

# Kenya case study

Business



Mosques at Mambas Wildlife (wildebeest, lions, Hippos, elephants) Safari's (Nasal Mar) Beaches along the Indian Ocean (Mambas Beach) Mountain climbing/hiking Active/semi active volcanoes Game reserves (Nasal Mar) Hot springs Cultures and traditions of Kenya (egg, traditional dance, food, language) Lakes (Bogart, Nassau, Magmas, Turban) Resorts on the beach (Dolan Beach) Tan River (longest river In Kenya, 440 miles) and the Seesaw Negro River (runs through Met.

Kenya) Golfing Warm, dry weather (between June to September) sightseeing-Lama (a historical island) Mount Kenya Natural Forest

Kayaking in rivers, fishing scenery , grassy plains Balloon Safari Coffee plantations at Talk tanning, beach activities (windsurfing) Great Rift Valley (a valley that divides Kenya downwards the entire country) artifacts of Kenya made by the Nasal people Why is Kenya popular with tourists especially those from European countries like France Ana t I Nils Is Decease AT ten climate AT Kenya wanly Is ray Ana warm and is a change for the French and British tourists. Also, the British and French tourists enjoy the wildlife and the desert, and outdoor activities such as hiking and limning mountains.

The Benefits brought by tourism to Kenya: Tourism brings many benefits to Leeds such as Kenya. Tourism is the leading industry in Kenya and is very important to this country. This is because it provides more than 100, 000 Jobs to the locals and boosts up the economy. The money added to the economy is then used to develop the infrastructure and the services of Kenya, such as new roads, railways and airports.

It also aids on developing sanitation, access to clean water and education. The money also improves the lifestyle of locals, and remotes awareness of the culture and preserves their traditions such as the Mammass Mar in Kenya.

It also promotes conservation of the natural wildlife. As more tourists visit Kenya, the more foreign currency that the country gains, which can help local people as the prices start to go low. All these benefits help Kenya to sustain the quality of services in the country for both locals and tourists. Tourism directly helps local groups like the Mammass by improving their standard of life and providing them with better housing and facilities, and also, they have a lot of visitors in their village ho enjoy the show of their traditional dancing and craft work.

This provides them with Jobs and helps preserve their culture and tradition. Problems caused in Kenya by tourism Social Problems: The local traditions disappear as locals try to learn the dominating language of visitors (English) and forget about their own language. Also, tourists may treat locals badly and look down on them. This may make locals envious and might lead to crime e. G. Stealing.

Many Miasma's have been forced out of their areas so that new facilities can be made for tourists such as National parks, leading to the loss of traditional epistyle.

Tourists cause overcrowding at specific areas and may offend the locals by not respecting culture e. G. Wearing shorts in a Muslim area. Environmental problems: The minibuses and Jeeps used for Safari's disturb the animals as they get too close to them and the tires of the buses cause soil erosion and <https://assignbuster.com/kenya-case-study/>

can erode grass cover, damaging plants and vegetation. Footpath erosion also becomes a problem.

Activities available to tourists such as riding in a hot air balloon disturb animals in the Mammas Mar Ana make a lot AT noels pollution. Coastal areas e. Mimosas nave Eden Trot tourists stepping on the coral reef . The coral is very sensitive and dies and parts of the coral reef are sometimes taken as souvenirs. Tourists are inattentive to litter and the building of hotels and roads for tourists reasons destroyed habitats.

Economic Problems: Tourism related Jobs are unskilled, seasonal and poorly paid which leaves the Kenya in working under this industry unemployed for half the year. Also, the money earned for tourism is not gained by the country; they are usually taken by companies and Medics.

Due to building new facilities for the tourists, the local people lose their homes and areas. Kenya relies a lot on tourism which has a disadvantage. The number of visitors goes up and down during the year (fluctuates) and in off seasons, the economy will fall. The tourist seasons lead to all the prices rising, and the locals are not able to afford the goods.

What has been done to manage the problems caused by Tourism Protection of wildlife: Many conservation groups and agencies have been raising money to protect the animals in Kenya from being disturbed by the tourists.

Also, companies have remoter a strict code of conduct so that the wildlife is not disturbed. Instead of large buses going to safaris, they have changed to small vans as their tires cause less erosion. Moving Locals away from tourist

resorts and parks: The Mamas Land in Kenya is now used for nature reserves and has to be rented from the Mamas people. This costs IOW a year. This persuades some locals to move out as they get some money.

Moving locals away from the tourist resorts and parks is good as the locals won't be living in an overcrowded area with lots of pollution e. G. Noise pollution.