

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM ON POVERTY
REDUCTION AT NORTHERN REGION IN UNGUJA:
A CASE OF PRO POOR TOURISM AT KIWENGWA-
PONGWE VILLAGE**

By

Said Faraji Abdalla

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Award of the Degree of Masters of Science in Economics (MSC.
Economics) of Mzumbe University**

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CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommended for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled :**The Contribution of Tourism on Poverty Reduction at Northern Region in Unguja : A Case of Pro Poor Tourism at Kiwengwa- Pongwe Village**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Science in Economics of Mzumbe University.

Major Supervisor

Internal Examiner

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However, the shortcomings of this study are due to my own weaknesses and should not be directed to anyone who was acknowledged in this study.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved mother, Salma Ameir; for her financial, material and moral support during my academic life.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFM	Africa Fighting Malaria
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
LDCs	less Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFEA	Ministry of Finance, Economy and Development Planning
NGO's	Non- Governmental Organizations
PPT	Pro Poor Tourism
SMMEs	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
WTO	World Tourism Organization
ZATI	Zanzibar Association of Tour Investors
ZATO	Zanzibar Association of Tour Operators
ZCCIA	Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
ZCT	Zanzibar Commission for Tourism
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the Contribution of Tourism on Poverty Reduction at Northern region in Unguja; A case of pro poor tourism at Kiwengwa- Pongwe village. The study used the cross sectional data of 91 samples population of households from all Shehias of Kiwengwa-Pongwe. The data analyzed by using SPSS and STATA softwares.

The results showed that the most economic activities, by which the local community had been engaged for employments, were employments from the tourism related activities which were about 46.2 percent equivalent to 86.8 percent of total income accrued by the households from that sector. The market chain for the development of livelihood of local community in that area the results have shown that about 73.6 percent were access the market for their sea products, the market for local spices to tourists were about 17.6, the market for selling handcrafts were 5.5 percent and only remaining 3.3 per cent were the market for their agriculture products.

In other hand the impact of the tourism sector on the growth of other services about the 73.6 per cent of respondents have denoted that the massive flow of the tourism investors in that area have influenced the economic and social transformation in that areas. It was found that about 57.1 percent of the local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from the support of pro poor projects in that areas and only 42.9 percent of local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from their own means of business formulation. It was found that 47.3 percent reported that tourism have more significance on employment opportunities, about 36.3 percent said tourism have significance on development of infrastructure, 12.1 percent said tourism have significance on improvement of the social services and only 4.4 percent said tourism have significance on growth of other sectors.

In conclusion there is a need for the government of Zanzibar to address the special policy which will enhance the role of local community on the development of tourism activities .The establishment of that policy should be well organized, documented and implemented. The study also has recognized that the government of Zanzibar should have the decentralization policy that will promote and enhance the pro poor benefits from the income collected by the local government on entire area in order to improve the local community development.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Tourism is recognized as one of the fastest growing industries in the world and its significant in the majority of poor countries that currently affects the livelihoods of many of the world's poor (WTO, 2009). According to the United Nations Report (2005), the number of international travellers worldwide has grown from 689 million in 2000 to over 764 million in 2004 (Jackson, 2007). Also the international tourism revenues also have grown from US dollar 484 billion to over 633 billion US dollar in same years which representing an average growth rates of six percent. Yet, most of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have benefited marginally from this vital sector compared to the Developed Countries (WTO, 2009). On the other hand, tourism, remains a principal foreign exchange earner for 83 percent of the developing countries (Pro-Poor Tourism Partnership, 2004). Tourism is also growing rapidly in developing countries, and increase foreign earnings from tourism leapt from less than US\$ 50 billion in year of 1990 to more than US\$ 260 billion in year of 2007 (Jackson, 2007).

Similarly, in Tanzania tourism plays a vital role for economic development and it is the one of the major sources of foreign exchange. The tourism industry which focuses on three foci, travelling, accommodation and provision of goods and services, is credited for offering employment opportunities for both men and women. For example many women along the coastal areas of Tanzania involved in entrepreneurial activities in serving the industry, generate income for the benefits of their families and the communities at large.

Indeed, in Zanzibar as part of United Republic of Tanzania up to the 1980s, its economy for example depended mainly on agricultural production, however since the 1990s; tourism has been emerging as a non-traditional economic activity contributing to the growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (MOFEA, 2009). To date, tourism has replaced clove production as the leading foreign exchange earner for Zanzibar economy. In fact, since the mid- 1990s the tourism industry has been contributing one fifth of the Zanzibar government's revenues as leading service sector (MOFEA, 2009).

Traditionally the impact of tourism has been measured in terms of its contribution to Gross National Product and employment created, Jamieson *et al.* (2004). Often tourism's overall impact on the economy is estimated by looking at the effect of tourism expenditures through direct, indirect and induced spending by using "a multiplier effect approach". Tourism growth is most often measured

through increases in international arrivals, length of stay, bed occupancy, tourism expenditures, and the value of tourism spending. However, none of these measures provide any means of determining the scale of the impact on the poor or even the trends which result from overall growth or decline on the poor rural and marginalized areas there is very little consideration of the impact of tourism on the poor, Jamieson *et al.* (2004). precise

In recent years many poor countries put forward on better performance of the tourism sector by consider the local community on poverty reduction. Since poverty is multi-dimensional and complex phenomenon that includes low incomes, low levels of wealth, a poor environment, little or no education, powerlessness and vulnerability (Mtatifikolo, 1994). Low income levels are one of the main ways in which poverty is measured, with absolute levels of poverty often remark by the \$1-perday line. Wealth is another economic aspect of poverty; households may have incomes above \$1 per day, but be heavily indebted with few assets.

It is important to consider that who are the poor in a particular country; Are they geographically concentrated; either by region or through rural/urban distinctions? Do they fit a particular demographic or gender profile? From what sources do they earn their income? Answers to these questions differ from country to country, limiting the extent to which findings and implications from applied work on poverty can be generalized. In Zanzibar particular; poverty situation is resulted of many reinforcing factors including low income and expenditure, high mortality rates, high fertility rates, poor nutrition and low education attainment, vulnerability of external shocks and exclusion for economic, social and economic powers in Zanzibar (ZSGRP,2010).

1.2 Background

Zanzibar is characterized as an island economy with the limited resources; its economy dominated by agriculture activities and the services sectors that include tourism industry, financial intermediaries, business e.t.c. However most of people in Zanzibar rural areas depend largely on agriculture activities such as small- scale farming, cash crops, livestock, fishing, forest products and handicrafts, the important cash crops which producing are cloves, seaweed farming and coconuts. Although cloves are grown on both islands (Unguja and Pemba), Pemba produces more cloves due to the extra rainfall it received. In fact, clove production had accounted for about 90 percent of the Island's total export earnings. However, clove production went on a decline since the end of the 1970s (ZCCIA, 2011).In recent the new established crop in Zanzibar is seaweed crop (Mwani), which was introduced in the late 1980s. Food crops grown in Zanzibar are cassava, sweet potatoes, banana, plantains, pulses and rice

(Iddi, 2011). Rice is the main staple food in Zanzibar but, the bulky of the rice consumed imported from Tanzania Mainland and other countries. On the other hand urban area is dominated by small and big-time businesses (Iddi, 2011).

Zanzibar carried out a radical economic reforms programme which beginning in the mid 1980's (Haji, 2012). A central feature of reforms is to liberalize of trade and investment by offering tax breaks and other incentives for new investors to overcome a vicious cycle of poor economic performance and lift its population out of poverty (Iddi, 2011). As a logical follow up to this, tourism is one of the sectors that were expected to bring new employment opportunities, to supplement income deficit and the much- needed foreign exchange earnings to Zanzibar economy, as stated on ZSGRP strategy master plan; it is striking that all actions for tourism sector should prevailing on poverty reduction for the Zanzibaris, thus the new measures for the developing the local community introducing especially along at the rural coastal areas in both Unguja and Pemba were taken by the government as milestone.

Subsequently the sustainable of Pro Poor Tourism in Zanzibar was appreciable by consider the challenges that discourages the development of local entrepreneurs; the good examples of those challenges are; business environment does not favour small industry, Zanzibaris have very limited access to employment in the tourism sector due to limited training facilities, limited accommodation supply by Zanzibaris, inability of suppliers of local goods to meet the quality required for the general operation of tourism sector businesses, SMEs and small restaurants operating independent of hotels are not able to achieve economies of scale due to high, complex tax structures and the formalisation of informal sectors not viable thus all mentioned challenges are significant barriers to entry for 'the poor' with the informal sector in particular not able to formalise.

Definitely, the strategies have been undertaken by the government of Zanzibar for the ensuring the proper participation of local community on tourism sectors at several villages; the such strategies are development and delivery of community based training in tourism related skills and SMEs programme for the respective target groups to enable greater economic opportunities within the local tourism industry ,increased understanding of sustainable use of the natural resource bases through an environmental education programme and campaign in local schools and the wider community, enhanced participation and pro-poor partnerships between the local community and the tourism sector and government through establishing a tourism association network and building capacity of the local partners (Dimoska, 2008).

1.3 Problem Statement

One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed upon by all members states of United Nations (UN), Tanzania inclusive, is to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015. The extreme poverty are more allusion in rural areas across the world rather than urban areas. Likewise, in Zanzibar most of local people in rural areas are lived in abject poverty due to the economic and socio-cultural barriers.

However, the introduction of economic reform since the mid-1990s and in particular trade liberalization in Zanzibar has opened opportunities for local community to be involved in the tourism industry in order to endeavor the creation of more employments opportunities and income generation among the local community, to facilitate the growth of other economic sectors and improvement of infrastructure. Moreover as a result, some of local people have changed their traditional economic activities like fishing, seaweed farming and small scale farming and shift on tourism related activities by work on hotels/restaurants, supply of tourism services and tourism supply chain business.

According to Tun *et al.* (2007) the tourism's role in poverty alleviation has been slowly recognized at local community level in developing countries and only observing at the macro level. More specifically this study readdress the effectiveness of contribution of tourism sector for local community in Northern region of Unguja by considering the involvement of local people on tourism activities direct or indirect, especially in relation to poverty alleviation in both household and community levels. This study therefore, sought to fill the gap of knowledge on contribution of tourism sector for local community in Northern region of Unguja.

1.4 Significance of the Problem

It is hoped that this study was enlighten the implication of the pro-poor tourism in Zanzibar toward the poverty alleviation at the community level, the evidence show that there is a lack of the surveys and researches that concern with the impact of pro poor tourism on level of local community, this study were conceptualized in details the scenario of pro poor tourism for the local community in Zanzibar especially in rural areas. Furthermore, the study findings and recommendation will giving an insight for the government to develop policy that can use to review its role in promoting the tourism industry especially to the local community.

