

Contribution of community tourism in the neighborhood of Esteu in the Ilha de Moçambique

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quality of life community; local development.

Abstract— One of the challenges that the Provincial Government of Culture and Tourism is currently facing is on how to encourage the practice of community tourism (CT), which is historical and cultural heritage asset instead of only the practice of the beach tourism that is the most common. Thus, the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, sees community-based tourism as a premise to boost tourism in the Esteu community in the Ilha de Moçambique. Tourism is seen as a true vector for galvanizing the local economy, respecting the conservation of cultural heritage and historical values.

As the analysis focused on which contributions CT has made to the local community, qualitative method has been used as it allows knowing the group from their perceptions and understanding how they conceive and practice their life experiences and the meanings of human actions and social life through the interpretation of the reality. Semi-structured interview techniques have been also used as these techniques favor interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee through a script of questions. The observation technique, being a social investigation has been applied because it allows the researcher to have a direct contact in the observation of the behavior and attitude of the residents involved in the CT activity. In addition, documentation analysis has been also carried out on various strategic plans for the development of tourism, as they can bring to the surface what the participants cannot say. To support the study, eleven (11) participants were selected; the choice was based on the intention and coexistence and they were considered the fundamental informants of the study. It is noticed that there is a huge satisfaction of Esteu community residents. Their involvement in community tourism has improved the life quality of their community and the way of living in the society, in an organized way through economic and social benefits such as employment generation and the strengthening of cultural identity.

Resumo— Um dos desafios que a Direcção Provincial da Cultura e Turismo, vem travando na actualidade é a prática do Turismo de praia o mais comum contra o turismo comunitário (TBC) virado para o património histórico-cultural, como forma de incentivar a prática do turismo na comunidade de Esteu e não apenas o litoral. Aliado a isso, a Direcção Provincial da Cultura e Turismo, olha para o turismo de base comunitária como uma premissa para galvanizar o turismo na comunidade de Esteu na Ilha de Moçambique, visto que o turismo é tido como um verdadeiro vector para galvanização da economia local, respeitando a conservação de valores culturais, patrimonial e históricos. A análise centrou-se sobre que contribuições TBC trouxe para a comunidade local. Foi aplicado o método qualitativo, porque permite conhecer o grupo a partir das suas percepções e entender como concebem e praticam suas experiências de vida e os significados de acções humanas e da vida social através da interpretação da realidade. Foram usadas as técnicas de entrevista semi-estrutura, esta técnica, favorece uma inteiração entre o entrevistador e o entrevistado através de um roteiro de perguntas, a técnica de observação, tratando-se de uma investigação social permite o pesquisador ter um contacto directo na observação do comportamento e atitude dos residentes envolvidos na actividade do TBC, dizer que também foi realizada análise documental, sobre a vários planos estratégicos do desenvolvimento do turismo, pois estes trazem à superfície o que não pode ser dito pelos participantes. Para suportar o estudo, foram seleccionados onze (11) participantes, a escolha foi pela intenção e convivência e considerados os informantes fundamentais do estudo. Percebe-se que há uma enorme satisfação de moradores da comunidade Esteu, pelo envolvimento no turismo comunitario, visto que a sua participação revolucionou a vida da comunidade e a forma de viver em sociedade de forma organizada e melhoria da qualidade de vida através de benefícios economicos e sociais, geração de emprego e do fortalecimento da identidade cultural.

Palavra-Chave— Turismo comunitário; Melhoria da qualidade de vida; desenvolvimento local.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the challenges that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has been facing in recent times is how to encourage and galvanize the practice of community tourism in Esteu community instead of Beach Tourism which is the most common. Community tourism (CT) represents historical and cultural heritage. The Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism sees the community-based tourism as a premise for the galvanization of tourism in the community.

This study aims fundamentally to analyze the contribution that community-based tourism can bring to the local development of the community of Esteu in Ilha de Moçambique by offering potentially attractive places such as historical and cultural heritage for practice. This type of tourism includes monuments, historical sites and community culture.

The reason why this research has been conducted is fundamentally due to the existence of tourists and historical attractions on the Island of Mozambique in order to promote awareness on cultural tourism with a focus on community-based tourism as an alternative to conventional or beach tourism. Furthermore, as an employee of the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, the motivation was to carry out a study regarding the increment of the local economy to improve the life quality of community through the practice of community-based tourism. The involvement of community allows the development of society and contributes significantly to improving the life quality.

A study is part of seeking solutions. So this study aims to encourage the practice of cultural tourism instead

of the beach tourism which is common to Esteu local community. Community tourism is the best way to enable the Esteu local community to develop. The experiences of developed countries have been showing that community tourism is beneficial. Secondly, this analysis can serve as a consultation for the Provincial Executive Council of Nampula, the District Government of Ilha de Moçambique with greater emphasis in the area of planning and management, academics and others uses.

Finally, the choice of this theme is due to the strong desire to make a contribution to the Tourism sector, in particular in the Department for the Promotion of the Development of Tourist Destinations.

Moreover, these forms of conventional and cultural tourism open up a space for reflection on the impact that the tourist activity produces, and can thus become a factor of transformation for the local community.

II. METHOD

The role of social science is to discover how people interpret differently the world in which they live.

Since the study focuses on social science the qualitative method has been applied as it allows knowing the group from their perceptions and understanding how they conceive and practice their life experiences and the meanings of human actions and social life through the interpretation of reality. The qualitative methodology also underlies the universe of meanings, based on motives, aspirations, beliefs, values and attitudes, which concern "the interpretative understanding of social action.

