Republic of The Gambia

COVID-19 in THE GAMBIA

A Rapid Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism and Related Sectors

By

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS)

GBoS

Contents

INTRODUCTION

The declaration of the Covid-19 as a global World Health Organization's declaration of the pandemic has affected all industries. One of the hardest hit is however the tourism industry; due to the restriction in the movement of people globally. As such, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates that in 2020 global international tourist arrivals could decline between 1 per cent to 3 per cent; down from an estimated growth of 3 per cent to 4 per cent forecast in early January 2020. This according to the UNWTO this could translate into a loss of US$ 30 to 50 billion in spending by international visitors (international tourism receipts).

In the Gambia, there is literally a total shutdown in the tourism industry; which has significant negative socio-economic impact on all actors in the industry and the economy as a whole- given that tourism's important contribution to both employment and GDP. The Covid-19 has therefore further compounded the menace of unemployment the Gambia has been grappling with as the total shutdown of the industry means all stakeholders in the industry risk losing their jobs and income.

It is for this reason that GBoS in collaboration with GTB and with technical and financial support from UNDP, conduct this Rapid Response Assessment to ascertain the impact of the Covid-19 on tourism in the Gambia is fundamental. This will among others help Government and other partners to undertake measures to mitigate the negative impacts; and most importantly formulate informed policy-decisions in the recovery of tourism in the Gambia

Actors in the tourism industry are loosely categorised into two: formal and informal businesses. The formal businesses which are usually establishments comprised; hotels, bars and restaurants, beach bars, guest houses, lodges, eco loges, ground tour operators, casinos, gaming and betting houses, equipment hirers, retail shops and services. These establishments are believed to have more than one employee who has been affected by the impact of the pandemic. In order to measure the total impact of the pandemic and in other not to leave out any establishments a census of all establishments was conducted. The informal businesses are usually individual businesses and consist of; tourist taxis, craft vendor, juice pressers etc. The list of both the establishments and individual businesses was obtained from the Gambia Tourism Board (GT Board) during the exercise.

1.1 Target Group

As the exercise is a census, a list of names, addresses and contacts of individuals who work as tourist taxi drivers, bird watchers, tourist guides, fruit sellers/juice pressers, airport porters, craft sellers was provided by the GT Board. However, the fieldworkers also interviewed some individuals they found on the ground-whose livelihood depend on tourism - but were not part of the main list from GT Board; and those under the 'other' category. For the formal tourism establishment, either the manager or the owner was targeted for the interview.

1.2 Training

Given that there were two tools for this assessment (Individual and Establishment), the training was conducted in seven halls. Sixty enumerators were trained, 24 were assigned to collect data from the establishments and 36 from the individuals. Mock interviews in English, Mandinka and Wollof were conducted to provide field staff with a common understanding of the translation of the terminologies during the data collection exercise in case the respondent cannot speak English. The mock interviews were done using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) during the training.

1.3 Data Collection

The data collection was quite interesting. It involves a lot of methods ranging from face-to-face interviews to telephone interviews to sending of soft copies of the questionnaire to some establishments to be filled. This was as result of the social distancing to be observed. The main field work lasted for 6 days. The Associations of the various businesses facilitated the interviews. For the hotels, the establishment questionnaire was given to the Gambia Hotel Association as their parent body to share among their members who completed the questionnaire and was forwarded to the Bureau where some enumerators transfer the information to the tablets to ease data processing. Ten teams were constituted and each team had a supervisor and 6 enumerators. Considering the social distancing to be observed, a vehicle was provided for 3 enumerators per team. There were two coordinators responsible for the overall coordination of the data collection exercise.

1.4 Data Analysis

After the data collection exercise, the data was merged and cleaned before generating the tables. The data was analysed using STATA version 14.

PART ONE – FORMAL TOURISM BUSINESSES (ESTABLISHMENTS)

1.1 Business Activities

The distribution of establishments that have some form of tourism activity across the country is shown in Table 1. Out of a total of 266 establishments that have been covered during the data collection, most of them (147) are located in the Kanifing Municipality followed by Brikama with 88 and 16 in Banjul. The number of establishments in Mansakonko is 4, Kerewan has 7 and Janjanbureh has 2 while Basse and Kuntaur has one each.