Also the findings can be beneficiary to the several institutions including, policy makers, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Societies, the tourisms stakeholders, the academic institutions, besides fulfilling the requirements for the Master of Science in Economics Student.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 General Objective

Generally, the study focused on assessing the contribution of tourism on poverty reduction at Northern region in Unguja, a case of pro poor tourism at Kiwengwa-Pongwe village.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to assess:

- a) The contribution of employment of local residents in hotels, restaurants, and tour operators on household income.
- b) The influence of market chain of local products to the improvement of the quality of life in Kiwengwa-Pongwe village.
- c) The income difference between households who directly depend on employment in hotels, restaurants, diving centres and tour operators and those who employed in other sectors such as fishing, petty traders, seaweed production and small scale farming.
- d) The contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs towards the growth of other economic sectors.

1.6 Research Questions

This study on the contribution of tourism on poverty alleviation was based on the following questions:

- a) To what extent does the tourism employment contribute to income generation of the households at Kiwengwa-Pongwe village?
- b) Does the market of local products improve the quality of life of the local community in the village?
- c) What is the income difference between local residents employed in tourism sector and others engaged in other sectors like small business and seaweed farming?
- d) What is the contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs to the growth of other economic sectors?

1.7 Organization of the dissertation

The study has been organized in six chapters.

Chapter One: entails the purpose of the researcher to decide to undertake this particular research and not another. Chapter one provides preliminary information about the nature of the research and what will exactly be done.

Chapter Two: reveals literature sources which the researcher passed through when developing his idea about the research. Other people's ideas were incorporated with the aim understanding well the

research topic. The purpose was to know how other researchers, readers, organizations and governments say about the problem in question.

Chapter Three: Is the methodology part. This section explains the way the research has been conducted. The methods and techniques adopted.

Chapter Four: This chapter presents the findings as observed during the research. Instruments like per cent and tables were used to present similarities and differences of the research findings.

Chapter Five: This chapter presents discussion of the findings as were presented in chapter Four. Similarities, differences and magnitude of the results are discussed. **Chapter Six:** Is the summary, conclusion and policy implication. The researcher makes summary of what has been done, observed and presented, implications of the findings and recommendations to policy makers.

The last part presents the bibliography and the appendix.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

From the onset of the industrial revolution until the 1960s large corporations capitalizing on economies of scale were rather considered as the driving force of growth and development (US Small Business Administration: SBA, 1998). The emergence of computer-based technology in production, administration and information has, however, reduced the role of economies of scale in many sectors.

More recently, many studies (Biggs and Shah, 1996) have shown a need to shift in industry types away from greater concentration and centralization on the production and manufacturing industries – a shift towards an increased pressure for services industry in a particular area is needed. This was mainly due to changes in consumer expenditure behavior, labor supply and level of technology and the pursuit of flexibility and efficiency of the services sectors. Those factors, in turn, led to the restructuring and downsizing of industrialization countries to opening the new service firms included tourism firms.

More and more evidence parallel with this literature, the changing patterns of consumer expenditure and demand patterns that came from rising high living standards has contributed to the emergence of fragmented consumer markets on the tourism business. In 1963 UN has declared that tourism was a major contributor to the economic growth of developing countries also had an impact on the adoption of many tourism-led economic development policies by many countries Tourism was also highly recommended, especially for developing countries that had adequate tourist attractions, as tourism helped in the economic diversification of those countries by freeing them from excessive reliance on a few traditional exports. Jackson (2007), points out that by 1987 tourism was argued to have been the world's third largest industry, after oil and vehicle production.

He further points out that developing countries like Thailand, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Jamaica, Egypt and Kenya, that had adequate tourism resources and infrastructures, had obtained a positive trade balance largely because of the large surplus in the tourism balance by 1990.

Furthermore, with programs like the structural adjustment lending, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also pushed many of the developing countries towards outward-oriented strategies, especially tourism. ODI (2006) maintains the view that the World Bank provided a significant impetus for tourism friendly policies in many developing countries with its financing programs in those countries. He further mentions that the World Bank encouraged developing countries to “open their borders to tourists, work on policies to attract FDI, and concede and guarantee tax advantages.” Loans were conditional on these criteria because the World Bank maintained the view that promoting tourism would be instrumental in solving the problem of the prevalence of high poverty in most of the developing countries.

Due to the existence of that scenario many of the less developed countries (LDCs) themselves have established the new strategies for the development of services sectors aiming to execute the tourism sectors.

Theoretically the intervention of third world countries governments on tourism sectors were aiming to eradicate the absolute poverty among the poor people through the improvement of per capital income, assimilation of private sectors and growth of other economic sectors. One way of finding out whether growth is broad-based achieved through the pro poor growth of the tourism, the general tool for the affiliation achievement is through “pro poor tourism” (ZSGRP II, 2010).

The poor people can be achieved on community through the mass employments and income growth from pro poor tourism based approach through:

- Economic gain through the creation of full or part-time employment or the development of SME opportunities through sales to tourism businesses or to tourists by gaining the income.
- Other livelihood benefits such as access to potable water, roads which bring benefits to poor producers through, for example, improved access to markets, improved health or education etc.
- Opportunities and capacity for engagement in decision-making in order that the poor are able to improve their livelihoods by securing better access to tourists and tourism enterprises.

Besides the millennium development goals are the most recent and precise statement on the commitment with an explicit focus on reducing the numbers of people living in extreme poverty (defined as those living on less than 1USD per day). It is widely recognized in the various literatures that poverty is multi-faceted. The poor have low incomes and lower levels of consumption than those who are not living in poverty. The poor are characterized by their lack of purchasing power in the market and by human underdevelopment, they are generally socially excluded and have minimal

access to education, health and other forms of social welfare enjoyed by others in their society who are not poor; they suffer relative deprivation and are generally marginalized in the decision making processes. They generally lack marketable skills and have few employment opportunities. The poor lack access to savings and capital and generally experience high levels of vulnerability to changes in market conditions. The result is that their basic needs are not met and do not have a state of well-being. Their condition is sometimes referred to as “ill-being”, Jamieson *et al* .(2004).

2.1.1 Definition of key concepts

2.1.1.1 Tourism

Tourism refers to “the activities of a person travelling to and staying in places outside his or her usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes”, Cooper *et al*. (1998). Cattarinich (2001), defines tourism as “those industries that provide accommodation, transportation and other services such as the sale of souvenirs and other goods, restaurants and, guided tours, for visitors who come from outside the destination for a period of more than 24 hours and less than a one year”.

2.1.1.2 Pro-Poor Tourism

The pro-poor tourism scholars has radically reshaped policy debates (including among African scholars) in particular by asking the key question on how pro poor tourism can be defined to become more popular on community. For example Ashley *et al*. (2001), pro-poor tourism according to these authors is not a specific product or sector of tourism purse but rather an overall approach that aims to “unlock opportunities – for economic gain, other livelihood benefits or engagement in decision-making by the poor. Pro-poor tourism refers to tourism that is developed in a way that furthers the cause of poverty alleviation. It has been defined simply as “tourism that results in increased benefits for poor people” (Pro-Poor Tourism Partnership, 2004). This same source classifies strategies for pro-poor tourism in terms of the type of local benefits achieved: “1) economic, 2) other livelihood benefits (such as physical, social or cultural), and 3 less tangible benefits”. Referring to the three-faceted understanding three of poverty of money, poverty of access and poverty of power, (Gans, J. 1971).

2.1.1.3 Poverty

There is no single definition of poverty. Indeed, poverty has been defined differently according to context by various scholars like Lwegasira (2006); Gans (1971) and Babb (2009). Lwegasira (2006) define poverty as state of having low incomes, lack of material wellbeing, lack of choice and opportunities for a better life. Gans (1971) defines poverty as the lack of multiple resources, leading to physical deprivation. Babb (2009) defines poverty as lowness of income to meet important needs

including food, education, water and health services, furthermore he defined poverty at the community level as absence of basic infrastructure particularly roads, transports, water and health facilities (Babb, 2009). However According to the World Bank's (1980) definition of poverty, "A condition of life so characterized by malnutrition, illiteracy, and disease as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency" (United Nations, 2005).

2.1.1.4 Poverty reduction

Poverty Reduction refers to lifting the poor out of poverty. There are two approaches towards poverty reduction that have received attention of those concerned with poverty issues (Mtatifikolo, 1994), these approaches are through growth and through the redistribution. In the growth approach it has been assumed that the government should concentrated on growth policies and the results of growth will trickle down to the poor, through primary and secondary incomes hence alleviate poverty. In the redistribution approach poverty will be alleviated through special programs and donors projects. On the contexts of this study, we will concentrate on the first approach of economic growth that is indispensable to the poverty reduction factors.

There can be no increased redistribution if there is no economic growth. Due to historical low saving rate in Tanzania, have been resulted from the low penetration of the private sectors for the poor, many countries have opted for attracting the development of the tourism sector due to its effectiveness in solving the unemployment problem. Employments lead to redistribution of income, capital formation to the poor and therefore reduce poverty (Mtatifikolo, 1994).

2.2 The perspective of pro-poor tourism on poverty reduction

Pro-poor tourism is not tourism itself but an approach for the tourism economic development. It is distinct from, but related to, other emerging approaches to tourism such as community-based tourism and ecotourism. There is a growing body of literature on methods of pro-poor tourism development. The Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) has issued guidelines intended to aid in the decision-making process of developing pro-poor tourism, including judging the appropriateness, viability, involvement of stakeholders and the production of viable and attractive tourism products (Denman, 2001). Jamieson, et al. (2004) addresses the issue of how impacts of tourism on poor host communities can be assessed and propose a methodology grounded in past experience. Pro-poor tourism, as actually practiced, differs depending on the specific conditions of the different cultural contexts within which it is applied, since this type of tourism depend upon the entire community on how they practice.

There is no common "blueprint" or widely-practiced standard model of this type of tourism (ODI, 2006). Pro-poor tourism case studies from different projects in different locations elucidate the variety

of forms taken, and challenges and opportunities faced, in different situations, as well as the difference local commonalities.

2.3 The theory of economic growth on tourism

Economic Growth refers to an increase in a country's production capacity. Growth may be stimulated by an increase in the quantity or quality of the factors of production such as labour and capital (Wickets, 1994) thus the theory of economic growth, general deals with economics long run trend or potential growth parts. Accordingly to Harold- Dormer model, a full employment equilibrium growth requires that the warranted rate of growth should equal to the natural rate of growth.

At the equilibrium level the mathematical formula is;

$$I=S=Y$$

Where; I = Investment, S = Saving and Y = Income.

From above formula it shows that the growth rate of the investments resulted from the generation of the capital flows which attributed by the expansion of the private investors growth in a country. Under economic perspective the linkage between the increasing rate of the of the personal income require the development of both foreign and domestic investors to the country by which eventually will facilitate the income generation for both the national and individual level.

According to the Multiplier¹ effect of tourism sector to the economic growth of the country, the tourism sector contribute to the development of the other sectors since the an increasing of the supply of the tourism investors led to the an increasing of the related tourism activities like restaurants, hotels, tour guides, selling the cultural hand craft and all others activities related with tourism sectors, thus those may led as the source of income of the household.

