THE 4TH IIPT AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON PEACE THROUGH TOURISM

TOPIC

"Making Tourism Work for the Poor"

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Making Tourism Work for the Poor

CONTENT

- Who is African Pro-poor Tourism Development Centre (APTDC)?
- Why tourism is a strategic tool in promoting local/rural economic development,
- Mechanisms we have adopted to reach the poor,
- Obstacles encountered,
- Lessons learnt,
- Insights for contributing to an African Peace agenda

Who is African Pro-poor Tourism Development Centre (APTDC)?

- A duly registered non-profit making organization in Kenya.
- A Chapter of African Pro-poor Tourism Foundation (USA) – APTF.
- Committed to using tourism as a strategic tool to alleviate poverty – "Promoting tourism with a purpose".
- Guided by this slogan "Give the local community a fish and you feed the for today, teach them how to fish and you feed them for ever".

Why tourism is a strategic tool in promoting local/rural economic development,

- Most of tourist attractions are located in remote areas where poverty is prevalent i.e. Amboseli, Samburu & Mara,
- Tourism is labour intensive ,
- Tourism has a strong multiplier effects,
- Tourism SMEs require little capital to initiate i.e. dancing troupes, Curio shops
- Most tourists travel to the destination as opposed to product being shipped.
- Recognized in govt. documents i.e. PRSP, ERS

Mechanisms we have adopted to reach the poor (Our Programs)

- a) Fair International Travel (FIT)
- Philanthropic travellers (travelling with a purpose support to local schools, orphanages, hospitals, water projects),
- Voluntourists (Mostly students conservation and humanitarian support),
- Cultural tourists Cultural Centres, homestays,
- Profits made are ploughed back to community in form of projects,
- Last month approximately 40 clients were handled

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b) Pro-poor African Curio Trade (PROACT)

- Sales of handcraft produced by marginalized individuals especially women in the fair trade,
- Currently working with 3 women groups (Tsiekuru, Katangi, Nyaciondo) producing African baskets, (92 women)
- Exporting bags to the USA, UK, Germany, Japan through fair trade wholesalers,
- Women earns fair wage i.e. last month on average women earned USD\$ 77 (2.6 USD\$ per day)
- Demand oriented production (order System)
- Credit facility (50% deposit on every order)

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- c) Economic Wildlife Enterprise Business (ECOWEB)
- Building Capacity of communities to enable them initiate Wildlife related businesses i.e. Mukogodo conservancy.
- Educating communities on community based conservation.

Obstacles encountered

- a) Seasonality of the industry
- Tourism income is not evenly distributed throughout the year,
- Savings for low seasons
- Diversification of tourism market i.e. Domestic tourists,

b) Low quality products

- Most products produced by communities didn't match the quality demanded by clients i.e. guiding services, curios.
- Organizing FAM TRIPs to other successful groups
- Capacity building i.e. Engaging product designers to assist the groups

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- c) Lack of capital
- Most community based tourism business lack funds to initiate,
- Thinking big but starting small,
- Local resource mobilization,
- Networking (private NGO community participation)
- Supply oriented production i.e. order (Only produce what is demanded)

Lessons Learnt

- Tourism is a good avenue for promoting local economic development but has its drawbacks; seasonality, leakages and very fragile.
- Communities should think big and be ready to start small,
- Tourism is a business and locals should be ready to do business i.e. no handouts,
- Thinking outside the box i.e. local resource
- Supply oriented products i.e. orders no wastage

Insights for tourism contributing to peace

- Voluntourism,
- Exchange programs,
- Philanthropy travel

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