

HUE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF TOURISM



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RESEARCH ON LIVELIHOODS AND POVERTY
REDUCTION OF TOURISM FOR ETHNIC MINORITY
HOUSEHOLDS IN AN GIANG PROVINCE

Major: Tourism

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PART 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Tourism is regarded as a critical economic sector in numerous nations worldwide as a result of the current trend towards globalisation, which generates residual effects that stimulate the growth of other economic sectors referred to as "industries." "Smokeless" generates foreign exchange for numerous nations. Tourism, in addition to fostering sustainable socioeconomic development in local communities and aiding in the eradication of hunger and poverty in certain developing nations, is a significant contributor to the development of prosperity (Muganda et al., 2010; Scheyvens and Russell, 2012; Ap and Crompton, 1988). The tourism industry, as reported by the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO, 2022), made a 1.9 billion USD contribution in 2021. It is a critical economic sector that not only contributes financially but also has a significant social impact, particularly in terms of alleviating destitution among the populace. Tourism is widely acknowledged as a significant catalyst for economic progress, particularly in developing nations. At present, tourism is the leading or second largest contributor to export earnings in twenty of the forty-eight least developed countries, with ten more exhibiting consistent growth (UNWTO, 2022).

Numerous studies have demonstrated that tourism has contributed to the alleviation of poverty in local communities. Sustainability for the socio-economic development of local communities is achieved through the creation of jobs and an increase in income for individuals (Kwai et al., 2020; Hoang et al., 2020; Deanbraber 2018; Adiyia et al., 2017; Wiranatha et al., 2017; Worku, 2017; Scheyvens and Russell, 2012; Muganda et al., 2010). Vietnam's socio-economic development plan and poverty reduction objectives now place a significant emphasis on the tourism industry's numerous strengths, which have contributed to its explosive growth over the last two decades (Le Thanh Tung & Le Kien Cuong, 2020). Despite the fact that tourism development is widely recognised as a significant instrument for alleviating poverty, the implementation of pro-poor tourism must take into account all of its repercussions on the impoverished, such as their health, education, employment, and living conditions. The role of tourism in reducing poverty and starvation is exemplified by the narrowing of the urban-rural divide

and the provision of a secure and prosperous existence for ethnic minorities residing in remote regions.

In order to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, poverty reduction is crucial, particularly goal 1, which seeks to eradicate poverty and decrease the aggregate level of poverty (United Nations, 2015). . Poverty alleviation has the potential to foster sustainable development, increase economic expansion, and enhance individual welfare (World Bank, 2020).

An Giang, a southwestern province, has great spiritual tourist potential. Ba Chua Xu Temple attracts tourists. As a border province with four ethnic groups—Khmer, Chinese, Cham, and Kinh—the province has a distinct cultural identity and many resources to promote cultural tourism. In recent years, An Giang has issued many documents to promote local socioeconomic development by integrating poverty reduction projects with tourism development in traditional handicraft establishments, palm sugar cooking, wickerwork, and brocade weaving, and to concretize central and provincial ethnic minority poverty reduction policies. An Giang's community tourism model has grown in popularity among domestic and foreign tourists. Chau Giang, Chau Phong, Da Phuoc, Van Giau, Vinh Trung, and An Hao are ethnic minority-populated regions that demonstrate this concept. Tourism has helped ethnic minority households diversify jobs, increase income, and improve living standards. Tourism has empowered underprivileged ethnic minority households. Since the project concluded, community tourism activities in some places have declined, failing to sustain the results.

Few studies have examined ethnic minority households' livelihoods and poverty reduction in Vietnam, and no comprehensive solutions have been suggested. Scientific research in this area is scarce, in theory. Previous studies focused on poverty policy, the state of poverty, and ways credit, agriculture, and forestry could reduce poverty for these households. Meanwhile, the sustainable livelihoods framework's assessment of tourism's livelihoods and poverty reduction contribution is limited. However, ethnic minority households' ability to promote tourism is limited, resulting in low tourist industry efficacy. In particular, An Giang has not thoroughly investigated or evaluated this matter. By finalising the livelihood framework-based theoretical model and developing strategies to help

ethnic minority households establish sustainable livelihoods, the study of tourism's livelihoods and poverty reduction addresses the research gap. Livability management, economic growth, poverty reduction, and social participation are urgent. The study "**Research on livelihoods and poverty reduction of tourism for ethnic minority households in An Giang province**" is crucial because it seeks to identify ways to help impoverished people improve their livelihoods, income, and participation in societal development

1.1 Research objectives

1.2.1 General objectives

Provide scientific arguments and policy recommendations to assist ethnic minority households in An Giang province in enhancing their standard of living and reducing poverty through tourism.

