



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND HERITAGE

2012 SECTOR STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage,

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FOREWORD

Quality statistical information is required in the Tourism Sector to better define and measure development outcomes, identify development issues, inform policy design and debate, and facilitate planning, implementation, monitoring and measuring of the impact of development interventions.

The 2012 Statistical Abstract is the Ministry's third publication. The abstract is part of the Ministry's efforts to support data user needs. The Sector Statistical Abstract, published annually, is the prime channel through which this Ministry presents combined information regarding the sector. The information is derived from the latest surveys and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and from many other sources. It is compiled using international best practices in statistical production. The Ministry shall continue to provide relevant, reliable and timely statistics needed to support evidence-based planning among the stakeholders annually.

The abstract covers information on the sector intervention, namely; visitor arrivals, visitation to national game parks, visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, Visitation to Museums and hospitality establishments in the country. Presentations in this publication are in the form of tables, graphs and charts with explanatory text therein. Detailed tables on all chapters are appended.

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage appreciates the cooperation of the affiliated institutions and districts in availing the data to produce this publication. Special thanks go to Uganda Bureau of Statistics for strengthening the capacity of the MTWH in Statistical Production.

We sincerely hope that our stakeholders will find the information in this publication useful. The Ministry will appreciate comments from stakeholders that are aimed at improving the quality of our next publication.

Amb. Patrick S. Mugoya

PERMANENT SECRETARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	VIII
INTRODUCTION	11
Mission.....	11
Roles and Functions	11
Strategic Objectives	12
Organizational Structure and Establishment.....	12
1.0 TOURISM.....	14
1.1 Tourist Arrivals.....	14
1.2 Tourist Arrivals by region of origin.....	15
1.3 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose	17
1.4 Tourism expenditure in Uganda.....	20
1.5 Tourist Attractions in Uganda.....	20
2.0 Visitors to National Parks	22
2.1.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category.....	24
2.1.2 Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2011	25
2.1.3 Visitors to National Parks by quarters	25
2.2 Distribution of Visitors by the Various National Parks, 2011.....	26
2.3 Seasonality of visitors to National Parks, 2007-2011	28
2.4 Demand and Supply of Gorilla Permits	28
2.4.1 Demand and Supply of Gorilla permits by month, 2011	30
2.5 Wildlife Species licensed for Export	31
2.5.1 Share of licensed Wildlife Exports by Category 2011	32
2.6 Revenue sharing with communities	33
3.0 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre	36
3.1 Visitors to UWEC by Category	36
4.0 Visitorship to Uganda Museums.....	39
4.1 Visitorship to Uganda Museums by category in 2011	39

5.0	Contribution of Hotels and restaurants to GDP	40
6.0	HOSPITALITY ESTABLISHMENTS.....	41
6.1	Gradable hospitality facilities	42
6.2	Labour force statistics-employment.....	42
7.0	Hotel and Tourism Training Institute.....	44
	APPENDICES	45
	META DATA FOR MTWH SECTOR STATISTICS	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Trend in Total Tourist Arrivals, 2007-2011	14
Figure 2: Visitor arrivals by mode of transport.....	16
Figure 3: Tourist arrivals by region	16
Figure 4: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2011	17
Figure 5: Tourism Expenditure in the country (US\$ million).....	20
Figure 6: Distribution of Tourist Attractions by Regions of Uganda	20
Figure 7: Trend of the Total Number of Visitors to National Parks (2007-2011)	22
Figure 8: Percentage increase of Visitors to Uganda's National Parks (2000-2011).....	22
Figure 9: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks by Category as of 2011	24
Figure 10: Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2011	25
Figure 11: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks	26
Figure 12: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks as of 2011	26
Figure 13: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks from 2007 to 2011	27
Figure 14: Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks	28
Figure 15: Demand and Supply of Gorilla Permits, 2007 -2011	30
Figure 16: Supply and Demand of Gorilla Permits in the year 2011	31
Figure 17: Volume of wildlife Licensed for export	32
Figure 18: Percentage Share of licensed Wildlife Exports	33
Figure 19: Summary of revenue shared with communities (2007-2011).....	34
Figure 20: Distribution of revenue shared with communities (park by park).....	35
Figure 21: Annual growth rate in the number of visitors to UWEC (2007 to 2011)	36
Figure 22: Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2011	37
Figure 23: Distribution of visitors to UWEC by Category from 2007 to 2011	38
Figure 24: Trend in the visitor ship to Ugandan Museums, 2007-2011	39
Figure 25: Visitors to Uganda Museums by Category in 2011.....	40
Figure 26: Contribution of Hotels and restaurants.....	40
Figure 27: Total number of establishments 2011.....	41
Figure 28: Labour force statistics-employment	43

