to greater social economic benefit for a majority of residents near protected areas. Community integration in tourism is defined in terms of decision- making power structures and process, local control or ownership, type and distribution of employment, and the number of local people employed in the local tourism sector. Sharpley (2002) adds that long-term financial and technical support is essential of tourism is to play an effective role in rural development.

NGO's are dependent on external sources, and to some extent have to represent institutional forms introduced by external relationships rather than by relationships within their own societies (Bebbington, 1997). For Gideon (1998), NGO's have been successful in delivery services to some sectors of the population. NGO's, in this regard, Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT), support community based tourism in rural areas. In the late 1960's when the top-down approach commonly administered by the public sector fell into ill-refute, funding for NGO's increased. The debt crisis of the 1980's evidenced the dangers of funding enlarged public sectors in developing countries. Major donors such as; United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and The World Bank, turned increasingly to NGO's as flexible and inexpensive instruments for their development activities. In the 1990's, the NGO sector experienced' substantial growth. Environmental organizations emerged from the world's stage at

the earth summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and grew particularly first during the decade (Meyer 1995). Most funding for the NGO's comes from non-governmental organizations by lateral donors (Barr,Fafchamps,& Owen's2005).

A key determinant in the contribution of NGO's towards development is a relationship between them and the state.NGO's may run parallel activities, then play oppositional roles, or they may represent weaker members of the society,organizing them to become more influential in decision making and resource allocation. NGO's have distinctive roles and responsibilities in the development process.

On one hand, they support traditional leadership and cultural survival, and on the other hand, they inculcate modern/western ideas and democratic practices (Robins,2001). BMCT seeks to empower rural communities, market for the poor. For Miraftab (1997) NGO's have the potential to promote democracy, but democratic outcomes not guaranteed. It is quite like that they reproduce the undemocratic practices and relationships in a new non-governmental form.

NGO's have attracted growing criticism for being unrepresentative and unaccountable to the poor people for whose well-being they claim to work (Bebbington, 2004, 2005). Formulating and implementing a participatory tourism development approach requires a total change in the social-political ,legal, administrative and economic structure of many developing countries, for which hard decisions are sine-qua non alongside deliberate help, collaboration and co-operation of major international donor agencies, NGO's, international tour operators and multinational companies (Tosun,2000). However more research may be needed on the relationship between NGO's environments. Peripheral locations and their characteristics can be instrumental in promoting local control of small scale tourism for Wearing & Mcdonald (2000), community based tourism and eco-tourism suggests a symbolic or mutual relationship where the tourist is not given central priority, but becomes an equal part of the system.

Community based tourism is a branch of eco-tourism, in the theory stands apart from mass, convectional tourism by its small scale, sustainable activities, and grater local involvement. However, in practice, ecotourism often falls sort of promoting the interests of host communities

(Kontogeorgopoulos,2005).Because of this, the term' community based tourism ' has been coined understood as a form of ecotourism" where the local community has substantial control over, and involvement, its development and management, and a major proportion of the benefit remain with the community (WWF,2001).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Community based tourism has been widely promoted as a viable economic development alternative, particularly in peripheral rural areas where traditional agricultural industries have declined (Haulage, 1996; Sharpley, 2002). Community based tourism especially near protected areas is viewed as a sustainable alternative to mass tourism and as a means of providing benefits to community based tourism which bear the greatest opportunity costs of protection. However BMCT annual 2009/10 reported that people living around protected areas live in object poverty. Population in Kisoro BMCA Kisoro living around PA 59.8% households stay in hurts (BMCT census report, 2016). This raises the need for NGO's to cover the goal of financing, training and policy formulation. Organizations such as BMCT have been instrumental in the development of CBT in Kigezi region. The main focus of BMCT is to foster conservation of diversity in Mgahinga and Bwindi protected areas through investment in community development projects, grants for research and ecological monitoring, funding park management and protection, and programmes that create greater conservation awareness. However, there hasn't been any study into the extent to which the role of BMCT in the development of community based tourism in Koranya community near Mgahinga gorilla national park. The purpose of this study thisefore, is to analyze the role of BMCT in the development of community based tourism; the challenges faced by BMCT and suggest strategies for sustainable community based tourism development in Koranya community.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

- i) To identify and categorize BMCT activities in relation to community based tourism development in Koranya community.
- ii) To establish the challenges faced by BMCT towards development of community based tourism in Koranya community.

- iii) To propose strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by ngos

1.3 Research Questions

- i) What are the BMCT activities related to community based tourism development in Koranya Community?
- ii) What are the challenges faced by BMCT in their endeavor of developing community based tourism in Koranya community?
- iii) What strategies should BMCT implement to achieve sustainable development of community based tourism in Koranya community?

1.4 Scope of the Study

1.4.1 Conceptual scope

The study analyzed the role of BMCT in the development at Koranya village in Kigezi region. It will mainly concentrate on the activities of BMCT, and challenges created due to existences of BMCT and strategies for a sustainable role in the development of ecotourism by BMCT at Koranya village in Kigezi region.

1.4.2 Geographical scope

The study was carried out at Koranya village, a community at main headquarters of Mgahinga Gorilla national park in Kigezi region. Koranya is in Kisoro district. It is about 14 kilometers from Kisoro town.

1.4.3 Time scope

The study covered a period of 4 years from 2014 to 2018. This period is considered because it is when BMCT has been active in the development of tourism in Kigezi region.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will bring new knowledge as no similar study has been undertaken before. This will be very instrumental to policy makers because it will for once show the role of BMCT in community based tourism development.

Institutions of higher learning will also benefit as the findings will an addition to the library information available. The will help students for further research and study.

1.6 Study Limitations

The study was conducted in a rural area where most people are not educated and may therefore, not be in position to answer the questionnaire that were in English. This may distort the data collected. The researcher made sure that good interpreters are recruited and data were captured as reported by the respondents.

The study is in a sensitive area of the role of an NGO (BMCT) in community development. As a result some information may not be released by BMCT in case it implicates the organization. The researcher will do everything possible to ensure that data provided will be used only for academic purposes and treated confidentially.

CHAPETER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related to this study. It is organized under the following; NGOs activities in relation to community based tourism development in community, the challenges faced by NGOs towards development of community based tourism in community, strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by NGOs

2.1 Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust Organization Activities in Relation to Community Based Tourism Development in Community.