Of this, 266 establishments, hotels account for 12.0 per cent (32) and 12.0 per cent are guest houses (32). Among the most common are restaurants (55) which account for 20.7 per cent of all establishments. Lodges and Eco lodges account for a combined proportion of 9.4 per cent.

It is important to note that the foreign exchange bureaus covered are those within the Tourism Development (TDA) whose activities might be affected because of the Covid – 19 due to their location.

Table 1: Distribution of establishments by LGA and share of type of establishment

Type of establishment	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Total	% share by type of establishment
Hotel	2	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	32	12.0
Camp	0	2	0	1	3	1	2	0	9	3.4
Lodge	0	11	7	1	1	0	0	0	20	7.5
Eco Lodge	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.9
Motel	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Apartment	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	5.3
Guest House	2	15	10	1	3	0	0	1	32	12.0
Restaurant	7	34	14	0	0	0	0	0	55	20.7
Fast Food Chain	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Cafeteria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Bar & Cocktail Lounge	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.5
Beach Bar	1	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	20	7.5
Ground Tour Operator	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	5.6
Night Club	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.1

Forex Bureau	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	4.5
Casino/Gaming/Betting	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	3.0
Retail Shop/Gift Shop	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.1
Other	0	15	15	1	0	0	0	0	31	11.7
Total	16	147	88	4	7	1	2	1	266	100.0

The percentage distribution of the different types of establishments by LGA shows that 71.9 per cent of the Hotels are in Kanifing, 21.9 per cent are in Brikama and the remaining 6.3 per cent are in Banjul. This implies that all the hotels are situated in the Greater Banjul Area (GBA). Similarly, apartments are mainly found in the same three LGAs with a proportional distribution of 21.4 per cent in Banjul, 50.0 per cent in Kanifing and 28.6 per cent in Brikama (Table 2).

Guest houses are found in almost all LGAs except Kuntaur and Janjanbureh with a distribution of 6.3 per cent in Banjul, 46.9 per cent in Kanifing and 31.3 per cent in Brikama. The corresponding proportion for Mansakonko and Kerewan are 3.1 per cent 9.4 per cent respectively.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of type of establishment by LGA

Type of establishment	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Total
Hotel	6.3	71.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Camp	0.0	22.2	0.0	11.1	33.3	11.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
Lodge	0.0	55.0	35.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eco Lodge	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Motel	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Apartment	21.4	50.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Guest House	6.3	46.9	31.3	3.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
Restaurant	12.7	61.8	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fast Food Chain	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cafeteria	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Bar & Cocktail Lounge	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Beach Bar	5.0	70.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ground Tour Operator	0.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Night Club	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Forex Bureau	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Casino/Gaming/Betting	12.5	50.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Retail Shop/ Gift Shop	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	48.4	48.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	6.0	55.3	33.1	1.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	100.0

1.2 Scale of Business

The duration that establishments have been in operation for has also been asked in order to have an idea of the extent of disruption that the pandemic has had on their continuous operation. Fifty per cent of the hotels have reported to be in operation for more than 10 years and a further 12.5 per cent have existed between 7 and 10 years. The table below shows that about 77.8 per cent of camps have been in operation for more than 10 years. Similarly, 45.0 per cent and 60.0 per cent of Lodges and Eco Lodges respectively have been in existence for at least ten years. On average, 42.9 per cent of all the establishments have been in operation for more than ten years

One would naturally expect that these establishments and their employees-especially those that have been in operation for at least 5 years,- would regard the entities as their main source of livelihood. The disruption of their operation due to Covid-19 is therefore a major blow to their hopes of sustaining themselves and their families.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of type of establishment by length of time of operation

