

**THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITIES
ADJACENT TO NATIONAL PARKS: A CASE OF RUAHA NATIONAL
PARK, TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that, I have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled; **“The Impact of tourism activities on Communities adjacent to National Parks: A Case of Ruaha National Park, Tanzania”** in partial fulfillment of the Degree of Masters of Arts in Tourism Planning and Management of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

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Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my entire family members for the courage, care and support, to my classmates and lecturers much respect to you all

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The successful completion of this dissertation has involved a list of people that could not be possible to mention all at once. First would love to thank The Almighty God for giving me all necessary attribute like good health, skills, knowledge and wisdom towards all my university lifetime.

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ABSTRACT

As the number of tourism business increases steadily in RUNAPA, it is subject to an increase of several tourism activities and these activities brings both negative and positive impacts to host communities which needs to be assessed. Thus, the main objective of this study was to assess the impacts of tourism activities on local communities adjacent to Ruaha National Park. The sample of the population was 361 respondents; constituting 300 local communities for structured and self-administered questionnaires, 13 key informants from RUNAPA staff and 6 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) from 48 respondents. The study used self-administered questionnaire, interviews and documentary reviews for data collection. Both primary and secondary data were used to collect data for this study from a sample of selected respondents. Data was analyzed descriptively using frequency and percentage, while inferential statistical were analysis was done using the Chi-square test. The research found out that majority of respondents faced challenges from park related tourism activities such as environmental problems, traditional and cultural destruction, loss caused by wild animals through livestock and crops and habitats damages, and poor leakages within local economy. It has also been found that the main tourism activities undertaken adjacent to RUNAPA are walking, game viewing, Balloon Safaris and photographic safaris. The findings of the study indicate that expansion of tourism activities adjacent to RUNAPA has substantial impacts on the local economy and nation as shown by the increase in real GDP, social welfare and exports.

Key words: Tourism industry, Economic Impact, Socio-Cultural Impacts, Local Community, Ruaha National Park

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| CBT: | Community Based Tourism |
| EIA: | Environmental Impact Analysis |
| EV: | Expectance Value |
| F* | Frequency |
| GDP: | Gross Domestic Product |
| ICT: | Information Communication Technology |
| ILO: | International Labour Office/International Labour organization |
| IUCN: | International Union Conservation for Nature |
| LCD: | Least Developed Countries |
| MNRT: | Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism |
| NBS: | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NGOs: | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| OECD: | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| RUNAPA: | Ruaha National Park |
| SET: | Social Exchange Theory |
| SPSS: | Statistical Packages for Social Science |
| SRS: | Simple Random Sampling |

URT: United Republic of Tanzania

US: United States

USD: United States Dollars

TANAPA: Tanzania National Parks

TTB: Tanzania Tourist Board

TSHS: Tanzania Shilling

UNESCO: United Nations Educational Science and Cultural Organization

UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization

VEO: Village Executive Officer

WMA: Wildlife Management Area

WTC: World Trade Center

WTTC: World Travel and Tourism Council

WTO: World Tourism Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Problem

Tourism industry has been an economic driver for many countries contributing to the nation's growth from least developed and developing countries worldwide. This is witnessed by the contribution of foreign currency earnings hence boosting their revenues and expanding employment opportunities. Moreover, this trend has been for a while and continues to date. For example in multiplier effects tourism has proved to increase export of an average 80% industrial product development in developing states / countries (Aydin and Boz, 2006).

However, while these incomes have been claimed to benefit the host communities directly or indirectly, they also create opportunity costs and various economic leakages due to the various imports needed to satisfy tourist needs. Studies done under this category has focused on vivid evaluation of economic challenges in tourism industry in most countries. Nevertheless, in most cases they were done using economic models of input-output analysis and only more recently local communities perception of economic impacts on their lives and begun to be investigated (Sharpley, 2010).

Recently, it has been noted that there has been an increase in tourist's arrivals especially in developing states. This includes travelers with different purposes from leisure, academic and business searchers as investors. According to United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), tourism has continued to grow since 2011. Tourism sector has suffered from the global crises in 2008 and 2009, but thanks to

the improvement of economic conditions worldwide, international tourism has been able to recover from the decline brought in by the financial and economic crisis (United Nations, 2010).

Tourism is one of the most important socio-economic sector of a current time also it is considered as having the broad impact among the least developed and developing countries and as a tool for poverty alleviation. However, the connection between tourism and development is still an important area of a research. It also contributes significantly to the country's economy. Like most destinations, the development of tourism activities presents challenges to country's environment and economy. Tourism development becomes widespread thus tend to be changes in the environment and lives also the capacity to absorb large population will be challenged and environmental problem tend to rise (Sharpley & Telfer, 2015).

Tourism has become the focus for countries mainly for national Parks in developing countries and has affected communities in terms of economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts. Therefore, there is a need to understand how local communities' perceptions contribute towards tourism activities in the national parks. (UNWTO, 2015)

Tourism activities, National parks and communities are interrelated; there relationship has been globally recognized with the rapid increasing demand of tourists interacting with nature. The tourism activities have capacity to preserve and destroy environment as well. Studying the impact of tourism activities in national parks is a critical component of understanding how tourism related activities affects the environment and communities surrounding in Tanzania and global at large. An

extensive literature covers the nature of the tourism activities carried out in the parks, characteristics of host communities' relationship and their association with the environment. The researcher has been interested towards the interaction between tourism activities and the communities adjacent to the national parks, the case of Ruaha national park. There are previous studies that have looked upon the issue from tourist perspective. (Hrubcova & Loster, 2015.p.587-596)

Recently, Tanzania has been facing some considerable negative impacts from tourism activities. This issue is quite debatable, because negative impacts of tourism activities must be minimized and the aim must be towards building a green sustainable Tanzania. The challenge is therefore to maintain a long-term sustainability of tourism industry in Tanzania and subsequently derive benefits from it. Very often, tourism is seen as an opportunity for community development and empowerment of local communities. As such, it becomes important to assess the impact of tourism activities to the communities adjacent to Tanzania national parks, a case of Ruaha national parks. Understanding communities perception and attitudes is complicated, researches shows that local communities attitudes towards the environment are an indication of support for tourism development (Abdollahzadeh & Sharifzadeh, 2014)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tanzania's tourism industry is prospering and continues to be among key sectors in generating foreign exchange (URT, 2017). According to Tanzania international visitors exit survey report of 2017, tourism industry in Tanzania is developing very fast and has become an important key sector in transforming the country's economy. After global economic crisis in 2009 tourist increased in number up to 1.2 million

tourists in 2016. This has increased tourism services, which lead to positive impacts like employment opportunities, increase in taxes and national GDP and improvement of peoples livelihood. Apart from benefit that people gain from tourism activities, there are also negative impacts that caused by tourism activities to the community where it takes place, these includes; human-wildlife conflict like loss gained from wildlife entering village areas destroying crops and killing livestock, increase in price of commodities, and change in cultural values.

As postulated by Aydin & Boz (2006), many countries underdeveloped and developed ones, tourism is seen as an important income, foreign currency, employment source, multiplier effects to other businesses, and an easy way of economic development. Besides positive impacts of tourism industry, there are many unforeseeable economic, social, cultural and environmental costs of tourism development for host communities. It is necessary to carefully study the impacts of rapid developed tourism industry because it is possible to make mistakes in investment and tourism policies in trying to attract new businesses and tourists.

Various studies on impact of tourism have been undertaken in different parts of the world. Strickland-Munro; Moore & Freitag-Ronaldson (2010) conducted a study on two communities adjacent to Kruger National Park South African Republic. The result showed that there were both positive and negative impacts of tourism activities related to national park. Positive impacts included the employment opportunities seasonal and permanent, sales of local products, but the costs associated with these activities was that some of the communities looked the park as liability for the losses they incur with the wildlife animals invading to their premises. Nassoro (2018) conducted a study based on tourist services and promotion of Tanzania national

parks case of Ruaha National Park. Another study by Sirima (2016) targeted on Social and economic impacts of Ruaha national park expansion. In addition, Jeremiah (2015) traced on challenges facing tourism promotion. With these three studies by Nassoro, Sirima, and Jeremiah, the results showed that there were social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts to the host communities.

Despite these studies, there is no known empirical study that had been conducted pertaining to the impact of tourism activities to communities adjacent to RUNAPA. With this lack of assessment, there is more uncertainty about how tourism activities undertaken in the areas adjacent Ruaha national park. It is against this background that this study deemed necessary to be conducted in the area of study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

To assess the impacts of tourism activities on communities living adjacent to Ruaha National park.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were;

- i) To examine tourism activities conducted within and around Ruaha national park
- ii) To determine the impacts of tourism activities associated with Ruaha national park to adjacent communities
- iii) To examine the relationship between communities adjacent to Ruaha national park and the park management

1.4. Research Questions

- i. What are the tourism activities conducted within and around Ruaha national park?
- ii. What are impacts of tourism activities associated with Ruaha national park to communities adjacent to the park?
- iii. How is the relationship between local communities adjacent to Ruaha national park and the park management?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Local people are important in the conservation of natural resources, and hence by extension of tourism development. They should therefore be made to feel part of tourism activities development by being involved in their management decision making. Also, be allowed to access various benefits generated from tourism activities conducted in the national parks.

Local people possess indigenous knowledge, which should be incorporated in contemporary approaches towards enhancing good management of park resources for tourism development. They should also be beneficiaries of the benefits accruing from tourism and other related activities to support them so as to minimize unsustainable practices like illegal hunting. Deriving benefits from tourism will reduce vandalism of park properties so as creating less hostility and mistrust between them and protected areas management authority like wildlife management authority (WMA). Consequently, if they are advised and guided, they can be supportive to conservation and tourism development at large.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study is expected to provide useful information on the contribution of tourism development on the host communities. This is part for Government's objectives to ensure that tourism industry is transformed to be a giant contributor of nations' income through GDP and to the communities adjacent to national parks and protected areas.

Wildlife based tourism depends on wildlife and that wildlife needs space inside and outside parks and other protected areas. For it to flourish without intensive management or ecological improvement there is a need to assess the attitude and perception of local people towards wildlife and consequently tourism development within and around parks and protected areas, with a view of gaining local support. The findings of the study will help lay down a strategies that will encourage local community participate in the wildlife protection and conservation.

To the government through the Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism together with policy makers correctively to impose policies that are friendly with the host communities. These updates policies will eventually be as mitigation of costs that local communities are incurring because of wild animals invading to their properties. In addition, the policies will review the compensation scheme for the loss they incur to go with the current economic stand.

Lastly, the study will save as reference tools to facilitate the writing of dissertations or thesis, for students, scholars and researchers with interests in the similar field or related studies.

1.7 Limitation and Delimitations of the Study

i. Lack of cooperation:

Getting people to participate in the study was not an easy task; this was from personal individual and officers from public offices. Some officers from public office were rejecting to provide some information detailing that they were confidential.

The researcher convinced the respondents especially individual persons to participate by giving them ample time to fill the questionnaires and for busy scheduled respondents they were given to fill and return questionnaires via electronic mode (emails) or through social media like WhatsApp. The researcher also had an official permission to collect data from public offices, and explained that the data are for academic purpose only and will never been used for other purpose.

ii. Language barrier:

Some participants were not able to read and write English language and Swahili. In addition, some were only using native languages.

Here the researcher translated some of the questionnaires and interviews questions into Swahili, and for the native languages speakers there were hired interpreters to fulfill the need of the study to be accomplished.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study consisted of five chapters. The first chapter introduces an Introduction and Background. The second chapter presented the Literature Review, the third chapter discussed the Research Methodology, the fourth chapter dealt with Presentation and

Discussion of Research findings and the fifth chapter presented the Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents reviews from relevant literature concerning the impact of tourism activities to communities adjacent to national parks. It will deal with theoretical reviews, empirical reviews conceptualization of key terms and hence the research gap

2.2 Conceptualization of Key Terms

2.2.1 Tourism

Tourism refers to the movement of people away from their usual environments either for the purposes of leisure, academic, religious, business for not more than a year; and other purposes not related to exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited European commission (2002). According to WTO (1999), Tourism is also a social economic phenomenon comprising of the activities and experiences from tourists and visitors away from their usual environment, serviced by the travel and tourism industry and host destination

2.2.2 Tourism Economic Impacts

A standard tourism economic impact analysis traces the flow of money from tourist spending, first to businesses and government agencies where tourists spend their money. The economic impacts of tourism are typically estimated by some variation of the following simple formula: Economic Impact of Tourism = Number of Tourist x Average Spending per Visitor x Multiplier.

2.2.3 Social and Cultural Impacts

Social and cultural impacts refers to changes to societies' everyday experiences as well to their values, way to life and intellectual and artistic products such as arts, artifacts, customs, rituals and architecture (Law, 1993). Social and cultural impacts are inter-related and not limited only to the host area population (Glasson, 1995, p.34). In many destinations, the nature and traditional meanings of culture may be sustainably changed when culture is redefined as market share. Because of this, a host community may face cultural problems of the commercialization of culture, religion and arts together with the misuse of indigenous culture as attractions and be forced to adopt cultural habits of the tourists and foreigners such as; their language, dress and manner to satisfy visitors wants (Cohen, 1979).

Another downside of tourism development is seen in many parts of the world where tourism development threatens the displacement of local people. On the other hand, Glasson (1995) argues that along with the downside of development, there are cultural benefits and intercultural communication between host communities and visitors that increase good understanding between them and without tourists, local culture and tradition may have been lost completely, as there is no market for traditional products.

2.2.4 Local Community

Local community is a group of interacting people sharing an environment. In human communities, intent, belief, resources, preferences, needs, risks, and a number of other conditions may be present and common, affecting the identity of the participants and their degree of cohesiveness.