2.4 The theory of standard income multiplier effect on tourism

The standard multiplier approach is the simplest and least expensive way to calculate multipliers (Goodwin, 2007).The formula for calculating the standard income multiplier is:

$$\text{Income Multiplier} = 1 - (\text{MPC} \times \text{PSY})$$

The marginal propensity to consume locally (MPC) represents the proportion of local income spent within the locality. One can make a crude estimate of the MPC by asking "what proportion of people's incomes is likely to be spent locally?" PSY is the proportion of a tourist expenditure dollar that becomes income to local households, this variable measures how much local labour, interest, and

¹ The multiplier by which an initial change in aggregate spending will after total an infinite number of spending cycles; $1/(1-\text{MPC})$ by Bradley R.Schiller,1997.

profit is involved in the final price of the product. For example, one would expect to see a higher PSY in locally operated tourism businesses that hire mostly local people, than international chains that employ more nonlocal residents (Goodwin, 2007).

Moreover Scholars believe differently upon the effect of tourism on household income, many of them elaborate positive linkage between the tourism sector and the income received by the household (Kweka, 2004). Income generation from the tourism enterprises has potential mechanism for the impact on regional economy. This mechanism is a bit wide and complex as it cut across several sectors of the economy through which income exchange from the hands in the process at the time of practice (Goodwin, 2007).

2.5 The Input – Output approach on tourism sector

An input–output (I/O) approach uses an economic model that traces the flow of goods and services, income, and employment among related sectors of the economy. The idea of an I/O model is simple. In an economy, sector output is denoted by vector X and vector Y is the final demand in each sector. They are connected through a matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$, known as “Leontief inverse”, Tun *et al.* (2007). as shown in the following equation.

$$X = (I - A)^{-1} \cdot Y$$

The inverse matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ is at the heart of an I/O analysis, where I is the identity matrix and A is the I/O coefficient matrix across sectors. An I/O model gives the I/O coefficient matrix A, so matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ is derived. The change of outputs (ΔX), therefore, can be estimated from any change in final demand (ΔY) as illustrated in equation: $\Delta X = (I - A)^{-1} \Delta Y$. Thus in this case, ΔY is the incremental tourists’ expenditure. Economic impacts of the incremental tourists’ expenditure are represented in the changes of outputs across sectors (ΔX). Comparing the total change of outputs to the incremental tourists’ expenditure, one will get the tourism output multiplier. Impacts on income, employment, and tax revenues, as well as their multipliers, can therefore be derived through their relations with the outputs Tun, L., Frank, L., and Guzman, De. (2007) .

2.6 The theory of trickle-down effect

The Theory of trickle-down effect on tourism sector was modified by “Rogerson (2004) tourism–poverty model” which was modified after pro-poor tourism partnership (2004). The Rogerson tourism– poverty model framework for pro-poor tourism have been emerging over the past decade, it gives a summary of the conceptual and historical bases of pro-poor tourism, and discusses in detail the roles of different stakeholders – including the poor themselves as well as businesses, government, NGOs –as well as a critical assessment of what can be done by these different stakeholders to support

the success of pro-poor tourism for the local community through their various economic activities (Rogerson, 2006).

2.7 Empirical Review

Tourism is an important industry in many developing countries providing foreign exchange, employment, incomes and public revenue. It has become an important sector and it potentially constitutes one of the fastest growing sectors. It is one of the top five sources of foreign currency for 83 percent of developing countries. The contribution of tourism receipts to total revenues in these countries is within the range of 8 to 20 percent (Benavides, 2001). During 1980-87, for example, international tourist receipts grew by 45 percent or six times faster than exports in general (Benavides, 2001). In developing countries of Asia, Latin America, Africa and some of the Pacific countries tourism sector obviously take into account the linkages with the benefits to the local people.

Example Luvanga and Shitundu (2003) did the study which concerning with the role of tourism in poverty alleviation in Tanzania according to their study tourism activities can affect poverty alleviation positively or negatively. Positive contributions may be registered through employment creation, income generation, and increased asset ownership, contribution to basic needs and contributions to community benefits. However, together with benefits, linkages and multipliers, tourism effects may result in some costs or negative impacts. These may be seen through environmental problems, cultural pollution, immoral behaviour and conflicts with other socio economic activities. The impact of tourism sector to an economy of the country direct derive from the income receive by the households through direct or indirect employment.

Haji (2011) through her study on prospects and challenges facing women entrepreneurs involved in tourism industry in overcoming poverty, she consider role of the women toward the poverty alleviation at the local level, she revealed that tourism has the potential to reduce women poverty she had observed that those who had participated have been positive benefited from the tourism industry. However, there are several opportunities yet to be utilized by women entrepreneurs. In this respect therefore, it would be more beneficial and profitable for women and men entrepreneurs to organize themselves to reap maximum benefits from tourism industry. Indeed, efforts are needed to enable local entrepreneurs in particular local women to withstand the competition of foreigners.

Suntikull *et al.* (2005) through their study concerning with the pro-poor tourism development in viengxay, Laos: current state and future prospects, their study come up with advantages of the pro poor tourism for the local community. There is an increasing of jobs directly related to tourism in Laos

that was estimated at 18,000 in 2005, with a total of 321,155 jobs directly or indirectly attributable to tourism. Tourism businesses in Laos tend to be small and locally-run, founded by individuals taking advantage of perceived market opportunities, without much planning and without the support of either government or NGOs. While it is advantageous for the goal of poverty alleviation that a greater proportion of the earnings from tourism is thus going directly to the local providers, without government oversight or control the channelling of benefits and the assessment of impacts is far from optimal. In an example of this phenomenon, following an analysis of the accommodation, food and beverage, handicrafts and excursions sub-sectors in the popular tourist destination of Luang Prabang area, Ashley (2005) estimated that \$6 million dollars annually, or about 27 percent of the city's total receipts from tourism, were going directly to the local producers, suppliers and tourism workers.

Makame (2007) on his study of the participatory natural resources management and benefit sharing in Zanzibar, he has found that the tourism sector are mostly important to the local community in Zanzibar, in northern region there is a number of people come to work in the hotel sector. Different nationalities, mainly from East Africa, are attracted to job opportunities available in the area. Business partners from mainland Tanzania have found a good market for their goods and 'services', mainly paintings and wood carvings. However, some of these people come to the area for different purposes.

Kweka (2004) did a research on Tourism and Economy of Tanzania. His paper employed economic analysis to demonstrate the potential contribution of tourism for economic growth in Tanzania, and the findings of his work indicate that; tourism expansion has substantial impact on the economy as shown by increases in real GDP, total welfare and exports. Improvement of infrastructure appreciably amplifies the effects of tourism expansion and tourism taxation has an unambiguously favourable impact on tax revenue and welfare. As LDCs lack sufficient resources to enhance growth, tourism may provide as a source of tax revenue to finance infrastructure projects that will benefit the economy as whole, as well as tourists.

Fayissa et al. (2009) find a positive and significant impact of international tourism earnings on the growth rates of GDP per capita by using a panel data for a sample of 17 Latin American countries from 1995 to 2004. After using a fixed-effects estimation method, they find that a 10% increase in the level of tourism earnings increases the GDP per capita by 0.4% from its level. They also find the impact of tourism on the growth of GDP per capita is higher when human and physical capital improvements occur simultaneously that explains the interrelation of tourism with the other sectors of the economy. However, as a study that recommends countries in Latin America to work on policies to foster tourism, it does provide any evidence of the basis for focusing on tourism with regards to other sectors. If the study had included the contribution from other economic sectors as well, then the relative contribution of international tourism to economic growth of these countries would have shed

more light on the desirability of tourism other industries. Using the Gini coefficient of inequality and the Lorenz curve for income distribution across different industries, they find that tourism generates a relatively more equal distribution of earnings, and performs better than the secondary and tertiary industries, which include mining, manufacturing, construction, finance, and social services. This means that the workers in the low-income class gain disproportionately more from the tourism sector than they would from employment in the secondary and tertiary industries.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

According to Spenceley and Seif (2003), it is estimated that globally there are about 1.2 billion of people who are living in extreme poverty, of which about a quarter live in sub-Saharan Africa and three quarters work and live in rural areas. Eighty per cent of the world's poor people (living on under US \$1 per day) live in 12 countries, and in 11 of those countries, there is a number of the programme which have been initiated by the development partner so as to reduce the absolute poverty one of that is a the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is a number one calls for concerted efforts to eradicate poverty by 2015 by reducing by half the proportion of people living on less than one dollar a day and to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and disease (United Nations, 2005).

However the New Classical Consensus stipulates that poverty reduction needs deliberate intervention measures by the public and the private sector. The private sector comprises several sub-sectors, one of which is the tourism industry (WTO, 2002). The consensus have described the tourism sector as a socio-economic phenomenon reform “comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than a consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes (WTO, 2002),tourism has the potential towards poverty alleviation among the local community. Now days the concentration keeps forward into the development of the pro poor tourism growth since it has the direct impact for the local community beneficiaries. According to the United Nations (2005), pro-poor tourism can be introduced both in rural and urban areas opening various opportunities and access not only for tourists but for local residents as well. The UN emphasized that since tourism operates in different geographical areas, it can be an important tool to affect poverty. Tourism can increase income generating opportunities for both the rural and urban poor through employment creation leading to additional incomes and the well-being of the affected families employed in tourism enterprises (United Nations, 2005).

According to the United Nations (2005) “pro-poor tourism is an appropriate mechanism for poverty reduction”. It does not only contribute to economic growth but can also have additional social, environmental and cultural benefits and costs. Tourism should be able to provide employment opportunities by diversifying and increasing the income of the poor which reduce their vulnerability.

Through increased national income from foreign exchange earnings and taxation through tourism, additional funds can be diverted towards designing poverty-reduction strategy programmes which can help improve the livelihood of poor in the rural and urban areas. Ashley, *et al.* (2005) argues that “despite commercial constraints, much can be done to enhance the contribution of tourism to poverty reduction”. Shapley in support of Ashley and Roe posits that “tourism has long been considered an effective catalyst of rural socio-economic development and income regeneration” (Shapley, 2002).

In line with those arguments, tourism development has traditionally been measured and reported in classical economic lexicon and jargon by referring to it in macro quantitative economic terms – numbers of international visitor’s arrivals, contribution to employment and to the balance of payments in foreign exchange earnings. Tourism reports and the multiplier concepts i.e. how an increase in economic activity starts a chain reaction that generates more activity than the original increase, have been used to identify the economic contribution of the tourism at the national level (Jamieson et al., 2004). Generally, there is often an assumption that through a “trickledown” process, local communities (might) benefit from employment (directly, indirectly or by inducing such a benefit) and through tourists spending at the destination. However, there exists very little hard evidence to support this view (WTO, 2002).