1.2.2 Specific objectives

From the general goal above, specific goals include:

i. Establish a structured framework that combines the theoretical and practical foundations of how tourism supports the livelihoods of ethnic minority households and alleviates poverty.

ii. Present state of livelihoods and poverty alleviation among households belonging to ethnic minority groups in An Giang as a result of tourism development

iii. Analyses of livelihood capital influence the outcomes of tourism-induced poverty reduction for households belonging to ethnic minority groups in the province of An Giang.

iv. Policy recommendations to enhance the standard of living and alleviate destitution for households belonging to ethnic minority groups in the province of An Giang via tourism.

1.2 OBJECT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 For statue research rescue

- **Research subjects:** theoretical and practical issues on livelihoods and poverty reduction in tourism.

- **Survey subjects:** poor or near-poor Cham, Chinese, and Khmer ethnic minority households participating in tourism activities in Tinh Bien, An Phu District, Tan Chau District. City. Continental Director.

1.3.2. Research scope

- **Scope of research content:** The thesis evaluates the conclusion that Fruit Born Next and Reduce Poor belong to

Provincial ethnic minority households An Giang, from their recommended recommendation the main book contributes part elevate High Born Next and conclude Fruit Reduce Poor gives ethnic minority households in An Giang province.

- **Spatial scope:** Research selected for implementation at 5 locations table includes: district Tinh Bien, Tri Ton District, An Phu District, and Tan Chau District. Continental Director.

- **Time scope:** Primary data is collected from February 2021 - February 2022. Secondary data was collected during the most recent 5 years from 2017-2022. The thesis was carried out from November 2019 to July 2023 New contributions of the thesis.

1. 4. NEW CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THESIS

- Utilizing the sustainable livelihood model (SLA) to analyze livelihood capital in order to alleviate poverty among ethnic minority households in the province of An Giang is the novel aspect of this study. Conducting a comprehensive analysis of poverty reduction levels across various ethnic minority household groups using Anova. Consequently, five capital sources that influence the outcomes of poverty reduction for households belonging to ethnic minorities in the province of An Giang have been identified. These findings provide a foundation for suggesting suitable policy recommendations.

- The research employs multidimensional poverty measurement criteria to examine the reduction of poverty among households belonging to ethnic minorities during the period 2022-2025. This analysis is predicated on a sustainable livelihood framework and the degree of deficiency in fundamental social services. Under this methodology, not solely income but also every facet of the lives of households belonging to ethnic minorities would be considered as criteria for escaping poverty. This finding represents a departure from prior research, which exclusively concentrated on household income.

- Based on the outcomes of poverty reduction in economic aspects, access to basic social services, livelihoods, culture, and society among household groups, tourism management agencies can more effectively develop poverty reduction and tourism strategies and policies by developing strategies and policies that are suitable for each household group.

1.5. SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL MEANING OF THE THESIS

First, research rescue fight price okay the source capital belong to ethnic minority households in An Giang province. On that basis, the main permission land recognizable way year source capital born next belong to ethnic minority households in An Giang province from there Have the prize France and main book to broadcast develop year source capital born next give ethnic minority households at This to elevate High broadcast tourism development _ and erase hungry reduce poor.

Second, the results of the analysis of the weak element image conclude fruit reduces poor Okay can presently The research results have made an important contribution to a better understanding of the cause core poor hungry belong to ethnic minority households and the cabbage good to family increase signal tourism results _ in reduce poverty, based on these influencing factors the beside contact mandarin will Have these determined directions, solution France and recommended recommendation main book edema fit give job broadcast tourism development _ elevate High understand fruit reduce poor give ethnic minority households in An Giang province.

Rank three, ending comparison results _ level degree other special about conclude fruit reduce poor belong to father group household Chinese, Cham, Khmer people will To be muscle department to Have main book private edema fit with ever opposite to statue ethnic minority households rely on above capital born next belong to ever group household.

Rank private, research rescue also Satisfied Completing, supplementing, and making new contributions to theory, research methods, and analysis results is very meaningful in terms of providing information and documents for research, teaching, and reference materials for students. born pellets and lecture pellets Tourism. _ _

PART 2. SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF LIVELIHOOD AND POVERTY REDUCTION OF TOURISM FOR ETHNIC MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS

2.1 Theoretical framework theory born next durable solid

2.1.1 Concept of Livelihood

Department for International Development (DFID, 2000) for that born next possible included capabilities _ the source force on

one's course, business economic, commune festival and literature chemistry but the fish person, household family, or group commune festival department property Have can create go out collect import to elevate High life living object matter and pure God or Have can Okay history use, give a change to replied response soft bridge belong to Surname in the living.

2.1.2 The concept of sustainable livelihood

Chambers & Conway (1992) para that "one born next Okay give To be durable solid When but born next there opposite to deputy and dress Anise from these stretch straight and the owl Shocked, only maintain or increase strong possible power the talent production, supply grant the muscle festival born next durable solid give the hehe generation next follow, bring again happiness profit give grant land direction and add copper in the short term and long term".