In qualitative methodology, the central phenomenon goes to "the understanding of the intentions and meanings, beliefs, opinions, representations, perspectives, that human beings place in their own actions with others and with the contexts in which and with which they integrate" (Beloved, 2014, p.14).

On the other hand, according to authors Bogdam and Biklen (1994), consider that qualitative investigations are distinguished by the following attributions: data sources are natural environments; its analysis is fundamentally descriptive; the processes and results are important to the investigator and the data are analyzed inductively and emphasize the search for the meaning that subjects give to phenomena in their natural contexts. For this study, semi-structured interview techniques have been used for data collection, as it is a main instrument of qualitative research and favors an interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee (Marconi and Lakatos, 2002, p. 92). Herbert, Goyette and Boutin (2010). document analysis has also used as it allows the researcher to have a direct contact in the observation of behavior and attitude of residents involved in community tourism. Also it allows to observe the level of satisfaction of the community involved in tourism activity. Observation technique, the researcher uses this technique to gather real information about a phenomenon, which allows the examination of facts that are intended to be addressed so it "is a data collection technique to obtain information that is not based on merely seeing and hearing but also allows to examine facts or phenomena that one intends to study" (Marconi and Lakatos, 2002, p. 88) Richardson (1999) considers observation as a way to identify objectives that guide a study. The documentation analysis has been also used; this technique was applied to normative documents on strategic policies for tourism development, the government's five-year plan (2020-2024), provincial strategic plan, tourism marketing strategy, five-year report of the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism DPCULTUR (2014-2019). The factors for choosing this data collection technique is that it is very important to make an assessment of the documents used by institutions for example, the minutes and/or reports. When conducting a research, as they bring to the surface what cannot be said by the participants (Carmo & Manuela, 2008). In order to make this study successful Eleven (11) participants were selected, divided as follows: one (1) community leader, seven (7) community members and one (1) President of the Association of Small Tourism Entrepreneurs of Ilha de Moçambique (APETUR), one (1) District Administrator of Ilha de Moçambique, and one (1) director of the provincial directorate of culture and tourism responsible for the tourism sector.

The criterion for choosing participants was based on intention and convenience. For this study 8 participants were selected. It is important to note that the community is the direct target on the contribution that tourism enhances the local economy and its development. For this reason they were considered the key informants of this research as well as the President of the Association of Small Tourism Entrepreneurs of Ilha de Moçambique, through the connection of community programs, the District Administrator of Ilha de Moçambique, the Director of the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, these are decision makers and they are part of the process of tourism development at the Provincial level and represent the Provincial Executive Council of Nampula.

The main reason that has made the District Administrator of Ilha de Moçambique and Director of the Provincial Directorate of Culture as participants in the study is the fact that they are responsible for implementing the strategy and public policy for the development of community tourism as a key player for local economic development. So they are the right people and in right position to provide relevant and necessary information. Also, the President of the Association of Small Tourism Entrepreneurs of Ilha de Moçambique (APETUR) is a participant in this study due to the connection of community programs.

Important Fundamentals of Community Tourism

Some concepts about community tourism

Community Tourism is not just a productive activity, it seeks also to emphasize ethics and social relations and values of the specific resources of a territory to establish relationships between the receiving communication and the tourist. (Sampaio, 2006, p. 6) and (Sampaio & Coriolano, 2009), refer that sustainable territorial development comes from the community itself through the coexistence between the resident population in the community and visitors. (Illich, 1976), says community-based tourism provides the social relationship between different ways of life. From the perspective of Sachs (1993), argues that social sustainability allows for equity in the distribution of goods and income to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.

Coriolano (2003, p. 121) states that people's **motivations to travel have been** for issues related to education and culture, for example: visiting monuments, historical sites, museums, enjoying the arts, acquiring new adventures and experiences. One of the biggest current motivations is to enjoy the nature through ecotourism and the ecotourist who called Adventurer tourists or Guests of nature.

The new typology of tourists”, with extensive travel experience, select the best destinations, which value more the spiritual and ecological aspects of travel in search of the reality of nature in the destinations (Montejano, 1996), he adds, that these tourists like an ecologically natural and cultural environment. Therefore, they are free and flexible and spontaneous when selecting a destination.

For Sansolo and Bursztyn (2009), the enhancement of cultural identity and the generation of direct benefits for host communities are sustainable components of this type of tourism. According to these authors, community tourism does not represent just a segment of the market, but enables the new paradigm for tourism. The potential activity is not restricted to economic benefits, but also contributions to the process of revaluing cultural identity and the maintenance of the way of life of traditional populations.

The development of community tourism occurs when the protagonists of destinations, in this case communities, become subjects and not objects of the process, says Irving (2009). In an attempt to outline a conceptualization for community tourism, the author presents some premises that emerge as central elements of the activity: (i) endogenous basis of local initiative and development; (ii) participation and social protagonism in the planning, implementation and evaluation of tourism projects; (iii) limited scale and controlled social and environmental impacts; (iv) generation of direct benefits to the local population; (v) cultural affirmation and interculturality; (vi) sharing and mutual learning between tourists and local communities.

In the understanding of Hiwasaki (2006), the sustainability of community tourism is based on four goals:

- (i) community participation in tourism planning and management; (ii) conservation of natural and cultural resources; (iii) economic and social development, based on income generation as economic and social benefits for the local community; (iv) quality in the visitor experience, as a commitment to ensuring the visitor a quality experience and committed to social and environmental responsibility.