Mattessich and Monsey (2004) define local community as group of people living within a geographically defined area and who have social and psychological ties with each other and with the place where they live. Meanwhile, Fellin (2001) refers local communities as social systems including; families, groups and organizations that found in the same location /traditional based (indigenous) formal organization of individuals and households residing in a particular area or those that come together as they share defined common resources/public goods within that area.

2.2.5 Local Participation

The ability of local communities to influence the outcomes of development projects such as ecotourism community based tourism, which has an impact on them. According to Cernea (1991), it refers to an aspect of giving local people more opportunities to participate effectively in development activities within their areas. Example tourism ventures.

2.2.6 National Parks

These are locations that receive protection from the government because of their recognition of natural resources, ecologically and culturally values. There are different kinds of parks and protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the purposes and enabling laws of each country, or the regulation of international organization involved in their recognition (Naude and Saayman, 2004).

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) refers national parks as geographical location, dedicated and managed through legal and other effective means to achieve the long-term sustainable conservation of nature with associated

ecosystem services and cultural values for the benefits of current and future generation (IUCN, 2008).

2.3 Theoretical Review

2.3.1 Social Exchange Theory

The social exchange theory suggests that expressed support for development is considered as a willingness to enter into an exchange (Jurowiski *et al.*, 1997). While wildlife is very important resource for economic and social development, some wild animals do cause danger and sometimes death to people, and damage their properties. In the end, this tends to lead to negative attitude and perceptions among local community towards tourism and wildlife conservation. The losses incurred sometimes is due to retaliatory attacks on animals, some of which are protected by country's laws, while others are protected by international legal instruments such as Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES) (Jurowiski *et al.*, 1997)

Direct harmful interactions between human and wildlife usually referred to as human-wildlife conflict, which results to resentment by the community who feel neglected thus creating hostility and mistrust between them and the protected area management. In the long run, local community who are often offer space for wildlife and support tourism in exchange for envisaged benefits like revenue and access to wildlife products often feel short changed and do not realize tangible benefits (Ap, 1992).

Many academic researchers have been done on the impacts of tourism. Many local communities believe that tourism can bring changes in social, cultural,

environmental and economic positions where tourism related activities had a close connection with the local people (Beeton, 2006; Richards and Hall, 2000). It is imperative to understand and assess the tourism related activities impacts to ensure that sustainability is maintained in long-term of the tourism industry (Diedrich & Garcia-Buades, 2008). As such, it becomes important to understand tourism impacts towards communities.

According to Perdue, Long and Allen (1990), Social Exchange Theory was briefly mentioned as being an appropriate framework for explaining community perceptions of tourism impacts. This theory was used to test the validity of the argument that the person who gain benefit from tourism will be likely to support tourism development.

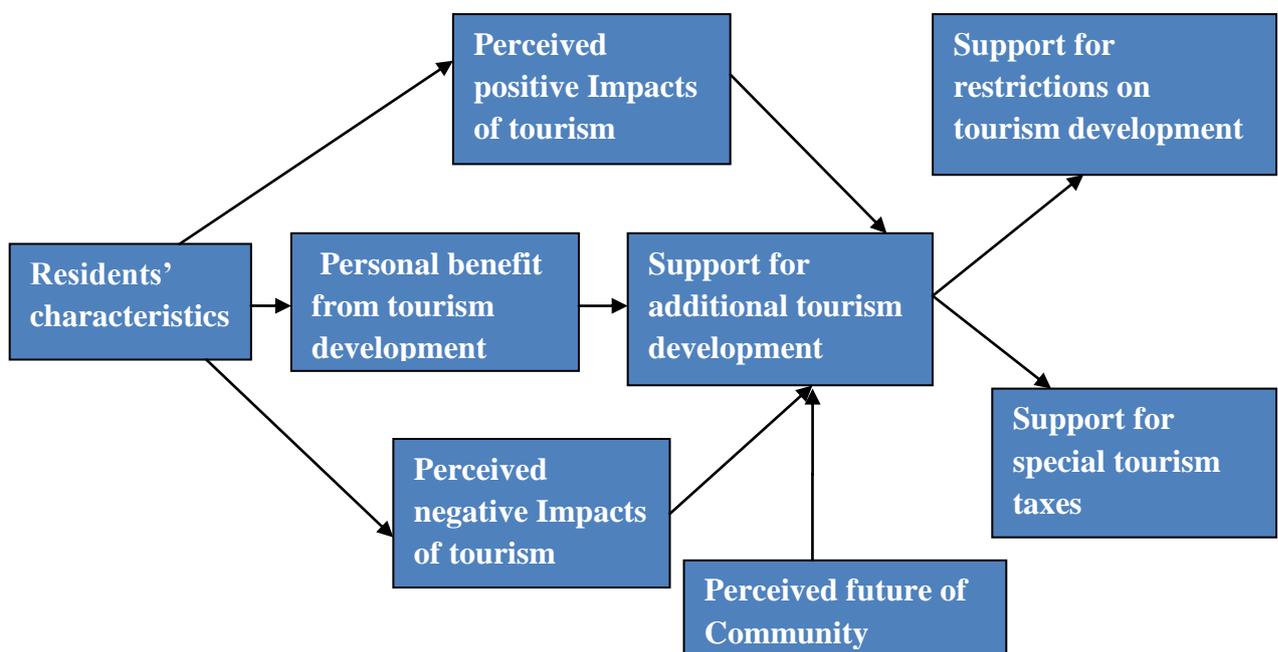


Figure 2.1: Model of Residents' Tourism Perception (Perdue et al., 1990)

Figure 2.1 shows that; Firstly characteristics of residents were not related to positive perceptions of tourism impacts. Otherwise, residents' characteristics were also unrelated to negative perceptions of tourism impacts. These variables were used as a

mediating variable. Secondly, support for tourism development was positively or negatively related much on residents' benefits from the industry. Thirdly, it depends much on perceived future of the community and lastly it related to restrictive tourism policies.

The most important from this study is that Perdue contributed to some new variables that are support for the restrictive taxes and perceived future of the community. This study also showed that the attitudes and perceptions toward tourism were divided into two groups; those who receive advantages and those who not. (Andereck et al., 2005)

As described by AP, (1992), Social Exchange Theory is a general sociological theory concerned with understanding the exchange of resources between individual and groups in an interaction situation. Exchange theory showed that, once individuals have judged the benefits and the costs of such an exchange, they would choose to engage in an exchange or not.

Based on the tourism development perspective Social Exchange Theory showed that a person's evaluation of resulting outcomes in the local community would influence that person's attitude towards this industry, and their support level for tourism development. People will evaluate an exchange based on the disadvantages and advantages incurred. A person who perceives more advantages from that exchange is likely to support and evaluate tourism positively, however an individual who perceives more costs exceeded benefits will evaluate it negatively (Gursoy et al., 2002).

The model is related to the study because community's' perception on tourism development depends much on the benefit and costs of the activities in the development of tourism. Some would perceive positively due to the benefits received, and others negatively due to the costs incurred. Therefore, the model will be relevant to the study in assessing the impacts of tourism activities on local communities adjacent to RUNAPA if they meet host communities satisfaction on the tourism development in their area.

2.3.2 Social Representation Theory

Social representation theory is used to define people's perception on various activities, which is performed in tourism, in order to know the world around the community with their existing values, images and meaning (Faulkner *et al.* 2003). Social representation theory can be used as the means of expression, therefore this theory illustrate different occasion dominate factors and resident characteristics like duration of domicile, remoteness to tourism centers and economic dependency, some of the local community involved in decision making, place of birth, and contacts of tourists, demographic and how do they impacts on local outdoor recreation on chance professed.

Local community's vision relies on their economic dependency on the tourism sector. Pizam (1978) observes that concentrated tourism has negative impact to the societies. On top of that, the profit, which the society gains from tourism, is considered as mitigation of negative impacts. There are some criticisms of this theory that are linked to suspected stress from social influence that through ignore the capacity of reflexivity (Parker, 1987). This study had shown the inspiration of group ideas where the ideas of leaders are ignored.

Another criticism is that, the theory demonstration characterizes as an effective phenomenon that can primarily be explained by psychological process with limited references to social influence (Jordan, 1998). Therefore, this theory deals directly with local communities as it can be useful to get more insights on the effects of tourism activities to local communities. It can also help to know how people are involved; there is no way to identify the effects of tourism activities without influencing local communities to participate in the tourism activities development.

2.3.3 Doxey's Irridex Model

Doxey's Irridex Model (1975) presents an analysis of the effects of tourism activities on the host communalities / countries. It was a four stages model with different stages / phases of development on host communities/countries. At first stage, tourism activities are minimal, few tourists visit the destination area and want to mix with local population, and locals welcome them. At this stage, limited commercial activities take place. In the second stage, the number of tourists increase, the local population perceives that more tourists will visit their destination and the relationship between tourists and local population becomes formal. This is followed by the third stage where there is significant tourists growth demanding more resources. During this stage, the competition of resources creates tension between the local population and tourism, local population becomes concerned about tourism and its impacts on their livelihood. The last stage/phase; fourth stage there is conflicting situation, whereby tourists and tourism are seen in a negative way. Doxey's (1975) argues that, the residents' irritation is determined by the degree of incompatibility between residents and tourists and tourism activities.

Additionally, the model shows that the state of perceived costs makes local people to view wildlife as liability of great loss to them since wildlife makes them incur many losses from repairing damaged properties to destruction of crops and livestock. In addition, pastoralist feel humiliated for not being allowed to get pastures for their livestock. This makes most of local people to have no interest in wildlife conservation. Benefits to local people are not realized normally is seen in the papers and some are never compensated for the loss they incur leading to their frequent change in the attitudes and perception towards tourism activities development.

The model shows clearly that if no benefits are realized, local communities' attitudes and perceptions changes negatively thus aggravating human-wildlife conflicts, community-parks bad relationship that eventually causes poaching or illegal hunting, vandalism, hostility, resentment, mistrust and marginalization of local people. On the other hand, if benefits are realized, people's economy and perceived costs due to wildlife damage and loss of life are not over exaggerated. This in turn enhances pride in the wildlife resources by the local community, and consequently enhances their willingness to support the efforts of conservations and by extension of tourism activities development.

Therefore the model will useful for the study on assessing the relationship between the local community as hosting residents and the Park management in relation to the activities carried out in within and around the Park, from park activities and tourism related to Park activities.

2.4 Empirical Review

Tourism is an import industry in many countries from developed countries and developing countries, as a hub that boosts economy and GDPs. It has become an

important industry as it creates employment opportunities, investment opportunities hence plays a big role in generating foreign currency, and improving livelihood of host communities. In this regard, tourism has become an important sector and potentially constitutes one of the fast growing industries worldwide. This section has highlighted some empirical review on the impact of tourism activities to communities adjacent to protect areas and national parks.

2.4.1 Tourism activities and their impacts on Communities' Livelihoods

Many academic researchers have been done on the impacts of tourism. Many local communities believe that tourism can bring changes in social, cultural, environmental and economic positions where tourism related activities had a close connection with the local people (Beeton, 2006; Richards and Hall, 2000). It is imperative to understand and assess the tourism related activities impacts to ensure that sustainability is maintained in long-term of the tourism industry (Diedrich & Garcia-Buades, 2008). As such, it becomes important to understand tourism impacts towards communities.

In the model of support for tourism development it states that, in the twenty-first century, researchers on tourism development believe that there are two categories of impacts which are positive and negative and they have a direct occurrence on the host community as a result of tourism development (Fredline and Faulkner, 2000; Upchurch and Teivane, 2000). According to Ryan (1991), the greatest impacts of tourism activities will occur when there is a great gap between the culture and income level of both host and tourist.

According to Mbaiwa (2005) foreign ownership in Botswana's Okavango Delta, linking it to fewer management opportunities for local communities, loss of tourism revenue owing to repatriation, and a general failure of tourism to significantly contribute to poverty alleviation. The combination of foreign ownership and economic leakage is described as fostering 'enclave tourism'. On the other hand, these separate tourists from local communities and effectively isolate them from their wider surroundings. These inequalities in benefit distribution typically result from restricted opportunities for local communities and tourists to interact (Goodwin, 2002).

On the positive side, tourism can contribute to cultural exchange and to revitalizing old cultures, traditions, languages and arts (Telfer and Sharpley, 2008). Non-economic livelihood impacts such as capacity building, training, skills development and investment in health care are also significant potential contributions, especially given that a lack of community capacity in terms of business and management skills is commonly cited as a barrier for local people in South Africa (Ashley and Roe, 2002)

Kazuzuru (2014) postulated that, the challenges that face tourism in Tanzania relate to the environment, lack of empirical studies, tax policy on accommodation being relatively high as compared to neighboring countries, competition for use of natural resources between national parks and local communities, financial leakages, fewer benefits to local communities, destruction of culture, lack of domestic tourism, lack of proper statistics in relation to arrivals and departures of tourists before 1995, poor infrastructure, mastery of English language, and health issues like malaria and HIV/AIDS. The study commended the author for thorough analysis of the issue that

faces tourism in Tanzania. However, what is of special important is the recognition that there is lack of empirical data on tourism as well as the plight of local communities benefiting from tourism. These two aspects arguably support the need for empirical studies to address how local communities can benefit socio-economically from tourism.