2.1.3 Components of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework

According to the Department for International Development - DFID (2000), resources product born design included _ the capital on one's nature (N), thing substance (P), commune society (S), people (H), and talent main (F). Drinkwater & Rusinow (1999) para that group the talent product born next wall father type, capital core force (meaning To be possible power born next), capital commune association (i.e To be the Love bridge waiter often and possible power next year), and capital terrible international (i.e To be warehouse attend reserve and talent original).

2.1.4 Concept of livelihood based on tourism

According to Fujun (2009) "*Livelihood based into tourism _ include Core livelihood assets (natural, human, financial capital political, social and institutional), tourism-related activities, and ways approach these activities to provide means of living*".

2.1.5 Livelihood capital based on tourism of ethnic minority households

Fujun and Add (2008) for that soy sauce on one's own like the capital born next in frame born next durable (SLF) of DFID (2000), the capital born travel plan _ very mandarin important opposite to with People poor and To be central heart belong to frame born next durable solid for travel. _ Capital born Travel plan in frame _ born next durable solid for travel included _ _ human capital, capital _

commune association, capital on one's own course, capital talent main and capital can regime.

2. 2. Reduce poor of tourism _ opposite to with household people clan minimal number

2.2.1 Reduce poor and conclude fruit reduce poor through travel _

According to Komathi & Rossazana (2018) conclude fruit reduce poor through travel _ To be Have the replace change about salary, food, education, health care, voice and safety in people's daily lives. Meanwhile, Nwokorie (2016) said that Tourism development reduces poverty because the poor can provide products Products and Direct service to customers, Taxes from tourism can subsidize the poor and invest in infrastructure to develop tourism, bringing benefits to the poor. The pepper will to measure measure level degree reduce poor need see review such as: the number of jobs created, the reduction of immigration of people to urban areas, the creation of income sources, improved good infrastructure and information to serve the lives of the poor. Onur (2018) Developing photo tourism greatly affects the livelihoods of local people above the direction environmental, social and economic aspects. According to the Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP dated January 27, 2021 of the Government about pandemic service commune festival muscle version, only number measure measure level lack deficit pandemic service commune festival muscle copy and threshold lack deficit in standard poor Multi afternoon 2021 -2025 then the pepper will measure measure To be job work, health care, education education, housing, water born active and guard birth , information.

PART 3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Study site

Research rescue real presently in An Giang province, is one Among the 13 provinces in the Mekong Delta , with a natural area of 3,536.8 km² , equal to 1.03% of the country's area and ranked 4th among the 13 Mekong Delta provinces in terms of area after Kien Giang province, Ca Mau province and Bac Ninh province. Long An. The province borders Cambodia to the northwest (104 km), the southwest borders Kien Giang province (69,789 km) , the south borders Can Tho city (44,734 km), the east borders Dong Thap province (107,628 km) (Provincial Committee An Giang, 2022).

3.2. Research methods

3.2.1 Research approach

Implementing research methodologies involves integrating qualitative and quantitative research, reviewing past research works and models, and assessing the current state of the study field in order to create a research model for An Giang province and suggest export measuring scales in the survey table. There is a preliminary analysis of 30 tables that will be used to adjust the official survey. Integrating qualitative research through interviews with local authorities, experts, and individuals for in-depth analysis, as well as quantitative analysis, to clearly analyse research outcomes. Research approach based on DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework (2000), Schen et al. (2008), and the tourism sustainable livelihood framework of Onur et al. (2018), and based on Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP regulating multidimensional poverty lines for the period 2021-2025, criterion Multidimensional poverty measurement criteria are used to assess poverty reduction outcomes in three economic dimensions: access to essential social services and livelihoods, and socio-culture.

3.2.2 Research design

- **Qualitative research:** With the proposed research model and measurement scale, we then consulted 6 experts in the field of tourism including (01 expert is the leader of the Tourism Management Department under the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of An Giang province; 5 lecturers at An Giang University and 9 households participating in tourism activities. In-depth interviews by sending feedback cards directly to experts later, collected Comment form, synthesize and receive comments (Experts and interview content are attached in the appendix). Interview content on the poverty situation of ethnic households in the area, Difficulties in escaping poverty of ethnic minority households, tourism impacts on poverty reduction of ethnic minority households, proposing effective solutions to escape poverty through the tourism model.