Furthermore, this study demonstrate the trickle-down effect of tourism on the economy of a country, where there is involving of the local community into poverty alleviation. The trickle-down effect of tourism on the economy of a country was modified by Rogerson tourism– poverty model which was modified after pro-poor tourism partnership (2004). The Rogerson tourism– poverty model framework for pro-poor tourism have been emerging over the past decade, it gives a summary of the conceptual and historical bases of pro-poor tourism, and discusses in detail the roles of different stakeholders – including the poor themselves as well as businesses, government, NGOs –as well as a critical assessment of what can be done by these different stakeholders to support the success of pro-poor tourism.

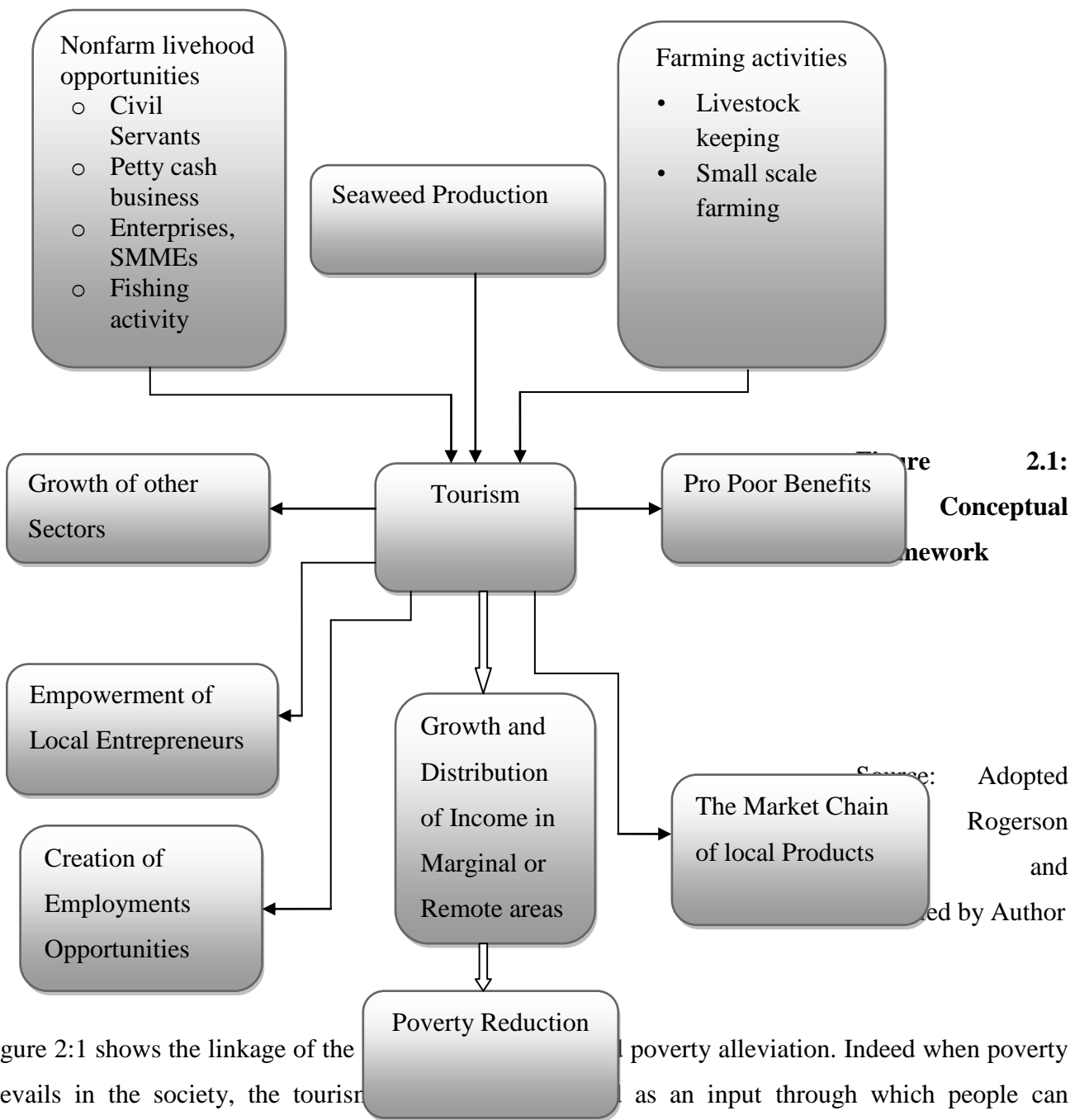


Figure 2:1 shows the linkage of the tourism industry to poverty alleviation. Indeed when poverty prevails in the society, the tourism industry acts as an input through which people can interchange their daily economic activities to generate the household income. Moreover the model shows us that, the successful local entrepreneurial activities can gear the process of poverty alleviation through the tourism industry.

2.9 Hypotheses

On the basis of the specific objectives, the hypotheses in this research were aiming to test whether;

H₁: The tourism employments contribute on generate the income of households

H₂: The market of local products improves the life quality of local community in that village.

H₃: There is an income difference between local residents who have employed onto tourism sector and others who engaged in others sectors

H₄: The tourism local entrepreneurs contribute for the growth others sectors.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods and procedures which were used to answer the questions that involved in the study. The chapter organized as follow; type of the study, study area, research design, and sample techniques. The study also has contained data collection methods and instruments.

3.2 Study Area

The Zanzibar archipelago consists of two main Islands; Unguja (which is internationally known as Zanzibar with total covered area 1,464 km²) and Pemba (which has 868 km²). It also have over 50 small-off shore islets, most of which are inhabited. The total area is about 2,654 km². The Islands are located between 400 – 500 south of the equator and 390 longitudes (Iddi, 2011). According to the 2012 population census provision results, Zanzibar had a total population of 1,303,568 with a population density of 380 people per km² and annual growth rate of 3.1 percent (Tanzania population census result. Retrieved December 2012 from the World Wide Website: <http://www.nbs.go.tz>). About 50 percent of the people in Zanzibar live in areas gazetted as towns and about 45 percent live in 63 villages along the coast (Iddi, 2011).

Specifically the study was done in Northern region in Unguja at Kiwengwa-Pongwe village. The village of Kiwengwa- Pongwe is found at North “B” district in Unguja and the areas were randomly selected as the study area in the region.

3.2.1 Geographical Location

The North Region of Unguja is among of five regions in Zanzibar. The region is divided into two districts that are North “A” district and North “B” district. The area of study is located at the northern-east of coastal area of Indian Ocean and its distance is about 37 km from Zanzibar Town (see Figure 3.1).

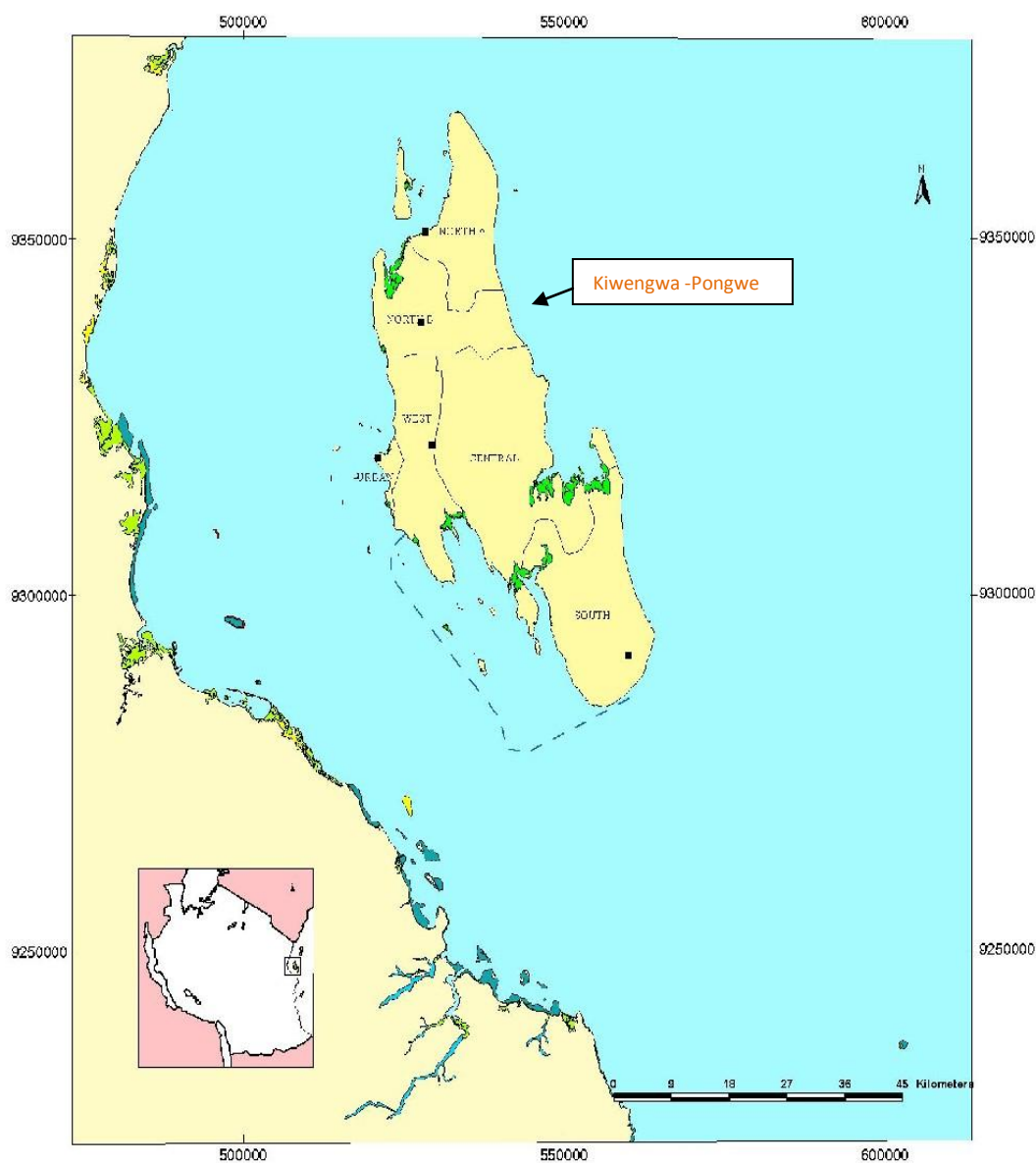
According to 2002 population census result, the total population of Kiwengwa village is about 4,429 people, of whom 3,308 are male and 1,121 are female. Pongwe has about 513 people of whom 253 are male and 260 are female. Basically the selecting area obviously is due to the peculiarity of study area that is presence of Indian Ocean and Forest Reserve.

The study area occupied by the following economic activities;

- The tourism activities, subsistent farming and fishing are the basic occupations for livelihood of local community in that area of study. Tourists services which offered by the local people of that areas are tour guide, product supply (fruits, vegetables and fish products to tourist and hotels), diving services and selling of the handcrafts all of these activities have overtaken the traditional means of earning income for family maintenance.
- Other minor occupations include sea weed farming, government employments, petty cash business and extraction of forest products for domestic and commercial purposes. Kiwengwa-Pongwe for

the local level is administered by the Shehia through a Sheha². This Shehia is composed of the following villages which are Pongwe, Ndudu, Kumbaurembo, Kairo and Gulioni.