The direct benefits to the host communities are fundamentally representative for community-based tourism. Some concept, for instance, argue that community tourism must be committed to sharing the benefits among community members (Maldonado, 2009). In the view of (Singer, 2010; Sampaio et al., 2009), argue that Community-Based Tourism is associated with solidarity economy practices, whose principles are self-management, democracy, participation, cooperation and equitable distribution. The authors state that CT is a driving force for

local development. Addition, (Aref et al., 2010), argue that community tourism is seen as a lever for community development. The authors argue that communities should look to tourism for local economic, social, cultural and general development and add that “the process of tourism development in a community it is its own community development process” (p. 157).

For Lenz (2011), community and attractive tourism are the key factor to developing the territory: that is to say, tourism benefits from the synergies that exist in the area and, the activities developed in the territory are carried out through incentives from the activity. As a premise for the integration of various local economic activities, Community tourism provides the strengthening of traditional activities and become its own attractions.

(Turisol 2008 cit. in Mendoça, 2009,) reinforce that community-based tourism activity should not be seen as an income and wealth generating, rather, as an opportunity to improve community organization, local development and co-management to preserve the natural, cultural, and traditional life of communities in its territory (p.300).

Community-Based Tourism represents a promotion of tourist activities based on a model of social, fair and environmentally responsible development. The authors also reinforce that the central characteristic is the structuring of the dialogue between the visitor and the hosts community (Bursztyn et al. 2009, p.86).

TBC does not only represent another market segment, but creates the opportunity for a new paradigm, which is more responsible in the planning and execution of activities based on the tourist experience to less privileged areas from the point of view of economic indicators and the basic offer of urban infrastructure (Machado, 2007; Irving, 2009; Fabrino, 2013).

For Benatti & Silva, they understand that the practice of TBC in the territory can bring benefits, and encouragement to participate in adequate planning, through contact between the community and tourists or visitors, in a harmonious way of coexistence. (Benatti & Silva, 2011)

The Government of Mozambique's Five-Year Program (PQG) 2020-2024 establishes that:

"community involvement in tourism development activities, should boost economic growth, productivity and income generation, as a priority".

The strategic objective of the PQG, proposes to strengthen the capacity and the role of tourism as follows:

"factor that boosts the economy, creating projects to stimulate community and cultural tourism in Nampula Province, particularly in Ilha

de Moçambique, and promote Nampula Province as a tourist excellent destination, with a view to attracting investments and increasing tourism demand by conducting familiarization visits, participating in fairs and carrying out campaigns to promote domestic tourism" (PQG, 2020-2024).

Here from, government action should focus on:

"improving the well-being and the life quality of the communities ~~in~~ by reducing social inequality and poverty, and creating an environment of peace, harmony and tranquility, with a strong incentive to generation of income and create employment opportunities.

The creation of wealth in communities and the reduction of social inequality, promote leisure, business and historical-cultural tourism and expose the country as a privileged destination for tourism, which are the main prerequisites for the creation of basic conditions for economy and social welfare" (PQG, 2020-2024).

Community tourism is a type of tourism developed by the community itself, where the local population, organized in association, has effective control of the territory and economic activities associated to the exploitation of tourism, where the community is responsible for planning activities through the management of tourism infrastructure and services; guidance is based on principles to ensure social, economic and environmental sustainability.

PQG (2020-2024), is in line with the Provincial Strategic Plan (2020-2024), which establishes the expansion of community tourism to other areas of Nampula Province, such as Mecuburi, Ribáuè and Malema, these are destinations that have got cultural asset, for the implementation and practice of community tourism (PEP, 2020-2024).

In turn, Resolution Nr. 14 of 4 April 2003 approved the Tourism Policy and Strategy for its Implementation and established the guiding perspective for the growth and development of tourism in the future, support:

- (1) *The development of the country;* (2) *Assumption of the Government at the National, Provincial and Local levels, of the responsibility for defining and controlling the standards for the development of quality in Tourism;* (3) *Planning and coordination of the development of tourism markets, products and infrastructure in the country;* (4) *Establishment of an institutional framework for planning and control mechanisms for active participation in the development of Tourism;* (6) *Recognition of the private sector as a driving force in the development of the tourism*

industry; (7) *Awareness on the importance of Tourism and the value of natural and cultural heritage;* (8) *Training and professionalization of human resources in order to increase the quality of tourism;* (9) *Promotion of effective community involvement in development programs (MITUR, 2013).*

Tourism Marketing Strategy (2006-2013), argues that,

Community tourism contributes job creation, economic growth and poverty alleviation, it serves to preserve and disseminate the cultural values and national pride of the Mozambican people in improving the life quality (EMT, 2006-2013).

Community-based tourism is important for the communities because the population seeks to undertake tourism in their territory according to their desires and expectations, for political empowerment, to avoid the negative effects generated by the practice of tourism. In this sense, the economic, social and cultural well-being of the local community can be preserved if the role of residents is guaranteed (Rodrigues, 2014).

According to Zechner, Henríquez, Sampaio, (2008), community tourism is a social communication strategy for traditional communities, with historical disadvantages, to try to reinvent their way of life. This strategy should ensure that communities gain the quality and play a leading role in the productive activity chain, bringing local development. Local development should not only involve economic growth, rather the achievement of better living conditions through the available means in the community or society. In this sense, local development is a social process, where the communities involved are managers and decide on the best strategies, plans policies and actions that should be taken for the development of the territory.

Moncayo and Hoyos (2013) show that community tourism is one that develops in geographically defined places, valuing ancestral knowledge and heritage, whose main purposes are to involve a greater number of local people in the tourist production activity. Community members must benefit from cultural, natural and economic resources; promote the permanence of the community in their places so that they can be proud of their land and traditions. For (Mielke, 2009), tourism is an activity with the potential to improve the living conditions of a community and contributes to a conscious community. On the other hand, (Silva, Ramiro and Teixeira 2009), say that a participatory and inclusive plan should be applied to community-based tourism; following objectives, oriented towards economic activity and local development, in the case of the territory, cultural enhancement and

maintenance of biodiversity, regulations for tourism activity, development of products with a local identity or development of marketing plans, qualification of the workforce and organization of the community to allow the monitoring of tourism results, among other actions.