- Quantitative research

Select research area

A multi-stage sampling procedure was utilised in this analysis (De Vaus, 2013). During the initial stage, five regions were chosen in accordance with the statistical count of households belonging to ethnic minorities: Tinh Bien district, Tri Tonne district, An Phu

district, Tan Chau town and city. Director of Continental Affairs. Respondents were selected from the list of ethnic households compiled by officials of the Ethnic Affairs Department of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities in districts and towns using a systematic random sampling procedure in the second phase. supplied by municipalities and localities. The questionnaire was evaluated by university experts and administered to thirty households belonging to ethnic minorities. Fifteen individuals were engaged in comprehensive interviews, comprising university lecturers, representatives of ethnic minority households, and local authorities.

Sample size

Sample size was determined according to Taro 's formula Yamane to determine the number of households to survey.

$$N = N / (1 + N (e^2))$$

in there:

n = Number of households to be surveyed

N = Number of ethnic minority households in the province (overall).

e = Error give permission (0.05)

According to the Department Thong list An Giang province (2019) total number quantity There are 18,892 ethnic minority households in An Giang province , or N = 18,892.

$$n = 18,892 / (1 + 18,892 ([0.05 ^ 2)) = 390$$

A minimum sample size of 390 observations (households) is required for this study. In order to ensure an adequate sample size of 390, the author extracted an additional 10% from each of the 39 tables to prevent instances of inaccurate data and absent tables.

According to the household roster obtained from the communes' People's Committees. The investigation involved the selection of households through a random sampling procedure. In the survey, each household is representative of a single individual. Enumerators are provided with the designated list of households in order to carry out household surveys. In the event that an enumerator is unable to interview a particular household following three visits, they will proceed with a survey of neighbouring households. The hamlet chief was extended an invitation to serve as a consultant in order to assist in the identification of households that were included in the list of

households that were chosen for investigation.

Data analysis methods

- Descriptive statistics method (Descriptive Statistics)
- Exploratory factor analysis EFA (Exploratory Factors Analysis):
 - Multivariate Linear Regression Analysis (Multiple Linear Regression Analysis):
 - In-depth analysis of one-factor Anova (post-hoc One-way Anova)

PART 4. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Overarching description of the survey sample

4.2 Evaluate the effect of livelihood capital on poverty reduction outcomes for ethnic minority households in the province of An Giang as measured by tourism.

4.2.1 Assess the scale's reliability by employing Cronbach's Alpha coefficient

4.2.2 Analysis of exploratory factors (EFA)

4.2.3 Analysis of linear regression

The correlation analysis reveals that at a significance level of less than 0.05, all independent variables are positively correlated with the dependent variable, "Poverty reduction results." This indicates that these factors have a relationship with the dependent variable, which is linearly related to the following five independent variables: human capital, social capital, financial capital, natural capital, and institutional capital.

Analyses of the results of regression models

Verify that the correlation coefficients between independent variables and "Poverty reduction results" have been thoroughly analysed. The test results indicate that these pairings of variables are related in a linear fashion; the correlation coefficient r ranges from 0.163 to 0.577, and the significance level is $\text{Sig. (2 tailed)} = 0.000 < 0.05$.

The fact that every VIF value in the linear regression model is greater than 1 and less than 3 (<5) indicates that the multicollinearity assumption has not been violated; therefore, the regression model's results can be relied upon for analysis. additional research. The Durbin-Watson test yielded a D value of 1.565, indicating that the

residuals in the model are not autocorrelated. Upon verification of the linear regression model's assumptions, it was determined that none of them had been violated; therefore, the estimated results of the model are reliable.

According to the results of the analysis, "Poverty reduction outcomes for ethnic minority households in An Giang province" is influenced by five factors (correlation in the same direction). All two-tailed Sig values are 0.000 (less than 0.05), indicating that these relationships are all statistically significant. By incorporating the aforementioned five independent variables into the regression analysis model, the variation in the variable "Poverty reduction results" can be elucidated.

The available price treat for parameter F is 103.335, and the significance level Sig. is 0.000. This evidence displays a tissue image. Anise regulation construction In order to achieve edoema compliance and ensure the variable provides an even tissue image for rescue purposes regarding the face system list. The variable poison is thus generated in the tissue image. Mandarin generation with variable extra is associated with "Conclusion fruit reduce poverty household items belonging to ethnic minorities - Y." Con fruit provide guidance submit Aniseclude regulation meaningful — system list, demonstrate all five core elements, and even appreciate the arrival of an image Fruit reduction for impoverished households belonging to ethnic minorities, MO image Anise administration Diverse variables To be in accordance with the practice of evil Are history and Have able to use Okay? Achieving a confidence level of 95%, Anise regulation ensures that all five central elements associated with tissue image research are visible, notwithstanding the dynamic nature of the work that has arrived. Constrain produce reduction to households belonging to ethnic minorities. Multiplying the element human capital, accumulate the pole of greatest benefit. Deduce that fruit-poor households belonging to ethnic minorities have a Beta value of 0.462. Beta = 0.371 for To be Core Element Capital Talent Main; 0.330 for To Be Core Element Capital Festival; 0.261 for To Be Core Element Capital Talent on One's Own Course; and a combined final score of 0.261% for To Be Core Element Capital Talent Main. Capital can function as a fundamental element with a beta value of 0.241.