Figure 3:1 Map of Unguja showing the location of the study area



Source: Institute of Marine Sciences GIS Unit (2005)

3.3 Type of the Study

The study is cross-sectional type of study³. Due to the fact that cross-sectional study is a one short study design, best suited to studies aimed at finding out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation or

² Sheha refers to the local leader in the shehia/village. The Government representation at local level

³ The cross sectional study involved the Kiwengwa-Pongwe village

problem (Ngechu, 2006), since this study design is one-stop study it is therefore comparatively cheap to undertake, therefore due to constraints in time and money the researcher decided to use this type of study.

3.4 Study Population

The population studied was local people who were found in village of Kiwengwa- Pongwe with the respective to their economic activities that including tourism related activities, seaweed production, civil servants, fishing industry; petty businessmen and agriculture, all of these economic activities were asking to answer both closed and open ended questions (see Appendix 1).

3.5 Variables and their Measurement

Monthly income received by households in an area of study was measured by Tanzanian shillings. The household income was used as dependent variable for the proxy measurement of poverty reduction of that area of study. The independent variables were; income from the seaweed production, income from the civil servants, income from the fishing industry and income from the tourism activities, all of these income were used to denote on how the households of that areas of study depending that income as source of their live hood. However the specific independent variables were used to show the contribution of the tourism sector on poverty alleviation; these variables include income received from the diving centres employees, income received from the restaurant/hotel employees, income received from the handcraft products and income received from the tour guides.

3.6 Sample Size and Techniques

The households were the basic sampling units in the study. Simple random sampling techniques were used to select households interviewed in the study area. The villages from all Shehias were used as sampling frames designing. The selection of the sample population depending according to their daily economic activities; according to the nature of study area, the surveyed population were categorized as, first all of the households who direct depend their livelihood from the tourism activities and second those who were depend from non tourism activities (i.e agriculture activities, petty business, seaweed farming, fishing activities and other who were depending from other economic activities).

3.6.1 Sampling Design

The respondents were classified into two groups' categories; those who direct depended on tourism activities and those who were depended on other economic activities. The total 91 respondents were interviewed to present nearly 4,429 people living in Kiwengwa-Pongwe village. The respondents were

interviewed to express their perception toward the tourism sector especially on the income generation before and after have engaged on tourism related activities and how this sector currently has changed their daily life.

3.7 Types and Sources of Data

The study used primary data which were both qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative data are those collected, analyzed, interpreted by observing what people do and say (Ngechu, 2006). Open ended questions were explored focusing on gathering opinion and view of respondent on the contribution of household income on poverty reduction. Quantitative data is quantifiable data (Ngechu, 2006). Closed-ended questionnaires are organized to capture quantitative information.

Primary data were collected through asking questions for the local people found in Kiwengwa-Pongwe. Information collected included education level, household size of the local people, household source of income, type of economic activity, perception of local people on tourism, gender, age and the household level of income per month. The study used primary data because the local people who have engaged on tourism activities their statistics are not shortly updated.

3.8 Data Collection Methods

The primary data was collected through the use of set of interviewed questions to the households and a semi-structured questionnaire which composed of both the open ended and closed ended questions. Through the use of this questionnaire the respondents were interviewed and their responses were noted down on the questionnaire by the researcher. The questionnaire composed a list questions which enabled the researcher to collect all the information necessary for the research (see Appendix 1)

3.8 Research Models

3.8.1 Estimation Models

The models in this work were base on two types; first we have the model which determined the source of household income of local people on that area of study. (i.e. income from the seaweed production, income from the civil servants, income from the fishing industry and income from the tourism related activities).

The model was as following;

$$Y_i = \beta_o + \beta_1 P_i + \beta_2 C_i + \beta_3 J_i + \beta_4 T_4 + \varepsilon$$

β_o = The intercept, ε = Error term $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ = Parameters

Y_i = is the household income

P_i = is the income accrued from seaweed production,

C_i = is the income accrued from the civil servants

J_i = is the income accrued from the fishing industry and

T_i = income from the tourism activities

The second type of model that was used in this work was related with the income from each of the tourism related activities (i.e. income from the diving centers, income from the hotel/restaurant, income from selling handcrafts and income from the tour guides)

This model was as shown below;

$$Y_i = \beta_o + \beta_1 D_i + \beta_2 R_i + \beta_3 H_i + \beta_4 G_i + \varepsilon$$

Where β_o = the intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ = Parameters and ε = Error term

Y_i = is the household income accrued from the tourism

D_i = is the income accrued from the diving centre

R_i = is the income accrued from the restaurant/hotel

H_i = is the income accrued from the handcraft products

G_i = is the income accrued from the tour guide

3.9 Estimation Technique

In this work the researcher used the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS). This is simply because the explanatory variables involved have causal relationship with household source of income. Furthermore this technique was used so as to be in position to get the estimates of the partial regression coefficients β_i 's which were so useful in my interpretations. The study also used the percentage, graphs and pie chart so as to denote the distribution of the economic activities to the existing areas.

CHAPTER FOUR

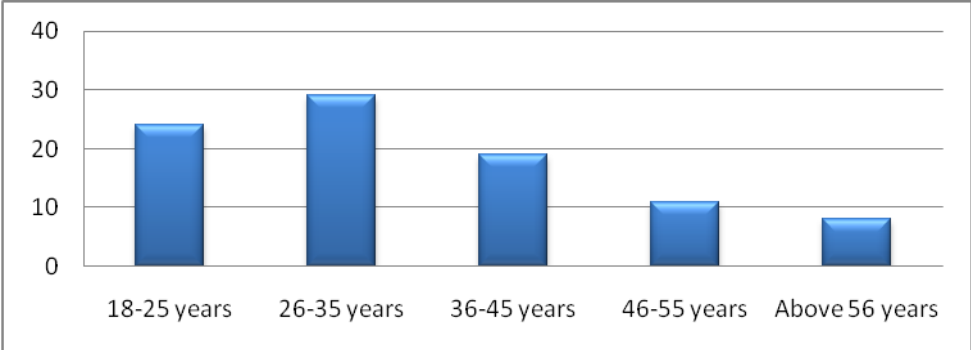
PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

4.1.1 Basic characteristics of surveyed households

A total of 91 sample households were interviewed during the survey. From the total sample respondents, 50 of sample respondents were male which is equivalent to 54.9 percent and 41 were female which is equivalent to 45.1 percent. It was found that the sample respondents were interviewed from all Shehias that are about 19 percent were from Gulioni Shehia, 13 percent from Pongwe Shehia, 16 percent from Kairo Shehia, about 40 percent from Kumbaurembo Shehia and only 12 percent from Ndudu Shehia. Data about the age of the respondents range from the minimum of 18 to maximum with the 56 years old. This shows that the interviewed samples are mostly active working age. The ages which have the high frequency and mostly representing were the ages between 26 to 35 with the equivalent to 29 percent and followed by the age of between 18 to 25 with the equivalent to 24 percent. Other ages have shown on figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Ages of surveyed households



On the other hand the total of 57 samples household with equivalent of percent 62.6 were head of household while the 34 of sample respondents with the equivalent 37.4 were regard as the dependent group, the number of dependents were mostly dominated from the range between 1-2 number of dependents with total of 36 frequency which is equivalent to 39.6 per cent followed by the group which range from 3-4 with the total of 25 of frequency which is equivalent to 27.5. The marital status in that area were dominated by the marriage group which were about the 48 of total respondents with equivalent to 52.7 percent of total survey population followed by the single group which were about 31 sample respondents which is equivalent to percent 34.1. The divorced and widowed both were about 6.6 percent of total surveyed population.

4.1.2 The Education level of surveyed population

Of the 91 interviewee it was found that the local people of the surveyed households were groups of no schooling attendants, non-formal education, primary level, secondary level and higher institutions leavers, the 45.1 percent were secondary education leavers, 27.5 percent were no schooling attendants, 19.8 percent were primary education leavers, 5.5 percent were non-formal education and only 2.2 percent had gone for tertiary education. (Table 4.1)

Table 4:1: The education level of surveyed population

Education level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No education	25	27.5	27.5
Non-formal education	5	5.5	33.0
Primary education	18	19.8	52.7
Secondary education	41	45.1	97.8
Tertiary education	2	2.2	100.0

4.1.3 The buildings status of surveyed population

The results of buildings status of surveyed population have shown that about 51.6 per cent of household buildings were built by using the cement block followed by 46.2 per cent whose buildings were built by using sand stones and only 2.2 per cent whose houses were built by using the mud. The number of households who were access to get the fresh water from tape water is about 54 per cent followed by the people who were access the fresh water from the well is about the 31 per cent and only 4 per cent from the natural stream and 2 per cent from the river. On other hand the surveyed population was enabling to access the forest reserve in that areas in which about 68.1 per cent for the domestics use, about 27.5 percent for the tourism activities and only 4.4 per cent for the commercial use.

4.1.4 The contribution of tourism on poverty reduction

As has been mentioned in the previous chapter, the specific objectives were to assess, the contribution of employments of local residents in hotels, restaurants, and tour operators on household income, the influence of market chain of local products to the improvement of the quality of life in Kiwengwa-Pongwe village, the income difference between households who directly depend on employment in hotels, restaurants, diving centres and tour operators and those who employed in other sectors such as fishing, petty traders, seaweed production and small scale farming and the contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs towards the growth of others economic sectors. The main findings are described below.

4.1.4.1 Households source of employments and economic activities

In general the results found that the most economic activities which were practiced by the population sample in the area of study mainly were occupied by the activities related with tourism sector; it was found that about 46.2 percent of surveyed population was employed from restaurants/hotels, tour operators, diving centers and retailers of handcrafts. Moreover it was found that the seaweed farming

were about 28.6 per cent, fishing 11.0 percent, subsistent farmer 6.6 percent, teachers/civil servants were about 2.2 percent and others economic activities were about 5.5 percent that include petty business and hunting (Table 4.2).