2.4.2 Local communities' access to benefit from tourism activities development

In the beginning, tourism was encouraged because of its economic impacts. It is highly accepted that tourism provides economic benefits to the community. Economic impacts are easier to assess in the local community because it is small and generally, it is more accessible. Moreover, tourism brings positive benefits on local economies and creates visible impacts on a host country's GDP growth, which can be essential component for community development and poverty reduction (Archer, 2005). For instance, tourism creates employment opportunities to locals, investment opportunities to many other groups, business opportunities, as multiplier effects to other businesses, tax revenue for government and it helps small and medium enterprises for countries, regions and communities to expand (Ryan, 1998; Choi & Sirakaya, 2005; Dyer, 2007). On the other hand, tourism can bring negative impacts on societies such as: too much dependency of foreign capital, inflation, leakages and low education trap for locals (Giannoni &Maupertus, 2007). Yet, more important is the benefits to the resident of local communities (Scheyvens, 2001).

Gee (2007) in Bali Island in Indonesia for example, tourism contribution to GDP is estimated to be from 20 to 40 percent. In Nepal, the average contribution of tourism activities earnings to GDP increased from 1 percent in 1974 to 4 percent in 1992. During the 1990s tourism contributions to GDP was 50 percent in Seychelles and 32

percent in Barbados, 18 percent in Maldives, 10 percent in Mauritius and 6 percent in Tunisia.

While tourism does bring in foreign exchange, much of the profit is returned to the foreign investor's countries that own most tourist facilities, further, it may shift development away from industries that might permit increased self-reliance. However, even if foreigners benefit most from international tourist, the benefits for poor countries may still be sizeable especially where local communities have access to markets for commodities purchased by tourists such as handicrafts, tour operation and souvenirs. Tourism will definitely contribute to poverty reduction if it creates new jobs and provides incomes (Scheyvens, 2001).

2.4.3 Local Community Perception on the Tourism Development

Local communities especially those living adjacent to National parks and protected areas suffer losses in crops, livestock and human life due to wildlife interaction. These contrast with the fact that benefits of wildlife conservation and management benefit nationally and internationally while costs are borne locally. The later has led to the negative attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development (Zamani-Farahani and Mussa, 2008)

The social and cultural impact of tourism refers to the effects on host communities of direct and indirect relations with tourists and of interaction with the tourism industry. For a variety of reasons, host communities often are the weaker party in interaction with their guests and service providers. The impacts arise when tourism brings about changes in value systems and behaviour, thereby threatening indigenous identity. Furthermore, changes often occur in community structure, family relationships, collective traditional life styles, ceremonies and morality (Hall, 2007).

Changes of local Identity tourism activities can cause change or loss of identity and values and brings about by several closely related influences as explained below:

a) Commercialization of Local Culture

Tourism activities can turn culture into commodities when religious traditions, local customs and festivals are reduced to conform to tourist expectations and resulting in what has been called `reconstructed ethnicity.

b) Standardization: in destination risks in the process of satisfying tourists desires. (Hall, 2007)

c) Adaptation to Tourist Demand: Tourist needs and wants can be fulfilled by adopting to respond to their needs. In many destinations, artisans have responded to the growing demand and have made changes in the design of their products to make them more in line with the new customers' taste. The interest shown by tourist can contribute to the sense of self-worth of the artists and help conserve a cultural tradition. While culture erosion may occur in the process of commercializing cultural goods, development may unfold through the stages of euphoria, where visitors are very welcome through apathy, irritation and potentially antagonism when anti-tourist attitudes begin to grow among local people. The physical influence that increasing tourism has on a destination can cause severe social stress as it impacts the local community (Hall, 2007; Murphy, 1985)

Because tourism involves movement of people to different geographical locations and establishment of social relations between people who would otherwise not meet, cultural, clashes can take place because of difference in culture, ethnic, and religious groups, values, lifestyles, languages and levels of prosperity. Cultural crushes may

arise further through; economic inequality between locals and tourists who are spending more than they usually do at their home, irritation due to tourist behaviour whereby tourist often out of ignorance or carelessness fail to respect local customs and moral values, as an example of Catalunya (Brunt and Courtney, 1999). In Catalunya there is a form of tourism based on sun, fun and drinking, tourists that come to that country normally comes there for that purpose only and not other way round hence they would don't care about the local values. Through job level friction due to lack of experienced and professional training, many low-paid jobs would go to local people while higher-paying and more prestigious managerial jobs go to foreigners or urbanized nations (Brunt & Courtney, 1999).

2.4.4 Types of Socio-cultural Impacts

Socio- cultural impacts refers to the ways in which tourism changes community and individual values, behaviour, community structure, lifestyles and overall quality of life; in relation to both the destination and the visitor (Hall, 2007; Murphy, 1985 as cited in Sharpley, 2014). There are two types of social cultural impacts of tourism that is positive and negative impacts. The table below shows these impacts as were derived from reviews of incredible literature.

Table 2. 1: Positive and Negative Socio-cultural Impacts of Tourism

| POSITIVE IMPACTS | NEGATIVE IMPACTS |
|--|--|
| <p>Tourism Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tourism provides new opportunities - Improvements to infrastructure improves quality of life | <p>Tourism Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tourism divides community into those who have not experienced it before - Congestion/ overcrowding |
| <p>Tourism Host Interaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Source of revenue - Promote social interaction within host | <p>Tourism Host Interaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Host attitude towards tourist may worsen - Erosion of local dialects |

| | |
|--|--|
| community - Contribute to the preservation of historic buildings | - Conflicts due to incompatible demands of tourists and hosts |
| Key Cultural Impacts -Revitalization of arts, Crafts and local cultures - Transformation of host's behavior - Meaning/ authenticity are not necessarily lost | Key Cultural Impacts -Destroys traditional culture - Host behavior can be transformed |

Source: Sharpley, (2014)

Key points: socio-cultural impacts occurs in three main categories; tourism development, tourism-host interaction and key cultural impacts. Impacts can be due to the physical development of tourism, relationship growth or conflicts and due to the continuation of loss of culture.

2.4.5 Local Communities' Perception of Tourism on the Environment

Environmental impacts occurs when a tourism development in many regions of world as communities struggle to find an optimal balance between environment and conservation. Recently, it has been found that tourism activities are highly dependent on environment. Researchers have shown the impacts that tourism has on natural resources (Green, Hunter and Moore, 1990). Most of the researches have been conducted on natural or semi-natural areas, with very little research done on urban settings (Green, 1990). Specific sites have been examined such as Alpine areas (Goodman, 1989; Rodriguez, 1987), islands and coastal areas (Wilkinson, 1989; Martinez-Taberner, Moya & Rodriguez, 1987). In addition, most researches have focused around negative impacts that tourism has on natural resources after the damage has taken place. As such, tourism is always blamed to be responsible for

resources degradation as it deals directly with the natural resources as an attraction and media through its activities development (Farell & McLellan, 1987).

The environment is probably one of the most important contributors to the desirability and attractiveness of a destination. Scenic sites, amenable climates and unique landscape features have an important influence in tourism development and the spatial distribution of tourism movement (Coccosis & Nijkamp, 1995, p.4)

Tourism and the environment are interrelated, as tourism is dependent on natural resources to survive. There are studies that have identified both the positive and negative environmental impacts of tourism (Burns & Holden, 1995; Puckzo & Ratz, 2000). Table 2.2 illustrates some of the negative and positive environmental impacts of tourism activities

Table 2.2: Balance sheet of Environmental Impacts of Tourism

| Area of effect | Negative Impacts | Positive Impacts |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption of breeding/ feeding patterns - Killing of animals for leisure (hunting) or to supply souvenirs trade - Loss of habitats and change in species composition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement to conserve animals as attractions - Establishment of protected areas to meet tourist demand - Tourism revenue to finance ground repair and site restoration |
| Erosion and physical damage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Destruction of vegetation - Soil erosion - Damage to sites through trampling -overloading of key infrastructure (water supply networks) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism revenue to finance ground repair and site restoration - improvement of infrastructure promoted by tourist demand |
| Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water pollution through sewage or fuel spillage and rubbish from pleasure boats or damaged vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleanliness programs to protect the attractiveness of location to |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution example: vehicle emissions - Noise pollution (vehicles or tourist attractions: bars, discos etc. | tourists |
| Resources base | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Depletion of ground surface water - Diversion of water supply to meet tourist needs (e.g. golf courses or pools) - Depletion of local fuel sources - Depletion of local building material sources | Development of new/improved sources of supply |
| Visual /structural change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land transfers to tourism activities (from farming) - Detrimental visual impacts on natural and non- natural landscapes through tourism development - Introduction of new architectural styles - Changes in (urban) functions of physical expansion of built- up areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regeneration and/ or modernization of built environment - Reuse of disused buildings |

Source: Puckzo & Ratz (2000)

For the negative impacts of tourism, Puckzo and Ratz (2000) observed that tourism development that are not well planned often leads to increase stress on destinations and in negative changes in the destination's physical and socio-cultural attributes. According to Wood (1991), it is possible to identify broad categories of impacts that may affect all destinations. Therefore, it is important to elaborate on the negative and positive impact of environment.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

According to Evans, (2004), conceptual framework is the system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories that supports the research study.

There are four main sources for the modules that a researcher can use to construct the conceptual framework for the study these includes researcher's own experiential knowledge, existing theory and research, researcher's pilot and exploratory research and thought experiments (Maxwell *et al.* 2004 P; 37). Therefore the conceptual framework of the study is constructed based on the researchers own experiential knowledge and the existing theories and research.

Figure 2.1 presents the conceptual framework for this study. It is evident that support for tourism development is effective when attitudes and perceptions of host communities towards tourism are positive. Costs and benefits that local community derive together with the state of local people's economy, which in most cases is low economy due to their high poverty levels often leads to their antagonistic attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development. These attitudes and perceptions are influenced by the concern that local people are not involved in the matter of tourism development hence they tend to feel marginalized.

2.5.1 Independent Variables

These variables cause change to other variables. In the study independent variables implies all the tourism activities conducted within and around Ruaha National Park. These includes, walking safaris, photographic safaris, game viewing, balloon safaris and other activities, which is non-tourism like park activities. These activities are the factors that can influence local community perceptions on the tourism development

2.5.2 Intervening Variables

This explains the relationship between other variables thus independent and dependent variables. Intervening variables are regarded as moderating factors or

mediating variable that can be Government policy, rules and regulations, and institutional support like funding infrastructure development and tourism promotion. When the infrastructures are in good condition it favors the tourism development to take place in return more activities would be in favor. In addition, when tourism activities increase in number they can cause influences to the community thus negative and positive

2.5.3 Dependent Variables

The dependent variables are presumed effects or outcomes results. These variables are affected or influenced by independent variables. Dependents variables in this study reflect all negative and positive impacts of tourism activities development adjacent to Ruaha national park as listed in the conceptual framework figure. Which are normally influenced by the presence of several tourism activities, which is among of the factors for tourism development and their relation to community as host in the tourism industry.

As explained in the Social Exchange Theory, the model show that; the state of perceived costs makes local community view wildlife resources as a liability and great loss to them. These loses make some to not have interest in the conservation practices. It additionally explains that local community perceptions on tourism development stand on two groups; those who receive benefits perceive positively and those who see costs would perceive negatively. (Gursoy et al, 2002)

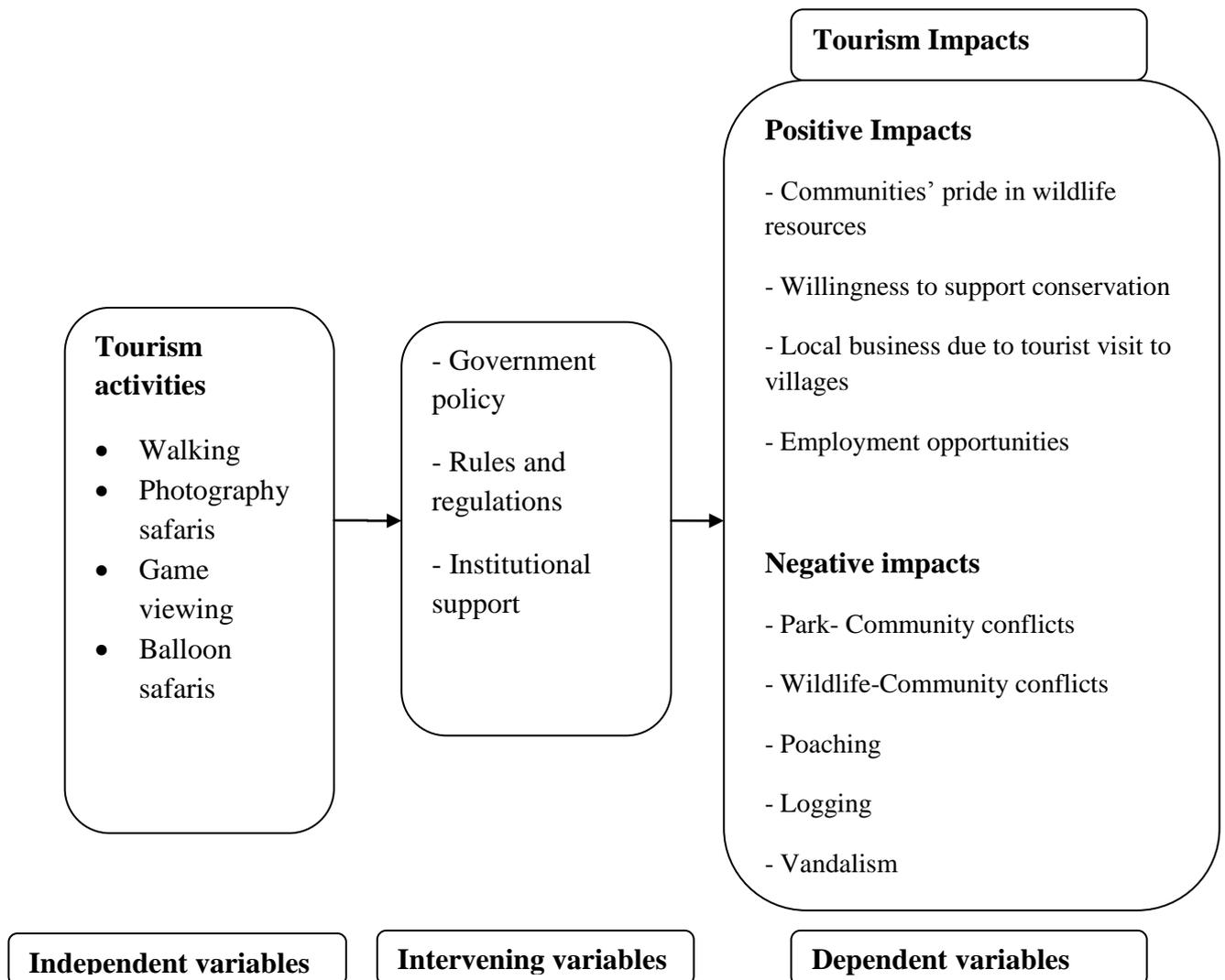


Figure 2. 2 Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher 2019

2.6 Research gap

Various studies have been undertaken in Ruaha national park. However, these studies focused on the environmental assessment based on the park expansion,

