

HUE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM



LE THI TO QUYEN

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

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SUMMARY TOURISM DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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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 2023New contributions of the thesis.

1. 4. NEW CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THESIS

- 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.

-The research's new focus is on using the sustainable livelihood model (SLA) to analyse livelihood capital in order to eliminate poverty among ethnic minority households in An Giang province. In-depth Anova analysis was used to assess poverty reduction levels among different ethnic minority household groups, followed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and testing of research hypotheses utilising a structural equation model analytical structure. As a result, five sources of capital have been identified that influence the poverty reduction outcomes of ethnic minority households in An Giang province, acting as a foundation for making suitable policy recommendations.

- 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):
- In-depth analysis of one-factor Anova (post-hoc One-way Anova)
- Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and testing of research hypotheses with structural equation modelling (SEM) analysis.

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 Use Cronbach's Alpha coefficient to determine the scale's reliability.

Scale for quantifying independent variables

The independent variables' reliability testing results indicate that the factor 'Human Capital' has a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.882. The observed variables satisfy the criteria without the need for any variables to be eliminated. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for the factor group 'Social capital' is 0.888, and the observed variable type is VONXH1. This is due to the similar coefficient, which enables households to operate accommodation establishments with ease. The total correlation is less than 0.3. The observed variables satisfy the criteria, and no variables are eliminated. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of the factor 'Financial capital' is 0.814. The factor 'Natural capital' has a total Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.741; however, the variable VONTN2 is eliminated (Tourism activities of elders' households rely on the family's farmland < 0.3). The observed variables satisfy the criteria, and no variables are eliminated. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of the factor 'Institutional resources' is 0.841. Consequently, the Cronbach's Alpha test has determined that 32 observed variables are reliable (see Appendix 6) and are eligible for analysis in the subsequent EFA step.

Scale of dependent factors

The economic poverty reduction scale has a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.780, with the type of observed variable KT6 (Does the household have access to the market with a total variable correlation coefficient of < 0.3). The Poverty Reduction scale in terms of access to social services has a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.898, with the type of observed variable Social Services6 (All members of your household have health insurance because the total variable correlation coefficient is < 0.3). The Poverty Reduction Scale in terms of Poverty Reduction Results and Socio-Culture has a total Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.935 for the observed variable

SKVH12 (Does your household participate in local art clubs with a similar coefficient? The total correlation is less than 0.3. The independent variable scale has three eliminated variables: KT6, Social Services6, and SKVH12, as evidenced by the results of the dependent variable testing. Consequently, the subsequent EFA phase will incorporate 30 observed variables that are sufficiently reliable.

4.2.2 Independent variable exploratory factor analysis (EFA)

Exploratory factor analysis techniques were implemented to conduct preliminary assessments of the scales proposed in this investigation subsequent to the Cronbach's Alpha reliability test. The hypothesis H0 is rejected (Sig = 0.000) by KMO and Barlett's tests in factor analysis. The KMO coefficient is 0.786 (>0.5), indicating that the observed variables in the population are correlated and that factor analysis (EFA) is appropriate. The data in the Table above indicates that the EFA analysis has established five factors, and no new factors have been formed in comparison to the initially proposed research model. The extracted variance is 57.79%, and the Cronbach Alpha coefficient of all factors is high (ranging from 0.814 to 0.888). Therefore, the livelihood capital scale comprises five factors and 32 variables; however, no variables are eliminated at this time (refer to Appendix 6 for additional information).

4.2.3 Results of the EFA analysis for the dependent variable

The factor analysis of variables measuring the poverty reduction results of tourism for ethnic minority households in An Giang province is conducted in this stage, similar to the evaluation criteria and analysis procedures mentioned above. As indicated in the scale reliability analysis section, three variables with total variable correlation coefficients less than 0.3 were eliminated from the 33 variables that measure livelihood outcomes. The EFA analysis encompassed the remaining 30 variables, which included 6 variables that measured economic poverty reduction, 12 variables that measured poverty reduction in terms of access to social services, and 12 variables that measured poverty reduction in terms of subsistence. Additionally, the analysis examined social culture and design. Barlett's test indicates that there is a correlation between the variables in the population (sig.<0.05). The KMO coefficients all meet the threshold (0.5<kmo 0.5).</kmo

4.2.4 Confirmatory factor analysis is implemented to evaluate the scale.

A model for the assessment of livelihood capital factors. The preliminary testing of the scale using EFA analysis revealed that all five proposed factors of the livelihood capital measurement model met the threshold with a total number of measured variables of 32. Consequently, they were retained for the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to evaluate the measurement model's unidimensionality, convergent validity, and discriminant validity. Chapter 3 provides a detailed explanation of the evaluation criteria and thresholds.

