

Status, Prospects and Challenges of the Tourism Industry in Democratic Republic of Congo with special edge to Economic Perspectives

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Abstract

The paper discussed the status, prospects and challenges of the tourism industry in Democratic Republic of Congo. It has been found that the tourism industry is not much developed in the country. There are many beautiful natural sites in Congo. It is well-known for its evergreen rainforest and river Congo. It is home to many travel opportunities, including wildlife sanctuaries, indigenous peoples and geological wonders that are not easily found in Africa or elsewhere. It has beautiful national parks, lakes, mountains, rivers, hill stations, and cities. There are five UNESCO world heritage sites in the country. Majority of them are in the Cultural category. Economic contribution of the tourism sector in national income is low. Although there are bright prospects for the tourism industry in Congo, such a sector faces many challenges. Inadequate transport, limited transport facilities, civil war, lack of skilful human resources, insufficient marketing and dissemination of information, scarcity of domestic investment, lack of political support for tourism, and security crisis are the basic challenges. The human rights situation in the country is not good. Fighting between government soldiers and revealed groups are common in eastern Congo. Rural areas may be at higher risk of being robbed or attacked. Transport and accommodation outside of Kinshasa and the main city are very limited. Therefore, the government should implement policies for mitigating such challenges and development of the tourism industry in the country.

Keywords:

Hotel, National park, Revenue, Traveller, and Tourism.

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Introduction

Tourism is a growing industry in Africa. The continent has varieties of tourist attractions. It has unique landscapes, wildlife and cultural experiences. Tourism has a socio-economic impact on the local tribes. Victoria Falls (Zambia/Zimbabwe), The great migration (Tanzania), Okavango Delta (Botswana), Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania), Simien Mountains National Park (Ethiopia), Bwindi Impenetrable Forest (Uganda), Namib Desert (Namibia), Djemaa el Fna (Morocco), Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve (Madagascar), Masai Mara (Kenya), Mountain gorillas (Rwanda), Cape Point Nature Reserve (Cape Town), Wikki Warm Spring (Nigeria), Sahara Dunes (Morocco), and Pyramids (Egypt) are well-known places among the travellers. The Economies of countries, like Tanzania, Ghana, Tunisia, Morocco, South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, Uganda, and Kenya, are depending on the tourism sector. Since the late 1960s and 1970s countries in the continent have started investment in the sector. The continent has beautiful ancient historical sites, such as the Palace of Emperor Fasilides in Ethiopia, ruins of ancient Zimbabwe's trading city, Great Zimbabwe, Obelisk of Axum from Ethiopia, and Pyramids and temples in both Egypt and Sudan.

Tourism in the continent has recuperated from the pandemic and its contribution in the financial system is also increasing. Tourism is still in its early stage in the continent, and faces challenges together with terrible infrastructure and security, for example, road delivery is poor in many African nations, and internal air transport is also inadequate. Nations like Ethiopia and South Africa are investing in infrastructure to draw greater travellers. Ethiopia has the potential to reinforce tourism with the Grand Renaissance Dam, which is one of the first man-made dams in Africa. African governments and the private sector should collectively prepare plans on tourism infrastructure, promotion and financing. Social, environmental, economic, and financial sustainability are the four pillars of successful tourism development. Government's budgetary resources and the contribution of the private sector are the major sources of finance for tourism. It provides funds for advertisement, promotion, accommodation, infrastructure development and tourism services. Government and private sectors are also working in the name of Public private partnerships.

Literature Review

Saayman et. al. (2001) studied the role of domestic tourist spending on economic development in the North West Province. They found that expenditures of tourists have a multiplier effect on income earning of local enterprises. Heath (2001) examined the impact of

globalisation on the tourism industry. The paper suggested that a competitive environment is vital for the growth of the tourism industry. Kirsten & Rogerson (2002) discussed the linkage between tourism and small enterprise development in South Africa. Tourism industry is useful for the development of small and indigenous enterprises. Dieke (2003) examined the significance of the tourism industry for economic development of the local communities. He found that although tourism increases income opportunities for locals, it has negative effects on the environment and mobilization of strategic resources. Olorunfemi & Raheem (2008) examined the significance of safety and security for the growth of the tourism industry. They found that economic diversification is vital for any nation, where the tourism industry can be a good option for such diversification. Shaw et. al. (2012) evaluated the risk associated with the tourism industry in South African tourism. They found that risks certainly influence the travel and tourism industry.