2.1.1 FOSTERING PARTICIPATION

According to R. Segrado & F. Farmer, (2006). NGOs also influence the growth of tourism through participation in determining the policies and zoning of the Municipal Development Plan, limiting and fixing directly the growth of the tourism centers, although there have been conflicts between the NGOs and local government over these issues.

Interviews with local government employees have shown that local government values the formation of NGOs as they reflect an individual and social concern and awareness about the protection of natural resources exploited by visitors without benefiting the community. However, not everyone holds the same opinion. One representative of an NGO reported that the local authority has accused the NGOs of not allowing local people to make a living. This because the NGOs are perceived by the local authority to protect the natural environment as an end in itself, and have succeeded in establishing penalties for invading the forest and exploiting natural resources. The result is that local residents are restricted from using resources such as firewood, orchids and other ornamental plants to supply tourism demands (Davis 2001)

2.1.2 Creating Employment

According to Rinzing Lama (2014), The assistance in Community Based Tourism villages by NGOs and Government was accessed in various categories like creating employment, supports skill building through training programmes, support equitable distribution of revenue for all participants, support in development of the villages and overall satisfaction. He also discussed that most of NGOs (local, national and international) and government (local and national) are taking keen interest to promote Community Based Tourism in seven villages and provided

assistance, support in development and create jobs in the villages. Host communities are satisfied with the assistance.

2.1.3 Preservation of Community and Environmental Uniqueness

The socio-cultural impacts show that the villagers are satisfied to adopt tourism in their villages because tourism has helped host communities in preserving and promoting their uniqueness and villagers take pride for developing their villages for Community Based Tourism. (Abraham Collin, 2006). The villagers even learn new things from the tourists. Here the negative part is tourists do not know how to behave and bad behavior such as thefts, alcoholism and drug abuse has increased with tourism.

(Davis, 2001; Wearing and Mac Donald, 2002) asserted that issues of equity are not only for people but for nature as well.

The environmental impacts show all community based tourism are very much concerned in this matter and agree that the natural resources are better managed and good care has been taken to reduce the negative impacts but garbage and vehicular pollution has increased in the villages which are not good. During the research period, no collaboration was observed between different NGOs, although they share two central objectives: protection of the lake from contamination and sedimentation, and protection of the coniferous forest.

However, a few months after the research period ended, NGOs working together did in fact achieve significant social and economic benefits for the local community by establishing a monarch butterfly reserve. The reserve employs local residents as forest guides and charges 150 pesos (\$ 15 US) for the service.

This income has avoided the mass emigration of the male population that has occurred in similar circumstances elsewhere in Central Mexico, as well as improving the protection of the butterflies. Credit is due to both local and state level NGOs for making this possible.

2.2 The challenges faced by Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust towards development of community based tourism in community.

2.2.1 Inadequate Financing

The NGOs are dependent on voluntary donations for finance, which means that they are affected by the politics and priorities of their donors. In addition, competition for external resources

means that the NGOs are driven more by offer than by demand, so that they generate programmes of action that they need to 'sell' rather than responding to the needs of the local population (Collins , 2002). This was reflected in programmes that showed more concern for flora and fauna than for the people of the area. The NGOs have not reached an adequate level of self-finance, nor do they have the capacity for self-management and efficiency, resulting in a constant search for income which also limits productive activity. Although the NGOs are considered to be representatives of the community, they have little social, political or financial backing. In addition, as the community is small, their capacity to act is restricted by coercion, repression, or political convenience.

2.2.2 Lack of qualified manpower

Nearly all the local NGOs, with a few notable exceptions lack qualified professional members, so that they are unable to make a contribution to projects with a high technical content, or make good use of scarce resources.

In the search for sustainability, the NGOs see tourism as a useful tool for helping to conserve natural environments. However, tourism in itself does not bring economic benefits. Rather, it is tourism activities that have the capacity to bring in economic resources due to the high social status of the destination.

2.2.3 A community approach.

Although several authors explored the community dimensions of tourism prior to this time (Heenan, 1978; Loukissas, 1983; Murphy, 1983; Pizam, 1978), Murphy's (1985) study ushered in an era of growing interest in CBT. Hoping to put the needs and capabilities of communities at the forefront of tourism development that usually favors powerful business and state interests, Murphy (1985) uses systems theory to argue that a successful community-oriented tourism strategy depends on effective interconnections between the environmental, commercial, social, and management components of tourism.

Since the mid- 1980s, many scholars, entrepreneurs, community activists, and tourism planners have attempted to define, extend, and identify best practices associated with CBT. As a result of such sustained attention, there is little agreement on what exactly constitutes CBT. Despite such differences, the majority of definitions of CBT in the literature tend to include most or all of the following characteristics: environmental sustainability, community participation, equitable

distribution of financial benefits, community empowerment, improvements in standard of living, and community management, control, and ownership of tourism projects.

Complicating efforts to define CBT is the ambiguity regarding what constitutes a community (Beeton, 2006), as well as the conflation of community tourism, which refers simply to tourism that takes place in small (and often rural) communities, and CBT, which assumes both that control over the planning of tourism resides in the hands of community members and that benefits are concentrated locally. There are also important differences between

CBT and tourism that is merely oriented toward communities. For example, Honggang, Sofield, and Jigang (2009) argue that CBT, defined alternatively as "Communities Benefiting through Tourism", allows communities to tap into existing mass tourism markets in order to capture economic benefits, regardless of whether members of the community possess ownership of tourism businesses. Similarly, Simpson (2008, p. 2) puts forth the concept of Community Benefit Tourism Initiatives (CBTis) to describe projects that transfer "benefits to a community regardless of location, instigation, size, level of wealth, involvement, ownership, or control". According to Simpson, CBTis allow stakeholders such as businesses, governments, and NGOs to deliver benefits to communities without having to overcome the political or social hurdles that commonly hinder community involvement in the tourism planning process. Despite several case studies (Dwyer & Edwards, 2000; Li, 2006; Tosun, 2000) that illustrate the possibility of community benefits in the absence of full community control or ownership, evidence from the majority of successful examples of CBT indicates that community initiative and control are indeed essential, and that in practice, tourism can be community-based and community-oriented at the same time. Moreover, just as some have questioned the absolute necessity of community ownership and control for the generation of benefits for community members, others have scrutinized the very notion of participation which, together with an equitable share of benefits, constitutes the "the basic premise of CBT" (Goodwin & Santilli, 2009, p. 35).