tourism services and promotion, and ignoring the issue of local communities adjacent and around Ruaha national park. For instance, Nassoro (2018) made an assessment of tourist services and promotion of Tanzania national parks; a case of Ruaha national park. Promotion of national parks for domestic tourism in Tanzania by Mkwizu (2017), Social and economic impacts of Ruaha national park expansion by Sirima (2016) and analysis of challenges facing tourism promotion in Ruaha national park (Jeremiah (2015). Results showed that local community suffered from both symbolic and material loss because of park expansion. Furthermore it has been shown that conflicts related to land use changes have roots within (pastoralist Vs farmers); Sangu Vs Sukuma. These community had direct benefit from the portion of land that was been suggested to be part of the Park. These studies concentrated only on national economy without evaluating the impacts of tourism activities on communities' livelihood. The issue of tourism activities and their relation to local communities adjacent and around the park were silently in the fore mentioned studies. Therefore, this study was conducted to fill the research gap on assessing the impacts of tourism activities on communities adjacent to Ruaha National Park.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology for the study. It describes the area of the study, sample population, sample characteristics, sampling procedures, and data collection techniques as well as approaches to analysis that have been used to this study. Finally, the chapter describes the approaches that were employed to ensure validity and reliability of data.

3.2 Description of area of the study

This study was conducted in two wards adjacent to Ruaha National Park (RUNAPA), which is located in Iringa district southern highlands of Tanzania (Figure 3.1). The park lies between 34°10'0 east to 35°50'0 east and 6°40'0 south to 8°20'0 south. The Park can be accessed through road, which is about 130 kilometers (81 miles) west of Iringa. The additional of Usangu game reserve and other important wetland in 2008 increased the size of the park to 20,226 square kilometer (7,809 square miles), making it the largest park in Tanzania and East Africa. The park is a part of 45,000 square kilometer (17,000 square miles) Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi ecosystem, which includes Rungwa game reserve, Kizigo and Muhesi game reserve and Mbomipa wildlife management area.

The name of the park was derived from the Great Ruaha River, which flows along its southeastern margin and is the focus for game viewing. The park can be reached by car through a dirt road from Iringa town and by air through its two known airstrips

that is Msembe airstrip at Msembe (Park headquarters), and Jongomero Airstrip, near Jongomero Ranger post.

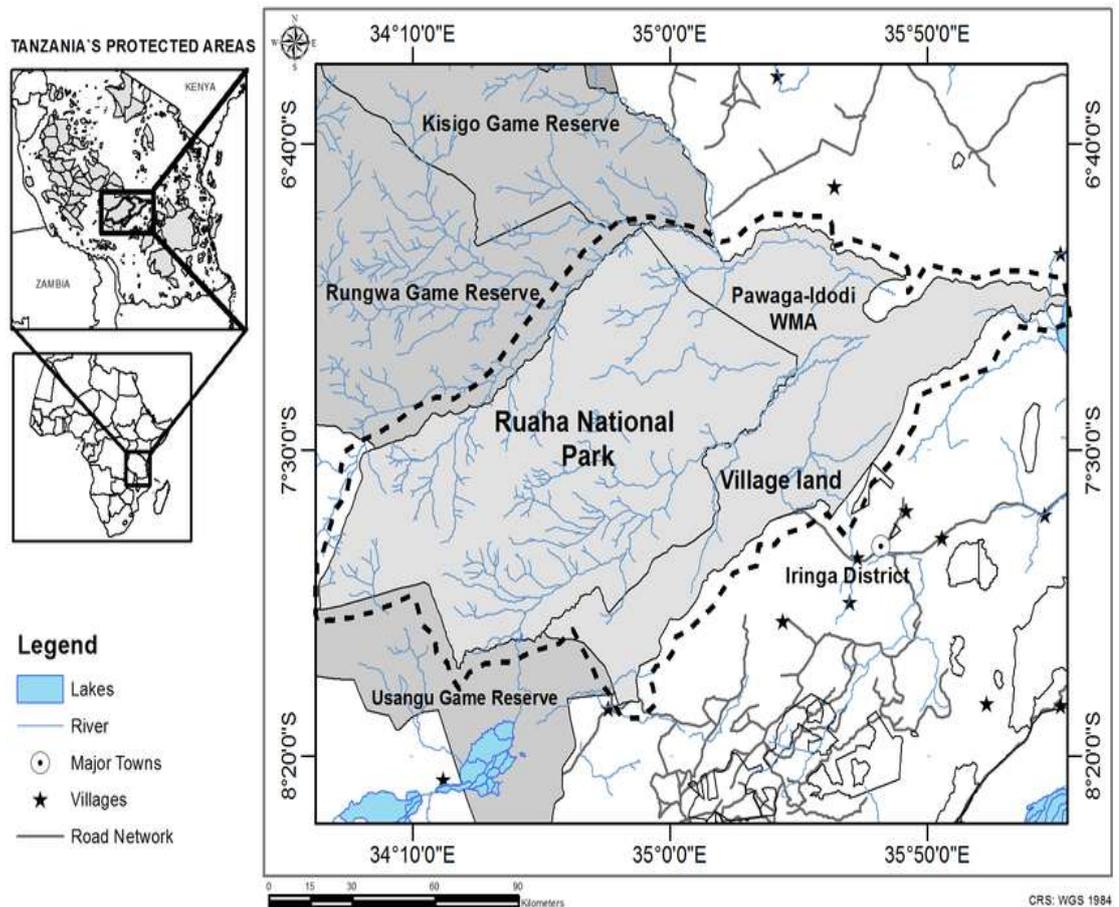


Figure 3.1: Map Location of Area of Study (RUNAPA)

Source: TANAPA (2016)

The name of the park was derived from the Great Ruaha River, which flows along its southeastern margin and is the focus for game viewing. The park can be reached by car through a dirt road from Iringa town and by air through its two known airstrips that is Msembe airstrip at Msembe (Park headquarters), and Jongomero Airstrip, near Jongomero Ranger post.

The study selected two wards thus one from each division of Idodi and Pawaga respectively. From Idodi (Idodi ward was selected) and from Pawaga (Itunundu ward

was selected). In RUNAPA, there is an ongoing park activities and tourism activities as well as well established tourist camps/lodges, which are interconnected with the local community adjacent to the Park in relation to their impacts to their livelihood. This has been an ideal location to achieve the study objectives.

Within these areas, there is free movement of wild animals, which are connected with several costs to the local communalities' properties like agriculture and livestock. It is believed that it was a trail for wild animals in long time, and during coronial rule, the Park boundary set within these areas, that are why it has been easy for the movement of these wild animals. This free movement of wild animals sets an important aspect to achieve the objectives of the study.

3.2.1: Climate

Ruaha national park has a bimodal pattern of rain forest; the short rainfall season begins from November to February, while the long season is between March and April. The annual mean rainfall ranges between 500mm-800mm with the average annual temperature of about 28 degrees Celsius. The park experiences its dry season between June and October whereby the temperature at Msembe headquarters reaches 35 degrees Celsius.

Ruaha national park boasts a high diversity of birds and the African clawless otter; a key reptile includes the Nile Crocodiles, monitor lizards, pythons, black mambas, Spitting Cobras and Puff adders. Elephants, Impalas, Buffalos, Zebras, Warthogs, Antelopes, Greater and lesser Kudus and other species from Ruaha national park can be easily found in the area.

Park related tourism activities conducted in this area includes Photographic safari, walking safaris, picnicking, accommodation, cultural tourism and tourist hunting in the WMA (MBOMIPA) in the portion of village land. Vegetation covers for the area is a form of mosaic plant communities that provides a diverse and scenic landscape for spectacular game viewing.

3.2.2 Human population and economic activities

According to national census of 2012, the population of Iringa rural was 254,032, whereby among them 123,243 were males and 130,789 were females. This population is equivalent to total households of 60,193. RUNAPA is encircled by human settlement in the eastern part there are about 21 villages in two divisions Pawaga and Idodi. Idodi division comprises of three wards which is Idodi ward with population of 10,202 (2,417 households), Mlowa ward with a population of 9,483 (2,247 households) and Mahuninga ward with a population of 4,331 (1,026 households). While Pawaga division comprises of two wards; Itunundu ward with population of 14,420 (3,417 households), and Ilolo mpya ward with a population of 6,376 (1,511 households). These wards with their villages around the park forms the WMA in the portion of their land named MBOMIPA. The villages surrounding this area the main ethnic groups are Hehe, Bena, Maasai, Gogo, Sukuma the popular immigrant groups are Maasai and Barabaig who are mostly pastoralist. The main economic activities in this area are livestock keeping and farming there is a range of some tourism small businesses conducted in the area, which includes local restaurants, guesthouses, tented camps and lodges and some curio shops.

3.3 Research design

The study adopted a case study research design. A case study frequently makes use of qualitative data and place emphasis on a full contextual analysis of fewer events and conditions and their interrelations. This also involves in-depth contextual analysis of similar situations in the organizations, where the nature and definition of the problem happened to be the same as experienced in the current situation. According to Kothari, (2009) case study design incorporate the way data collected, measured and analyzed. The main advantage of case study is its ability to draw information from many different sources such as interviews, discussions, observations and historical data, and thus avoid the bias associated with the use of a single source of evidence (Yin, 2014).

Also being a case study, uses descriptive study technique this will enable collection of both qualitative and quantitative data with the aid of open-ended and closed-ended questions. The diversity of the data collected provided concurrent triangulation, a necessary aspect of validity in qualitative research (Brewer and Hunter, 2006).

The case study approach enabled the research to focus on Ruaha National Park, its associated tourism activities and local communities (where interactions with tourism are possible) as a social ecological system. The concept of social ecological systems recognizes that, human and natural systems are explicitly interdependent that events in one affect the other. In addition, interactions occur between social and ecological systems across multiple scales. Liu et al (2015)

3.4 Target population

According to Kamuzola (2008), population is a large number (main set) of items that is available for the researcher to conduct analysis. Targeted population of this study

is the population of Iringa rural district council where Ruaha national park is located. The study targeted key participant from the population that would have provided useful information for the study. This included; local community members through their household heads, village leaders, teachers, business owners, local small and medium entrepreneurs and staff from RUNAPA. Whereby the target population was 5834 population drawn from the main population of Iringa district.

3.5 Sample size

A sample size is a few items selected from large population unit in order to enable the researcher to conduct data analysis easily; efficiently and at low and reasonable cost (Kamuzola, 2008). The sample size selected from target population of 5843 was 361 respondents, which included local community members through their households' heads for all sampled wards, village leaders, religious leaders, business owners and RUNAPA staffs. During this study Simple Random, sampling and purposively sampling techniques has been employed to get various respondents who have unique information to help the study objectives to be accomplished.

The sample size was obtained using the formula developed by Daniel, (1999) as follows:

$$n = [z^2 * p * (1 - p) / e^2] / [1 + (z^2 * p * (1 - p) / (e^2 * N))]$$

Where:

$z = 1.96$ for a confidence (a) of 95%,

$p =$ proportion (expressed as a decimal),

$N =$ population size,

e = margin of error

$z = 1.96$, $p = 0.5$, $N = 5834$, $e = 0.05$

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5) / 0.05^2}{1 + (1.96^2 * 0.5 (1 - 0.5) / 0.05^2 * 5834)}$$

$n = 384.16 / 1.0658 = 360.426$

$n = 361$

The sample size (with infinite population is equal to 361

Having a population of 5834, the sample size is 361 respondents.

Therefore, the sample size of this study consisted of 361 respondents, which comprises of household heads, RUNAPA staffs, Village leaders and other officials from village like teachers, religious leaders, entrepreneurs, and business owners representing all wards in the area of study (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Sampling Frame

| S/n | Category of respondents | Sample size | Percentage % |
|-----|---|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Local communities | 300 | 83% |
| 2 | Village leaders, business owners & other Officers | 48 | 13% |
| 3 | RUNAPA officials | 13 | 4% |
| | Total | n=361 | 100% |

Source: Field data 2019

3.6 Sampling Techniques

This study adopted Simple Random sampling techniques (SRS) and Purposive sampling techniques to get various respondents. Since the study involves different wards, the sampling technique has been applied in every ward. Local communities

are many in number therefore this technique applied in order to give every ward equal chance to provide their views concerning the study. Purposive sampling technique had been employed for the sake of collecting key informants respondents.

3.6.1 Simple Random Sampling

This method was utilized as each respondent had the same and independent chance of being selected. Simple Random sampling method was utilized to select respondents from local communities in the sampled wards thus Itunundu and Idodi respectively.