Type of establishment	<1 year	1-3 years	4-6 years	7-10 years	>10 years	Total
Hotel	9.4	21.9	6.3	12.5	50.0	100.0
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	77.8	100.0
Lodge	0.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	45.0	100.0
Eco Lodge	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	100.0
Motel	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Apartment	0.0	21.4	14.3	14.3	50.0	100.0
Guest House	3.1	21.9	18.8	21.9	34.4	100.0
Restaurant	10.9	25.5	12.7	12.7	38.2	100.0
Fast Food Chain	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cafeteria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Bar & Cocktail Lounge	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Beach Bar	0.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	100.0
Ground Tour Operator	0.0	33.3	33.3	13.3	20.0	100.0
Night Club	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Forex Bureau	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.0	50.0	100.0
Casino/Gaming/Betting	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
Retail Shop/ Gift Shop	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
Other	3.2	22.6	6.5	19.4	48.4	100.0
Total	4.9	22.6	13.2	16.5	42.9	100.0

1.3 Impact

The closure of business operations will invariably have various forms of impact on the establishments, mostly notably economic losses. It was the interest of the data collection to have a forecast of the financial losses that the establishments envisage to incur during the months of April to June. An overall amount of GMD6,794,808,408.00 was reported by all establishments as the forecast loss during the period under review.

Unsurprisingly, hotels account for most of the loss that the establishments reported to incur. The hotels have reported a combined loss of GMD6.4 billion during the period, which relates to about 95 per cent of the total loss. Camps have a combined forecast loss of fifteen million dalasi, Lodges and Eco Lodges reported a forecast loss of GMD7.7 million and GMD5.7 million respectively.

Restaurants envisaged a loss of GMD33.8 million as are Beach Bars which reported a forecast loss of GMD27.6 million while Ground Tours have reported GMD58.4 million will be their revenue loss. Establishments that have not been able to be classified under any of the categories have a combined forecast loss of GMD160 million (Table 4).

Table 4: Total estimated loss of revenue for the period April-June and share by type of establishment

Type of Establishment	Total loss (GMD)	% share of the loss
Hotel	6,430,000,000.00	94.6
Camp	15,000,000.00	0.2
Lodge	7,731,680.00	0.1
Eco Lodge	5,684,500.00	0.1
Motel	260,000.00	0
Apartment	3,510,589.00	0.1
Guest House	12,200,000.00	0.2
Restaurant	33,800,000.00	0.5
Fast Food	65,000.00	0
Cafeteria	-	0
Bar & Cocktail Lounge	2,820,000.00	0
Beach Bar	27,600,000.00	0.4
Ground Tour Operator	58,400,000.00	0.9
Night Clubs	3,361,163.00	0
Forex Bureaus	4,865,476.00	0.1
Casino/Gaming/Betting	24,500,000.00	0.4
Retail Shop/Gift Shop	5,010,000.00	0.1
Other	160,000,000.00	2.4
Total	6,794,808,408.00	100

The sex distribution of employees of the establishments is presented in Table 5 below. This is partly linked to the socioeconomic contribution of women and the extent of vulnerability that they might be exposed to due to Covid-19. Overall, male employees constitute 61.5 per cent and the remaining 38.5 per cent are females.

Distribution by type of establishments shows that 69.2 per cent of employees in hotels are males. Similarly, 67.5 per cent of employees in camps are males compared to 32.5 per cent of females. On the reverse side, 51.2 per cent and 52.0 per cent of employees in lodges and guest houses respectively are females. For establishments classified under "Other" category, about 55.5 per cent of employees are females.

The closure of business for these establishments therefore exposes all their employees but it specifically increases the vulnerability of women who have, for a very long time, been vulnerable. As the need for survival grows bigger for these women and the closure of their workplaces continue, their exposure to exploitation will naturally become more prevalent unless substantive stimulus packages are made available to them.