Chomba & Sianjobo (2014) examined the relation between tourist attraction, arrivals of tourists, income generation and growth of the tourism industry. They concluded that all the variables are interconnected. Mogale & Odeku (2019) discussed the major challenges facing the tourism sector in South Africa. Legislation and policies are vital for skills development, infrastructural development, environmental protection, safety and security. Nago (2019) in his report analysed the alternative livelihood for indigenous people who depend on tropical rainforest for income. Maradze et. al. (2020) discussed the COVID-19 and tourism sector dynamics in Africa. It has been found that the tourism industry bounced back during the post-covid pandemic period. Adeola et. al. (2020) examined the relation between foreign direct investment and tourism development. The study found a significant positive relationship between foreign direct investment inflows and tourism development. Inogwabini (2020) examined the current status of water and biodiversity in Congo. Eco-tourism and wildlife tourism have potential to benefit the economy of Congo.

Batumi Mikay et al. (2021) found that temperature in mountains is changing faster than in the lowlands. Farmers in the Bukavu region reported increased flooding, while farmers in villages around the volcano reported increased soil erosion due to heavy rain. Kuka et. al. (2021) in their report examined the role of the tourism industry in the growth of Democratic Republic of Congo. They concluded that although there are challenges before the tourism industry in Congo, there is also a bright future for such industry in the nation. A report by Tongele (2021) showed that depletion of rainforests in the Congo Basin due to human activities has led to soil and water degradation. It releases carbon into the atmosphere causing the greenhouse effect. This article showed that people's thoughts and people's

lifestyle can be changed due to climate change. Muluneh et. al. (2022) discussed the destination marketing challenges and prospects of the tourism industry in eastern African country Ethiopia. They found that cultural diversity and hospitality and natural attractions are vital for increasing motivation among the travellers.

Kasongo (2023) found that the hotel industry increased employment, income and living conditions in Congo. Such industry provides direct and indirect income for local and regional businesses. Lueong's (2024) emphasised improving governance, strengthening stakeholder participation, and addressing gender issues to mitigate the adverse environmental effects. Michael et al. (2024) in their report discussed the post Covid-19 recovery of the tourism sector in east African countries. The paper suggested that there is a good post Covid-19 pandemic recovery of the tourism sector in the region. Jurdana (2024) discussed the major challenges before the tourism industry. The paper suggested that the government and private sector should mutually work together for mitigating such challenges. Manderfero (2024) discussed the challenges before the tourism industry in the eastern African nation of Ethiopia. Local governments and other parties can play a vital role for solving such challenges. Dube and Nhamo (2024) examined the challenges before the tourism industry in Limpopo, South Africa. The paper suggested specific policy interventions and strategic management for solving such challenges.

Therefore, from the above analysis we concluded that tourism is a growing sector in various countries in the continent. Majority of reports discussed the relation between growth of the tourism industry and its impact on the economy. Few reports discussed the growth and challenges of the tourism sector in Democratic Republic of Congo. Therefore, I have chosen the above concept for my study.

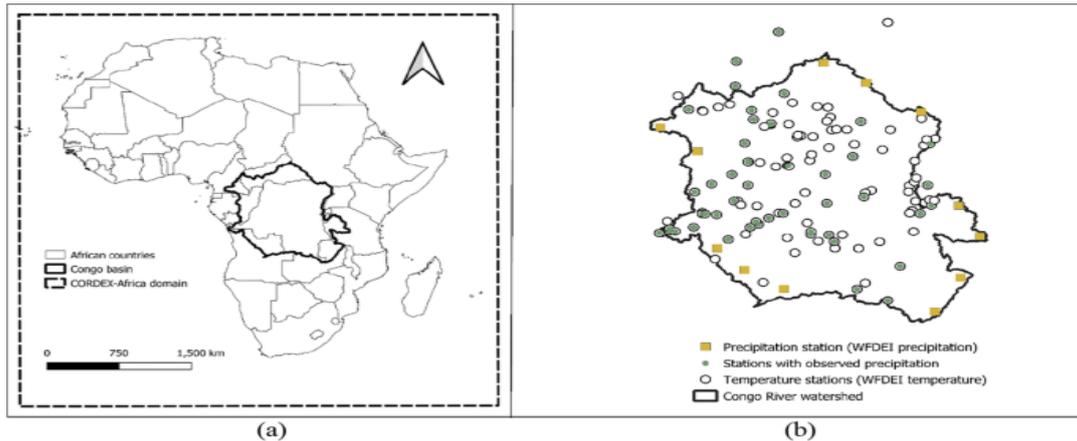
Objectives

The objective of the paper is to study the status, prospects and challenges of the tourism industry in Democratic Republic of Congo with special focus on economic perspectives.