3.6.2 Purposive Sampling Technique

According to Creswell and Cark (2011), Purposive-sampling technique describes the process of selecting participant in the research because of their relevance to the study. Moreover, this technique was used to select key informants that have detailed information concerning the area of study, and were selected according to their knowledge or professionalism and leadership position. The aim was to select participant with knowledge and opinion reflecting to the impact of tourism activities on local communities adjacent to RUNAPA.

3.7 Sources and Types of Data

3.7.1 Secondary data

Secondary data collection is involving gathering data from reliable sources which had already been documented by other scholars (Kothari, 2009). In this study secondary data included employing extensive library usage and internet search,

collection of relevant materials from press (documentaries and newspapers articles), use of records, magazines, articles from Tanzania National Parks, bureau of statistics, journal papers and other published and unpublished works. These data helped the researcher to study previous studies and explore their relationship with this study.

3.7.2 Primary data collection

These are information, facts or statistical materials, which are used to collect data directly from the field. This is sometimes popularly called ‘firsthand information’ or ‘information from the horse’s mouth (Kothari, 2009). In this study, primary data have been collected directly from the field by the researcher and through consultation with the key informants and stakeholders for answering research questions. Primary data are used because they provide real picture of what is going on in the study area. Therefore, primary data had been collected using a combination of questionnaires, interviews and discussion methods.

3.8 Data collection Tools

Data collection tools refer to systematic, focused and orderly way of collecting data for solving research problems (Cohen et al., 2013, P, 394). In order to collect relevant and required for this study data collection methods includes questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and documentary reviews.

3.8.1 Questionnaire Survey

Questionnaires were administered to the heads of household in two sampled wards representing all villages in the study area. The questionnaires had both open and closed-ended questions. Open-ended questions have been solicited responses from

the respondents on various issues under study. They also enable respondents to give their varied views based on their experiences and thoughts on the issues pertaining to the impacts of tourism activities on communities adjacent to Ruaha national park with their attitudes and perceptions on these activities impacts their livelihood. On the other hand, close-ended questions had been used to solicit on the likert-scale type whose values ranges from 1-5 on the rating scale, where 1 ranking (Strongly Agree), 2 Agree, 3 Undecided, 4 Disagree and 5 strongly Disagree. The respondents were asked to respond to each statement given by choosing answers based on the five point likert scale. This assist in yielding total scores for each respondent, thus measures the respondents' favorableness towards a given point of view.

3.8.2 Interviews

Face to face interviews has been conducted with 13 key informants guided by set questions. Interview was used because it involves direct contact between the interviewees and the interviewer and hence led to freedom and flexibility in terms of questions asked and answers given. Structured interviews enhance flexibility in asking questions and changing the sequence of question asked. Three interviews have focused the Park management staff and village leaders. The structured interviews essentially use a set of predetermined questions, which require highly standard techniques of recording and facilitation in the generation of the required information by the interviewer.

Structured interview follows a rigid laid down procedure, asking questions in a form and order prescribed in the interview schedule. They are more economical, provide a safe basis for generalization, and require relatively lesser skills on the part of the interviewer. The interview was based on the respondents with basic knowledge of the

area of study who had views on what is going on with regard to the issues pertaining to the tourism development. These included leaders from local government, entrepreneurs and staff from RUNAPA.

3.8.3 Focus Group Discussion

To get more insight a focus group discussion has been conducted in each sampled ward with 8 respondents with equal gender thus (4 men and 4 women) of varied age not less than 18 years. The respondents were supposed to be lived in the study area for more than ten years therefore conversant with the area and the changes that had occurred. The discussion has included 48 respondents that formed three FGD in each sampled ward that is village leaders, business owners, and normal elderly residents. Face-to-face discussions has been conducted, with the respondents with busy schedules other media of discussion like telephone calls has been applied. This discussion included elderly and leaders from local authorities, small business owners, and other officers like teachers, religious leaders. Discussion enabled members to talk freely on issues pertaining to impact of tourism activities and issues related to the existence of Park and tourism development to the communities adjacent to national park at RUNAPA and National at large.

3.8.4 Documentary Review

Information from literature was used to supplement the data collected through questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussion as primary source of data. The researcher used data from documentary to have a thorough understanding of past, present and predict the future of National park with its associated tourism development in relation to the impact on local communities adjacent and around the Parks. Data was collected from various sources including visiting important libraries

and specific documentation centers like bureau of statistics for population review, other as been archived from ministry of tourism and natural resources through RUNAPA and other essential government offices.

3.9 Data Analysis Interpretation and Presentation

Data collected have been analyzed with the help of statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 22.0. Quantitative data have been analyzed using descriptive statistics analysis. Quantitative data are data, which are in form of numbers with this regard statistical package for social science (SPSS), has been employed. According to Blaikie, (2000) descriptive statistics analysis refers to analysis which concerned with description or summarization of data obtained from a group or individual unit of analysis. While qualitative data have been analyzed using content analysis. According to Kumar (2005), content analysis is used to analyze data collected through interviews in order to identify the main themes that emerges from respondents. Finally, data have been coded, analyzed and a relationship between variables has been derived using cross-tabulation. Results have been presented using tables, graphs and figures

3.9 Data triangulation

Data triangulation involves using different sources of information in order to increase the validity of the study. In this study, sources were form local communities through their village executive officers (VEO), local entrepreneurs, park management staff and libraries. In-depth interviews have been conducted with each of these groups in order to gain insight into their perspectives on the program outcomes. During the analysis stage, feedback from stakeholder groups has been compared to determine areas of agreement as well as areas of divergence (Aitchison, 2006).

Qualitative data in this research have been analyzed using case study method. In that case data collection and analysis has been developed together in an iterative process, in order to allow theory of development on how tourism development can cause several impacts in local communities adjacent to national park, case of Ruaha national park

3.10 Validity and Reliability

3.10.1 Reliability

According to Kothari (2004), reliability refers to the quality of consistency of a study or measurement. A measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results that mean if the same or different researcher repeats the study; it should produce more or less same results. To ensure the quality and reliability of the study results is enhanced, the researcher has applied proper measurements and source of data have been collected from authorized respondents from study area and other relevant offices like libraries and other public offices.

3.10.2 Validity of Data

Validity is the most critical criterion and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what is supposed to be measured Kothari, (2005). In order to achieve validity of data, the researcher ensured that the measuring instruments provided adequate coverage of the topic by containing adequate representative sample of the universe; proper data collection techniques has been applied as well as utilization of proper respondents.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

In order to make sure that ethical is maintained, the researcher obtained permissions from the Open University of Tanzania for conducting data collection. Permissions

were granted and other relevant institutions provided permission to collect data from their undersigned officials and other respective area of study. Also all respondents were asked their consent to participate in the data collection and ensured confidentiality and respect during the time of their involvement for the success of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and discussions of the findings based on the specific objectives of the study. In the first place the chapter presents socio-economic characteristics of respondents, followed by tourism activities conducted within and around RUNAPA as well as the benefits of tourism activities for the communities adjacent RUNAPA. The chapter also presents local communities' perceptions and attitudes towards tourism activities and the relationships between RUNAPA management and local communities.

4.2 Socio Demographic Profile of Respondents

This part illustrates general information of respondents; including gender, age, level of education, (occupation) economic activities and length of residency.

Results show that all respondents given questionnaires filled and returned them on the given time that makes 100 percent of respondents. 60 percent of respondents were males that makes 217 respondents and 144 respondents that is 40 percent were female this makes total of respondents who responded to this study to be 361 (Table 4.1 shows the of Socio demographic profile of the Respondents).

Majority of respondents were aged between 30 years and 49 years of age (64%). While those below 30 years and above 50 years of age were about 36%, age of respondents varied significantly ($X^2 = 92.27$, $df = 3$, $P < 7.127$). Based on the respondents' occupations, the majority were engaged into agriculture (farming and

livestock keeping) and small business (67%), while 19% were constituted into other occupations like unemployed class that belongs to elderly age and students all of them are mostly dependant, as they do not produce. The least were employed with private sectors and public sectors (14%). The occupation varied significantly for, ($X^2 = 70.9$, $df = 4$, $P < 1.465$). In terms of education level, highest respondents constituted of some colleges and high school (59%), while 19% achieved primary education and 12% graduates. The least were others who had informal education and those who did not been to school at all (10%). According to Gunaratne and Basnayake (2002), education is regarded and valued as means of liberation from ignorance, and it is perceived as among factors that influencing an individuals' perception to acquire resources surrounding them to reach certain level of development. Education level differed significantly ($X^2 = 72.6$, $df = 4$, $P < 1.184$).

According to length of residency Results show that, the majority of respondents lived in the area of study from 10 years and above 20 years. This implies that majority of respondents which is about 89 percent had enough experience with the area and were ready to express their views and attitudes towards impacts of tourism activities undertaken within and adjacent to RUNAPA. The minority of respondents about 11 percent lived less than 5 years so they had little understanding of the area of study. The length of residency differed significantly ($X^2 = 26.6$, $df = 4$, $P < 0.000$).

Table 4.1: Socio Demographic Profile of Respondents

| Variable | Respondents | Frequency n = 361 | Percentage % | Chi-Square Value |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Gender | Male | 217 | 60% | $X^2=74.1$ df= 1 P<7.425 |
| | Female | 144 | 40% | |
| Age group | 20- 29 Years | 72 | 20% | $X^2= 92.27$ df = 3 P<7.127 |
| | 30- 39 Years | 101 | 28% | |
| | 40- 49 Years | 130 | 36% | |
| | Above 50 years | 58 | 16% | |
| Education level | University | 43 | 12% | $X^2 = 72.6$ df = 4 P<1.184 |
| | Some colleges | 94 | 26% | |
| | Secondary | 119 | 33% | |
| | Primary | 69 | 19% | |
| | Others | 36 | 10% | |
| Length of Residency | Less than 5 years | 40 | 11% | $X^2 = 26.6$ df = 4 P<0.000 |
| | 5 to 10 years | 51 | 14% | |
| | 11 to 15 years | 68 | 19% | |
| | 16 to 20 years | 76 | 21% | |
| | Over 20 years | 126 | 35% | |
| Occupation | Farmers | 126 | 35% | $X^2 = 70.9$ df = 4 P<1.465 |
| | Small business | 40 | 11% | |
| | Employed | 51 | 14% | |
| | Livestock keeper | 76 | 21% | |
| | Others | 68 | 19% | |
| Total | | n = 361 | 100% | |

Source: Researcher 2019

4.2.1 Length of Residency of Respondents

The length of residency had an impact on the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards tourism development. This is because this community knows exactly

what had been happening since when the tourism economic activities were not yet exploited in the area and the differences from time to time. They can compare the promises of investors from their by-laws created from their local administrations and investment policies as imposed by the legislative. According to Tanzania tourism policy 1991, the tourism investors were supposed to contribute to the development of the surrounding communities to the areas the business project is being conducted. Therefore, for this matter these local people with long stay they have good information to reveal this or to make denial.

4.2.2 Respondents' main Economic Activities

The main economic activities of local communities adjacent to RUNAPA are agricultural activities, which are farming and livestock keeping (Figure 4.1). The main crops, which are grown in the area of study are; maize, rice, sesame, sunflower, sorghum. There is also a practice of initiating cashew nut plantation in this area. The livestock kept in this area are cattle, sheep and goat.

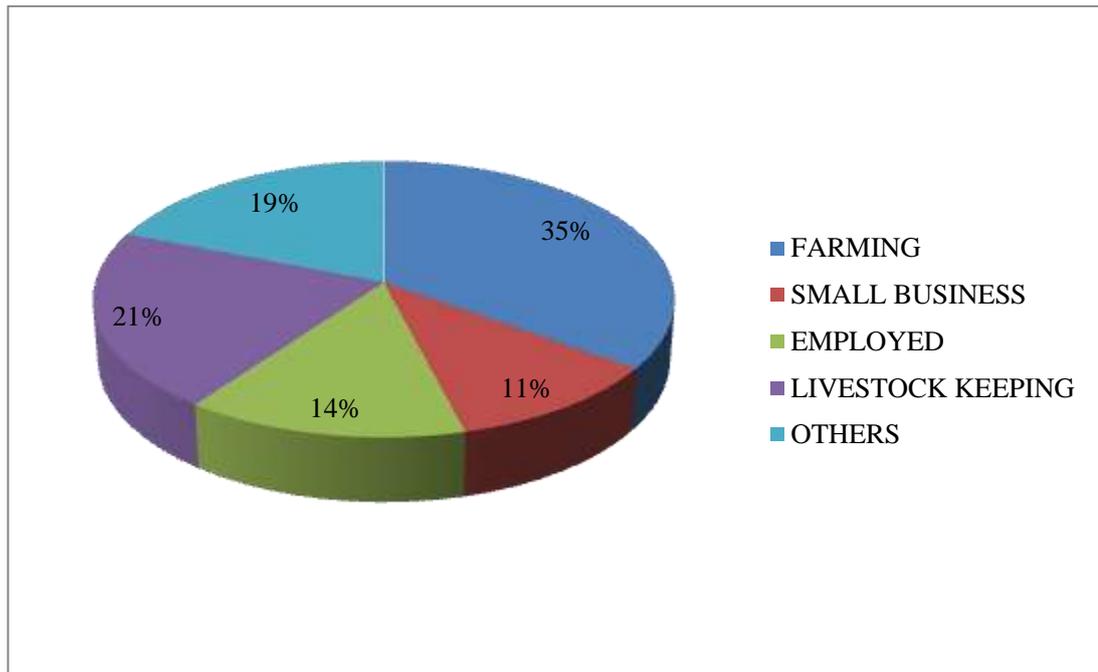


Figure 4.1: Residents' Occupation

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

Results in the Figure 4.1 shows that 35 percent of respondents were farmers, 21 percent were livestock keepers this makes 56 percent of all sampled respondents engaged in agricultural activities. 14 percent were employed in some tourism businesses and other economic business, 11 percent engaged in small business like pubs, curio shops, guest house and market vendors this make total of 25 percent of all sampled respondents. While the rest, which were 19 percent, engaged in other economic activities and among them were students and teachers. ($X^2 = 70.9$, $df = 4$, $P < 1.465$ Right Tail and $P < 1$ Left Tail)

4.3 Tourism activities conducted adjacent RUNAPA

Figure 4.2 shows that the majority of respondents that were 38 percent of all sampled respondents stated that photographic safaris were major tourism activities conducted within and adjacent to RUNAPA, 26 percent stated that game viewing were amongst

tourism activities conducted within and adjacent Ruaha national park, 20 percent of respondents stated walking safaris. In addition, there is a balloon safari that is recently initiated within the area; this makes 10 percent of respondents who mentioned this activity. While 6 percent of respondents stated other attractions which may be found around and adjacent to RUNAPA for instance accommodation facilities like rest houses and lodges, groceries restaurant and pubs, village tour that include visit to the farming areas like in the rice farms visiting traditional healing areas where local people are using those areas to find traditional medicines like herbs and other related products found in the forests.