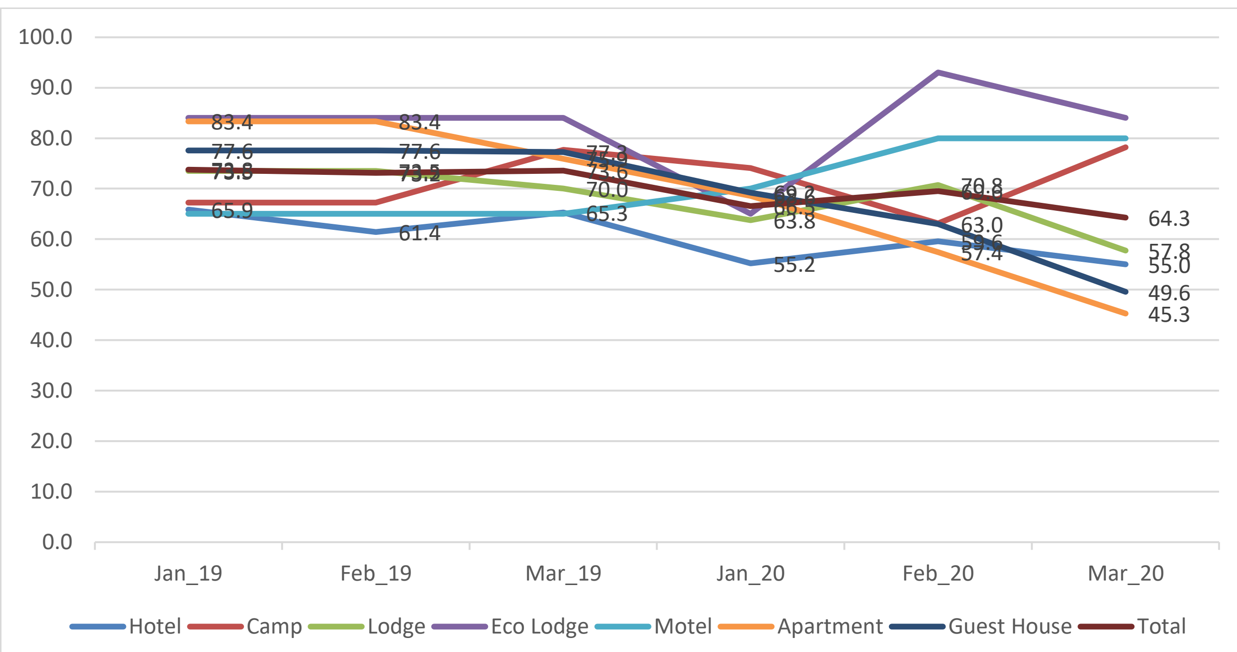
Table 5: Percentage distribution of the establishment employees by sex

Type of establishment	Male	Female
Hotel	69.2	30.8
Camp	67.5	32.5
Lodge	48.8	51.2
Eco Lodge	56.5	43.5
Motel	50.0	50.0
Apartment	53.7	46.3
Guest House	48.0	52.0
Restaurant	53.4	46.6
Fast Food	0.0	100.0
Cafeteria	89.8	10.2
Bar & Cocktail Lounge	67.5	32.5
Beach Bar	62.4	37.6
Ground Tour Operator	80.6	19.4
Night Clubs	53.3	46.7
Forex Bureaus	58.0	42.0
Casino/Gaming/Betting	51.3	48.8
Retail Shop/Gift Shop	58.8	41.2
Other	44.5	55.5
Total	61.5	38.5

Among the impact of the pandemic was the reduction in the number of tourists that visited/utilised the services of these establishments during the months under review. Respondents were required to report the occupancy rates of their establishments (where it applies) during the months under review for both 2019 and 2020. Figure 1 below presents the comparison of occupancy rates between the first quarters of 2019 and 2020 and clearly one could notice a consistent decline. The types of establishments that are considered in this context are hotels, camps, lodges, eco lodges, motels, apartments and guest houses since those are the only types that have accommodation facilities.