Methods and Materials

- (a) **Study Area:** The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a vast country in Central Africa. It is the second largest country in Africa after Algeria and has a population close to 80 million. The country has borders with nine countries, e.g. Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, South Sudan, Zambia, Tanzania, Republic of Congo, and Uganda. Luba-Kasaï, Kongo, and Mongo are the major

tribes. Kinshasa is the capital of DRC. Mbuji-Mayi, Lubumbashi, Kisangani, and Kananga are the other popular cities. French is the official language and recognised national languages are Lingala, Swahili, and Tshiluba. People of the country are called Congolese. Total area of the DRC is 2,345,409 km² and density of population is 48/km². It has 25 provinces. DRC is well-known for dense forest and mining activities. Christianity is the predominant religion in the country. Congolese franc is the national currency of Congo.



(b) Hypothesis:

H_{01} : There is no variation in region-wise tourist arrivals in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{1a} : There is variation in region-wise tourist arrivals in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{02} : There is no difference in inbound expenditure by tourist in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{1b} : There is difference in inbound expenditure by tourist in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{03} : There is no difference between occupation rate by bed-places and rooms in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{0c} : There is difference between occupation rate by bed-places and rooms in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{04} : There is no difference in revenue from sources for tourism industry in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{0d} : There is difference in revenue from sources for tourism industry in Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{05} : There are no relationship between tourist arrivals and gross domestic product of Democratic Republic of Congo.

H_{1e} : There are relationship between tourist arrivals and gross domestic product of Democratic Republic of Congo.

- (c) **Design and approach:** The design of this study was defined and used as qualitative and quantitative data. Secondary data was used in this research. Secondary data is collected by government reports, Democratic Republic of Congo travel & tourism industry department, international publications, research articles, online papers etc.
- (d) **Method of analysis:** A range of qualitative and quantitative analysis methods, including descriptive, analytical content, textual and regression analysis, were used to uncover the full spectrum of approaches to status of tourism industry in DRC in general and challenges in specific. Simple repression model is used in the study, where number of tourist arrivals is the independent variable and gross domestic product is the dependent variable.

Result and Discussion

There are many tourist destinations with different characteristics in different provinces of the Congo, which allow the development of different types of tourism. A diverse world covering an area of approximately 145 million hectares, it is the second largest rainforest in the world after the Amazon and one of the world's biodiversity reserves. Due to its important location in the heart of Africa, Congo is at the end or starting point of the race for tourists in southern, central and East Africa. In addition to its direct impact on the economy, there is also an indirect impact and influence. It is home to many travel opportunities, including wildlife sanctuaries, indigenous peoples and geological wonders that are not easily found in Africa or elsewhere. Some parts of the Congo are well worth visiting. The most beautiful places in the country that can attract tourists are Virunga National Park, Goma and the city of Kinshasa in the west of the country. Visitors can see wildlife, indigenous culture and geological phenomena that are not easily found in Africa or elsewhere. Virunga National Park is Africa's first national park, established in 1925. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The nation has five UNESCO sites. They are Virunga National Park, Salonga National Park, Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Kahuzi-Biega National Park and Garamba National Park. Goma city is a beautiful city in eastern Congo. It is the major trading route to Rwanda and Uganda. It is also called the "Switzerland of Congo".

Table 1: Number of Tourist Arrivals, Revenue receipts and Contribution in Gross domestic product in Democratic Republic of Congo

Year	tourists	% of GNP	Receipts*
2005	61,000	0.027	03.20
2006	55,000	0.022	03.10
2007	47,000	0.0042	00.75
2008	50,000	0.0035	00.70
2009	53,000	0.130	24.00
2010	81,000	0.050	10.70
2011	186,000	0.130	11.40
2012	167,000	0.024	06.90
2013	191,000	0.026	08.40
2014	334,000	0.130	45.40
2015	354,000	0.00030	00.10
2016	351,000	0.0120	04.30

Source: <https://www.worlddata.info/africa/congo-kinshasa/tourism.php>, Note: * million USD.