López-Guzmán, Borges and Castillo-Canalejo (2011) consider that Community Tourism presents itself as an alternative to traditional tourist destinations. This type of tourism allows greater contact with the community and provides new experiences. In addition, Fauré and Hasenclever (2007), highlight that for local development, three pillars of local development should be observed, such as endogenous, territory and institution, these pillars integrate special dimensions of a given destination, with emphasis on the economy, socialization, culture and consolidated policies.

Therefore, it is assumed that destinations with potential tourist can develop a strategy to leverage the growth of the local economy and the improvement of the populations' life quality by optimizing their natural, historical and cultural characteristics.

According to Salvatierra and Mar (2012), tourism projects for local development must be focused on the individual and collective interests of the subjects and must be guided by endogenous strategies, assumed by the local community, since they are the local protagonists who intend to develop their territory to generate benefits. For Harwood (2010), ~~states that the~~ community must be involved in planning, construction, maintenance and management activities for the development of their community "this implies the involvement of the local community in controlling the projects in order to obtain the planned results". (Harwood, 2010, p.1910). Besides, the authors argue that community participation in the decision-making process in the implementation of tourism projects is a way for the community to value its identity and historical and cultural heritage, so that the life quality can be improved.

Brief history of the emergence of community tourism worldwide

The emergence and expansion of tourism in modern society are allied to the beginning of industrial capitalism in the 19th century. During this period, manual labor was replaced by industrial work, and society began to have new desires to increase the production of goods and an intention to trade relations. It is from the capitalist modernization that motivation to travel for leisure, gain the model of contemporary tourism. For Boyer (2003, p. 16), tourism is the set of phenomena resulting from the travel and temporary stay of people outside their place of

residence, as the visitor moves, satisfies their cultural need.

By the middle of the 20th century, tourism was an activity practiced by a privileged class with favorable economic conditions for leisure trips. Later, leisure and culture became accessible to the working class in developed countries, especially in the post-World War II period (1950-1980). The activity allows people with reasonable financial conditions to have also the opportunity to practice this model of tourism (Zapata et al, 2011).

Community Tourism in Mozambique Pilot projects in Gorongosa and Maputo Gorongosa National Park Experience

In 2004 the Government of Mozambique and the US-based Carr Foundation agreed to join efforts to rebuild the infrastructure of Gorongosa National Park, restore its fauna and flora and stimulate economic development. This remarkable initiative opened a new important chapter in the Park's history on the inclusion of the community in economic and local development activities through nature and adventure tourism.

As for fauna, Gorongosa National Park is the largest wildlife conservation area in Mozambique. Visitors take self-drives in Gorongosa National Park and explore the Park's privileged area in their vehicles. In terms of tourist activity in Gorongosa National Park, there are four (4) different types operated by Bushfind such as car tours within the GNP; the car tour gives a view for wildlife on open land routes in the middle of the Park, where tourists or visitors have the opportunity to contemplate the existing fauna and flora. This observation is accompanied by a specialized Tour Guide.

Cultural walking tour to a traditional village: the tour takes approximately 3 hours, visitors take a walk to the Vinho community, this community lives in an organized society and in a traditional village close to the Park's buffer zone and along the way, visitors observe small animals such as monkeys, birds, gazelles and others. Once they arrive in the village of Vinho, tourists can visit the clinic, the school and the water wells built by the Greg Carr Foundation as community assistance program.

Afterwards, tourists can follow the activities of the village, there are selected residents in the community to explain their livelihood, cultural aspects, the way of cultivation, construction of their houses, medicinal plants they use, among others. Tourists contemplate a traditional system for raising fish in ponds (aquaculture), they can also purchase fruits, vegetables and handicrafts made by local population, contributing to their livelihood or life improvement within the community.

Trip to a waterfall in the Gorongosa Mountains: the activity takes all day, starting at 06:30 and between 16:00 and 17:00. During this period, tourists visit the waterfalls of Mount Gorongosa, to reach the water-fall, tourists walk between 2 and 3 hours and once they arrive they can have lunch and listen to some stories told by the guides.

Watching the sunset from a viewpoint: In order to see the sunset, tourists are taken by car, on a 50-minute ride to a viewpoint, overlooking the Pungue River as the sunset. The sun advances and the color changes in the sky, tourists are served cold drinks, relax and enjoy the iconic African sunset, while observing all the natural dynamics at the river and the ecosystems along the banks.

Experience of the Zinave National Park in Maputo

Note that in the Zivane National Park, nature and adventure tourism is geared towards safari. The community residing in the buffer zone of the Zinave National Park, preserves and conserves the park, avoiding wildfires and agricultural activities in order not to chase away animals and the deforestation of the forest. As compensation, the communities get benefits from the Zivane Park Administration. To mention only few, Zivane park has built a primary school, two medical centers with maternity hospitals in the cities of Tanguane and Maculuve, and an equal number of water fountains were built for the two communities. Tourists or visitors can walk around the community where they can learn about the community's cultural habits, legends and traditional activities such as chanting, dancing around the campfire and they can spend some amount of money in the community.