In total, the number of visitors has declined between any two corresponding months. In 2019, the occupancy rate was 73.8 per cent in January compared to 66.5 per cent in January 2020. The occupancy rate in February 2019 was 73.2 per cent but this declined to 69.6 per cent in February 2020. The decline got even worse as The Gambia registered its first case of Covid-19 in March; a period when the countries from which Gambia receives most of its visitors were grappling with increasing numbers of cases. In March 2019, there the occupancy rate was 73.6 per cent but this declined to 64.6 per cent in March 2020. This type of decline is reflected across all establishments although it is the hotels that have accounted for the most decline which also relates to the amount of expected forecast loss

Figure 1: Comparison of occupancy rates between the first quarters of 2019 and 2020



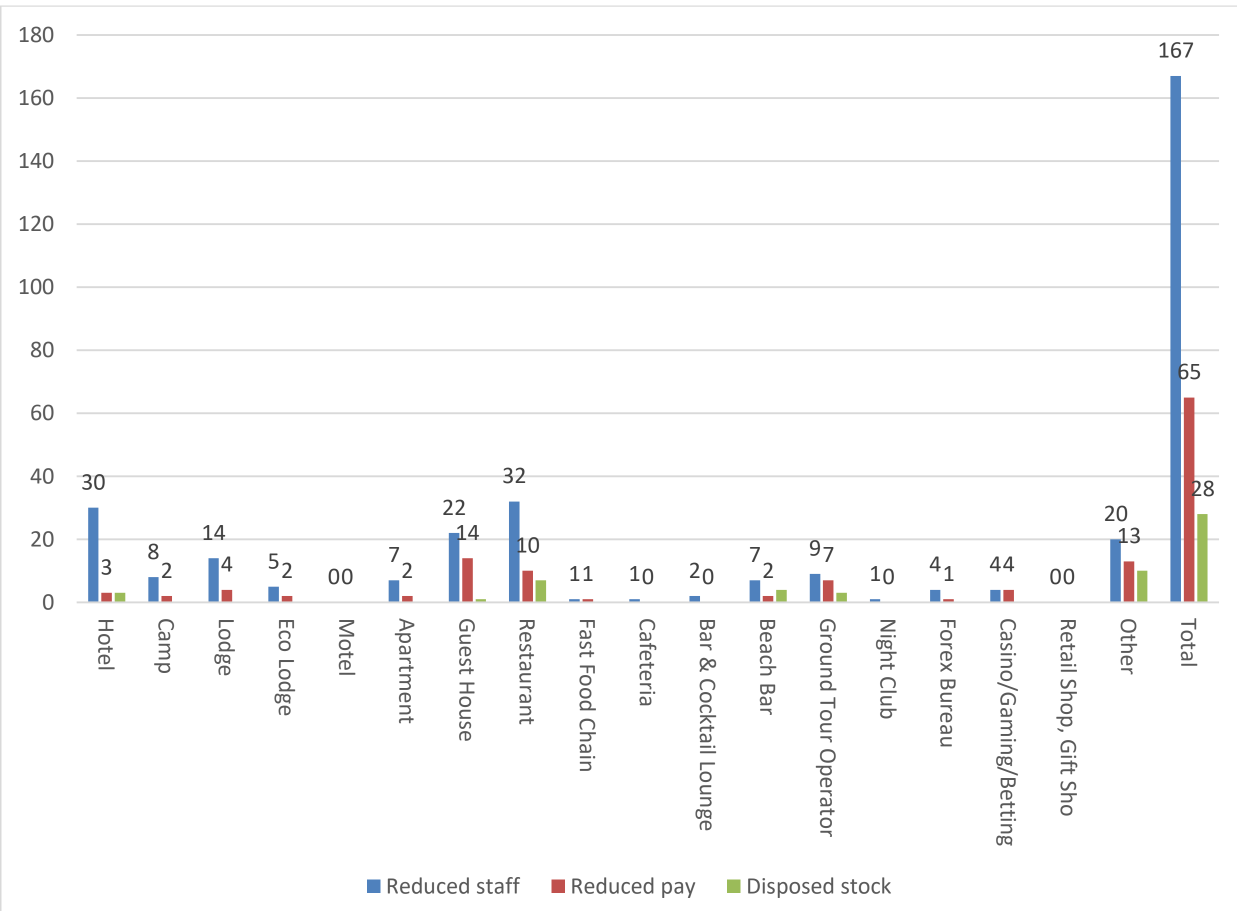
Accordingly, the establishments have had numerous forms of direct impact on their operation ranging from job loss, total loss of earnings, reduced earning and closure of business. One thing to note in this analysis is that some establishments have experienced multiple forms of impact of Covid-19. Among the establishments, 97 reported that Covid-19 has caused job loss for their staff, 113 have total loss of earnings and 88 have reported reduced loss of earnings. For those that reported closure of business (99) it is natural that they will equally experience job loss and loss of earnings whether total or reduced and as such they were distinct. Table 6 below presents the detailed distribution impact of Covid-19 on the establishments in the tourism industry.