In particular, while many assessments of CBT (Brandon, Lindberg, & Hawkins, 1993; Rocharungsat, 2008; Simmons, 1994) highlight the importance of community involvement in the initiation, planning, and ongoing evaluation of tourism, others (Henkel & Stirrat, 2001; Weaver, 2012) argue that participation has become a dogma that too often goes unquestioned.

Additionally, participation is an attractive principle in theory, but comes in a wide variety of forms in practice. At one end of the spectrum are plantation (France, 1998), manipulative (Pretty, 1995a), passive (Pretty, 1995b), or pseudo (Tosun, 1999) forms of participation that give communities virtually no real power over decisions, and do little more than require locals to carry out plans hatched by others. At the other end are forms of participation that feature selfmobilization (Pretty, 1995b) and empowerment (Scheyvens, 2002), whereby individuals take the initiative to develop tourism in their communities without heavy external involvement or coercion. Aside from the difficulty of achieving inclusive and active forms of participation among tourist destination communities, CBT as a whole has also been criticized because of its inability to overcome the global, national, and local power inequities that limit community benefits and constrain community control over tourism (Blackstock, 2005; Butcher, 2012).

Notwithstanding such concerns about the limitations of CBT to produce substantial, equitable benefits or community empowerment, it is clear from the enduring attention paid to CBT by scholars, NGOs, and tourism officials that it will persist as a niche form of tourism that seeks to challenge, or at the very least supplement, the existing conventional tourism industry. This is especially true in countries such as Thailand where for many decades, tourism grew rapidly with few controls or regulations, resulting in many harmful consequences. Of course, it is undeniable that the meteoric growth of tourism, whereby the number of international tourist arrivals grew, yielded economic benefits in the form of employment, foreign exchange, and economic diversification. Nevertheless, beginning in the 1990s, Thai activists began to sound the alarm regarding the- social, cultural, and especially environmental impacts of unfettered tourism growth.

2.2.3 Challenge in enforcing sustainable tourism

Conversely the trans-national corporate approach to tourism development can rarely be considered best practice. Corporate philosophies and ideologies are fundamentally underpinned by a 'capital accumulation logic' that is simply speaking, profits come before people (Chomsky, 1999). The mission statements of many corporations are evidence of this claim. Over the last few years however there has been a gradual change in corporate philosophy in an effort to harness growing market desire for global economic, social and environmental justice (Kalafatis et al., 1999; Wagner, 1997).

According to Wearing et al., 2002, Many corporations represent this growing societal movement by selling 'social responsibility' or 'sustainable' policies and programmes to their various markets. Within corporations the development of sustainable policies and programmes has resulted in greater product support by a more well-informed, discerning market. However, an odious corporate practice has ensued. In the aftermath of the UN-sponsored 'World Summit On Sustainable Development' in South Africa in August 2002, Sadruddin Aga Khan, former UNESCO officer and UN High Commissioner for Refugees, was highly critical of how the term 'sustainable development' is increasingly being used by corporations as a pretext for maintaining growth that must be, by nature, destructive to the environment. Sustainable development has been diverted by business, which has equated it with sustainable growth- an oxymoron that reflects the conflict between a mercantile vision of the world and an environmental, social and cultural vision.

Khan, 2002 As a result, are we now witnessing a trans-national corporate takeover of governance in 'sustainable development'? Elliott (2002: 67) argues that transnational corporations are involved with many of the world's largest projects in developing nations around the world. Often these are carried out in partnership with governments and other large corporate entities.

Furthermore Elliott (2002), argues that trans-nationals are responsible for extensive environmental degradation and resource depletion whilst simultaneously casting themselves as corporate environmentalists upon whom we can rely for the solutions to sustain-able development.

Chomsky, 1999 argued that to enable a genuine means of evaluating the contribution of this 'greening' of corporate tourism we need to provide a research framework that offers a broader perspective and can encompass the multiple roles that have now to be considered. To ensure survival, corporations rely on investor confidence which is naturally buoyed by profit earnings. Governance resides in the hands of a multitude of shareholders whose overriding motive are dividends, not environmental, social and economic responsibility. As simplistic as this interpretation may be, the reality of corporate governance is this stark. In contrast NGOs are

funded by public memberships, public and private institutions and donations from philanthropic organizations that look to support the various missions that NGOs undertake, for example poverty alleviation, education, health and environmental sustainability. UN sponsored research has found that many corporations from the OECD flout their environmental responsibilities by paying an estimated \$80 billion a year in the form of bribes or cash donations to governments of developing countries to win support for their 'sustainable growth' activities (Khan, 2002).

2.3 Strategies for Sustainable Development of Community Based Tourism in Community by Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust

2.3.1 Community Participation and Development

Community Participation in Development Projects

Internationally, resources for social welfare services are shrinking. Population pressures, changing priorities, economic competition, and demands for greater effectiveness are all affecting the course of social welfare (Bens, 1994). The utilization of nonprofessionals through citizen involvement mechanisms to address social problems has become more commonplace (Kaufman & Poulin, 1996).

In their modern form, the concepts of community development and community participation took shape in the 1950s (Chowdhury, 1996). From the situation in the 1950s, when community development was perceived to be synonymous with community participation, the situation has now changed to one in which there appears to be no clear understanding of the relationship between the two (Abbott, 1995). Clearly, this impacts or changes perception of what constitutes community participation and development.

2.3.2 Community Participation

Brager, Specht, and Torczyner (1987) defined participation as a means to educate citizens and to increase their competence. It is a vehicle for influencing decisions that affect the lives of citizens and an avenue for transferring political power. However, it can also be a method to co-opt dissent, a mechanism for ensuring the receptivity, sensitivity, and even accountability of social services to the consumers. Armitage (1988) defined citizen participation as a process by which citizens act in response to public concerns, voice their opinions about decisions that affect them,

and take responsibility for changes to their community. Pran Manga and Wendy Muckle (Chappel, 1997) suggest that citizen participation may also be a response to the traditional sense of powerlessness felt by the general public when it comes to influencing government decisions: "people often feel that health and social services are beyond their control because the decisions are made outside their community by unknown bureaucrats and technocrats".