Potential Tourism in Ilha de Moçambique

Ilha de Moçambique is the third tourist park in the province of Nampula, behind Nampula city and Nacala-Porto. Ilha de Moçambique has vast tourist potential that ranges from historical monuments, the cultural mosaic, the beautiful and wonderful parades, as well as the gastronomy that are authentic attractions for tourists and visitors, as can be seen in the only few images below:



Image 1. São Paulo Palace



Image 2. Chapel of Nossa Sra. do Baluarte



Image 3 City of Ilha de Moçambique



Image 4. São Sebastião Fortress by air view



Image 5. Nankaramo Beach



Image 6. The Pontoon

According to the Five-Year Report (2014-2019) of the activities carried out by the Culture and Tourism Sector of the Province of Nampula, on the Accommodation and Restaurant Capacity, Ilha de Moçambique has a total of 66 establishments of Tourist Accommodation, Catering and Drinks, 519 rooms, 897 beds, 940 tables, 3,724 chairs as well as 546 direct jobs, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Accommodation and Catering Capacity

N.O	Quantity	Classification of the stalments	Accomodation capacity		Catering Capacity		Employment posts	
			Rooms	Beds	Tabels	Chairs	M	F
01	01	Hotels	21	32	50	200	27	06
02	03	Residences	92	127	75	300	45	15
03	03	Guest house	120	150	60	180	30	08
04	03	Campysm	45	72	150	600	40	10
05	12	Inns/hostels	78	184	60	240	54	11
06	05	Lodges	100	204	50	200	38	12
07	12	Rooms for rent	63	128	70	280	40	08
08	14	Restaurants and	-	-	140	560	70	28
09	13	Bars	-	-	291	1.164	78	26
Total	-	-	519	897	946	3.724	422	124

Source DPCULTUR, 2021.

The Contribution of Community Tourism in Ilha de Moçambique

Ilha de Moçambique is the epicenter of tourism due to its rich heritage and its vast historical-cultural mosaic. It receives tourists/visitors of different nationalities. Heritage and culture attract tourists as they seek to understand the history of the city where the name of the country originated from, and interacting with the island's tourist guides; they establish a route for the visitor to understand the cultural potential.

The tourist guides are aware of the importance of community tourism, and together they promote the island as Mozambique's preferred tourist destination and in this vision, an organized group of young people took the initiative to take advantage of creating an itinerary of activities to entertain the tourists.

Ilha de Moçambique has got great tourist potential, with emphasis on:

Historical and cultural monuments such as:

- Fortress of São Sebastião;
- Chapel of Nossa Senhora do Baluarte;
- Palace of São Paulo;

- Memorial garden;
- Wharf bridge (the jetty).

Tourist services provided

- A Visit/sightseeing to monuments, historical sites, jewelry;
- Observation of coins and capulanas from the 50's and learn to use the capulana;
- Make/ drawing the face mask from traditional ointment called mossiro;
- Prepare seafood (seafood such as: shrimp, lobster, crab, clam etc.);
- Maritime tour in small craft construction vessels;
- A Visit on Island of Goa if the tourist is curious to know;
- Construction of a house based on local material, if the tourist requests to participate in the activity, the idea is to observe experience how these traditional houses are built;
- Gastronomy, where tourists have the opportunity to enjoy typical dishes;
- Participate in the Teaching and Learning process, on how to prepare typical local food;
- Participate in traditional dances such as the tufo, the Maulide dance;

- Play impales;
- Hear the story of the Island of Mozambique with elders.

Tourist products

- Sand, sea and sun;
- Sewing of handcrafted items such as blackwood sculptures and pottery, production of straw items such as sieves, baskets, mats, painting their faces with Mussiro that is an ointment extracted from a root that women apply to the face and body to make the skin soft and smooth,
- Adventure and water sports (sport fishing, canoeing, diving and traditional sailing trip);
- Entertainment (tufa, this dance had greater precursor in Ilha de Moçambique. Considered as a religious dance of praise, performed only by rigorously selected women with colorful costumes and accessories with gold cords, rings and bracelets, with the face painted by with a traditional ointment (mossiro) ;
- Traditional dance called "N'sope" combined with tufo dance, instruments are played by men, to the sound of the first beats of the drums, and two strings should be moved in a circle of one always hitting the ground (ground). Meanwhile, each of the dancers enters the middle of the rope and quickly demonstrates all their skills.

Means of transport

The province of Nampula, according to the classification, is the third city and province in the country and the first in the northern region to Cabo-Delgado and Niassa Provinces.

The province has a network of paved roads in good condition, favorable conditions for transporting passengers and tourists, and various means of transport to allow people to move from one point to another.

Tourist/visitor can have access to Ilha de Moçambique, it can be by air over the international airports of Nacala-Porto or Nampula international airport, where they can have access to collective and private land passenger transport, taxi services, as well as car and car rental, aka Rent Car, and departing trip to Ilha de Moçambique.

The trip takes about two hours; also those with low income can travel by public transport with approximate cost of 250.00MT.

The Island of Mozambique, occupies an area of 245 km², including the islands of Goa, Cena or Cobras, the city is divided into two parts, to the north, the stone city, built of Pedra and Cal where the main monuments are located. and to the south the city of Macuti, where the houses were built of traditional material and covered with coconut leaves "straws", the population is estimated at a total of 65,712 inhabitants according to the 2017 Census, with 34,239 women and 31,437 men, most of the residents

live based on fishing, the salt industry and community tourism, small agriculture and handicrafts.

The City of Ilha de Moçambique is **potentially recognized for the construction of its vast architectural and historical-cultural heritage. It was declared by UNESCO, 1991 as a World Heritage Site, for monuments of great value such as the Chapel of Nossa Senhora do Baluarte, the fortress of São Sebastião, Palace of St. Paulo.**

The Island impresses for its rich history and cultural mystique. The island is connected to the mainland by a 3.60 km through a bridge built in the 1960s, its territorial area is divided into two parts, the insular island and the mainland part, the Urban Administrative Post of Lumbo. The connection between the two parts is established by land via the bridge and by sea by small craft vessels.