Table 6: Impact of Covid-19 by type of establishment

Type of establishment	Job Loss	Total loss of earnings	Reduced earnings	Closure of business	Other
Hotel	25	26	20	4	2
Camp	3	4	2	5	0
Lodge	9	7	8	5	0
Eco Lodge	3	3	1	2	0
Motel	0	0	0	1	0
Apartment	4	5	6	3	0
Guest House	8	12	14	8	0
Restaurant	15	26	11	20	0
Fast Food Chain	1	1	1	0	0
Cafeteria	1	1	0	0	0
Bar & Cocktail Lounge	0	0	0	4	0
Beach Bar	5	6	4	12	1
Ground Tour Operator	7	8	2	6	0
Night Club	1	1	0	2	0
Forex Bureau	5	0	10	1	2
Casino/Gaming/Betting	1	2	0	6	0
Retail Shop/Gift Shop	0	0	0	3	0
Other	9	11	9	17	1
Total	97	113	88	99	6

The impact of Covid-19 has forced the establishments to make counter-reactions in order to sustain themselves and their operations. This has led establishments to adopt measures such as reduction of staff, reduction of pay, disposal of stock etc. Out of the 266 establishments, 167 had to reduce the working staff as a measure to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 while 65 have reduced the payment of their retained staffs. Thirty out of the thirty-two hotels visited reduced their working staff with three of them reducing staff payment as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Strategies to mitigate the impact of Covid-19



PART TWO –INFORMAL TOURISM BUSINESSES (INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS)

2.0 Introduction

As part of the assessment, individual entrepreneurs were covered and they include the following: Tourist taxi drivers, Airport Porters, Fruit Sellers/Juice Pressers, Bird Watchers, Tourist Guides, Hair dressers and Craft Market Vendors. It was based on a list provided by the Gambia Tourism Board (GT Board). The interviews were facilitated by their respective associations.

2.1 Socio-demographic Profile of the Population

According to Table 2.1 below, interviews were completed for a total of 2,356 respondents; male accounted for 73.1 per cent (1720 cases) and female accounted for 26.9 per cent (638 cases). Majority of the respondents were between the ages of 25 – 39 and 40 – 44 years with 18.9 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively. Only 6 of the respondents were between the ages of 15 – 19. By nationality, Gambians accounted for the highest proportion of the respondents with 96.0 per cent. By educational attainment, most of the respondents reported to have lower (21.5 per cent) and upper (31.9 per cent) secondary education. This is followed by respondents who have never been to school with 21.6 per cent. Most of the respondents were married (65.0 per cent) and the majority (82.6 per cent) reported to have at least one child.

Table 2.1: Demographic profiles: Distribution of Entrepreneurs in the tourism industry by Sex, Age, Nationality, Level of Education, Marital Status and Number of Children

Sex	Count	Per cent
Male	1,720	73.1
Female	638	26.9
Age group		
15-19	6	0.3
20-24	39	1.7
25-29	174	7.4
30-34	313	13.3
35-39	444	18.9
40-44	453	19.2
45-49	293	12.4
50-54	218	9.3
55-59	200	8.5
60-64	120	5.1
65-69	60	2.6
70-74	24	1.0
75-79	12	0.5
Nationality		
Gambian	2,262	96.05
Non Gambian	93	3.95
Level of Education		