The initial analysis resulted in all variables meeting internal scale reliability standards, as evidenced by the reliability coefficients of the factor scales exceeding 0.8 (ranging from 0.814 to 0.888) and the standardised loading coefficients of all variables exceeding 0.5 (refer to Appendix 8). Nevertheless, the indicators that evaluate the convergence and discrimination of the three factors: Natural Capital, Human Capital, and Institutional Capital, do not satisfy the threshold of ≥ 0.5 . Consequently, the second CFA analysis was conducted with the variables removed in accordance with the recommendations from the first CFA analysis results. In particular, the measurement variables VONCN6, VONTN6, VONTN8, VONTC2, VONTC3, and VONTC5 were eliminated. The analysis will proceed to encompass the remaining 26 variables. The second CFA analysis reveals that the weights of all observed variables are greater than 0.50, with a $\chi^2[266]$ value of 504.682 ($p = 0.000$), a Chisquare/df value of 1.897, a CFI value of 0.952, a GFI value of 0.915, and an RMSEA value of 0.048.

The results also indicate that the concepts proposed in the measurement model all have high composite reliability (CR) (the smallest is $0.774 > 0.50$), the average variance extracted (AVE) is all greater than 0.5, and the maximum individual variance value (MSV) of each factor is smaller than their AVE. Additionally, the AVE square root value of the factors is greater than their correlation with the remaining factors (Table 4.8). Except for the Institutional Capital factor's AVE value of 0.462, which is marginally lower than the 0.5 threshold. Nevertheless, the remaining indicators are all satisfactory, which means that this factor can still be maintained (Hair et al., 2010). Consequently, the measurement model retains all factors and is still employed to assess the theoretical model and test research hypotheses.

Comprehensive measurement model

The CFA analysis is conducted with the overall measurement model, utilising the same CFA analysis procedure and thresholds as previously mentioned. This model encompasses all concepts (factors) in the research model. The following indexes are displayed in the results: $\chi^2[1446] = 2277.820$ ($p = 0.000$), $\text{Chisquare/df} = 1.575$, $\text{CFI} = 0.940$, $\text{GFI} = 0.835$, and $\text{RMSEA} = 0.038$. Consequently, the indicators all meet the criteria of a reliable measurement model, and the scope of research concepts is in accordance with the data.

4.2.5 Validating the research hypotheses and theoretical model

4.2.5.1 Evaluation of the research paradigm

The SEM model analysis results indicate that the research model is compatible with market data. The following indicators are provided in Appendix 10: $\chi^2[1449] = 2319.122$ ($p = 0.000$), $\text{CMIN/df} = 1.600$, $\text{CFI} = 0.938$, $\text{GFI} = 0.834$, and $\text{RMSEA} = 0.039$. Detailed results are available.

Hypothesis H1 posits that the economic distress reduction of ethnic minority households is positively influenced by their "livelihood capital." The test results support the hypothesis with a high standardised estimate coefficient ($\beta_1 = 0.984$), a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000, and a coefficient of determination R^2 of 96.9%. This indicates that fluctuations in the livelihood capital of ethnic minority households account for up to 96.9% of the fluctuations in the poverty reduction of tourism in terms of the economic aspects of ethnic minority households. This implies that in order to enhance the economic impact of tourism on poverty reduction for ethnic minority households, it is imperative to prioritise the enhancement of the household's subsistence capital factors.

Hypothesis H2 posits that the poverty reduction of tourism is positively influenced by the "livelihood capital" of ethnic minority households, as measured by their access to essential social services. The test results indicate a high standardised estimated coefficient ($\beta_2 = 0.981$), with a coefficient of determination $R^2 = 96.3\%$ and a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000. This demonstrates that the poverty reduction fluctuations of tourism in terms of access to essential social services of ethnic minority households are accounted for by fluctuations in the livelihood capital of ethnic minority households,

which can account for up to 96.3% of the variance. Thus, it is evident that the poverty reduction impact of tourism on ethnic minority households in terms of access to essential social services will be significantly enhanced by the enhancement of livelihood capital for these households.