Tourist activity carried out on the Island of Mozambique

According to DPCULTUR's five-year report (2014-2019), it states that Ilha de Moçambique is a preferred tourist destination for tourists who visit the province and offers a diversity of tourist products, from beaches with crystal clear waters to beautiful architectural landscape with a vast historical and cultural heritage, with great value worldwide.

With its wide mystical range of cultural wealth, Ilha de Moçambique has been highlighted as an Icon of the Nampula Province for its heritage. Today it launches itself in the competitive market, Therefore, it is necessary to draw out viable strategic plans for its implementation, taking into account the dissemination for the development of the community. (DPCULTUR, 2019).

With regard to the number of accommodation establishments and food and beverage establishments, it should be noted that the Ilha de Moçambique has a total of 66 tourist establishments, 39 of which are accommodation establishments and 27 restaurants and beverages, as mentioned above.

Tourism Statistics and Tourist Flow in Ilha de Moçambique

The flow of tourists heading to Ilha de Moçambique, with the exception of 2018, has increased considerably due to the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of Ilha de Moçambique, this shows its historical and cultural potential for the heritage of humanity and its importance for the region and naturally for tourists looking to discover the cultural mosaic.

Despite its importance, the arrivals of international and national tourists/visitors in Ilha de Moçambique have been fluctuating between 2014 and

2018, and since 2019 their number has been decreasing, as shown below in the table 2.

In the period under analysis, it has been registered in the entry book a total of 147,474 guests, of

which 88,484 were nationals and 58,990 were foreigners. Likewise, 243,672 overnight stays were recorded, of which 147,680 were national and 95,992 were foreign, according to the tables below:

Table 2. Tourism flow, 2014-2019

Tourists destiny	Period of tourism flow											
	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E
Ilha de Moçambique	9.289	6.193	9.204	6.136	17.719	11.813	30.764	20.510	6.582	4.389	14.925	9.950
Sub-total	15.482		15.340		29.532		51.274		10.971		24.875	
Total	147.474											

Table 3: Overnights, 2014-2019

Tourist destination	Night at hotel 2015-2019	
	National	foreigners
Ilha de Moçambique	147.680	95.992
Total	243.672	

According to the Second Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005) the Mozambican Government established, as a strategy, to reduce poverty and promote economic growth, as a private initiative of citizens to expand activity and create employment opportunities and increase community income (PARPA I, 2001-2005. p.89).

With the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty for (2006-2009), the Government of Mozambique aims to achieve the objective of revitalizing the conservation areas that constitute a valuable asset of Mozambican society, where natural resources sustain the attraction of the tourism in Mozambique. The tourism and travel industry being the source of income generation worldwide has registered a lot of employment in recent years it has expanded investments and jobs. (PARPA II 2006-2009)

In the characterization of identity, community residents responded that they characterize and identify themselves in the culture and in a welcoming and hospitable people, through social organization, they add by saying that they use the territory and resources as a condition to pass on cultural, social, religious, traditional and economic knowledge. Residents add that the itineraries, drawn up by the community, include activities in large resorts or luxury restaurants, the idea is to show the tourist the cultural habits, the way of life and the typical gastronomy.

The community is aware of the existing assets so they are protagonists in the management of heritage and cultural-historical resources that the island owns, such as from the diversity of the cultural mosaic, the beautiful architectural landscape of colonial buildings, the historical monuments that include leisure and tourism, cultural, art and craft galleries and jewelry. Tourists/visitors live with the community and participate in activities to gain experiences and learn more about the habits and culture of the community.

Our interviewee E1, Ms. Amina Cassimo, the President of the Association of Small Tourism Entrepreneurs (APETUR) was asked about the contribution of the implementation of the TBC and about the coordination of activities with the community. She said, "The association has created a communication network between the tour operators and tourist guides in the community. In this sense, when the tourist requests community services, APETUR communicates to the person in charge of the guides about the services intended by the tourist and this, in turn, communicates the community so that they get ready to provide services to the tourist".

The President added that community tourism has contributed to the improvement of the community's income and the involvement of residents in the preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage and cleaning along the coast has been noted.

The residents created a community itinerary to entertain tourist in cultural activities, traditional games, face painting with mossiro, walks in galleries and visits to monuments.

Still, the same first interviewee E1, said, "We have received several compliments from tourists for the contact channel and the gesture of community hospitality between the tourist/residents in the interaction and exchange of new experiences. Neighborhood residents show great satisfaction for the participation in local tourist activities and encourage residents to promote their identity and local cultural habits. Moreover, "COVID-19 has become an obstacle to the entry of tourists in Ilha de Moçambique and may weaken expectations of economic development of the community".

In turn, the second respondent (E2), the Provincial Director of Culture and Tourism of Nampula, Mr. Abdul Aquiamungo, said, "The practice of community tourism on the Island of Mozambique, gives tourists the privilege to know the potential of the historical and cultural heritage, as the name of the country originated from. Tourists can gain experiences about the customs of community life. They can insert themselves in the community; participate in cultural activities, such as, tufo and maulide dances. The tourist can learn how plastic arts and crafts are made, listen to legends and stories told by the elders of the community. They can also participate in the preparation of typical food, fishery activities from an artisanal boat, to discover the stories told by people who have lived on the island since the colonial era.