Westergaard (1986) defined participation as "collective efforts to increase and exercise control over resources and institutions on the part of groups and movements of those hitherto excluded from control" (p.14). This definition points toward a mechanism for ensuring community participation. The World Bank's Learning Group on Participatory Development (1995) defines participation as "a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources which affect them". A descriptive definition of participation programs would imply the involvement of a significant number of persons in situations or actions that enhance their well-being, for example, their income, security, or self-esteem (Chowdhury, 1996). Chowdhury states that the ideal conditions contributing towards meaningful participation can be discussed from three aspects:

1. What kind of participation is under consideration?
2. Who participates in it?
3. How does participation occur?

Oakley and Marsden (1987) defined community participation as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development. In the context of development, community participation refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receive a share of project benefits (Paul, in Bamberger, 1986). Paul's five objectives to which community participation might contribute are:

1. Sharing project costs: participants are asked to contribute money or labor (and occasionally goods) during the project's implementation or operational stages.
2. Increasing project efficiency: beneficiary consultation during project planning or beneficiary involvement in the management of project implementation or operation.

3. Increasing project effectiveness: greater beneficiary involvement to help ensure that the project achieves its objectives and those benefits go to the intended groups.
4. Building beneficiary capacity: either through ensuring that participants are actively involved in project planning and implementation or through formal or informal training and consciousness- raising activities.
5. Increasing empowerment: defined as seeking to increase the control of the underprivileged sectors of society over the resources and decisions affecting their lives and their participation in the benefits produced by the society in which they live.

2.3.3 Development

The word development is fraught with ideological, political, and historical connotations that can greatly change its meaning depending on the perspective being discussed (Haug, 1997). The following three definitions of development are most helpful and suitable in relation to this research project. The first definition is provided by Korten (1990)

Development is a process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspirations. (p. 67). Korten's definition emphasizes the process of development and its primary focus on personal and institutional capacity. It also touches on justice, equity, quality of life, and participation. The second definition is from Robinson, Hoare, and Levy's (1993) work. He adds the dimension of empowerment to Korten's idea of development (Robinson, 1993).

[Empowerment is] a social action process that promotes participation of people, organisations, and communities towards the goals of increased individual and community control, political efficacy, improved quality of life, and social justice. (p. 199).

Finally, Zachariah and Sooryamoorthy (1994) emphasize that development must promote economic growth, but not at any cost:

The encouragement of economic growth must take account of and be restrained by three other equally important objectives:

1. Protection of the environment and consideration of the ecological impact of industrialization and commercialization.

2. Fair and equitable distribution as well as redistribution of goods and services to enable poorer people to get a fairer share of society's wealth and to participate fully in the economy.
3. Creation of opportunities for everyone to increasingly participate in the political, artistic and other activities of society. (1994: 22-23)

Zachariah and Sooryamoorthy's criteria for development recognize the environmental and ecological facets of communities going through the process of development. The environment is considered an integral part of development, since any impacts on a person's environment also influence the state of well-being or welfare. Environment and development are thus linked so intricately that separate approaches to either environmental or developmental problems are piecemeal at best (Bartelmus, 1986).

2.3.4 Tourism as an Agent of Community Development

Globalization may be dead (Saul, 2005), but internationalization certainly prevails. "In an age where communications technology encompasses the world, enabling us to sit in our lounge rooms and participate in others' lives through our television sets and communicate with them via the Internet, those with the ability to visit other places want to experience something that technology can't provide. Tourism has had a close connection with the community based tourism, particularly as hosts and guides, but the opening up of travel to the mass market from the 1960s propelled the development of the package holiday that in effect removed the tourist from the community"(Beeton,2006). With tour leaders from their own country, specialized transport and hotels, the visitor interaction with their hosts became moderated to the extent where the local community became objectified as a quaint picture opportunity.

Unfortunately, as tourism has grown organically in most places with limited planning, some people have been burnt and they now reject tourism as a viable community asset. On the other hand, many believe that tourism is the answer to 'everything' and the only means for developing their community. "Understanding the capabilities of tourism is crucial so that the correct decisions can be made in terms of community development.

Tourism in communities is not simply a case of whether to encourage visitors or not, but also what type of visitors and type of tourism the community decides it wants and needs" (Beeton , 2006). Community tourism shifts the focus away from the tourist and their experience to the host community and their experience (Kelly, 2002). Reflecting Sofield's (2003) comments regarding

the process of community empowerment is the following quote from the Business Enterprises for Sustainable Tourism's (BEST) Community Tourism Summit, where they conclude that 'community tourism is a process rather than a product' (BEST, 2003). Tourism always has significant influence on the environment, social, as well as economic structures and dynamics. Besides, it has a dramatic impact on culture and lifestyles. However, tourism's impacts are not necessarily always advantageous. "There are evidences of negative influences/impacts on different destinations, social structures and relations, societal values and attitudes, culture, built environment and land use, natural and cultural heritage, environmental resources to name a few "(Alipour & Dizdarevic, 2007).

Mathieson and wall (1982) divides the impacts of tourism into three major fields that are: physical or environmental, socio-cultural and economic impacts. Most of the tourism literature studies undertaken on the impact of the industry utilize the same framework." United nation environment program (UNEP) explains the negative socio-cultural impact from tourism as; change or loss of indigenous identity and values that contain: modification, loss of authenticity, adaptation to tourist demands, cultural clashes, physical influence causing social stress that include resource use conflicts, cultural deterioration, conflicts of traditional land-uses, and ethical issues such as crime, child labor, prostitution and sex tourism" (Beeton, 2006)

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 3.0

Introduction

This chapter covers the methods that were used during the research study. It considers areas like study area, research design, sources of data, data processing and analysis of responses, limitations encountered during the scope of the study. It also involves brief description of the target population, sampling techniques, data collection methods and tools, sampling size, producers of data collection, data analysis and data quality control.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted qualitative and quantitative survey research design and utilized questionnaires, interview schedules and documentation as instruments of data collection. This design was selected for this study due to its ability to describe subjects, settings, situations and behaviors in great detail. It also allows a detailed description and analysis of the complex relationship between the NGOs and community based tourism.