Hypothesis H3 posits that the poverty reduction of tourism is positively influenced by the "livelihood capital" of ethnic minority households in terms of socio-culture and livelihoods. The estimate results support the hypothesis, as evidenced by a high standardised estimated coefficient ($\beta_3 = 0.985$), a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000, and a coefficient of determination R^2 of 97.0%. Consequently, it demonstrates that the poverty reduction vicissitudes of tourism in terms of the socio-culture and livelihoods of ethnic minority households are accounted for by fluctuations in the livelihood capital of these households, which can reach up to 97.0%. The poverty reduction impact of tourism on ethnic minority households in terms of livelihoods and socio-culture will also be considerably increased by the improvement of livelihood capital for ethnic minority households.

4.3 Evaluate the disparity in tourism livelihood capital among three distinct groups of households: Cham, Chinese, and Khmer.

The research demonstrates that there are highly statistically significant differences ($P \leq 0.001$) in human capital, financial capital, and institutional capital between three categories of Khmer, Cham, and Chinese households.. Nevertheless, there is no statistically significant difference in social capital between the three household categories. Contrast the poverty reduction outcomes of tourism for ethnic minority household groups in terms of three economic factors, including access to social services. In essence, there are highly statistically significant differences between social culture and livelihood ($P=0.000$). The poverty reduction results of each group of households are influenced by ethnic factors. Consequently, a distinct tourism development strategy must be developed for each group in order to accommodate their culture and capabilities. each cohort.

4.4 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).

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

4.5.1 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.

4.5.2 The results of the questionnaire survey regarding the impact of tourism on poverty reduction

The test contrasts the differences in the average values of poverty reduction aspects to more clearly understand the poverty reduction results of tourism for ethnic minority households in the study area.

The results indicate that the average assessment of representatives of ethnic minority households on the poverty reduction impact of tourism is quite high (ranging from 3.84 to 4.08). However, there is a highly statistically significant difference ($P=0.000$) in the poverty reduction impact of tourism across all three aspects among different ethnic minority household groups in An Giang province. In particular, the Chinese ethnic group has the highest rating in all three categories. The Cham households are the next household, and they are the lowest.

In comparison to other nations, the aforementioned test results indicate that Cham households experience the lowest level of poverty reduction through tourism in all economic aspects, access to social services, livelihoods, and socio-culture. households of Khmer and Chinese individuals. The comparative analysis results on the level of livelihood capital above also indicate that Cham households have the lowest assessed level of livelihood capital. This result underscores the importance of poverty reduction programmes that prioritise the enhancement of the livelihood capital of ethnic minority households in An Giang province, which are supported by tourism livelihoods.

PART 5: COMMENTARY ON RESEARCH RESULTS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Comment on research results

The analysis of livelihood capital's influence on poverty reduction outcomes based on tourism for ethnic minority households in An Giang province reveals that livelihood capital significantly influences the impact of tourism on poverty reduction. With ethnic minority households in the province of An Giang, in terms of reducing poverty in three areas: sociocultural and livelihood poverty, economic poverty, and poverty with regard to access to essential services. More empirical support for the sustainable livelihood model put forth by DFID (2001) in the context of household tourism livelihoods for ethnic minorities is provided by the significant influence that changes in livelihood capital have on poverty reduction. This finding supports the findings of earlier research on the relationship between livelihood capital and poverty reduction in general as well as the relationship between tourism and poverty reduction in particular (Scoones, 2009; Onur et al., 2018; Kyle, 2019; Trinh Thi Hanh, 2021; Yang et al., 2021).

In order to improve the tourism livelihoods of ethnic minority households, it is necessary to increase focus on improving human, natural, social, institutional, and financial capital factors because the impact of these factors is interactive impact in creating poverty reduction results for ethnic minority households in An Giang province.