Questioned about the expansion of community tourism to the interior regions, the Director, argued that "for the present five-year period, the province did not plan activity, however, it has been covered in the Provincial Strategic Plan (PEP) as inclusion of community tourism from the interior, for the districts of Mecuburi, Ribáuè and Malema in the next five-year period ". The community tourism activity aims to promote the local economic development of the community, enhancing the historical, cultural and heritage assets and contributing to the economic development of the local community.

Similarly, the third respondent (E3), Mr Luciano Augusto, District Administrator of Ilha de Moçambique, was asked about the contribution of TBC and the participation of the Esteu neighborhood community and the way of life, he commented:

"The community is properly organized and manages to take advantage of the income collected from the community tourism activities. They improve their homes, build small stalls to sell handmade products, jewelry, basketwork and there are cases where some residents contribute

with material place to rehabilitate the community centers for cultural activities and the school where their children study, buy food among other basic needs, they improve the water fountains. In other words, it means that with this activity, the community has been improving. However, he says that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, residents are beginning to resent it because of the weak movement of tourists/visitors, as the tourism sector was one of the most affected industry/sector, looking at the fact that it is an activity used as a source of income for the sustainability of the community.

Furthermore, another respondent reinforced that "the contribution of TBC in Ilha de Moçambique are tangible, as it greatly improved the living conditions of the populations, and reduced Absolute Poverty" (E6). The twelfth respondent has also shared the same point of view, as he reaffirmed that, "of course I have the same opinion that the living conditions of populations have improved" (E12).

From this study, it can be indeed said; the social, cultural and economic has impact on TBC on Ilha de Moçambique and its advantages are already well known, as can be seen in some examples below:

Economic impact

- Increased income for the community, as result from activities provided to tourists;
- Stimulus for investment and income generation;
- Acquisition of food and some other basic needs;
- Equitable distribution of revenue;
- Poverty level reduction;
- Residents are able to pay their children's school fees.

Social impact

- Improved quality of life;
- Improvement in social development;
- Job creation;
- Crime reduction;
- Infrastructure accessibility;
- Construction of conventional houses, cultural center and art and craft galleries;
- Ilha de Moçambique is connected to the communication and current of the Cahora-Bassa electrical network;
- Construction of new artisanal fishing boats and acquisition of fishing equipment;
- Cleaning and improvement of the water system (source).

Cultural impact

- Valuing local and cultural identity;
- Valuing artistic, historical and cultural heritage;
- Conservation of traditional values.

As conclusion, it can be said that the community has shown to be organized in association. When they earn monetary benefits, they gather and discuss common issues to acquire something that the community lacks such as the improvement of water fountains and work equipment such as fishing nets, gold for jewelry, wood trunks, cotton and paint to improve boats and rehabilitation of a cultural activity center.

III. DISCUSSION

The results of this study demonstrate that, in general terms, Community-Based Tourism contributes to the growth of the local economy and the development of the community in the City of Macuti, particularly in the Esteu neighborhood on Ilha de Moçambique. Community-based tourism (TBC) brings improvements in community life and service provision to tourists/visitors who seek community services as an alternative to conventional tourism. Community participation in community activities enables direct and indirect benefits to the residents. As consequences of TBC, involvement of members in the participation of service provision in tourist activities has considerably increased, such as number of tourist guides, artisans, and typical gastronomy, maritime transporters of artisanal boats and lodging houses and improvement of the community's life. That is, in fact, with the practice of community tourism, it has allowed the community to have a different perspective on the tourist activity by improving their lives, rehabilitating and building their homes, buying first need products.

In one of previous study, focusing on natural heritage carried out in 2004, the Government of Mozambique and the US-based Carr Foundation agreed to join forces to rebuild the Park's infrastructure, restore its fauna and flora and stimulate economic development, thus starting a new and important chapter in the Park's history with the involvement of the community in economic and local development activities through nature and adventure tourism. Gorongosa District Administration (2006) revealed, *"Participation in tourism activity revolutionized community life, the way of living in society into an organized way and improved life quality through economic benefits"*.

The Government of Mozambique approved, through **Resolution No. 14/2003, of 4 April, the Tourism Policy and Strategy**, with the objective of including Mozambique in the development as a tourist destination and its base product still needs improvement. The Tourism Policy and Strategy have main and fundamental objectives. *"Promotion and development of tourism as an engine of economic growth and in the engagement of the public and private sector as well as communities in*

making offers and services in this area a reality. To make Mozambique a preferred tourist destination; to improve the quality of life of the community and the economy through participation and inclusion" (Resolution nº 14/2003, of 4 April).

In this vision, Government of Mozambique has established strategic tourism development policies to encourage *"community involvement in community tourism, to improve the well-being and life quality of her residents. Reduce social inequality and poverty, and creation of an environment of peace, harmony and tranquility, with a strong incentive to generate income, employment opportunities and promotion of historical and cultural heritage based on its identity"* (Government's Five-Year Program, 2020-2024).

The Provincial Strategic Plan (2020-2030) establishes the promotion of community-based tourism in Ilha de Moçambique as a priority between 2024 and 2030, the province will be focusing on the interior districts, Mecuburi, Ribáuè and Malema (PEP, 2020- 2030). Tourism Marketing Strategy (2006-2013), reinforces that community tourism, contributes to job creation, economic growth and poverty alleviation, serves to preserve and disseminate the cultural values and national pride of the Mozambican people in improving the life quality (EMT, 2006-2013). On the other hand, the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005 & 2006-2009), is a strategy adopted by the government of Mozambique to reduce poverty and foster economic growth, as a private initiative of citizens to expand the activity and create job opportunities, increase the income of communities (PARPA I, II p. 85-87)

This study, besides analyzing the contribution to the growth of the local economy and community development, has also assessed the satisfaction of residents involved in community tourism activities. The residents have been asked about their satisfaction in their involvement in TBC. They were unanimous regarding the benefits that have arisen within the community, with big emphasis on construction of small stalls, the purchasing of foodstuffs, improvement in the construction of their homes and improvement of fishing boats and maritime transport. However, public policies are not disseminated within the community in order to empower the residents in decision making so that that other communities feel involved in the community tourism.