Early childhood (1-4)	66	2.8
Primary (Grade 1-6)	329	13.96
Lower Secondary (Grade 7-9)	507	21.52
Upper Secondary (Grade 10-12)	752	31.92
Vocational (Technical)	102	4.33
Diploma	83	3.52
Higher (Bsc,Masters,PhD)	9	0.38
None	508	21.56
Current marital status		
Not married	825	35.0
Married	1530	65.0
Number of living children		
No Child	409	17.4
At least one child	1946	82.6

2.2 Economic

Table 2.2 below shows the number of respondents that were interviewed by type of business and sex. The data shows that more males than females were interviewed in all businesses except for fruit sellers/juice pressers where more females (152) than males (96) were found to be operating in that business and also in the 'Other' category. In fact, there is no female taxi driver, porter and tourist guide and this could be attributable to the nature of the business which might not to be attractive to women.

Table 2.2: Distribution entrepreneurs in the tourism industry by sex

	Sex		
Type of business	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Taxi driver	826	0	826
Craft	522	395	917
Fruit sellers / Juice Pressers	96	152	248
Bird watching	51	5	56
Tour guides	133	0	133
Porter	28	0	28
Other	66	83	149

Table 2.3 presents the number and type of respondents interviewed by Local Government Area (LGA). The findings of the assessment shows that craft market vendors (917) and tourist taxi drivers (825) accounted for the highest proportion and considering the fact that most of the tourism activities are within the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) they were found mostly in Kanifing and Brikama LGAs. The majority of the Fruit sellers/Juice pressers were also found in these two LGAs. Bird watchers and porters were found only in Kanifing and Brikama LGAs. While tourist

guides were found in all the three LGAs except Banjul. Other respondents were interviewed (149) and they did not fall under the categories covered and were found within the tourism industry and were classified under other. Again, Kanifing and Brikama accounted for the highest proportions.

Table 2.3: Distribution of entrepreneurs in the tourism industry by type of business and LGA

LGA	Tourist Taxi	Craft Market	Fruit Sellers / Juice Pressers	Bird watching	Tour Guides	Porter	Other
Banjul	11	108	4	0	0	0	16
Kanifing	522	554	206	34	102	3	87
Brikama	293	255	38	22	19	25	46
Kerewan	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Total	826	917	248	56	133	28	149

The findings of the assessment shows that most of the respondents (56.3 per cent) were in business for more 10 than years. This is followed by those who are in business between 7 – 10 years and 4-6 years with 14.4 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively. Only 4.4 per cent of the respondents were in business less than one year (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Distribution of entrepreneurs in the tourism industry by length of operation

Length of operation	Count	Per cent
Less than1 year	103	4.4
1 - 3 years	271	11.5
4 - 6 years	317	13.5
7 - 10 years	338	14.4
More than 10 years	1,328	56.3
Total	2,357	100.0

During the assessment, the respondents were asked about average monthly income during the peak season[1] and the findings are presented in table 2.5 below. The data shows bird watchers reported the highest average monthly earnings of GMD52,102.00 followed by taxi drivers (GMD 37,508.00) and craft market vendors (GMD 37,553.00). Airport porters had the least average monthly income (GMD 9,964.00).

[1] The period which a tourist destinations experience largest influx of tourists of the year. In The Gambia this period is October – April.

Table 2.5: Distribution of average monthly income of entrepreneurs in the tourism industry during the peak season

Type of business	Average income (GMD)
Taxi driver	37,508.00
Craft	37,553.00
Fruit/ Juice Pressing	25,034.00
Bird watching	52,102.00
Tour guide	29,841.00
Porter	9,964.00
Other	24,160.00

As part of the assessment, the respondents were asked if they are engaged in another business other than their main occupation. Tourist taxi drivers (176) and craft market vendors (136) have the highest number among the respondents who reported to have engaged in another business. Whilst for the others, the number varies ranging from 1 for airport porters to 42 for fruit sellers/ juice pressers (Table 2.6 below).