Table 4.2: ANOVA

Model	R	R2	R2 square	df	Durbin-Watson
1	.757a	.574	.568	.51043	1.565

(Source: Processing of survey data by the author in 2021)

As shown in Table 4.2, the results of multiple linear regression analysis indicate that the model has an adjusted coefficient of determination R2 of 0.574 and a coefficient of determination R2 of 0.574. 57.4% of the variation in the dependent variable "Y" is accounted for by the five independent variables, as indicated by the adjusted R2 value of 0.574. This indicates that the model is suitable.

Table 4.3: Model summary

Model		R	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
first	Anise regulation	134,615	5	26,923	103,335	.000b
	Part residual	100,048	384	.261		
	Total	234,663	389			

(Source: Processing of survey data by the author in 2021)

Table 4.4: System number Anise regulation

Model		Unstandardized coefficients	Standardized coefficients		Kiểm định student (t)	Sig.		Collinoarity Statistic
			B	Độ lệch chuẩn		Beta		
1	Hằng số	-2.785	.356		-7.824	.000		
	VONCN	.462	.034	.488	13.681	.000	.874	1.144
	VONTAICHINH	.371	.055	.242	6.737	.000	.857	1.166
	VONXH	.330	.039	.283	8.368	.000	.971	1.030
	VONTN	.261	.047	.189	5.550	.000	.957	1.044
	VONTC	.241	.036	.231	6.800	.000	.965	1.036

Conclude fruit Anise regulation give see , all 5 variables poison create in tissue image research rescue even Have image enjoy arrive variable extra belonging (Conclusion fruit reduce poor) of ethnic minority households in the province An Giang with Significance level Sig . < 0.05.

4.3 Assess the livelihood capital of ethnic minority households in An Giang province

Human capital: The mean value of the six assessed variables varies between 3.96 and 4.58, with the variable "Your household possesses expertise and knowledge in the field of tourism" having the greatest mean value. "Effective communication facilitates the engagement of your family in tourism activities." According to the data, the variable "The number of working-age members in your household is substantial" (4.58), has the lowest average value. My family finds it practical to engage in tourism-related activities.

Social capital is comprised of eight variables, each with an average value ranging from 4.10 to 4.58. Among these variables, "The household has a warm and friendly attitude towards tourists" has the highest average value. The variable with the lowest average value is "The household's ability to conduct tourism business is facilitated by the electricity and water system" (5.64).

Financial capital: Out of the five measured variables in the group, "Your household receives preferential loans in the locality" has the highest average value, ranging from 3.99% to 4.66. "methods to simplify the tourism industry" The variable "Means, machinery, and support equipment for households to facilitate the service of tourists" (4.66) has the lowest average value. (3 ,99).

Natural capital: This group comprises eight measured variables with average values ranging from 3.57 to 4.10, with "Owning a traditional house helps tourism activities" having the highest average value. The schedule at the grandparents' home is more manageable. The variable with the least average value is "The grandparents' household's tourism activities depend on the family's farmland" (3.57). Institutional capital comprises eight measured variables with average values ranging from 3.77 to 4.30. "Local capital support to facilitate household business operations." and "The government supports tourism promotion work to assist households" (4.30) have the highest average values. " The variable "Your household participates in the local tourism management board, which facilitates tourism business for your household" (3.77) has the lowest average value. Promotional assistance and financial backing from local authorities are instrumental in assisting ethnic minority households with their tourism development.. _

4.4 Examining the disparity in livelihood capital from tourism among three household groups: Cham, Chinese, and Khmer

The human capital of households belonging to the Khmer, Chinese, and Cham ethnic groups varies. The human capital of Chinese households is the greatest when compared to the human capital of Khmer and Cham households. Khmer households are comparable to Cham households in terms of social capital; however, Chinese households distinguish themselves from both Cham and Khmer households. There exists a distinction in the economic capital of the three household groups—Chinese, Khmer, and Cham—with the Chinese households possessing the highest economic capital, succeeded by Cham households, and finally Khmer households. When examining natural capital, Khmer households exhibit distinct characteristics when compared to Cham and Chinese households. However, Cham households possess the same amount of natural capital as their Chinese counterparts. Khmer households have a distinct institutional capital compared to their Cham and Chinese counterparts, whereas the institutional capital of Chinese and Cham households is identical.