The study used both quantitative and qualitative research design for the purpose of making valid conclusions. Quantitative design which is classified in two broad categories, that is; experimental and general survey design was used to assess the constraints faced in development of community based tourism as an independent variable whereas qualitative design involved the use of questions to obtain views from the respondents.

3.2 Study population

The study based in Bwindi Mgahinga conservation trust in the development of community based tourism in Koranya community. A number of target populations of about 80 people in the BTCM were considered. The study targeted a number of administrators including company heads, department heads, community members and employees at low level management. The researcher interacted with the respondents majorly from store and records department and system administrators involved in the sample for the necessary information which is valid.

3.3 Sample Size

The researcher used 40 respondents from the area of the study and used stratified sampling because there was division of the respondents according to their departments, age, sex, which enabled the researcher to compare the categories in order to obtain appropriate findings for the study.

The comparison between categories of the respondents assisted the researcher to bring out comparisons regarding the role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the development of community based tourism in Koranya community and importance of community o the Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BTCM)hence giving out a proper conclusion for the findings. This helped the researcher to obtain specific data from the target population.

Table 1: Category of respondents

Category of population	Target population
Company heads	5
Department Heads	10
Low level management	15
Community members	10
Total	40

Source: primary Data

3.4 Sampling Procedures and Strategies

The researcher used purposive sampling techniques to select individuals who provided his information concerning with Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the development of community based tourism in Koranya community. Among the members, the researcher used the strata where individuals mainly at the employee level were giving matters concerning the study under investigation.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection.

3.5.1 Interview

The researcher used interview guides on the respondents because some of the respondents had no enough time to read and fill the questionnaires. The researcher used interview to derive information from both categories of the respondents, also it enabled face to face interactions with respondents which was an advantage to the interviewer, the use of interviews avoided misinterpretation of the questions as the researcher assisted to interpret questions that were not properly understood by the respondents such that immediate responses to be obtained.

3.5.2 Questionnaire

The researcher used questionnaire method to collect and obtain information and it was designed for a number of respondents at Company Kisoro district who were readily respond and reply to

the questions. The questionnaire were both open ended and close ended questions. The researcher preferred to use a questionnaire because they were flexible and time saving, the researcher got immediate responses and this enabled his to get the required information within the given time frame and thus finishing the study in time.

3.5.3 Observation

The researcher also used the observation method to each respondent involved in the targeted population to identify the importance of BMCT to the development of community based tourism in Koranya community. The observation assisted the researcher to look at both sides of the respondents and their related responses hence deriving the required information valid for the study. This method was preferred by the researcher because it avoids obtaining wrong information since it was based on what a researcher has observed, in addition, it studied people's attitudes which were expressed verbally and thus providing firsthand information.

3.5.4 Library Research

The researcher also used library research to obtain his literature review which enabled him to find opinions and responses of other researchers about the problem under investigation and make comparisons.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

3.6.1 Interview Guide

The researcher used the interview guide which involved face to face encounter between the researcher and all targeted respondents like company administrators, Record officers, and other employees in their levels. This method based on personal contact where by the interviewer was engaged in question answer talk with the respondents and the researcher was given immediate answer.

3.6.2 Questionnaire

The semi-structured questionnaire was the main instrument of the study. The questionnaire was designed according to the Likert scale to explore the key variables of the role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust to the development of community based tourism in Koranya community Kisoro district.

3.6.3 Observation Checklist

The researcher also used observation checklist where the researcher was closely see the objects under investigation as far as the topic under the study is concerned. The researcher observed all the company set ups and community.

3.7 Data Sources

3.7.1 Primary Data

Primary source include data that was collected from the selected sample of 50, who include employees and clients both highly indebted and averagely indebted.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Secondary source included relevant documents and reports especially regarding the status of the company and its performance. They were also comprise of recent journal articles on all variables, and reports about the role of bwindi mgahinga conservation trust in the development of community based tourism in koranya community

3.8 Reliability and Validity of Instruments

For quality control, a pre-test of the researcher instrument to test its validity and reliability were done. The pretest was done in Bwindi Mgahinga conservation trust

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

The data was first edited and coded. The study mostly used qualitative data analysis with a quantitative bias in addition to some aspects. Quantitative methods were used to measure the adoption of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust and community based tourism. The data derived from the questionnaire was presented using statistical for Microsoft office packages like Excel. The researcher presented and interpreted data using frequency distribution tables, percentages, pie chart and bar charts. The Excel had the incredible capabilities and flexibilities, of analyzing huge data within seconds and generating an unlimited gamut of simple and sophisticated statistical results.

3.10 Research Procedures

The researcher got the introductory letter from the research coordinator introduced his to the respondents.

The research instruments were designed and tested. They were administered to the respondents; enough data was gathered, analyzed and interpreted.

The researcher was able to explain the purpose of the study to the respondents in order to take a free discussion and to get detailed information from the respondents.

The arrangement was made with the administrative officers where by the distribution of questionnaires was made.

The conclusions were made and the report was finally written. The whole exercise took about three month.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with presentation of research findings on the ground during the study. These findings are consistent with the objectives and research collections ' of the study. The content of this chapter therefore was to the role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the development of community based tourism in Koranya community.

These findings are presented using descriptive statistical methods which include table and, figures

4.1 Biographical Data of Respondents

The choice of respondents was based on education, age, marital status, occupation, sex and is presented as below:-

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

AGE OF RESPONDENTS IN PERCENTAGE

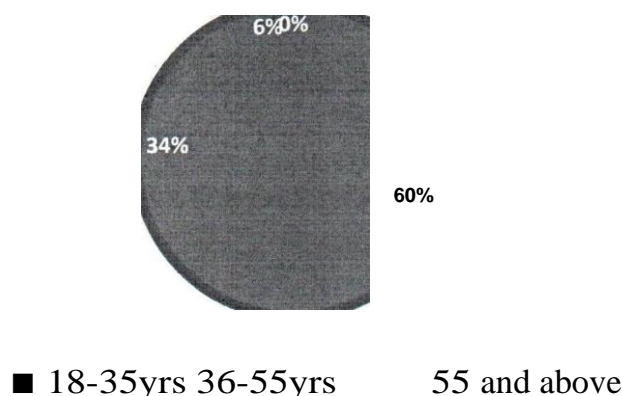


Figure 1: showing age of respondents

Source: field data 2018

As figure 3 suggests (60%) of their responders were aged 18-35 yrs. This parentage of respondent was old enough to generate information relevant to the relevance of revenue sharing programs towards the development of community based tourism around Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust(34%) of these respondents were aged between 36-55yrs. (6%) were 56 year and above.