A high degree of education, a substantial proportion of members who are working age, a dependency ratio of fewer than 50%, fully accessible equipment, and expertise and abilities related to tourism are all indicators of good human capital. In order for ethnic minority households to grow tourism in Vietnam, social capital consists of elements including relationships, environmental sanitation, infrastructure, security and order, and public attitudes. regional. The development of tourism activities and its contribution to enhancing and bolstering the standard of living of ethnic minority households would be made possible by institutional capital. Good natural capital includes things like having a traditional home, a traditional occupation, a lovely setting, being close to tourist

destinations, and having a higher standard of living for ethnic minority households due to tourism. Having a job, earning money, qualifying for loans, setting up homestays, and receiving assistance with equipment and machinery are all indicators of having good financial capital.

The study's findings are consistent with those of Vo Van Tuan & Nguyen Canh Dung (2015), who found that because human capital can be used for non-agricultural endeavours like hiring labour for industry, agriculture, or natural resource exploitation, it positively influences households' strategies for diversifying their sources of income. However, as people are the ones who design livelihood activities, human capital is the most significant capital source in livelihood development strategies (Trieu Van Hung, 2013). Elis (2000) makes the argument that human capital plays a critical role in promoting the utilisation of other resources and assets related to livelihood. Despite focusing on households belonging to ethnic minorities, the study's findings nevertheless took human capital into account. This is a crucial component in lowering poverty in homes belonging to ethnic minorities, and if tourism is to help the underprivileged, then the right policies must be implemented to enhance the calibre of human resources.

Consistent with prior research Dong Thi Thanh and colleagues (2019); Nguyen Hong Thu (2019); and Adger (1999) have demonstrated that households can be assisted in the development of successful tourist activities by leveraging livelihood capital, including social, financial, natural, and institutional capital, and enhancing human capital. This comprehension is comparable to the notion that individuals are motivated to attain favourable livelihood outcomes by their social, physical, and financial capital. Human, natural, social, physical, and financial capital are interconnected and mutually support one another.

The research findings also corroborate the perspective of Sen (1999) and Le Ngoc Phuong Quy (2021), which assert that ethnic minority households encounter numerous obstacles and disadvantages when attempting to access essential capital sources. It is imperative to take into account livelihood capital, particularly educational qualifications, in addition to education, capital, and market. This is because tourism's poverty reduction outcomes are

inadequate when livelihood capital is inadequate. The thesis also emphasises the same perspective that livelihood capital varies among three categories of households, which will result in varying degrees of poverty reduction. Consequently, when proposing poverty reduction solutions, flexibility is necessary. activities that are tailored to the distinctive subsistence characteristics and cultural life of each group (Le Ngoc Phuong Quy, 2021).

The study also corroborates the perspective of 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), which posits that tourism enhances the quality of life, generates employment opportunities, and augments income for ethnic minority households. The research results of the thesis also align with Wang et al. (2020) in their assessment of tourism as a critical strategy for poverty reduction. The impacts of poverty reduction can be categorised as economic level, livelihood conditions, education and training, and health care. and to plainly observe the disparities in the poverty reduction impact of tourism among the three household groups, compare three groups of Cham, Chinese, and Khmer households.

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	Volume-
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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 Development	26/8/2022
3	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	For tourism to contribute to poverty reduction for Khmer people in An Giang	Tourism journal	9/2022
4	Le Thi To Quyen Tran Huu	Tourism-based livelihood capacity of ethnic minority	Ethnic studies journal	3/2021

	Tuan & Le Minh Hieu	households (Case study of Khmer ethnic households in An Giang province)		
5	Le Thi To Quyen & 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	Volume 132, Number 6D, 2023, Tr. 113–136
6	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	Current status and solutions to poverty reduction through tourism for ethnic minorities in An Giang province	Proceedings of the workshop on sustainable socio-economic development solutions for ethnic minorities in the Mekong Delta	10/5/2023
7	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	Advantages and disadvantages in developing community tourism models based on the	Proceedings of the workshop on solutions to preserve and promote	19/9/2023

8	Le Thi To Quyen & Tran Huu Tuan	<p>cultural values of the Khmer people in An Giang province</p> <p>Situation of minority households' poverty reduction through tourism in An Giang province</p>	<p>cultural values, "creating sustainable livelihoods" for the poor and Khmer people in the Mekong Delta</p> <p>5th international conference on tourism development in Vietnam: future of tourism, leisure, and sport</p>	2022
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