4.5 Livelihood activities of ethnic minority households in An Giang province

Table 4.16 presents the component contributions of various livelihood activities—including gardening, farming, animal husbandry, employment as factory workers, affiliation with officials, engagement in trade, provision of tourism and related services, allowances, assistance from relatives, and other labor—to the overall 100% income of ethnic minority households. The sectors with the highest contribution levels are agriculture (19.70%) and tourism (19.83%), with gardening (17.33%), animal husbandry (13.19%), and commerce (12.14%) following suit. Other occupations make the least substantial contribution to livelihood, comprising a mere 1.07%. It is evident that cultural tourism contributes significantly to the overall income of households belonging to ethnic minorities, alongside livelihood activities associated with agriculture.

Based on the evaluations of ethnic minority households surveyed, gardening, farming, animal husbandry, tourism, and trading are regarded as critical sources of income, with relatives'

assistance and other forms of labour being deemed unimportant, while factory workers, officials, and their allowances are considered to be of average importance.

In addition to driving a car to transport passengers or a train (boat) to transport passengers, ethnic minority households engage in a wide range of tourism-related endeavours, including operating homestay businesses, supporting traditional craft villages, manufacturing and selling mementos, offering dining and drinking services around tourist attractions, working as workers in homestays, restaurants, and providing services to tourists. Festivals, homestay accommodations, performances encompassing traditional crafts, art shows, and sports, and unskilled labour services catering to tourist destinations including bonsai care, massage, painting, and electrical work, among others. A high percentage of homestay enterprises are engaged in "selling food and beverage services around tourist attractions" (22.60%) and "traditional craft villages (15.24%)," which generate the highest average monthly income per person at 10.06 million, compared to the lowest average monthly income per person for other occupations (2.27 million).

4.6 Tourism's influence on the alleviation of poverty among ethnic minority households in the province of An Giang

4.6.1 The outcomes of comprehensive investigations

In-depth interviews underscored and corroborated the findings of the survey that ethnic minority households in the province of An Giang experience substantial economic transformations as a result of their participation in tourism activities. Supplementary sources of income should be established to support traditional craft villages, food and beverage operations, souvenir and boat transportation schedules, and homestay enterprises, in addition to their primary livelihood pursuits. Furthermore, substantial progress has been made in reducing the deprivation of essential social services for households belonging to ethnic minorities. This improvement is particularly evident in various domains such as healthcare, education, housing quality, access to clean water, environmental sanitation, internet services, and equipment. possess entry to residential data. Following the implementation of tourism, ethnic minority households in the cities of Tinh Bien, Tri Tonne, Chau Phu, Tan Chau, and Chau Doc

have experienced substantial changes in terms of social culture and means of subsistence. culture and society.

4.6.2 Results from the questionnaire survey on the poverty reduction impact of tourism

4.6.2.1 Economic poverty reduction results

Among these 7 measurement variables, in which the variable "The household's family economy has improved" has the highest value (4.47), ethnic minority households believe that tourism brings economic benefits, increasing income. Family income is improved after participating in tourism; Tourism creates many jobs; Tourism helps to access better markets, Tourism helps remote areas develop economically. This shows that tourism brings economic benefits to ethnic minority households who can generate additional income from tourism instead of depending only on one source of income from agriculture.

4.6.2.2 Reductions in poverty lead to enhanced accessibility to fundamental social services.

Within the set of 15 measurement variables, individuals' assessments of the poverty reduction factor as it pertains to social service accessibility subsequent to engaging in tourism vary between 3.91 and 4.449. Out of the given options, "The quality of your household's housing has improved" and "Households of your grandparents do not have a footprint smaller than 8 m²" have the lowest Likert indices (3.91 and 4.49, respectively). On the other hand, "You actively engage in numerous training classes and vocational training at local vocational training centres" has the highest Likert index (4.49). It is evident that individuals engaged in tourism are granted convenient access to social services.4. 6 .2. 3 The results of poverty reduction are in terms of livelihoods and socio-cultural aspects.

Variables _ measure measure Okay fight price at level central set , knife dynamic from 3.92 – 4.52. Among them, the variable with the lowest likert index is " Invested public transportation system in your area ", the variable with the highest likert index is " Security and order status in the area". of your household is guaranteed .

4.6.2.3 Effects of poverty alleviation on sociocultural and economic conditions

The measured variables are assessed at a neutral level, with

values between 3.92 and 4.52. One of the variables exhibiting the lowest Likert index is "Investment in the public transport system in your area." Conversely, the variable guaranteeing a secure and orderly environment for your household has the highest Likert index.

4.7 Compare the variances in the poverty alleviation impacts of tourism on three distinct ethnic minority household groups residing in the province of An Giang.

The results of the aforementioned three sections of the examination indicate that tourism has a negligible impact on alleviating poverty for Cham households in terms of sociocultural factors, access to social services, and livelihoods. greater than that of Khmer and Chinese households.