These respondents since by virtue of their age were taken to be very knowledgeable about the relevance of revenue sharing programs towards the development of community based tourism brought by Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the previous years. These were so vital to the study findings, their views could be based on to come up with valid conclusions on how to use indigenous knowledge to overcome the challenges posed by improper accountability in the modern world and also to possibly suggest solutions to these challenges

4.1.2 Sex of Respondents

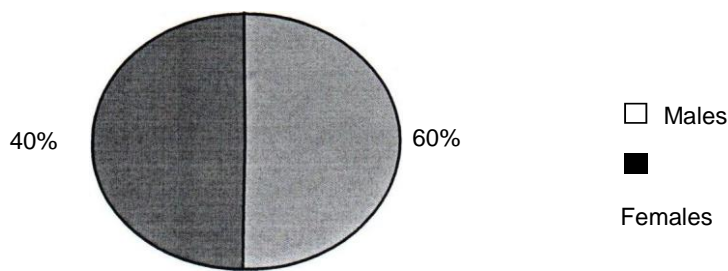


Figure 2: Showing sex distribution of respondents

Source: field data 2018

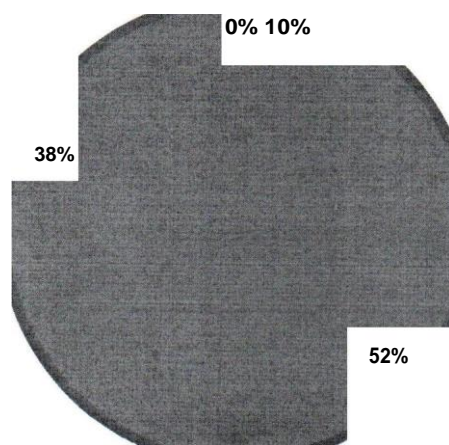
The sex distribution of respondents was in such a way that the number of females were greater than to the number of male respondents. According to the findings male respondents constituted (60%) and the female respondents were also (40%).

The choice of numbers of males and females made the researcher to get relevant explanations on issues pertaining the relevance of revenue sharing programs towards the development of community based tourism around Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust and also get detailed and varied information from both sexes for better understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. The age distribution has an implication on people's levels of understanding of the relevance of revenue sharing programs towards the development of community based tourism around Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust headquarters. However it did not necessarily mean that only those with more years were more informed than respondents with few years.

4.1.3 Education Levels of Respondents

EDUCATION LEVELS IN PERCENTAGES

■ Masters ■ Diploma ■ Degree



Source: field data 2018

Figure 3: Showing Education Levels of Respondents

The level of education of respondents was also presented and discussed in relation to perceptions about the role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust to the development of community based tourism around Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust Respondents constituting (10%) had attained masters;. These respondents despite the fact that they had attained such a low level education and had some information to share in this study.

The other category of respondents comprised of (52%) who had attained diploma. These respondents had rich information as they combined the increased awareness about of the relevance of revenue sharing programs obtained through formal education and the knowledge they gather from their daily experiences ..

The remaining category of respondents constituting (37%) had attained university.

Their level of education increased their awareness about the role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust towards the development of community based tourism.

4.2 BMCT activities in relation to community based tourism development in community

The first objective of the study to investigate: identify and categorise the activities Bindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust to the development of community based tourism in Koranya community. To achieve this objective, respondents were asked to choose one option from a list of choices as indicated; service industry, employment, infrastructure development and others and the following were the responses.

In a focused group discussion majority of the respondents were of the view that as a result of BMCT, there was reduction in illegal activities, resulting into a positive impact on conservation and environmental management. Company and is used to fund livelihood and public goods projects decided upon by the beneficiary communities.

The BMCT has benefited people through generation of employment to the house hold members, age and demure traditional authority affiliation influenced more positive attitude towards the community development.

Members get paid employment for scouting or general management work especially when some special projects are done in the area. For instance the people around Bwindi Mgahinga conservation trust. Research and education opportunities that is institutions use protected areas for education purposes income for the local communities directly through provision of market to the community products like hand craft, food and other products.

The researcher found that the community members are trying to adopt tourism in their community because tourism has helped them in environment preservation. Through this , the members have laemt new things from the tourists.

4.3 The challenges faced by BMCT towards the development of community based tourism in Koranya community.

Table 2: Showing the challenges faced by BMCT towards the development of community based tourism in community.

Challenges	Frequency	Percentages
Inadequate finance	22	27.5%
Lack of enough qualified manpower	24	30%
Corruption	14	17.5%

Low Community Participation	10	12.5%
Low service delivery	10	12.5%
Total	80	100

Source: field data 2018

Majority of the respondents 30% analyzed the most challenges that based on the study of lack of enough qualified manpower, 27.5% of respondents agreed that there is also a challenge of inadequate finance, 17.5% of respondents also talked about corruption among the community members and company heads at large. Not only that, 12.5% of respondents also added that there is also a challenges like low service delivery and low community participation towards the development of the community based tourism.

These concur with some of the scholars like Collins who stated that some NGOs are dependent on voluntary donations for finance, which means that they are affected by the politics and priorities of their donors. In addition, competition for external resources means that the NGOs are driven more by offer than by demand, so that they generate programmers of action that they need to 'sell' rather than responding to the needs of the local population (Collins, 2002) and Murphy, 1983, who argued that the community dimensions of tourism prior to this time (Heenan, 1978; Loukissas, 1983; Murphy, 1983; Pizam, 1978), Murphy's (1985) study ushered in an era of growing interest in CBT. Hoping to put the needs and capabilities of communities at the forefront of tourism development that usually favors powerful business and state interests, Murphy (1985) uses systems theory to argue that a successful community-oriented tourism strategy depends on effective interconnections between the environmental, commercial, social, and management components of tourism.

4.4 strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by BMCT.

Table 3: Showing strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by BMCT.