Table 2.6: Distribution of entrepreneurs in the tourism industry engage in other businesses

	Engage in other business		
Type of business	Yes	No	Total
Tourist Taxi	176	650	826
Craft	136	781	917
Fruit Sellers / Juice Pressers	42	205	247
Bird watching	13	43	56
Tour Guide	33	100	133
Porter	1	27	28
Other	15	133	148

2.3 Impact

Table 2.7 below shows percentage distribution of the impact of Covid – 19 on individuals by type of business. It is worth noting that the responses are multiple. About 69 per cent of the respondents reported that it is as a result of the Covid – 19 their businesses have closed. The proportion was higher than the national average for all businesses except for tourist taxi drivers which was 50.0 per cent. This is followed by total loss of earnings with about 21 per cent. The proportion ranges from 14.5 per cent for craft market vendors to 27.5 per cent for tourist taxi drivers. Loss of employment as a result of Covid – 19 was reported only tourist taxi drivers and craft market vendors. Reduce earnings as a result of Covid – 19 were reported by all the respondents except fruit sellers/juice pressers, bird watchers and airport porters.

Table 2.7: Distribution of Impact of CIVID-19 on individuals by type of business

Type of business	Job loss	Total loss of earnings	Reduce earnings	Closure	Others	Total
Tourist Taxi	9.9	27.5	11.0	50.8	0.7	100.0
Craft	0.1	14.6	6.4	78.7	0.1	100.0
Fruit Sellers / Juice Pressers	0.0	25.9	0.0	73.6	0.5	100.0
Bird watching	0.0	27.3	0.0	72.7	0.0	100.0
Tour Guides	0.0	19.6	4.3	76.1	0.0	100.0
Porter	0.0	26.7	0.0	73.3	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	97.9	1.1	100.0
Total	3.7	20.5	6.9	68.6	0.4	100.0

As the respondents are affected by the Covid -19 and have led to loss of income or their livelihoods, they were asked the coping strategy they have adopted. The data shows that most of the respondents in all activities reported embarking on other activities as their coping strategy and the number is highest among tourist taxi drivers (126) and Craft market vendors (102). All the bird watchers reported embarking on other activities and other coping strategies as their mitigating measures. Bank loan as a coping strategy was reported only by 9 tourist taxi drivers, 8 craft market vendors, 1 fruit seller/juice presser and 2 airport porters. Only tourist taxi drivers (27), craft market vendors (11), fruit sellers/juice pressers (5) and others engaged in another type of business (2) reported being employed as their coping strategy. Seeking employment as a coping strategy was reported by the all the respondents except bird watchers. The number was highest among tourist taxi drivers (76) and lowest among tour guides (3) (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Distribution of COVID-19 impact mitigation strategy by type of business

Type of business	Get employment	Bank loan	Seeking employment	Embark on other activities	Other	Total
Tourist Taxi	27	9	76	126	588	826
Craft	11	8	32	102	764	917
Fruit Sellers / Juice Pressers	5	1	11	23	207	247
Bird watching	0	0	0	7	49	56
Tour Guides	0	0	3	26	104	133
Porter	0	2	4	2	20	28
Other	2	0	10	14	122	148

Presented in table 2.9 is distribution of the support needs of the respondents by business activity. It is observed from the table that cash donation was the most needed support reported by the respondents. The number was highest among craft market vendors (707) and tourist taxi drivers (544) and lowest among porters (16). This is followed by food as a support need. Again, tourist taxi drivers (162) and craft market vendors (137) have the highest numbers. Bird watchers (5) have the lowest number among the respondents who reported food as support needed. Bank loan as a support need was reported by all the respondents except airport porters. Again, tourist taxi drivers (55) and craft market vendors (38) have the highest number. Getting employment is also another support need reported by the respondents. It was reported by all categories of respondents except bird watchers and was reported by 1 airport porter.

Table 2.9: Distribution of support needs of tourism enterprise by type of support needed

Type of business	Get Employment	Bank loan	Cash donation	Food item	Other	Total
Tourist Taxi	38	55	544	162	27	826
Craft	20	38	707	137	15	917
Fruit Sellers / Juice Pressers	15	9	181	32	10	247
Birdwatching	0	3	47	5	1	56
Tour Guides	4	4	97	21	7	133
Porter	1	0	16	11	0	28
Other	4	14	107	15	8	148