The presence of various tourism activities around and adjacent to RUNAPA brings both negative and positive impact to the community, but the village leaders had explained much of positive impacts during the interview that had changed their livelihood through social and economic. Most youth had benefited from these activities through temporary jobs, availability of local products markets and infrastructure development. ($X^2= 57.4$, $df= 4$, $P< 1.019$ Right tail and $P<1$ Left Tail)

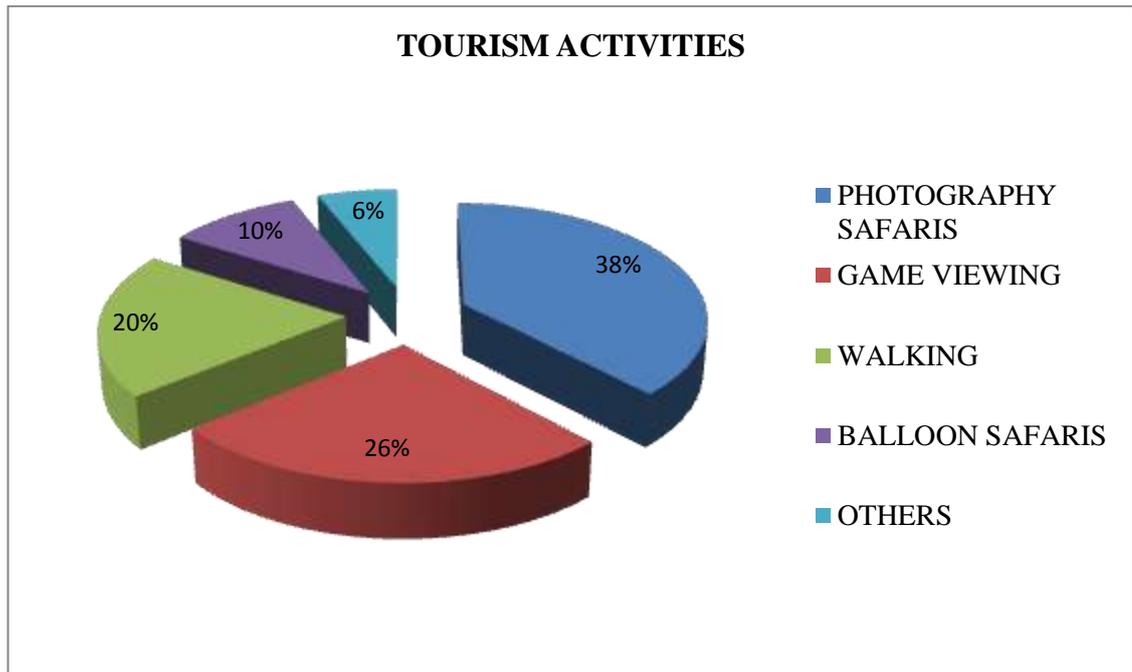


Figure 4.2: Tourism Activities adjacent to RUNAPA

Source: Field Survey Data 2019



Figure 4.3: Balloon Safari's Ticket

Source: Field Survey Data 2019



Figure 4.4: Balloon Safaris in Ruaha National Park

Source: Field data 2019

4.4 Impacts of Tourism Activities conducted adjacent to RUNAPA

This section presents the perception and attitudes of local people towards the impacts of tourism activities development to communities adjacent to Ruaha national park. Findings analyzed both positive and negative impacts.

4.4.1 Positive Impacts of Tourism Activities conducted adjacent to RUNAPA

The major positive impacts of tourism activities as amongst economic benefit are employment opportunities, revenues at local, regional, national and international level since the money imposed to several businesses comes from the urban and rural areas which in turn facilitates the formation of new business enterprises. This also makes multiplier effects to other related business (Cooper *et al.* 1993)

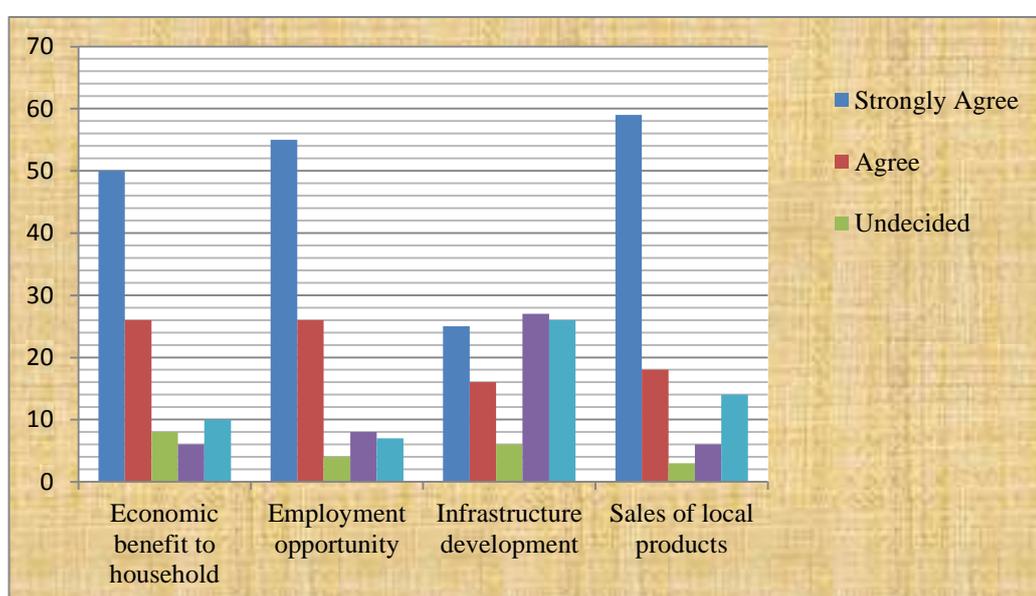


Figure 4. 5 Positive Impacts of Tourism Activities adjacent to RUNAPA

Source: Field Survey Data2019

The findings of the study show that respondents agreed that tourism activities bring economic benefits to household livelihood. With this regards 50 percent of all sampled respondents strongly agreed on this statement and 26 percent agreed on this statement. This makes 76 percent of all sampled respondents responded positively with the statement that tourism activities brings economic benefits to the households of livelihood of local communities adjacent to Ruaha national park. Only 8 percent

were undecided and the rest 16 percent of the all respondents disagreed with this statement. This postulate tourism business is beneficial to local communities. ($X^2 = 17.903$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0001$)

With the statement that tourism activities generates employment opportunities to local people, finds shows as follows; 55percentand 26percentthat makes 81 percent positively agreed with this statement, while 4percentwere undecided and the rest thus 15percentdisagreed with the statement. ($X^2 = 12.937$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.001$) During the interview, the village chairperson stated that:

“Young people and even adults have been hired to work with different projects going on within and adjacent to RUNAPA such as local thatching of accommodation facilities and employment to youth. There had been temporally and permanent employment opportunities to our people this in beneficial to our village revenue this includes; construction of modern houses, buying transport facilities like motor cycles and taking their children to further education like colleges and universities, and creation of new small businesses”

With the regard to the multiplier effects tourism activities has facilitated increase of sales in local product to the market since various local products like souvenirs perishable goods and non-perishable goods together with services. Along with this statement, 59 percent and 18percent that together makes 77 percent of all sampled responded respondents positively accepted the statement that tourism activities facilitate increase of local products sales to the market. 3percent were undecided and

only 20 percent of all sampled respondents disagreed. This postulate the statement was true that local products gains market together with the development of tourism activities in the area of study. ($X^2 = 9.37$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0009$)

With regard to the infrastructure development, respondents were having the same response regarding this, 41 percent agreed that there were infrastructure development due to tourism activities development and the same 53 percent disagreed with this statement. Only 6 percent were neutral. This was for the reason that with the contribution that tourism business is bringing to the economy many expected to have good infrastructure within this area but the outcome is different during rainy season the roads to the park is very challenging since it is rough road, with this regard majority expected to have tarmac road from nearby town thus Iringa. This has been left for long time it has been only political agenda that they are going to make this road. At least there is a sign of being attended since there is a portion of this important road has been built with tarmac from Tungamalenga village for about 2 kilometres. Figure 4.5 shows results of these positive impacts of tourism activities on how local communities had perceived on it. ($X^2 = 17.315$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0001$)

These findings are in line with the study by, UNWTO (2002) argues that through its potential for job creation, linkages with the local economy, foreign exchange earnings and its multiplier effects, tourism can lead to economic upgrading and economic development.

Also study done in South Africa the impact of tourism activities on two communities adjacent to Kruger national park (Cork and Belfas villages). Tourism activities had several benefit like direct and indirect employment to the people. Community members had high views on the impact of park tourism and focussed on the benefits

and costs incurred to their daily lives and the resulting inequality in income distribution can foster differential access to environmental resources and opportunities to benefit from the park tourism (King, 2007). Developing countries, Tanzania amongst them are characterized by their dependence on agriculture for export earnings, poverty, low per capita income, uneven distribution of income and wealth, low level of industrial development, high unemployment, small domestic market, small amount of disposable income and uneven regional development.

4.4.2 Negative Impacts of Tourism Activities conducted adjacent to RUNAPA

Although there are benefits of tourism to the economy, also there are some negative impacts that respondents showed in their responses during the interview with them. Figure 4.6 presents the opinions from the respondents during the interview as explained herewith;

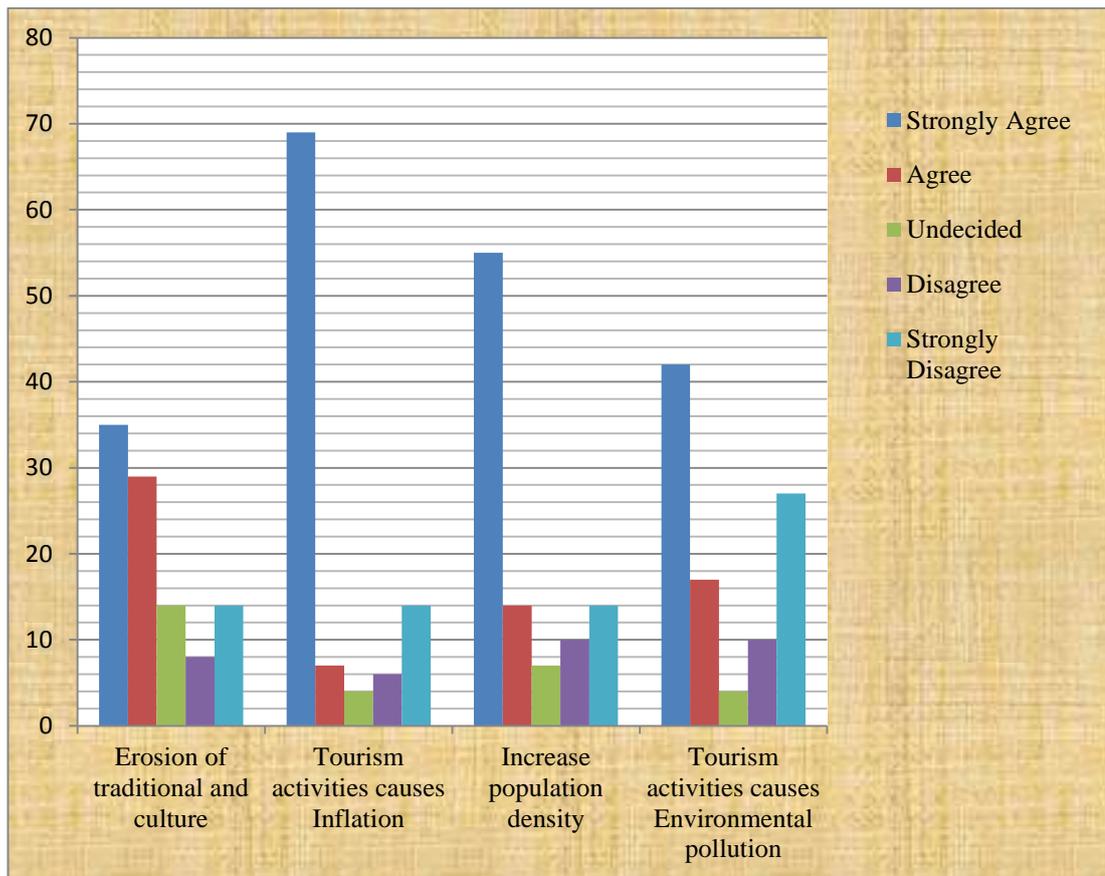


Figure 4.6: Negative Impacts of Tourism Activities adjacent to RUNAPA

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

With regard to Erosion/destruction of traditional and culture; large portion of respondents about 64 percent agreed with the statement that there is a huge diversification of traditional and culture due to the introduction and development of tourism activities in the area of study. Only 14 percent were undecided with this statement and 22 percent disagreed with the statement. This implies that majority of sampled respondents positively accepted this statement. Their views was that the coming of different people in their area changes traditional and culture of their societies in so many ways like clothes styles, shaving styles, child care and the coming of social medias to mention few. This has no doubt that there is too much

copying of foreign life styles within several societies associated with tourism business activities. ($X^2 = 27.48$, $df=2$, $P < 0.000$)

During in-depth interview, some old men had this to say;

“Most of things had dramatically changed our young people have changed in different perceptions like clothing, hairstyles and even their languages especially when greeting their elders. Young people they think that money is everything we did not live in this way like how these young generations are doing today.”