Table 1 discussed tourist arrivals, income and services for local products in the Congo. The study found that the number of tourists increased during 2005-2016, but its income and contribution to the total national product was not stable. Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu, Lake Albert, Lake Mweru and Lake Edward are the popular lakes in Congo. Lake Tanganyika is one of the most beautiful lakes in Congo and also the deepest lake in the country. The lake is located in four countries: Tanzania, Congo, Burundi and Zambia. Lake Kivu is included in the larger lakes in Africa. It is near the border between Rwanda and Congo. Lake Albert is another larger lake in Africa. Its main sources of water are the Semliki and Victoria Nile Rivers. The lake is used for irrigation and fishing. Lake Mweru is a freshwater lake, part of the Rift Valley Lakes between Zambia and Congo. This lake is especially attractive to adventurers looking for a remote location during their travels. Lake Edward is the smallest of Africa's Great Rift Lakes located on the border between Congo and Uganda. There are two special national parks on the coast, namely Virunga National Park and Queen Elizabeth National Park.

Table 2: Region-wise Tourism Arrivals in Democratic Republic of Congo

Year	Africa	Americas	East Asia and Pacific	Europe	Middle-east	South Asia	Others*
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2010	24.69	8.64	04.94	43.21	02.47	03.70	12.35
2011	23.66	11.29	07.53	35.56	03.23	03.23	14.52
2012	39.43	10.75	12.90	30.35	06.57	-	-
2013	37.74	10.69	07.12	25.73	01.68	02.62	14.41
2015	53.70	05.23	06.59	26.84	-	-	-
2016	62.95	02.65	05.50	20.54	-	-	-
2017	63.05	04.32	05.18	18.59	-	-	-
2018	60.18	04.74	06.56	19.90	-	-	-
2019	60.50	04.68	07.37	19.83	-	-	-
2020	63.47	03.95	05.04	20.42	02.57	04.55	-
2021	65.14	03.93	04.77	19.88	02.44	03.85	-

Source: <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics/key-tourism-statistics>, Note: in percentage (%).

Table 2 represents region-wise tourism arrivals in Democratic Republic of Congo. It has found that the majority of tourists arriving in DRC are from the African continent, followed by Europe, East Asia and Pacific, and America. Less percentage of tourists are from countries of Middle-east and south Asia region. Therefore, there is variation in region-wise tourist arrivals in Democratic of Congo. So, null hypothesis 1 is rejected and alternative hypothesis 1 is accepted.

There are about 10 national parks and more than 10 national parks in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Although the country is volatile, all of these national parks have special characteristics that attract people to visit. Virunga is the oldest national park in Congo, covering an area of 7,800 square kilometers. It is the most popular Park among the travellers. It is home to many animals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, but its special attraction is the wild gorillas. Congo's gorillas are found in Kahuzi Biega and Maiko National Park, and Lesi Olona National Park. Poaching, encroachment, neglect, civil conflict, and mass migration are the threats for the natural beauty of the parks. Congo is home to many rivers, including the Congo River and its tributaries, as well as other rivers such as the Shilango, Inkisi, and Zongo Rivers. The Congo River is the second longest river in Africa, the deepest river in the world, and the third largest river by flow.

Table 3: Total inbound Expenditure by Tourist in Democratic Republic of Congo

Year	Transport	Travel	Total	Year	Transport	Travel	Total
2005	2	5	7	2012	4	11	15

2006	2	8	10	2013	4	24	28
2007	2	8	10	2016	1	21	22
2008	5	9	12	2017	1	25	26
2009	3	5	8	2018	1	21	22
2010	3	11	14	2019	1	21	22
2011	4	11	15	2020	1	30	31

Source: <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics/key-tourism-statistics>, Note: million USD.

Table 3 discussed the total inbound expenditure by tourists in Democratic of Congo. It found that the overall total expenditure done by tourists increased during the period. Total inbound expenditure done by tourists was seven million USD in 2007 and was 15 million USD in 2011 and finally was 31 million USD in 2020. It was declined in 2009, 2016, 2018, and 2019. Therefore, there is a difference in inbound expenditure by tourists in Democratic Republic of Congo. So, null hypothesis 2 is rejected and alternative hypothesis 2 is accepted.

Mount Stanley and Mount Emin Pasha are the popular mountains in the country. Mount Karisimbi (nearly 4,507 metres above sea level) is an extinct volcano on the border of Rwanda and Congo. Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji Mayi and Kisangani are the largest cities in Congo. The capital of Congo, Kinshasa, has many places to visit, including parks, churches and museums. Kinshasa is also home to the National Academy of Arts, an international university teaching art and music.