Strategies	Frequence	Percentages
Increase in the interest of community participation	11	22%
Educating the community about the uses of community based tourism	13	16.3%

Increase in community development projects	27	33.8%
Employee the qualified workers	17	21.3%
Reduce corruption	12	15%
Total	80	100

Source: primary data 2017

From the respondents , 22% reported that the best strategy of solving these problem is to increase the intrest of community participation , 16.3% of respondents talked of educating the community about the use of community based tourism, 33.8% of respondent also talked about the Increase in community development projects and 21.3 % of respondents mentioned Employing the qualified workers and the rest of them agreed that reduction of corruption among the workers and community members also works. These concur with most of the scholars from literature review: Oakley and Marsden (1987) defined community participation as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development. In the context of development, community participation refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receive a share of project benefits (Paul, in Bamberger, 1986). Paul's five objectives to which community

participation might contribute are:

1. Sharing project costs: participants are asked to contribute money or labor (and occasionally goods) during the project's implementation or operational stages.
2. Increasing project efficiency: beneficiary consultation during project planning or beneficiary involvement in the management of project implementation or operation.
3. Increasing project effectiveness: greater beneficiary involvement to help ensure that the project achieves its objectives and those benefits go to the intended groups.
4. Building beneficiary capacity: either through ensuring that participants are actively involved in project planning and implementation or through formal or informal training and consciousness- raising activities.
5. Increasing empowerment: defined as seeking to increase the control of the underprivileged sectors of society over the resources and decisions affecting their lives and their participation in the benefits produced by the society in which they live.

Zachariah and Sooryamoorthy (1994) emphasize that development must promote economic growth, but not at any cost:

The encouragement of economic growth must take account of and be restrained by three other equally important objectives:

1. Protection of the environment and consideration of the ecological impact of industrialization and commercialization.
2. Fair and equitable distribution as well as redistribution of goods and services to enable poorer people to get a fairer share of society's wealth and to participate fully in the economy.
3. Creation of opportunities for everyone to increasingly participate in the political, artistic and other activities of society. (1994: 22-23)

Zachariah and Sooryamoorthy's criteria for development recognize the environmental and ecological facets of communities going through the process of development. The environment is considered an integral part of development, since any impacts on a person's environment also influence the state of well-being or welfare. Environment and development are thus linked so intricately that separate approaches to either environmental or developmental problems are piecemeal at best (Bartelmus, 1986).

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 5.0

Introduction

This chapter involves summary of major findings, conclusion and recommendations. The summary is based on the major of findings on the study objectives and the recommendations are based on the discussions of the findings and analysis as well as interpretation of findings

5.1 Summary of Major Findings

5.1.1 Identify and categorize BMCT activities in relation to community based tourism development in Koranya community.

From the findings and discussions, majority of the respondents were. of the view that as a result of BMCT, there was reduction in illegal activities, resulting into a positive impact on conservation and environmental management. Company and is used to fund livelihood and public goods projects decided upon by the beneficiary communities.

The researcher found that the BMCT has benefited people through generation of employment to the house hold members, age and demure traditional authority affiliation influenced more positive attitude towards the community development. It has also provided market to the community goods like food, hand craft etc.

The researcher also found that the community members are trying to adopt tourism in their community because tourism has helped them in environment preservation. Through this, the members have leant new things from the tourists.

5.1.2 Establish the challenges faced by BMCT towards development of community based tourism in Koranya community.

About the challenges , Majority of the respondents 30% analyzed the most challenges that based on the study of lack of enough qualified manpower, 27.5% of respondents agreed that there is also a challenge of inadequate finance , 17 .5% of respondents also talked about corruption among the community members and company heads at large. Not only that, they also added that there is also a challenges like low service delivery and low community participation towards the development of the community based tourism.

Not only that but also there is the problem of infrastructure, market, community-appropriate capabilities, financial resources, and CBT project leadership were challenges. The conclusions that can be drawn from this finding is that infrastructure is fundamental to tourism development.

The lack of infrastructure will impede tourism development by not yielding maximum benefits. The lack of marketing skills and an established market is another finding. A conclusion that can be drawn from this finding is that it is not sufficient to have attractive tourism products without being able to exploit the market. Marketing is largely a function of professionals, and is a complex process; hence the respondents' lack of expertise in marketing will limit the project's finding a market for its product. Another finding is the need for funding. A conclusion to be drawn from this finding is that respondents require skills to access funding, for example, developing business plans to obtain credit, and negotiating with government and external funders. A lack of financial assistance and suitable leadership to negotiate for finance will cause both projects to struggle. Banks, for example, may be reluctant to provide loans unless the projects can prove that their business will be able to make sufficient profits to pay off the debt. The primary purpose of the leader is to motivate the group and negotiate on behalf of them to achieve their aims. Capacity development for leadership roles has to be acquired to enhance the success of the project.

5.1.3 Strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by BMCT

For the strategies, most of respondents reported that the best strategy of solving these problem is to increase the interest of community participation , 16.3% of respondents talked of educating the community about the use of community based tourism, 33.8% of respondent also talked about the Increase in community development projects and 21.3 % of respondents mentioned Employing the qualified workers and the rest of them agreed that reduction of corruption among the workers and community members also works. These concur with most of the scholars from literature review:

In addition to that there also Sharing project costs: participants are asked to contribute money or labor (and occasionally goods) during the project's implementation or operational stages, Increasing project efficiency: beneficiary consultation during 'project planning or beneficiary involvement in the management of project implementation or operation, Increasing project effectiveness: greater beneficiary involvement to help ensure that the project achieves its objectives and those benefits go to the intended groups. , Building beneficiary capacity: either through ensuring that participants are actively involved in project planning and implementation or through formal or informal training and consciousness-raising activities, Increasing

empowerment: defined as seeking to increase the control of the underprivileged sectors of society over the resources and decisions affecting their lives and their participation in the benefits produced by the society in which they live.