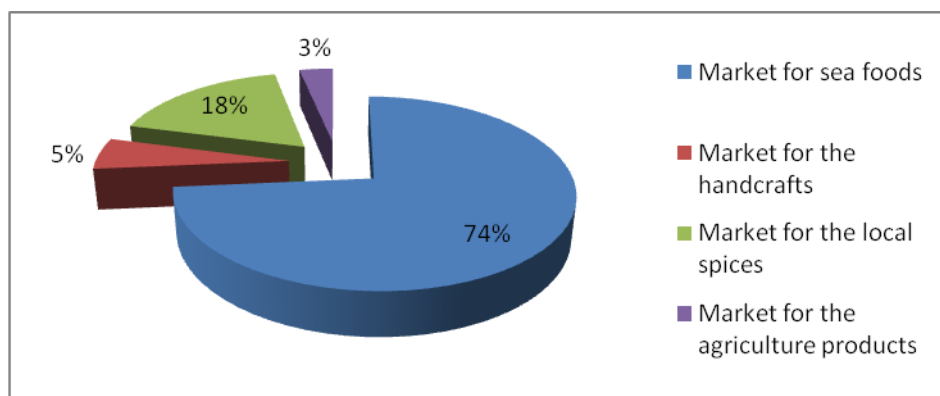
Table 4.2 Households source of employments and economic activities

Economic activity	Frequency	Percent
Tourism	42	46.2
Fishing	10	11.0
Seaweed Farming	26	28.6
Teacher/civil servant	2	2.2
Subsistent farmer	6	6.6
Others	5	5.5
Total	91	100.0

4.1.4.2 Accessibility of market chain of local products

The study revealed that about 73.6 per cent of respondents were access the market for their sea food products on international hotels/restaurants, the market for local spices to tourists were about 17.6, the market for their handcrafts were 5.5 percent and only remaining 3.3 per cent were access the market for their agriculture products. The traditional fishermen along coastal areas of Unguja have preferred to sell their sea foods to the hotel/restaurants rather than to sell to the local people due to the higher price which they received that are subjective for the marginal change on their better livelihood of local community. This shown in Figure 4.2

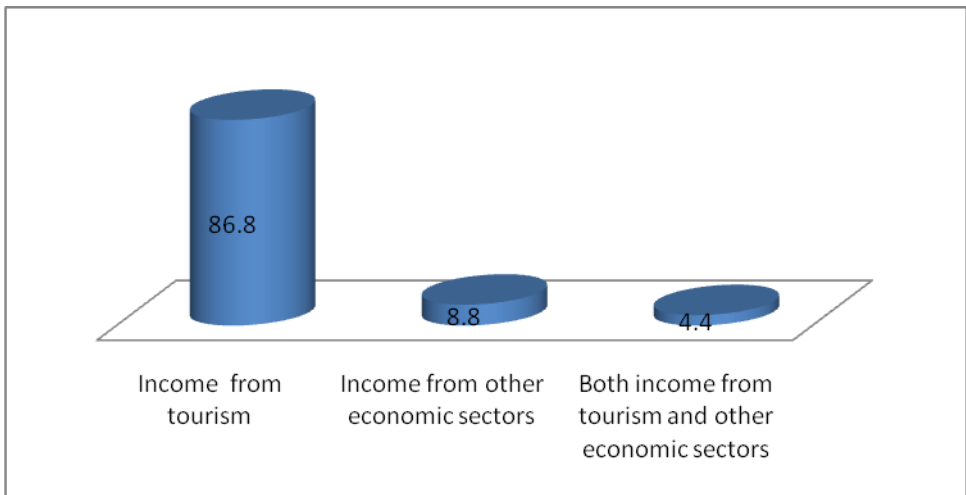
Figure 4.2: Accessibility of the market chain of the local products



4.1.4.3 Income accrued from the tourism related activities

It was found that the households who were accrued their income from the tourism related activities were significance efficiency compared to those who were depended their income from others source. The result have shown that about 86.8 per cent of local people who were asked about the income efficiency, they said that the income from the tourism related activities were more efficiency towards the supporting their livelihood and have the significance difference with income from others sectors. Moreover others local people with 8.8 percent have said that income from others sectors such as fishing industry, petty traders and seaweed production are more efficiency income and only 4.4 percent said that both i.e. income from tourism related activities and income from others sectors were efficiency together (See Figure 4.3)

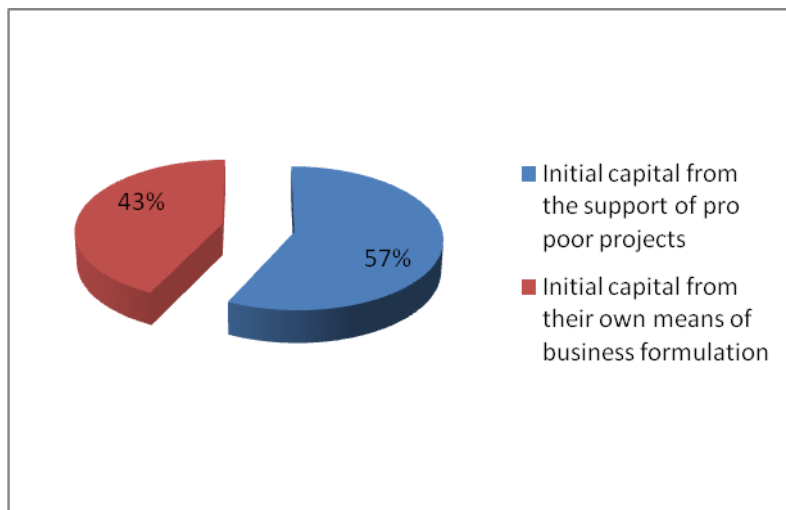
Figure 4.3: Income accrued from the tourism related activities



4.1.4.4 Contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs on growth of other economic sectors

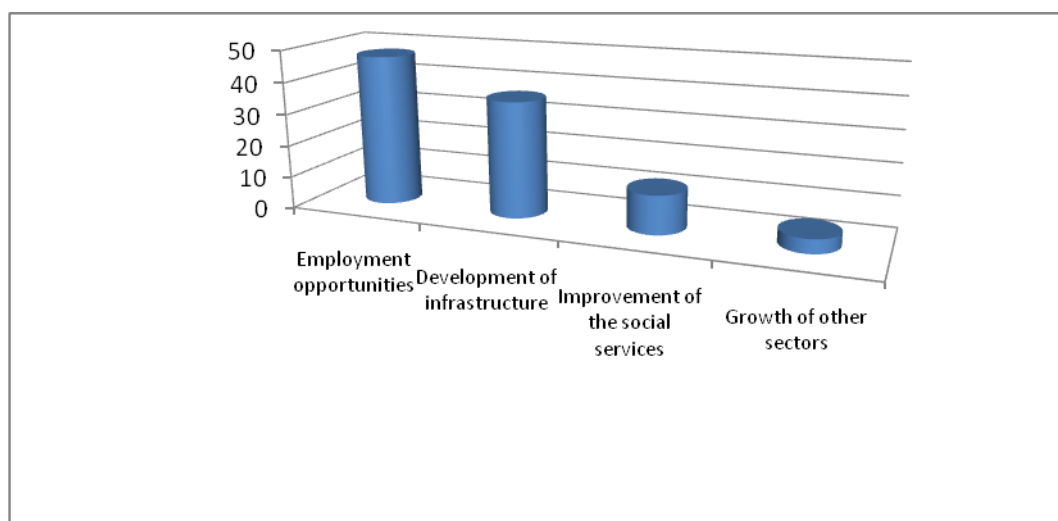
It was found that 57.1 percent of the local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from the support of pro poor projects in that areas, the existence of the pro poor project/programme have influenced on the growth of others local community economics sectors, however only 42.9 percent of local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from their own means of business formulation for the growth of other sectors (See Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 Contributions of local tourism entrepreneurs on growth of other economic sectors



On other hand when the local entrepreneurs were asked about significance on tourism sector in that area they have shown that about 47.3 per cent said tourism have more significance on employment opportunities, about 36.3 percent said tourism have significance on development of infrastructure, 12.1 percent said tourism have significance on improvement of the social services and only 4.4 percent said tourism have significance on growth of other sectors (See Figure 4.5)

Figure 4.5 Significance of tourism sector on local entrepreneurs

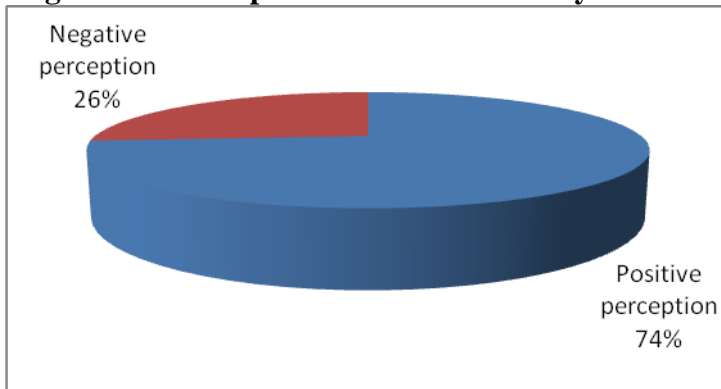


Perception of local community on tourism for the growth of service sectors

It was found that when the surveyed population was asked about the impact of the tourism sector on the growth of the social services on that area of study, most of them have realized the positive perception on tourism sector towards the growth of others service and communities development.

The study has shown that about the 73.6 per cent of respondents have denoted that the massive flow of the tourism investors in that area also influenced the economic and social transformation in that areas. The services which have been developed due to the existence of tourism investors are; growth of the small trading, increasing of the market chain, development of communication and transportation system, accessibility of network system, availability of water supply and increasing of education level. Moreover, it was found that only 26.4 per cent have provided the negative perception on the tourism sectors towards the growth of the social services (See Figure 4.6)

Figure 4.6: Perception of local community on tourism for the growth of services sectors



In addition to that the local community who were aware about the idea of poverty situation in that area was about the 67.0 percent of total respondents and only 33.0 percent they don't have any idea of poverty situation in that area.

4.2 Regression Analysis

4.2.1 Determinants of households income

Upon performing the regression of major source of household income accrued from the civil servants, seaweed production, fishing industry and tourism activities, all of their coefficients obtained were highly significant at 1% of level of significance. The results further showed that; for civil servants the coefficient was obtained to be 0.150694 meaning that for a unit increase in income in civil servants there was 0.150694 units increase in total household income, the coefficient for seaweed farming was obtained to be 0.7641744 meaning that for a unit increase in seaweed farming there was 0.7641744 units increase in total household income (see Table 4.3).

The results further showed the coefficient for fishing industry to be 0.71297 meaning that for a unit increase in income from fishing industry there was 0.71297 units increase in total household income.

The coefficient for tourism activities was found to be 0.8352138 meaning that for a unit increase in income from retail shops there was 0.8352138 units increase in total household income (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Determinants of Household income

Explanatory Variables	Coefficient	Standard error
Fishing	0.71297	0.046688*
Civil servants	0.150694	0.16888*
Seaweed farming	0.7641744	0.140725*
Tourism	0.8352138	0.071436*
Cons	114439.7	13492.3

Number of Obs = 91
Adj R squared = 0.7860
Note: *The parameters significant at 1 percent levels are indicated by * respectively.*

4.2.2 Determinants of income from tourism activities

A simple linear model is assumed to approximate the relationship among different measures of economic impact, selected tourism activity and household income indicators. As described, equation was used to capture the impacts and contribution of different tourism related activities to the general household income receipts from the tourism activities. In this study, the researcher categorized these activities into four areas in respect with income received from their employments, i.e. hotel and restaurant, tour operators, diving centers and selling of hand craft. The goodness of fit in this model was good. The table result is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Determinants of Income from tourism activities

Explanatory Variables	Coefficient	Standard error
Diving centers	0.923825	0.0389897*

Hotel/Restaurant	0.9225704	0.0377425*
Handcrafts	0.9221058	0.0416114*
Tour guider	0.9198696	0.0336124*
Cons	0.9567626	0.349213

Number of obs = 91

Adj R-squared = 0.9081

Note: *The parameters significant at 1 percent levels are indicated by * respectively.*

The regression result found that, the variable of diving centers had positive sign and significant at 1% level. This indicated that, if the income of diving centers raised by 1 unit the total earning from tourism related activities could rise at 0.923825 unit approximately.