Table 4: Occupation rate by bed-places and rooms in Democratic Republic of Congo

Year	Bed	Room	Year	Bed	Room
2018	19.38	17.53	2021	17.00	10.59
2019	24.41	21.83	2022	19.00	18.9
2020	10.12	10.59			

Source: <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics/key-tourism-statistics>, Note: percentage.

Table 4 described the occupation rate by bed-places and rooms in Democratic of Congo. It has found that the occupancy rate of bed-places and rooms was affected due to the corona pandemic. Occupation rates by bed-places are generally higher than the occupation rate of rooms. Occupation rate of bed-places was 19.38 percent in 2018 and was 17 percent in 2021 and finally 19 percent in 2022. Occupation rate of rooms was 17.53 percent in 2018 and was 10.59 percent in 2021 and finally 18.9 percent in 2022. The occupancy rate of beds and rooms are low in the country. Therefore, there is a difference between the occupancy rate by

bed-places and rooms in Democratic Republic of Congo. So, null hypothesis 3 is rejected and alternative hypothesis 3 is accepted.

Horse Valley, Congo River, National Palace, Kinshasa National Museum and Zongo Falls are the most popular attractions in Kinshasa. Lubumbashi is the capital of Haut-Katanga Province. Lubumbashi Zoo, St. Pierre and Paul Cathedral, Lake Kipopo, Lawashi Market and Botanical Gardens are the major attractions of the city. Mbuji Mayi is a vibrant city with rich heritage and natural beauty. Focused on tourism, the city offers visitors a variety of attractions worth exploring. The main tourist attractions in Mbuji Mayi District include Zilenge Waterfall, Kamzina Park, Cabinda Hot Springs, Luambo Waterfall, Shaba National Park, Kinkenze Congo River Rapids, Kabibi Wildlife Sanctuary, Kasai River and Kanzumba Cultural Village. The city of Kisangani has many tourist attractions including waterfalls, forests and historical buildings. Kisangani is situated in the bank of Congo river. It has been the capital of Northern Congo since the late 19th century.

Table 5: Revenue from sources for Tourism industry in Democratic Republic of Congo

Year	Camping	Cruises	Hotels	Holidays*	Rentals^
2017	0.01	0.44	6.77	12.25	3.54
2018	0.01	0.49	7.05	12.77	3.84
2019	0.02	0.55	7.34	13.30	4.15
2020	0.05	0.13	3.16	4.59	2.58
2021	0.04	0.07	3.98	7.92	3.06
2022	0.01	0.40	6.17	11.12	4.37
2023	0.01	0.65	7.35	15.41	5.57

Source: <https://www.statista.com/>, Note: * package holidays, ^vacation rentals. Note: revenue in million USD.

Table 5 discussed the revenue from sources of tourism in Democratic Republic of Congo. It has found that revenue from package holidays are comparatively higher than the revenue from hotels and vacation rentals. Revenue from camping and cruises are negligible. Revenue from all the sources was declined in 2020-21 due to the corona pandemic. Revenue from package holidays was 12.25 million USD in 2017 and was 4.59 million USD in 2020. Revenue from vacation rentals was 3.54 million USD in 2017 and was 2.58 million USD in 2020. Revenue from hotels was 6.77 million USD in 2017 and was 3.16 million USD in 2020. Therefore, there is a difference in revenue from sources for the tourism industry in

Democratic of Congo. So, null hypothesis 4 is rejected and alternative hypothesis 4 is accepted.

Table 6: Relation between Tourist arrivals and Gross domestic product of Democratic Republic of Congo

Year	Arrivals of Tourist	Gross domestic product*
2005	61,000	1196.45
2006	55,000	1445.19
2007	47,000	1673.73
2008	50,000	1978.85
2009	53,000	1864.84
2010	81,000	2156.57
2011	186,000	2583.97
2012	167,000	2930.62
2013	191,000	3267.97
2014	334,000	3590.90
2015	354,000	3791.77
2016	351,000	3713.48

Source: <https://www.heritage.org/index/pages/country-pages/congo-dem-rep>, Note: in crores USD.

Table 6 (a): Summary Output

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.940311295
R Square	0.884185331
Adjusted R Square	0.872603865
Standard Error	329.9120034
Observations	12

Source: Calculated by author.