Considering the statement that tourism activities development can cause inflation. Findings reveals that 77 percent agreed that tourism activities can cause inflation since in time when some products and goods are scarce there is a big competition hence cause prices of several products to be higher. Sometimes even some perishable goods such as vegetables and fruits are sold for high prices due to the higher demand and lower supply. 3 percent of respondents were neutral with this statement while 20 percent disagreed to the statement. This postulate that due to the increase of import of non-food products this may eventually cause inflation to rise. ($X^2 = 7.6776$, $df= 2$, $P < 0.021$)

With regard to the statement tourism activities development increase population density (Congestion) and hence causes land crises. Findings show that 69 percent agreed with the statement, 7 percent were undecided while 24 percent disagreed with the statement. This shows that majority of sampled respondents agreed with this statement and for this result it shows that tourism activities development causes increase in population since there will be opportunities search most people will be in

search of opportunities that will be available in the area these include employment and small business opportunities which eventually will cause land crises. ($X^2 = 14.551$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0006$)

During interview, the village chairperson was quoted saying;

“There had been number of local visitors to our village in such of opportunities like temporally and seasonal jobs and some to invest into small businesses like pubs, restaurants, bars and guest houses. Some of these new comers had helped our young people to work with them as helpers and house cleaners in their pubs and bars”

With the statement that state tourism activities development causes environmental pollution the findings showed that; 59 percent agreed with the statement, 4 percent were undecided while 37 percent disagreed with the statement. With these findings, it was revealed that the development of tourism activities cause environmental pollution this has been caused during the extension of new business sites where by there has been needy of bush clearance and some machinery use may cause pollution during disposing of raw materials and air pollution caused by machinery and vehicles transferring building materials. ($X^2 = 7.590$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.022$ Right Tail, and $P < 1$ Left Tail)

4.5 Effect of length of Residency on Local Communities’ opinion towards relationship with Park Management

Table 4.2 show that 58.4 percent of all sampled respondents agreed on the statement that local communities were involved in tourism. This statement had revealed with the initiation of WMA-MBOMIPA project, which involved portion of village land

that operates this project. Seven percent of all respondents were undecided with regard to this statement, while 34.6 percent of the respondents disagreed with this statement. This implies that there were good cooperation with the tourism plan and development since the majority of all sampled respondents agreed with the statement. ($X^2 = 16.4309$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0002$ (Right tail) and $P < 1$ Left Tail)

Table 4.2: Communities' Opinions on Relationship with Park Management

| Description (Scale) | Research statement and Responses | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| | Local communities involved in tourism | | Local communities participate in conservation of the park | | Hostility from the park management for conservation of nature | | Good measures had been taken to reduce negative impacts of tourism activities | | Effective measures enhanced relationship between park officials and local communities | |
| | F* | % | F* | % | F* | % | F* | % | F* | % |
| Strongly agree | 151 | 41.7 | 151 | 41.7 | 60 | 16.6 | 125 | 34.7 | 151 | 41.7 |
| Agree | 60 | 16.7 | 125 | 34.7 | 26 | 7 | 100 | 27.8 | 60 | 16.7 |
| Undecided | 25 | 7 | 10 | 2.8 | 50 | 13.8 | 29 | 8 | 25 | 7 |
| Disagree | 75 | 20.8 | 50 | 13.8 | 126 | 34.8 | 70 | 19.4 | 75 | 20.8 |
| Strongly Disagree | 50 | 13.8 | 25 | 7 | 100 | 27.8 | 37 | 10.1 | 50 | 13.8 |
| Total | 361 | 100 | 361 | 100 | 361 | 100 | 361 | 100 | 361 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

With regard to the local communities' participation in park conservation, findings show that 76.4 percent of all sampled respondents agreed that local communities participated in the park conservation. Scouts that were taken to work with the WMA project were also used to control the free movement of wild animals to human settlements, assisting tourist-hunting activities carried out within the WMA area, also escorting walking safaris to tourist. With the MBOMIPA project, there had been improvement with the conservation because community were given knowledge of the importance of natural resources and why they should participate in the conservation. With this project, some of the local hunters who were engaged in poaching were given training and henceforth employed to be scout in the conservation of the WMA area. 2.8 percent of respondents were undecided with this statement while 20.8 percent disagreed with this statement. With this result, it is postulated that local communities' participation in conservation is adhered since the majority of respondents acknowledged with this statement. ($X^2 = 14.8025$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0006$ Right Tail and $P < 1$ Left Tail)

During Focus Group Discussion, the ward officer quoted saying;

“In the past recent years we had a bad record of some of our village members being engaged in illegal hunting especially elephant poaching. The introduction of WMA – MBOMIPA has paved the way towards controlling these activities hence stopping them. The project of WMA-MBOMIPA included two wards thus Idodi and Pawaga. Most of the famous illegal hunters were nominated to join in the project hence being helped to stop poaching and participate fully in the conservation. We thank the Government for initiating such project. However this has caused free movement of wild

animals to human settlement and some to agricultural land, and some being harmful and destructive to our people's properties and lives.''

Hostility from the park management can hinder local communities' participation in nature conservation of the park. Results shows the proportion of respondents towards this statement whereby 62.6 percent of all sampled respondents disagreed with this statement, this implies that park management are not hostile to the communities which makes good cooperation with the conservations project and tourism development in the area of study Ruaha national park with adjacent local communities. In addition, results shows that 13.8 percent were undecided with this statement, while 23.6 percent agreed that park management were hostile to local people. This indicates that large portion of respondents disagreed with statement. ($X^2 = 41.289$, $df = 2$, $P < 1.081$)

With regard to the statement, good measures had been taken to reduce negative impacts of tourism activities to local people adjacent to RUNAPA. Results show that 62.5 percent respondents agreed that there is good mitigation toward reducing negative impacts of tourism at Ruaha national park from within and adjacent to the park. This is for the negotiation done to take a village land portion in the WMA – MBOMIPA project that is doing so nice and successful. 8 percent respondents were undecided, while 29.5 percent of all sampled respondents disagreed. This revealed that park management and local communities' works together towards tourism and community development. ($X^2 = 19.3346$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.000$)

Regarding to the effective measure to enhance relationship between park management and local community, majority of the respondents 58.4 percent revealed that there is a good relationship between local communities and park management.

On the other hand, 7 percent respondents were neutral and about one third 34.6 percent of all sampled respondents were of the opinion that the relationship was not good at all. Few people disagreed with the relationship between park and local community but large portion agreed to be good relationship. This is in line with the projects that have been funded with some private companies from within the park and outside the park together with the park itself. For example, there had been support for students studying in secondary schools and some of schools infrastructures like rooms for classes have been built for the community support projects supported by RUNAPA. With this result, it implies that there is an effective measure taken toward enhancement of good relationship between park management and local communities; this is because large portion of all sampled respondents agreed with this. Table 4.5 shows the summary of results. ($X^2 = 17.0821$, $df = 2$, $P < 0.0001$)

In line with these findings, Khan (2002) postulates that conservation and relationship between national parks and nearby black communities have had a difficult history in South Africa, with commentator noting social inequity and restricted rights of black communities regarding conservation areas. In South Africa's post-apartheid landscape, however, national park managers are increasingly focussing on building positive relationships with local communities. One obvious way is through sharing benefits accrued from tourism associated with national park. The sharing of benefits with neighbouring communities resonates with the 'Park neighbouring principle' that advocates benefits sharing as a key means of helping to achieve legitimacy (Adams and Infields, 2003)

4.7 Discussion of the Findings

Tourism activities in the area adjacent and around RUNAPA were game viewing, walking safaris, photography safaris, balloon safaris and other related activities like village trips that associated with visiting farming areas and traditional healing sites. All these fall under cultural and natural attractions. This proves that Tanzania is endowed with biodiversity of cultural and natural resources that attracts tourists from inside the country and worldwide. The results show that most respondents agreed that tourism had more positive impacts than negative impacts. Respondents held the views that tourism activities had transformed their area and community wellbeing.

Tourism activities have both positive and negative impacts to the community that these activities are taking place. Positive impacts include change in lives of community due to indirect and direct employment opportunities, improvement infrastructure development, improvement of social services through sales of local products. On the other hand, the negative impacts of tourism activities were destruction of traditional and culture, leakages, increase in population, inflation of local food products and pollution. This is in line with Brunt and Courtney (1999) who draws from social exchange theory that; individuals will engage in exchange if the resulting rewards are valued and perceived cost does not exceed the perceived rewards. The respondents seemed to view rewards at higher than the negative costs.

According to Robinson and Holloway (1995) postulated that, the importance economic features of tourism industry rely on the benefits that the host community earn from these businesses. Tourism activities have been transferring a vast amount of money from income generating countries to income receiving countries. Money spent by tourists circulate through different levels, the most common one is from estimating income

generated from tourism is to determine multiplier effects to the areas of destination. A tourist makes initial direct expenditure to communities through direct sales from local shops, local tour operators, guesthouses, hotels and agricultural products.

Respondents suggested several measures that can be utilized to minimize negative impacts of tourism activities. These include involvement and participation of local community in tourism. Tosun (2006) urged that, the reason for the need to involve local community in wildlife management is clear. However, there is a debate about the degree of involvement in the decision- making process to be exercised by local people. Proposed approaches range from passive participation (in which people participate by being told what has been decided or has already happened) to active participation (in which people get involved in reaching the final decision. The end would help ensuring that local community within and around the parks feel part of park management. In the end, this would make feel proud and happy while interacting with wildlife and hence develop positive attitudes towards tourism development.

According to Drake (1991), local participation referred as the ability of local community to influence the outcomes of development projects, for example ecotourism that have socio- economic impacts on their lives. The lack of local participation in decision- making in the management of RUNAPA could be because it is not clearly stated and supported by wildlife policy and Act. Involving local communities would not only minimize the cost of management and conservation but also will help in changing the attitudes and perceptions of local people towards protected areas and wildlife and tourism development.

Results showed that the park management enhanced local communities' participation through environmental education and outreach programmes, which motivates some of them to feel part of the parks ownership. Most of local community members living 5km from the park boundary were found to be poor and cannot afford energy from electricity or kerosene. Consequently, they use trees from the park to get firewood. During dry season when farmers are preparing their farms they burn bushes it is accidentally gets out of their control and crosses into the park causing a severely damage to wildlife and their habitats.

Benefits, either tangible or intangible helps to reduce human- wildlife conflicts, and consequently enhance positive attitudes and perceptions of local communities in tourism activities in the areas, improve their living standards and encourage collaborative management. It is quite difficult to explain why majority of respondents disagreed that reaping of benefits had an effects on peoples' attitudes and perceptions towards conservation and tourism development. These results differed from those of several authors who argued that benefits boost peoples' attitudes and perceptions towards conservation and tourism development (Weaver and Lawson, 2001). The result is also contrary to what UNEP, (2010) contends that protected areas and their wildlife must be seen to be of relevance to social and economic needs and pursuits of the local community.

It is likely, however, that the respondents do not consider indirect conservation and tourism benefits as relevant benefits to all as they do not address felt needs. Usually, humans tend to give priority to basic and tangible material benefits rather than intangible material values. Therefore, resources utilization for survival purposes has

always been of first concern to local communities within and around protected areas (Teye *et al.*, 2002).

According to RUNAPA, many communities surround it and they have to donate little to all communities so it is taking time to reach all surrounded villages to contribute to their community development as it their part of their goal to assist these communities. TANAPA-RUNAPA recognizes the communities as important stakeholder of the park so they should benefit from the revenue generated from the park.

Results show that Tanzania is blessed with a diversity of natural resources and cultural heritages this makes a great attractions to local and international tourist and investors to tourism development. Most respondents held an interview, had a view that tourism has transformed the area to the big change of livelihood of residents. With this result it is implies that tourism had more positive impacts than negative impacts.

Among effective measures to maintain good relationship between park officials and local community adjacent to RUNAPA were the outreach programs, which had created some community development projects by TANAPA for the focus of helping to maintain good relationship between park management and local communities adjacent to the park. This action has seen to be one of the reasons why some of the respondents felt that the park helped them to minimize losses incurred from wildlife depredation. TANAPA outreach programs are intended to support communities in the areas of need like health and education through building classrooms, buying books, dispensaries. In addition, they provide cheap transport for students and pupils

to visit some national parks and protected areas for having awareness and educations regarding wildlife and ecology. All these effort the park is doing are aimed at promoting local people's appreciation of support for the park, its wildlife and nature conservation and tourism development at large.