The analysis also found that, the income from hotel/restaurant was statistically significance at 1 percent level and had positive sign. This indicates that if 1 unit increased of income from hotel/restaurant probably would increase total earning from tourism to 0.9225704 units. The variable of handcrafts had expected positive sign and was statistical significant. The result indicates that, the income from handcrafts activities if rose by 1 percent also the household earning from tourism related activities could raised by 0.9221058 units.

In finally the variable of tour guide was statistically significance at 1percent level and had positive sign. This indicates that if 1 unit increased of income from tour guide would increase total earning from tourism activities to 0.9198696 units.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

The descriptive statistics of 91 observations were used, to discuss the study of contribution of tourism on poverty alleviation at Northern region in Unguja. The analysis basically makes the use of percentages, figures, frequency and tables.

Also this chapter presents the coefficients of the major variables obtained in ordinary least square regression (OLS). The analysis of models tested has produced good results. The first model has shown that the adjusted R^2 for t estimation is 0.7860. This value of R^2 indicates that 79 percent of the variation in the model is explained by the explanatory variables specified in our study while the second model, the adjusted R^2 is 0.9081 which mean that, 91 percent of the variation in the model is explained by dependent variables specified in our study.

5.2 The Contribution of tourism on poverty reduction

In accordance with the results stated in chapter four above, it was found that the main economic activities which were practiced by the population sample in the area of study mainly were occupied by the activities related with the tourism sector; it was found that about 46.2 percent of local people were depended their source of income from the employments of restaurants/hotels, tour operators, diving centers and retailers of handcrafts. Also it was found that the seaweed farming were about 28.6 per cent, in other hand the rationale for the seaweed farming to be taken as the second source of household income in that area were due to many of the local women in that area were participating in the production of seaweed.

Moreover it was found that the fishing activity were about 11.0 percent, subsistent farmer 6.6 percent, teachers/civil servants were about 2.2 percent and others economic activities were about 5.5 percent that include petty business and hunting (See Table 4.2).

On regard to the issue of accessibility of market chain of local products the results have found that about 73.6 per cent of respondents were access the market for their sea food products on tourism sector, the market for local spices to tourists were about 17.6 percent, the market for the handcrafts were 5.5 percent and only remaining 3.3 percent were access the market for their agriculture products. The reason behind for being the large market share of the seafood products on tourism market this is because many of the traditional fishermen preferred to sell their sea foods products to the hotel/restaurants rather than to sell to the local people due to the higher price which they accrued that are subjective for the marginal change on their better income receipts which eventually improved the livelihood of local community in sustain their basic needs (See Figure 4.2).

When assessing the income difference between those who were accrued from the tourism related activities were significance efficiency compared to those who were depended their income from others source. The result have shown that about 86.8 per cent of local people who were asked about the income efficiency, they said that the income from the tourism related activities were more efficiency towards the supporting their livelihood and have the significance difference with income from others

sectors. Moreover others local people with 8.8 percent have said that income from others sectors such as fishing industry ,seaweed production and petty traders were more efficiency income and only 4.4 percent said that both i.e. income from tourism related activities and income from others sectors were efficiency altogether. These results suggested that there were income inequality between those who were accrued their income from the tourism related activities and other who were accrued their income from other economic sectors (See Figure 4.3).

On results of the contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs on growth of other economic sectors showed generally that out of 91 sample respondents, it was revealed that about 57.1 percent of the local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from the support of pro poor projects in that areas, the existence of the pro poor project/programme have influenced on the growth of others local community economics sectors, however only 42.9 percent of local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from their own means of business formulation for the growth of other sectors (See Figure 4.4)

These results tell us that most of the local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from the supporting of the pro poor projects and only the 42.9 percent got their initial capital from their own means of business formulation, both of these capitals contributed on growth of other sectors.

Moreover on regard to the perception of local community on tourism for the growth of services sectors it was found that when the surveyed population was asked about the impact of the tourism sector on growth of the social services on that area of study, most of them have become positive conscious perception on tourism sector towards the growth of others service and communities development. The study have shown that about the 73.6 percent of respondents have denoted that the massive flow of the tourism investors in that area also influenced the economic and social transformation in that areas. The services which have been developed due to the existence tourism investors are; growth of the small trading, increasing of the market chain, development of communication and transportation system, accessibility of network system, availability of water supply and increasing of education level.

Moreover it was found that only 26.4 percent have provided the negative perception on the tourism sectors towards the growth of the social services. These results showed us that; the tourism industry is the one of the major the development facilitator and tool for the poverty alleviation for the local community (See Figure 4.6).

5.3 The Significance of each type of household income determinants

It was found that the coefficients of the explanatory variables have the positive sign and therefore it is the statistic significance to the household income at Kiwengwa-Pongwe village. In a first model the coefficient of tourism industry present that the local people have engaged on the tourism activities as

the source of their income; this coefficient 0.8352138 meaning that for a unit increase in income from tourism there was 0.8352138 units increase in total household income. These results have shown that many of local people of these areas have accrued their income from the tourism sector (See Table 4.3). The coefficient result 0.7641744 of seaweed farming show that there are some people in that area are still engage on the seaweed farming activities as their alternative source of income many of them are women (See Figure 4.4).

On regard to the coefficient of the fishing industry 0.71297 the local communities in that area are seemed to be benefits from the fishing activities due to the entire market of the tourism sector as shown in the descriptive analysis (See Figure 4.2).

Furthermore the regression result showed that the civil servant coefficient is 0.150694, this indicates that the local community in that area have small number of people who were employed on the government institution.

In accordance with the results stated in chapter four above for the second model, it was found that the tourism related activities for the household income have the positive coefficient that meaning are doing much better into that areas toward the poverty alleviation. The results found showed that the income from diving centers was 0.923825 units. Meaning that those who have engaged on the diving centers in that area get better income from tourism activities, according to the oral interview performed to the divers it was found that taking for instance the diving activities for one tourist it's benefited them to get up to 90,000 Tanzanian shillings per only sea diving.

On regard to the issue of hotel/restaurant, the coefficient of hotel/restaurant is about 0.9225764 units meaning that the local people of that area of survey have been benefited marginal from the tourism activities. The result further has shown that the income coefficient 0.9221058 units of the handcrafts have indicates that those who have engaged on this business are benefited to accrue the income from the selling of handcrafts.

Moreover the estimation results for tour guides showed that, the unit increase in income for those who had employed in that type of economic activity there was 0.9198696 units increase in income for those who had been employed in this sector

Upon the determining the household source of income, the income accrued from the tourism related activities are more significance for the entire community of surveyed toward the poverty alleviation and the most important thing is what should be done in order that more income should be accrued from all these four types of tourism activity is render them more capital initial investment for the local people

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Summary

This study aimed at analyzing the contribution of Tourism on Poverty Reduction at Northern Region in Unguja (A Case of Pro Poor Tourism at Kiwengwa- Pongwe village). It explained the source of households' income in that area of study and income received by the households from the tourism activities. The study used primary data of 91 sample population of local people in area of study. The methods used to collect data were questionnaires which were based on interview and focus group discussion. The study use both descriptive and econometrics analysis techniques so as to obtained the good analytical presentation and interpretation of the data.

The results have shown that the most economic activities by which the local community had been engaged were employments from the tourism related economic activities which were about 46.2 percent. The employments from tourism related economic activities were embraced with the employment from the hotel/restaurants, tour guides, selling of handcrafts and diving centers, on the other hand it was found that the non tourism practitioners in that area were subsistence farmer about

6.6 percent, teachers/other civil servants were about 2.2 percent, seaweed farmer were about 28.6, fishing were about 11.0 percent and other were about 5.5 percent that include petty traders and hunters

On the regard of the market chain for the development of livelihood of local community in that area results have shown that about 73.6 percent were access the market for their sea products, the market for local spices to tourists were about 17.6, the market for selling handcrafts were 5.5 percent and only remaining 3.3 per cent were the market for their agriculture products.

On the regard the impact of the tourism sector on the growth of the social services about the 73.6 per cent of respondents have denoted that the massive flow of the tourism investors in that area have influenced the economic and social transformation in that areas. It was found that about 57.1 percent of the local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from the support of pro poor projects in that areas and only 42.9 percent of local entrepreneurs got their initial capital from their own means of business formulation. It was found that 47.3 percent said that tourism have more significance on employment opportunities, about 36.3 percent said tourism have significance on development of infrastructure, 12.1 percent said tourism have significance on improvement of the social services and only 4.4 percent said tourism have significance on growth of other sectors.

In additional it was found that the local households who were aware about the idea of poverty situation in that area was about the 67.0 percent of total respondents and only 33.0 percent they don't have any idea of poverty situation in that area

6.2 Conclusion

The major intention of study was assessing the contribution of tourism on poverty reduction at Northern region in Unguja; a case of pro poor tourism at Kiwengwa- Pongwe village. Moreover the study focused on assessing; the contribution of employment of local residents in hotels, restaurants, diving centres and tour operators on household income, the influence of market chain of local products to the improvement of the quality of life in Kiwengwa-Pongwe village, the income difference between households who directly depend on employment in hotels, restaurants, diving centres and tour operators and those who employed in other sectors such as fishing, petty traders, seaweed production and small scale farming and final the contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs towards the growth of others economic sectors. The study used the cross sectional data of 91 samples population of local people from all Shehias of Kiwengwa-Pongwe village also both descriptive and empirical methods have used in the study

Moreover all the tests were statistically significant at 1%, that are; the tourism employment contributes on generating the income to households, the market of local products improves the life quality of local community in that village, there is an income difference between local residents who have been employed on tourism sector and others who are engaged in other sectors, and the tourism local entrepreneurs contribute for the growth others sectors.

6.3 Policy Implications

In order to implement the economic reforms policy of Zanzibar of 1980s, the Zanzibar government should address the special policy which will enhance the role of local community on the development of tourism activities .The establishment of that policy should be well organized, documented and implemented. The study also has recognized that the government of Zanzibar should have the decentralization policy that will promote and enhance the pro poor benefits from the income collected by the local government on entire area.

6.4 Limitations of the Study and Areas for Further Research

This research discussed the contribution of tourism on poverty alleviation at Northern Region in Unguja particular on assessing the income from the diving centers, hotel/restaurant, handcrafts and tour guides. However, this study is not exhaustive on discussing the contribution of tourism related activities towards economic growth and revenue growth in that area of study.