Sachs (1993) argues that social sustainability allows equity in the distribution of goods and income in reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. Community Tourism is not just a productive activity; it seeks to emphasize ethics and social relations, in the valorization of a territory's heritage, historical and cultural

resource and seeks to establish communication relations (Sampaio, 2006). According to Sansolo and Bursztyn (2009), say that, the enhancement of cultural identity and the generation of direct benefits for host communities are sustainable components of this type of tourism. The direct benefits for the receiving communities have a fundamental representation, in the commitment to sharing the benefits that come from tourism among the community members in order to create a good social relationship (Maldonado, 2009). The authors agree on the point that community tourism does not only represent a segment of the market, but enables the new paradigm for tourism. The potential activity is not restricted to economic benefits, rather its contribution to the process of revaluing cultural identity and maintaining the way of life of traditional populations. On the other hand, Moncayo and Hoyos (2013), demonstrate that the community based tourism values the ancestral knowledge and heritage, whose primary objective is to involve the participation of community residents in tourism so that they benefit from cultural, natural and economic resources. In so doing, promote the permanence of the community in their places and they feel proud of their land and traditions.

Through Resolution No. 14 of April 4, 2003, the Government approved the "Tourism Policy and its Implementation Strategy", which establishes a perspective oriented to the growth and development of tourism, that is, in raising awareness about the importance of tourism and the value of natural and cultural heritage; Promotion of community involvement in developing programs for tourist activities (MITUR, 2013).

Beni (2002) argues that well-designed and monitored public policies promote the development of sustainable tourism, increasing competitiveness and attractiveness to the tourist/visitor through social responsibility, social mobilization and community participation as a way of including the community to benefit from improving the life quality. Araújo (2010, quoting Dencker 2004), says that, it is the responsibility of the government to develop policies so that the development of tourism takes place in an adequate manner, promoting mutual respect between residents and tourists, in order to allow the participation of the local community in the decision-making through inclusive programs.

The authors refer that inclusive public policies are one of the ways to promote the union of groups, as they help to respond to the needs of members of a given community. Public policies, in general, and particularly those of the tourism sector, are important in local development because they regulate norms that allow us to distinguish the actions that the government intends to carry

out and what it has been carried out during a certain period, in the short or long term. It also facilitates the development of the sector to ensure the improvement of life for the community, as well as the promotion of tourist activity. The Tourism Marketing Strategy (2006-2013) also reinforces that community tourism, which contributes to job creation, economic growth and poverty alleviation, serves to preserve and disseminate the cultural values and national pride of the Mozambican people in improving the life quality (EMT, 2006-2013).

IV. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This study aimed to analyze the contribution of TBC to the increase of the local economy and the development of the community; it also assessed the satisfaction of residents involved in community tourism activities in the city of Macuti, particularly in the Esteu neighborhood, in the district of Ilha de Moçambique.

The study has been conducted by the fundamental principles of a research work in order to build knowledge, a knowledge capable of helping in the education and valorization of cultural and historical heritage and enabling the participation and expansion of community tourism in all neighborhoods of Ilha de Moçambique. Therefore, although all residents have been unanimous, it was possible to realize that the community is committed to the conservation of its heritage, historical and cultural resource and these cultural assets are unique source of their sustainability. However, they had no idea of the enormous community involvement in the preservation of heritage and culture of Ilha de Moçambique as it is a World Heritage Site.

Therefore, with the inclusion and participation of the community, the lives of residents have improved through the provision of services to the tourist/visitor. The expectation of community members is oriented towards the development of economic and sustainable community tourism by radically changing the lives of residents, in acquisition of various goods for consumption that they were not capable to acquire before. Currently, those engaged in fishing and maritime transport activities acquired fishing equipment and improved their artisanal boats or vessel.

On the other hand, it is clear that there is enormous satisfaction among residents of the Esteu community. The residents are now able to buy school material such as, school uniforms for their children and they also contribute with local or conventional materials for school rehabilitation, maintenance of a water source, improvement of the coverage of their homes (straw, stake, bamboo, rope and nails), purchase essential consumer products and work equipment (glue, paint, wood, nail,

fishing net, saw, construction of small stalls with local material and improve the coverage of the residence.

However, it was also found that the contribution of the TBC to the growth of the local economy and the development of the community, under analysis, has certain limitations and weaknesses because the government does not disclose public and strategic policies for inland regions with cultural potential and historic heritage. For example, the districts of Mecuburi, Ribáuê and Malema. Community tourism in those districts are weakened and that makes those places not preferred destinations in the province of Nampula for community tourism. Cultural community tourism enables the satisfaction of cognitive needs of experiences where the tourist learns about the way of life, culture and customs of the community.

The community calls for the expansion of community tourism to other neighborhoods on the island and to the inland regions. Non-inclusion can cause political, social and economic problems, because the community will feel marginalized by the government.

However, with the discoveries discussed, it is suggested that functional public policies should be created in order to galvanize inland tourism, favoring the participation and inclusion of the vulnerable community in the management of heritage, cultural and historical resources to improve the life quality residents.

The present study was carried out in the city of Macuti, in the neighborhood of Esteu, in the Ilha de Moçambique district. Therefore, one should not generalize its results to rest of districts with tourist potential according to their assets in the province of Nampula.

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