Freedom of community members should directly be involve in the projects to join the projects. A conclusion that can be drawn from this finding is that a larger pool of community members could contribute to the projects, and earn an income. Embracing tourism in the area could reduce possible conflicts of interest, and may also increase host - guest relationships. Showcasing the village and its people's culture instills a sense of pride and could possibly reduce outsider influence.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The proposition underlying this study was based on the role of BMCT in the development of CBT. A thorough literature review was undertaken to identify the key roles, challenges and possible strategies for the development of CBT in Koran ya community. A number of key themes emerged. These themes were clustered into individual view, which this study used to test through primary research with members directly involved in CBT. The discussion points to several roles of the company both CBT and community. It offers an explanation as to which challenges need to be addressed and the need to develop opportunities. The discussion also offers possible solutions to the some challenges, and possible implications for the CBT. The study employed mixed methods to collect data; the quantitative data was used to confirm and support the extrapolated themes for CBT suggested in the literature, while the qualitative approach was used to capture detailed meaningful information on the issue from a small sample of participants. Visiting the community areas as a tourist also increased the researcher's understanding of the CBT, the members and operations; this understanding improved the quality of the study compared with the researcher's having a complete outsider view.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The research offers recommendations based on the findings and conclusions of this study. The recommendations that follow are also linked to the **objectives**. Improving the effectiveness of the CBT and service delivery of the BMCT to the community.

Recommendations for improving both CBT in Koranya community

Given that the current state of the **CBT** is faced with multiple factors that are affecting the progress of CBT ventures, a number of issues need to be addressed by the members to successfully manage projects.

Partnerships

Community members should consider possible private-sector partnerships, for example, with a tour operator. The tour operator could bridge the market gap and act as an advisory agent on product development and the creation of tour packages. It is also suggested that both projects link up with external stakeholders, such as non-government organisations (NGOs), to assist in facilitation of product development, as both study areas agreed that they require skills for this purpose. They should also consider a partnership with government, as government is the main provider of infrastructure, and should be involved from the project's inception.

Capacity Building

There is a dire need to capacitate project members directly involved in the projects. They should consider working with NGOs, and should also link up with universities, which can, for example, conduct research and capacitate project members in business management, customer care, marketing, finance, environmental management, tourism management, and proposal development for credit or funding. Universities can offer assistance as part of their community engagement programmes.

Policy

In the Ugandan context, many tourism policies have been formulated and adopted; however government needs to convert these policies into action, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, local, regional and national government representatives need to be more proactive in rural tourism development initiatives. Policies should also be reviewed to entrust authority to project leaders elected by the community to lead and manage their CBT projects, based on merit, and not on hierarchical status akin to traditional leadership.

Funding

Finance is an important component for both CBT projects. The project members have to consider sourcing funding from government, philanthropists, external funders, credit agencies, private

business funders as part of corporative social responsibility programmes, or creatively raise funds by themselves through their own contributions. Ideally the project members will require assistance from facilitators for this purpose.

Markets and marketing

The project members have to identify markets for their tourism products by conducting market assessments, and require knowledge of developing marketing plans. Both are complex processes and should ideally involve the co-ordination of facilitators.

Infrastructure

Government plays a critical role in infrastructure provision. In the short term, government should assist the CBT projects with acceptable infrastructure, such as solar power, tanks for water storage, acceptable toilets and showers, and regular grading of the roads to increase access to the project areas.

Leadership

Project members have to consider a leader who is chosen on merit to manage the project. Alternatively, the project members can consider collective leadership instead of an individual, where this approach could incorporate more members from the community and possibly avoid conflicts on decisions taken by an individual. Skilled managers are important, specifically ones with holistic knowledge of tourism and business skills.

Sustainability

It is important for the project members to consider sustainability, as they currently believe that increased tourist numbers will not affect their villages. The natural and cultural heritage of the area needs to be sustainable, considering that these elements form part of the tourism products. Therefore, project members have to be capacitated to understand the need for sustainability.

Profits

Project members need to consider the multiple factors linked to profits, for example, increasing tourist numbers by identifying markets, developing marketing plans, conducting market

assessments, or linking with tour operators, targeting domestic markets and local networking, having skilled leaders, adopting business models, and ensuring accessibility to the project areas.

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QUESTIONNAIRES

Part i: personal information/ data

I am a student of Kabale University offering a bachelors in tourism. Am carrying out a research on "The Role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the Development of Community Based Tourism in Koranya Community". I request you to spare some of your time and help to fill the questioner given to you. All the responses given will be of a very big important and will be treated with utmost confidentiality and only used for academic purpose only.

Demographic Information (Please tick where appropriate)

1. Age: 25 years and below 26-35 years 36-45 years 46 and above
2. Gender: Male Female
3. What is your highest educational qualification?
 Secondary University Tertiary Others (Specify)

PART II: THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM.

In this part, tick the most alternative answer to the question according to the following scale Respond to the statement using the scale provided

"Strongly agree (1), Agree (2), Neutral (3), Disagree (4), strongly disagree (5). Tick () the boxes that most closely fit your opinion.

The role of Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust in the development of community based tourism.	5	4	3	2	1
Assist the BMCT in developing a standard for responsible tourism					
Attract funding from donor agencies to develop specific community-based tourism projects					

Assist communities and community groups in organizing themselves, preparing themselves for tourism and implementing tourism projects					
Liaise between the private sector and communities to generate more community involvement in the tourism sector and stronger private sector commitment deliver education, training and bridging courses to community based tourism					
Ensure that the interests of all stakeholders are taken into account					
Initiating consumer societies					
n cooperation with academics, journalists, regulators, Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust can contribute to the development of policies and plans for the coastal tourism industry					

Part iii: the challenges faced by Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust towards the development of community based tourism sector

In this part, tick the most alternative answer to the question according to the following scale

Respond to the statement using the scale provided

"Strongly agree (1), Agree (2), Neutral (3), Disagree (4), strongly disagree (5). Tick () the boxes that most closely fit your opinion.

Challenges	5	4	3	2	1
Inadequate resources					
Inadequate infrastructure					
Poor market access					

Company commercial viability					
Language barrier					

Part iv: strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by ngos

In this part, tick the most alternative answer to the question according to the following scale

Respond to the statement using the scale provided

"Strongly agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3), Disagree (2), strongly disagree (1). Tick (x) the boxes that most closely fit your opinion.

strategies for sustainable development of community based tourism in community by Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust	5	4	3	2	1
Educating community members about the use importance of non-government organizations					
Improved infrastructure					
Provision of language interpreters					
Provision of employment opportunities to educated members of the community					

INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What do you understand by the term community based tourism?
2. What are some of the roles of BMCT to the community of Koranya?
3. What do you think are the problems faced by the company and community in development of community based tourism

Thank you for you cooperation.