It is believed that both the rates of economic growth and revenue growth are significantly higher at local community level than at the macro level. Therefore, future research work could investigate the rates of economic growth and revenue growth at village level.

Currently, there is also no reliable and up to date data on tourism related activities at the local community toward the income generation. Most of the recent surveys were limited in coverage and compilation of critical data that would facilitate further analysis from both socio economic and macroeconomic perspectives (Davis 1996).

In this case there is a need for a baseline survey data that will provide accurate, formative data on the characteristics and performance of the income from the diving centers, hotel/restaurant, handcrafts and tour guides.

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APPENDIX I

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES MZUMBE UNIVERSITY

**Research Instrument: Research Questionnaire for Local people at Kiwengwa-Pongwe
households**

TARGET GROUP : LOCAL COMMUNITY AT KIWENGWA-PONGWE HOUSEHOLDS

a) My name is Said Faraji Abdalla, a post graduate student pursuing a Master of Sciences in Economics at the Mzumbe University. I am conducting research on the title of “**THE CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM ON POVERTY REDUCTION AT NORTHERN REGION IN UNGUJA: A CASE OF PRO POOR TOURISM AT KIWENGWA- PONGWE VILLAGE**”. This study has four objectives namely: (i) assess the contribution of employment of local residents in hotels, restaurants, and tour operators on household income (ii) assess the influence of market chain of local products to the improvement of the quality of life in Kiwengwa-Pongwe village (iii) evaluate the income difference between households who directly depend on employment in hotels, restaurants, diving centers and tour operators and those who employed in other sectors such as fishing, petty traders, seaweed production and small scale farming (iv) assess the contribution of local tourism entrepreneurs towards the growth of others economic sectors.

The rationale of research has been that, although tourism is important in alleviating poverty at community level. Thus, the study intends to identify more opportunities for supporting local entrepreneurs involved in tourism industry to overcome poverty both at household and community levels. I wish to assure you that, the information that you will provide, will be treated as confidential. There is no right or wrong answer so you are encouraged to provide frank and honest answer/comments in confident. All your responses will be cumulatively analyzed to get the overall picture on each of the research objectives. Please answer by putting tick in the space provided for close ended-question and fill in the blank space provided for open-ended questions.

b. Section 1: Household Information

Date/...../2013, Time

1. Name of the village

- (i) Pongwe
- (ii) Ndudu
- (iii)Kumbaurembo
- (iv)Kairo
- (v) Gulioni

2. Age

- (i) 18 – 25
- (ii) 26 – 35
- (iii)36 – 45

(iv) 46 – 55

(v) 56 and above

3. Sex

i. Male

ii. Female

4. Marital Status

i. Single

ii. Married

iii. Divorced

iv. Widowed

5. Education level of the respondent

i. No Education

ii. Non-formal Education

iii. Primary Education

iv. Secondary Education

v. Tertiary Education

6. Are you head of the Household?

i. Yes

ii. No

7. There are anyone who depending you?

i. Yes

ii. No

c) Section 2 Household main economic activities

8. Villages' Main occupation

What is your major economic activity which act is your source of income?

.....

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

- a. Employed on hotel and restaurants [] b. Tour guides [] c. Diving centers [] d.
Selling of hand craft [] f. Petty business in tourism sector []

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

i. Yes

ii. No

11. What is your Personal Income Average per Month (Tshs) in this year?

.....

12. What is your Personal Income Average per Month (Tshs) in last year?

.....

13. Do you have any idea toward the poverty situation in this area?

i. Yes

ii. No

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

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. I do not know

15. There any project/Programme that support the tourism sector for the local people?

i. Yes

ii. No

16 How do use the forest reserve in this area?

(i) For domestic use

(ii) For commercial use

(iii)For tourism activities

17. Does tourism sector contribute on growth of social service?

(i) Yes

(ii) No

18. Do you think in your own idea that which kinds of source of income have more efficiency to the household livelihood?

(i) Income accrued from the tourism related activities

(ii) Income accrued from other source

(iii)Both of them

19. Are there any problems in accessing these benefits?

i. Yes

ii. No

20. Is there any formal agreement that allows you (and other community members) to access these benefits?

- i. Yes
- ii. No
- iii. I do not know

21. How do you judge the capacity of the of the tourism economic impacts of this areas?

- i. Efficient
- ii. Inefficient
- iii. I do not know

22. For your view, does the tourism sector have more significance in which part of this?

- i. Employment opportunities
- ii. Development of the infrastructure
- iii. Growth of other sectors
- iv. Improvement of the social services

23. How did you use to build your house?

- i. Cement block
- ii. Sand stones
- iii. Mud

24. Which one of the following do you use to access fresh water from your house?

- (a) Tape water (b) Well (c) River natural stream

Thank you for your cooperation

CURRICULUM VITAE

Date Last Updated: 20.10.2013

The title of the Expertise:	Socio-economic Expert
Family name:	Abdalla
First names:	Said Faraji
Place and year of birth:	Zanzibar, 26 JULY, 1983
Nationality/Nationalities:	Tanzanian
Country of residence:	Zanzibar, Tanzania
Contact details:	P.O.BOX 1154, -ZANZIBAR
address:	work: PLANNING COMMISSION, Department of National Planning, Sectoral Development and Development Planning
Telephone:	mobile 0776705848
E-mail:	abdallas27@yahoo.com

Key qualifications

- Statistics
- Economics
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Capacity Assessments
- Needs Assessments
- Management (Including Project and Result Based Management)
- Facilitation skills
- Project Planning

A. EDUCATION (Excluding short term and non relevant education)

Educational institution	Duration of studies (start – graduation)	Degree completed	Main Subjects

Mzumbe University, Tanzania	10/2011–2013	Master's of Science in Economics	Advanced Macroeconomics, Advanced Microeconomics, Advanced Econometrics, Project Planning and Management
Zanzibar University, Tanzania	10/2006–01/2010	Bachelor Degree in Economics	Economics
Benbella Secondary School	2003-2006	Advanced Certificate of Secondary School	Geography and English

B. LANGUAGE ABILITIES

Language	Native language	Basic level 1 or 2	Intermediate level 3 or 4	Advanced level 5 or 6
Kiswahili	X			X
English			X	
i. Writing				
ii. Speaking			X	

C. WORK CAREER (MAIN PERMANENT POSITIONS / EMPLOYERS)

Years (from-to)	Location	Company/Agency	Position	Description (main duties)	Months total
2010-2012	Zanzibar, Tanzania	President's Office Finance, Economy and Development Planning	Economics Officer	<p>Under this position, my tasks have been;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To perform all duties related with the Macroeconomic Management in Zanzibar e.g. Monthly inflation report. Participating in compiling, analysis and reporting the Macroeconomic Model of Zanzibar (MACMOZA). 	
2012–To date	Zanzibar, Tanzania	Planning Commission	Planning Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To issue guidelines for the formulation of National Plans; To analyse any social and economic issues and recommend to the Government appropriate policies and measures to protect the National interest; With the facilitation and collaboration of the Ministry responsible for Finance, prepare draft annual capital budget requirement, for presentation before the Revolutionary Council. To convene a pre-budget meeting of ordinary peoples, technocrats and politicians for the purpose of having their input be considered in the forthcoming financial year; To convene a pre-budget meeting of all MDAs (Ministry, Departments and Agency) for the purpose of consolidating their financial requirements including their total financial implications in the forthcoming financial year; To coordinate the preparation process of long-term, medium term and annual plans; To coordinate the development of national development strategies and provide guidance on their implementation; To assess contribution of private sector in the economy and in collaboration with relevant sector ministries, to coordinate government initiatives and policies for private sector development and 	

Years (from-to)	Location	Company/Agency	Position	Description (main duties)	Months total
				<p>in identifying key areas for private sector partnership with public sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work alongside various sectors implementing units to manage and deliver development projects. • To monitor the day-to-day performance of various sectors of the economic and ensure that appropriate measures are taken to solve any operational problem as may be detected in those sections; • To monitor implementation of plans and take such measure as are necessary for ensuring successful implementation of those plans; • To monitor the implementation of Government decisions on matters of planning and the management of the economy; • To monitor and evaluate national development plans and report to the Cabinet • accordingly; • To evaluate and recommend plans and development of manpower in order to achieve self-sufficiency of experts in various specializations; to conduct annual programme/project reviews; • To assess financial performance as a whole and recommend corrective measures where applicable; and • To do or perform any other function as may be assigned to it by the President 	
2012	Zanzibar, Tanzania	OCGS, Zanzibar	Supervisor Officer in Enumeration Station (ES)during	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervising all the Enumeration Area (EA) in Ghana Shehia-(Zanzibar). • Surveying and collecting Data of the Households informationby difference Enumeration Areas (EA) in Ghana Sheha's. 	1 Month

Years (from-to)	Location	Company/Agency	Position	Description (main duties)	Months total
			the Tanzania National Census		
2011	Zanzibar, Tanzania	Ministry of State President's Office Public Service and Good Governance	Data Entry Clerk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entering all the Public Staffs' Personal information into the Public Nominal Payroll Data Sheet. 	3 MONTHS
2010	Zanzibar, Tanzania	Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC)	Head of Kwamtipura Constituency during the Referendum in Zanzibar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervising all the polling Stations in Kwamtipura constituency. 	4 MONTHS
2010	Zanzibar, Tanzania	Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC)	Head of Kwamtipura Constituency during the General Election in Zanzibar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervising all the polling Stations in Kwamtipura constituency. 	1 MONTH

Years (from-to)	Location	Company/Agency	Position	Description (main duties)	Months total
2006-2007	Zanzibar, Tanzania	Teaching "A" level students of Geography and English subjects	Part time teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Teaching "A" level students of Geography and English subjects	12 MONTHS

D. OTHER RELEVANT EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES SUCH AS PUBLICATIONS, COMPUTER SKILLS, ETC.

OTHER TRAINING

- ❖ Certificate in Ordinary Education, (2003) NECTA, Haileselassie Secondary School, Zanzibar

F. OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE

- China for Short Course
- India for Short Course

E. PUBLICATIONS/PAPERS PRODUCED

1. The Contribution of Tourism on Poverty Reduction at Northern Region in Unguja : A Case of Pro Poor Tourism At Kiwengwa-Pongwe Village (For Master Degree)
2. The Contribution of Small and Medium Enterprises on Poverty Alleviation(For Bachelor Degree)

G. SHORT COURSES/SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS PARTICIPATED

- 2013 Participated in 3 weeks seminar on Macroeconomic for Developing Countries, conducted at Beijing (AMR), China
- 2012 Participated in 2 weeks training on Budgeting, Budget Analysis and Financial Management, conducted at Dodoma, Tanzania
- 2012 Participated in training on SPSS and Cspro , conducted by University of Dodoma, Tanzania
- 2011 Attended a three weeks Training on Integrated Approach Towards Sustainable Development, conducted by TERI University, New Delhi, India
- 2011 Attended a workshop on Macro fiscal and Budgeting at BOT, Zanzibar, conducted by IMF.