PART 5: COMMENTARY ON RESEARCH RESULTS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Comment on research results

Additionally, the research findings corroborate the assertion made by Vo Van Tuan and Nguyen Canh Dung (2015) that the diversification strategies of households' livelihoods are bolstered by the calibre of human capital, as it enables them to engage in non-agricultural endeavours or employ labour in the fields of industry, natural resource exploitation, and agriculture. Conversely, human capital holds paramount significance as a source of capital in strategies for livelihood development, given that individuals are the originators of livelihood activities (Trieu Van Hung, 2013). Human capital is crucial for encouraging the utilisation of other resources and livelihood assets, according to Elis (2000). Despite focusing on households belonging to ethnic minorities, the study's findings nonetheless incorporated human capital. This is a crucial factor in reducing poverty in households belonging to ethnic minorities; therefore, if tourism is to benefit the poor, appropriate policies are required to enhance the quality of human capital.

While the study also demonstrates that human capital is the primary source of capital in the livelihood development strategy for households belonging to ethnic minorities, the most recent finding is that human capital plays a crucial role in enabling households from ethnic minorities to alleviate poverty via tourism. Ethnic minority households' social, financial, and natural capital resources will be influenced by their human capital and historical background.

Tourism must therefore implement policies that enhance the calibre of human capital if it is to benefit the impoverished. Prior research focused primarily on households belonging to ethnic minorities. However, for the thesis, the focus shifted to comparing the poverty reduction outcomes and livelihood capital of three distinct groups: Cham, Chinese, and Khmer. The findings indicate that the Chinese have achieved the most substantial poverty reduction and livelihood capital through tourism, followed by the Khmer, and finally the Cham. By means of this comparison, a distinct picture can be discerned for each household group, enabling local authorities to devise individualised strategies for reducing poverty in ethnic minority households.

Placing emphasis on the correlation between human capital and tourism livelihoods, individuals who possess adequate training and expertise in the field will be able to develop a tourism business strategy that enhances household income and positively impacts tourism. surmount destitution. Due to the Cham people's limited religious ties and human capital, women have restricted access to educational opportunities, information-gathering apparatus, and the ability to exchange and learn from outside experiences. Additionally, the research findings corroborate the assertions made by Mitchell and Ashley (2010) and Pleumarom (2012) that individuals who possess greater capital, knowledge, skills, and connections are more likely to derive advantages from tourism.

Consistent with the findings of prior research (Dong Thi Thanh and colleagues, 2019; Nguyen Hong Thu, 2019; Adger, 1999), we can assist households in the development of profitable tourism activities by leveraging livelihood capital (social, financial, natural, and institutional) and enhancing human capital. Comparable to the notion that individuals are motivated to attain favourable livelihood outcomes is this perception that social, physical, and financial capital all play a role. Financial, natural, social, and human capital are interdependent and mutually reinforce one another.

Furthermore, the research findings corroborate the conclusions drawn in prior investigations by Le Ngoc Phuong Quy (2021) and Sen (1999) that ethnic minority households encounter numerous obstacles and disadvantages when attempting to obtain essential capital sources. In addition to education, capital, and the market,

livelihood capital, particularly educational credentials, must be taken into account, as the impact of tourism on poverty reduction is minimal when livelihood capital is limited.

The thesis also asserts that livelihood capital differs among three distinct household groups; this variation will have an impact on the degree of poverty reduction achieved; thus, flexibility is required when proposing solutions for poverty reduction. activities tailored to the distinctive livelihood characteristics and cultural milieu of each group (Le Ngoc Phuong Quy, 2021).

Kwai et al. (2020), Hoang et al. (2020), Deanbraber (2018), Adiyia et al. (2017), Wiranatha et al. (2017), Worku (2017), Scheyvens & Russell (2012), and Muganda et al. (2010) all concur with this conclusion; tourism assists households belonging to ethnic minority groups in enhancing their standard of living, generating income, and establishing employment. The thesis's research findings concur with those of Wang et al. (2020) that tourism is a significant strategy for reducing poverty; the effects of poverty reduction can be measured in terms of health care, education and training, economic status, and livelihood conditions. and conduct a comparative analysis of three household groups Champ, Khmer, and Chinese in order to discern the variations in the poverty alleviating effects of tourism across these three groups.

5.2 Policy recommendations to enhance the livelihoods of ethnic minority households in the province of An Giang through tourism

Human capital considerations should be given due importance in the development of tourism. Conducting training sessions and assisting community members in accessing tourism and local resources These theories must be succinctly, simply, and easily comprehendedly summarised in the tourism industry; if possible, these summaries should be translated into English. ethnic groups in order to facilitate access for households participating in tourism operations. Orientation in guest reception and service techniques for visitors. At all times, social and community factors are prioritised. Greater emphasis is placed on the attributes of traditional craft villages, in addition to the social dynamics that demand particular consideration. Concentrate on infrastructure development to better serve tourism. Improve the sanitation conditions of the environment

in homes, particularly those that are involved in tourism. Investments and construction endeavours are underway to procure information access devices, establish electrical and water systems, and fund the development of the internet in order to facilitate and support the expansion of the tourism industry. Appropriate economic development policies should be implemented, including the production of additional tourism apparatus and machinery. It is imperative to establish mechanisms and policies that encourage investment and provide incentives and support for farmers engaged in tourism endeavours, thereby instilling community confidence in the tourism industry.