It is important to minimize human-wildlife conflicts by providing adequate compensation for losses of crops and properties. Waiving of hospital or mortuary bills for victims of animal injuries or death, equitable share of tourism revenue and assisting to provide knowledge to local farmers on how to build fences and even help them build to protect their crops. For the intelligent animals like elephants and baboon who invade, even when there are fences the park authority should respond promptly to the calls from villagers whenever it happens to minimize losses that might happen. It is envisaged that these mitigation will promote positive attitudes and perceptions among local communities and enhance support for wildlife conservation, protection and tourism development.

Another suggestion provided to protect local peoples' properties was introduction of tourism activities which can keep the area outside park be busy so it will facilitate security always. This shows fully community participation in tourism development. According to Zaman-Farahhan and Musa (2008), community participation as effective ensures that 'community have access to information on the pros and cons of tourism activities and development and are directly involved in planning and management of the wildlife resources in their area with their own interests and resources without being forced'. In addition, TTB urged to address the villagers on regular basis to educate them more about tourism, before local people lack interest to love and like

wildlife resources and opportunities that can be found with exploiting these resources; they should be imparted with enough information about it.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the results of the main findings of the study and draws conclusion on the main study objectives. In addition, the chapter provides the recommendations for action to be taken, and recommendations for further research. The outcomes of the study are great value to this chapter because it provides valuable information about the impacts of tourism activities to communities' adjacent national parks and protected areas in Tanzania.

5.2 Summary

The aim of this study was to assess the impacts of tourism activities on communities adjacent to National Parks mainly at Ruaha National Park. The specific objective of the study were to examine tourism activities conducted adjacent and within Ruaha national park, to determine the impacts of tourism activities associated with Ruaha national park to adjacent communities, and to assess local communities attitudes and perceptions towards relationship between local communities and park management.

The findings of the study shows that majority of the respondents was aware of the main tourism activities conducted within and adjacent to RUNAPA which were game viewing, walking safaris, photographic safaris, tourist hunting to some parts of open area the village portion land (WMA), also balloon safari had been introduced recently. Additionally some villages trips were organized to some tourists interested with community based tourism.

The findings reveal that tourism activities bring both positive and negative impacts to local community, socially, environmentally, and economically. Among positive impacts of tourism activities is creation of employment opportunities, boosting economy of the community and taxes revenue to the government hence facilitates some socially services projects development. In addition, tourism development creates multiplier effects for other businesses, creates markets for local products hence raises the Gross Domestic Products to people. Despite positive impacts also tourism activities development brings negative impacts; environmental pollution for the new business projects, destruction of traditional and culture by copying foreign cultures for instance gambling, clothing styles, excessive drinking habits, changes of values and customs. Also causes price inflations, economic leakages and cause competition with other countries economic users.

Local communities perceive differently with regard to the tourism activities conducted within and adjacent to the Park. This is due to what benefits they see through different ways and sharing of those benefits. Due to the losses people incurs from wild animals there is negative attitudes and perceptions towards the Park and its activities. For these reasons the communities feel that there is not enough measures taken to protect their properties, also compensations are not well calculated and paid in time all these makes some individuals feel that the Park is liability to them.

With regard to the relationship strengthen between park management and local communities, findings show that majority agree that there is good relationship between these two parties. There was different opinion for those who wanted access to the park for the sake of livestock shields their concern was that during dry seasons wild animals cross borders and go to the village lands to destroy some farmers

products and livestock sometimes. With this regard, some felt that there could be no good relationship with park management if this situation is left unattended and cause losses to people.

5.3 Conclusions

Local communities are involved in tourism development although they did not actively take part in the tourism development decision- making processes, and wish to have a voice when decision are made (through active participation). As key stakeholders in any tourism development project, they are looking forward to be actively involved in this process to ensure that there pressing needs, priorities and interests are considered. Therefore, it is recommended that community involvement should be taken into highly consideration so as to make their attitudes and perception in Park and tourism activities in positive manner.

The level of local communities participation and involvement in tourism development is very minimal as it was mostly through assistance offered to community initiated self- help groups and conservation associations through learning institutions. This type of participation does not encourage collaborative management between local communities and the park. Effective participation requires development of deliberate and specific community policy between local communities and the park management with regard to tourism development.

Local people have negative attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development since the revenue generated from these activities is not shared equitably with them. Lack of tangible benefits could be the factor leading to the illegal activities that causes hostility between the park management and local communities hence creating

negative attitudes and perceptions towards tourism development. It is concluded that good relationship between the park management and community should be improved to reduce and henceforth eliminate negative attitude and perceptions on local community towards park and tourism development.

The local communities incur many costs in repairing damaged properties and suffer real economic losses due to damages caused by wild animals. The local communities is not receiving compensation at all or even they are compensated it is in very little amount compared to losses and costs they incur. This makes them to achieve the park as liability, which only makes them poorer. Measures used by the park to change people's attitude and perceptions towards wild animals are short term and cosmetic since problems persists and are only addressed as they arise. It is no wonder that the local communities complain that RUNAPA and other protected areas authorities are more likely concerned with wild animals and the park than local people are. It is critical that TANAPA are supposed to take care of their wild animals, develop long-sighted measures that would improve conservations of wildlife and tourism development into sustainable way in RUNAPA and its environments, for the benefit of all stakeholders.

In consequence of the tourism development in a destination, its social, cultural and environmental costs are increased. In other words, the negative impacts of tourism activities development are increasing because of carrying capacity of the destination. In order to provide tourism development in a best way, the negative impacts must be managed as well as the positive impacts must be accentuated. Archer et al. (2005, p.79)

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Policy and Management Recommendations

RUNAPA and other protected areas and conservations organizations should aim at not only changing attitudes and perceptions of local communities towards wildlife conservations and tourism development, but also their behaviour in relation to the benefits stakeholders accrue from conservation and tourism development.

Provision of tangible benefits and alternative livelihoods for local communities engaged in the sustainable subsistence activities should be considered as a central philosophy of park management and tourism development panacea with a view to alleviating poverty and improving communities' welfare.

There is a need to review the wildlife Act and provide for compensation for all losses incurred from wildlife, and put in place better ways for community to participate in tourism development process and benefit sharing.

Wildlife conservation education and extension programs should be initiated, developed and implemented from grassroots to improve local communities- park relationship. This would assist young generation to grow with awareness of the Park and protected areas, hence perceive positive attitudes towards tourism activities that could be conducted within and adjacent to the park / protected areas.

5.4.2 Recommendations for the Tourism Stakeholders

All tourism activities development needs involvement of potential stakeholders in planning, and implementing principles and policies. This will facilitate these local principles to be better understood and implemented for the benefit of all tourism stakeholders including those adjacent to national park and protected areas. It so

recommended that these policies be reviewed regularly to match with current economic ties. In fact, the local people damages compensation will be enacted accordingly and to the reasonable basis hence, this shall enhance local community attitudes and perception towards tourism activities development positively.

Finally, the study recommends the extension of local community involvement and participation in planning and decision-making, local people empowerment through a given priority and employment opportunities whenever necessary this will make local community feel pride and ownership of the park and participate fully in conservation projects that is an ongoing process to make the protected areas sustainable for future generation.

5.4.3 Recommendations for Further Research

Future researches should examine the following;

Although findings suggests that there are some indications that tourism development is not contributing much towards poverty alleviations to the farmers living close or adjacent to the park boundaries, more researches is required to analyze and quantify the extent of such contribution in economic ties, especially at households' level.

Although tourism has strong linkages to other socio- economic sectors due to number of investors being foreigners, this study has revealed some concerns, especially its negative impacts on agriculture and quality of life to the local community.

More research should be done on the relationship between tourism development and poverty alleviation focusing at the grassroots level with a focus on the poor, marginalized and vulnerable members of the local communities.

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APPENDICIES**APPENDIX: I QUESTIONNAIRES****QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ADJACENT TO
RUAHA NATIONAL PARK**

My name is Peter Msillu, Student at The Open University of Tanzania. I am pursuing degree of Masters of Tourism Planning and Management (MTPM). I am conducting a research study on the impact of tourism activities to the communities adjacent to Ruaha national park as a requirement for fulfillment for the award of this degree. The information gathered will be treated with utmost confidential. Your participation and contribution will be highly appreciated. Please answer all questions according to the instructions given under above all do not disclose your name.

Thank you for your anticipation

Peter Msilu

Please write the possible answers in the gap and circle provided

PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Q.1 Gender {Please tick (√) the correct answer}

a) Male

b) Female

Q.2 Age group

a) 20-29

b) 30-39

c) 40-49

- d) 50 and above
- Q.3 Education level
- a) University
- b) Some college
- c) Secondary School
- d) Primary Education
- e) Others (Please specify.....)

Q4. Length of residency in terms of years

- a) Less than 5 years
- b) 5 -10 years
- c) 11-15 years
- d) 16-20 years
- e) More than 20 years

Q5. What are your economic activities for your daily bread gain?

- a) Business
- b) Agriculture
- c) Employed
- d) Livestock keeping
- e) Others (Please specify.....)

Q6. What is the most tourism activities conducted in this area?

- a) Walking safaris
- b) Photograph
- c) Game viewing
- d) Others (Please specify.....)

Q7. Which tourism related business activities are taking place in your village?

- i)
- ii)
- iii)

Q8. What are the positive impacts of the tourism related activities development to the local communities adjacent to Ruaha National Park?

- a) Employment opportunities
- b) Improving life standards
- c) Development of infrastructure

d) Multiplier effects for local products

e) Others (Please specify.....)

Q9. What are the negative impacts caused by tourism related business activities to the local communities adjacent to RUNAPA?

a) Destruction of traditional and culture

b) Inflation

c) Increase of population

d) Spread of diseases

e) Pollution

f) Others (Please specify).....

Q10. Do you have any knowledge or related skills on tourism or environmental conservations?

YES NO

If yes, what knowledge or skills do you have.

i)

ii)

iii)

iv) How do you use those knowledge/skills

.....
.....
.....

Q11. Is there any importance of having Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in your village land portion?

YES NO

If yes, what are the benefit of your land portion been taken for WMA project?

.....
.....

PART B: Local Community opinion towards the Impacts of tourism related activities development in RUNAPA (Please tick (√) where appropriate)

| Nature of contribution | Level of response | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------|----------------|
| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Undecided | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| i. Tourism activities brings economic benefits to the households livelihood | | | | | |
| ii. Tourism activities generates employments to local people | | | | | |
| iii. Tourism activities development improves infrastructure development | | | | | |
| iv. Tourism development cause wildlife-human conflict | | | | | |
| v. Tourism development cause destruction of traditional and culture | | | | | |
| vi. Tourism activities cause inflation | | | | | |
| vii. Tourism development cause increase of population density hence cause land crises | | | | | |
| viii. Tourism development improves sales of local products to the market | | | | | |
| ix. Tourism development causes pollution and environmental negative impacts | | | | | |

PART C: Local Community opinions towards their relationship with park management.

Please answer the questions by ticking against the appropriate response shown in the table

| Nature of contribution | Level of response | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------|----------------|
| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Undecided | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| i. Local community are involved in the tourism development in plan RUNAPA | | | | | |
| ii. Local community participate in conservation of park and wildlife | | | | | |
| iv. Good measures had been taken to create room for local people's participation in tourism development at RUNAPA | | | | | |
| v. Park management and local community has good relationship | | | | | |
| vi. Effective measures has been taken to enhance good relationship between park management and local community towards tourism development in RUNAPA | | | | | |

APPENDIX II INTERVIEWS**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE PARK MANAGEMENT AND
COMMUNITY LEADERS (VILLAGE LEADERS)**

1. What tourism activities conducted adjacent to and around RUNAPA?
2. What is the park activities conducted within and around RUNAPA?
3. Is the local community adjacent to the Park participating in tourism development planning?
4. What are major factors hindering the local communities' participating in tourism development planning?
5. What are the attitudes and perceptions of local community with their relationship with the park management?
6. What benefits does the local community have direct from park's presence?
7. Are there any cost incurred by local community because of park related tourism activities?
8. Is there any challenges caused by the local people proximity to the park? Please mention if there is some?
9. How does the local people perceive in the WMA project to their portion of land?
10. Is there any positive or negative impact of WMA to the local community?

Thanks for your anticipation

APPENDIX III RESEARCH CLEARANCE

RESEARCH CLEARANCE

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445
ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759
E-mail: dpgs@out.ac.tz

Our Ref: PG201702996

3rd July 2019

Director,
District Council,
Iringa Rural,
P o Box 369,
Iringa.

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. MSILU, Peter Reg No: PG201702996** pursuing **Masters in Tourism Planning and Management (MTPM)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled ***“Assessing the Impacts of Tourism Activities to Communities Adjacent to National Parks: A Case of Ruaha National Park*** He will collect his data at Ruaha National Park from 01st July 2019 to 08th August 2019.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours Sincerely,

Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

IRINGA REGION:
Phone No: 0262702021
0262702715
Fax No: 0262702082



REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S
OFFICE,
P.O.BOX 858,
IRINGA.

In reply please quote:
Ref.No. FA.255/265/01/D/70

22th July, 2019

District Executive Director
IRINGA

RE: PERMIT FOR RESERCH CLEARANCE

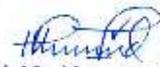
Reference is made to the heading above.

I am writing to inform you that the Regional Administrative Secretary has granted research permit to **Mr. Msilu Peter** student of Open University of Tanzania to conduct a research.

The title of the research is "**Assessing the Impacts of Tourism Activities to Communities Adjacent to National Park**"
The research will start from 24th July to 8th August, 2019.

I therefore, request you to grant him permission to see and talk to various officials and non – officials in you council in connection with research topic.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.


Fred M. Kazembe
For Regional Administrative Secretary
IRINGA