Table 6 (b): ANOVA Analysis

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	8309520.648	8309520.648	76.34484842	5.39522E-06
Residual	10	1088419.3	108841.93		
Total	11	9397939.948			

Source: Calculated by author.

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	1389.941897	160.264942	8.672775716	5.76591E-06
Arrivals of Tourist	0.00700261	0.000801438	8.737553915	5.39522E-06

Source: Calculated by author.

The table (6-a) shows that R square is found to be 0.884, showing that the degree of relation between the independent variable X, i.e. arrivals of tourists, and the dependent variable Y, i.e. gross domestic product. Table (6-b) shows that p value (5.39522) is higher than critical value at 5% level of significance ($p > 0.05$), therefore we will accept the null hypothesis-5. So, it is concluded that there is no relation between tourist arrivals and gross domestic product in Democratic of Congo.

Civil conflict has led to a decline in visitor numbers to major tourist attractions, as well as decline in tourist arrivals and hotel occupancy rates, resulting in loss of income and employment opportunities. Climate-related disasters include floods, droughts, volcanic activity and epidemics, which are also common in the nation. The ongoing and spreading conflict in eastern and western Congo continues to have a significant impact on the tourism industry. French is the official language of DRC. Use of English language is limited. A Congolese person who speaks English well has a good advantage in business and work. Rice, cassava, beans, plantains and various vegetables are the staple foods. Fish is widely consumed, mostly from the Congo River and its tributaries and lakes. Shortage of basic tourism infrastructure such as accommodation, administration-related problems, insufficient cooperation and participation among stakeholders, inadequate promotion and marketing, insufficient community awareness toward tourism, conflict between government vs rebel soldiers, and lack of security are the basic challenges before the tourism industry. Incidences of Ebola disease is also a threat among the tourism industry. The efforts of the Government of Congo for conservation of forest and wildlife depends on the donor's funds. International firms and Non-governmental organisations are working with the Congolese government. The World Bank and its partners are also working with the government. USAID supports the expansion of renewable energy in the nation.

Table 7: SWOT Analysis of Tourism Industry in Democratic Republic of Congo

Strength	Weakness
Scenic beauty of the nature	Lack of fund for development
Unique culture	Lack of transparency in policies

Salubrious and pollution free environment	Lack of adequate infrastructural support
Hospitable people	Lack of proper rule and regulations
Large rain forest	Lack of accommodation facilities
Opportunities	Threat
Adventure sports and trekking.	Conflict between groups.
Eco- tourism is gaining popularity	Stiff competition from other states
Varieties of animals and plants	Increase in crime

Conclusion

Tourism industry is still in its early stages in Congo. There are more prospects in eco-tourism, natural tourism, wildlife tourism, adventure tourism and agro tourism. Visitors can observe wildlife, aboriginal culture, and geological phenomena. It has tourist attractions in different provinces, from beaches to safaris to cultural architecture. Many of the national parks offer a glimpse into what is possible in the low, mid-range, and high-end tourism market. It has many wildlife sanctuaries. Virunga National Park, Garamba National Park, Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Salonga National Park, and Okapi Wildlife Reserve are listed in UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Goma is a beautiful city in eastern Congo. It is the major trading route to Rwanda and Uganda. It is also called the "Switzerland of Congo". Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu, Lake Albert, Lake Mweru and Lake Edward are the popular lakes in Congo. Congo is home to many rivers, including the Congo River and its tributaries. Mount Stanley and Mount Emin Pasha are the popular mountains in the country. There are beautiful tourist places in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji Mayi and Kisangani. The number of tourist arrivals are increasing continuously, but the share of revenue from the sector to national income is low. Majority of tourists arriving in DRC are from the African continent. Revenue from package holidays are comparatively higher than the revenue from hotels and vacation rentals.

Large-scale attacks on civilians by armed groups and Congolese security forces continue, causing a humanitarian crisis in the east. Contribution of the tourism industry to the national income of the country is not satisfactory. Tourism industry is facing multiple challenges. Wildlife poaching, deforestation and climate change are the challenges before the natural attractions. Poor air connectivity, visa regimes, insufficient government funding, lack of transport facilities, and lack of road connectivity are other challenges before the tourism industry. The National Climate Change Council and Ministry of Environment and

Sustainable Development are working to mitigate the effects of climate change on the economy. International organisations and Foreign donors are funding projects for empowerment of Congolese people. Therefore, there should be better cooperation between Government and private sectors for the development of the tourism industry in the country.

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