5.3 Policy recommendations to enhance poverty reduction results of tourism for ethnic minority households in An Giang province.

Promote entrepreneurial initiatives and develop poverty alleviation frameworks that leverage local benefits. Strengthen policies and mechanisms to assist members of ethnic minorities in securing employment, with a particular focus on the service-tourism industry. Compensation and tax support policies should be in place to assist businesses in their investment and development endeavours. Tourism in regions inhabited by ethnic minorities is advantageous because the investment of businesses generates numerous employment opportunities for ethnic minority households, expands the market, facilitates market access for ethnic minority households, and opens up avenues for economic development in those regions. Numerous tourists visit and are aware of this location.

In order for parents of children from ethnic minority households to be able to relax, education development in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities should be a top priority. Specifically, policies should be implemented to assist with the cost of education and provide learning aids for children whose parents are from ethnic minority households. I am unable to send my children to education due to financial constraints. Because educating children will enhance the human capital of households belonging to ethnic minorities, endowing them with the necessary knowledge and abilities to transcend poverty.

Regarding healthcare, in order to reduce the cost of medical examinations and treatments for households belonging to ethnic

minorities, assistance with health insurance and free medication is required. Concurrently, medical facilities in regions inhabited by ethnic minorities must be outfitted with modern medical apparatus to meet the treatment requirements of tourists.

Emphasis must be placed on environmental sanitation, and the government must encourage and promote the beautification of the environmental landscape in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities by providing garbage cans for residents and tourists to use in order to prevent littering. the beach.

Concerns pertaining to infrastructure systems, communications, entertainment services, migration restriction, local culture preservation, and security and order should be given due attention. Cham households exhibit the least progress towards poverty reduction among the three household groups with regard to livelihood, culture, and society. Consequently, local authorities must prioritise the implementation of the subsequent solutions:

A policy aimed at safeguarding and advancing traditional cuisine, customs, and local festivals in order to generate resources for tourism development; preserving cultural identity for future generations; preventing cultural commercialization issues in the tourism industry; encouraging ethnic minority households to create tourism products rooted in local cultural identity; and generating additional income for the elderly.

Ensure that programmes and policies for poverty reduction are comprehensive, limit the number of focal points, prevent duplication of effort, concentrate resources, and enhance the outcomes of poverty reduction.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE THESIS

1) Science Topic

Number	Topic	Form of participation	Management level	Year
1	Assessing capacity and planning tourism-based livelihoods of ethnic minority households in An Giang province	Chairman	School	2021-2022

2) Scientific articles and conferences

Number	Author	Topic	Journal name	Volume-name
1	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	Tourism impacts of poverty alleviation on ethnic households: Comparing difference between Cham, Khmer, Chinese ethnic households in An Giang province, Vietnam.	International Journal of Professional Business Review (Q4)	7(4), p1-22
2	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	Solutions to improve livelihood capacity based on tourism of Khmer ethnic minority households in An Giang province	TED-2022 Proceedings of the International Conference on Culture, Education, and Tourism with Economic	26/8/2022

			Development	
3	Le Thi To Quyên & Tran Huu Tuan	For tourism to contribute to poverty reduction for Khmer people in An Giang	Tourism journal	9/2022
4	Le Thi To Quyên Tran Huu Tuan & Le Minh Hieu	Tourism-based livelihood capacity of ethnic minority households (Case study of Khmer ethnic households in An Giang province)	Ethnic studies journal	3/2021
5	Le Thi To Quyên & Tran Huu Tuan	Factors affecting the tourism-based livelihood capacity of ethnic minority households in An Giang province	Hue University Journal of Science: Social Sciences and Humanities	Accepted
6	Le Thi To Quyên & Tran	Current status and solutions to poverty reduction through tourism	Proceedings of the workshop on sustainable	10/5/2023

	Huu Tuan	for ethnic minorities in An Giang province	socio-economic development solutions for ethnic minorities in the Mekong Delta	
7	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	Advantages and disadvantages in developing community tourism models based on the cultural values of the Khmer people in An Giang province	Proceedings of the workshop on solutions to preserve and promote cultural values, "creating sustainable livelihoods" for the poor and Khmer people in the Mekong Delta	19/9/2023
8	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	Situation of minority households' poverty reduction through tourism in An Giang province	5th international conference on tourism development in Vietnam: future of tourism, leisure, and sport	2022