Figure 29: Enrollment for the last 5 years.....	44
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LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by region of origin of 2010 and 2011	15
Table 2: Tourist arrivals by purpose comparing 2010 and 2011	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3: Number of Gradable facilities by region	42
Table 4: Tourist Arrivals.....	45
Table 5: Arrivals by quarter	45
Table 6: Tourist Attractions by District	47
Table 7: Visitation to National parks by category	53
Table 8: Visitation to National parks by National park	54
Table 9: MONTHLY VISITORS FOR LAST 5 YEARS.....	54
Table 10: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits	54
Table 11: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits by Month, 2009	55
Table 12: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits by Month,2010	55
Table 13: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits by Month,2011	55
Table 14: Entry fees to UWEC by category	56
Table 15: Animal Species held at UWEC.....	56
Table 16: Visitorship to UWEC by category.....	58
Table 17: Total number of hospitality establishments in regions	58
Table 18: Employment by region.....	59

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BN	Billion shillings
DCOs	District Commercial Officers
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HTTI	Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
HQ	Headquarters
KINP	Kibale National Park
KVNP	Kidepo Valley National Park
LMNP	Lake Mburo National Park
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MENP	Mount Elgon National Park
MFNP	Murchisson Falls National Park
MGNP	Mgahinga National Park
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MTWH	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
PNSD	Plan for National Statistics Development
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The publication is divided into six chapters.

Chapter one presents statistics on Tourist arrivals with the following highlights:

- A total of 1,151,356 tourists were registered in 2011 indicating a 21.6% increase from 945,899 in 2010.
- There was a 36.8% increase in the number of visitors from Europe and a 29% increase in number of visitors from Africa.

Chapter two presents statistics on wildlife, with the following highlights:

- The visitors to National Parks since 2007 have registered an increasing trend with 2011 having a 9.4% increase from 2010.
- Foreign non-residents dominated the visitorship to NPs for the year 2011 with 42% followed by students at 25%.
- Queen Elizabeth National Park received 42% of the visitors to National Parks registering a 2% increment from the previous year.
- The number of available gorilla permits increased by 5,624 in 2011 from 17,520 in 2010 while the permits sold increased by 2,184 in 2011 from 13,138 in 2010.
- 2,412 species were licensed for export, of which 79% were chameleons.
- Majority of the revenue shared by UWA with communities in 2011 was from Murchison Falls National Park.
- There was an increase in the number of visitors to UWEC from 250,747 visitors in 2010 to 262,350 in 2011 indicating a 5% increment.
- Of the 128,520 visitors registered at the museum in 2011, 86% were school children.

GLOSSARY

Cultural sites

Natural and man-made works of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

Cultural tourism

Consumption of culture through experiencing cultural environments whether in the form of tangible heritage like sites, monuments, visual arts, crafts, material settlements or intangible heritage like values, traditions, beliefs and lifestyles.

Heritage

Tangible and intangible realities that communities, groups and individuals recognise and cherish as part of their lifestyle. Heritage items can be tangible such as artifacts, traditional clothing or intangible items including languages, oral traditions, customs, music, dance and traditional rituals.

Tourism

This is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines **tourists** as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four (24) hours but less than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

International tourist Arrivals:

A non-resident visitor who comes to the country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting and religious purposes and stays at least for one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country.

Tourism

Travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes, or the provision of services to support leisure travel.

Visitor

Any person travelling to a place other than that of his or her usual residence, for less than twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourist

A visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Physical tourist attractions sites:

The protected/reserved area that offer tourist products and facilities

Wildlife animals:

Any animal which is reared naturally but does not include any domestic animal

Number of visitors to Wildlife protected areas:

A non-resident or resident visitor who goes to the protected areas with a view of seeing wild animals and plants

Museums visitors:

These are people who visit heritage sites for research and tourism adventure

MAP OF UGANDA



INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage is responsible for Tourism and cultural heritage in Uganda. Specifically, MTWH deals with policy formulation, implementation and monitoring. The sectors are guided by policies and associated legislations, while the Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) on the budget and the annual report highlight the ministry's budget and fiscal performance, and also documents technical information for the interest of the public and for all stakeholders to get updates on the sectors.

Mission

The mission of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage is *“to develop and promote tourism, conserve and preserve natural resources and cultural heritage for enhancement of Uganda as a competitive and preferred tourism destination, with accelerated sector contribution to the national economy”*.

Roles and Functions

The role and main functions of the Ministry are to:

- i) Formulate and review appropriate policies, legislation, regulations and standards for the sustainable development of tourism, trade, industrialization, the cooperative movement and other tradable national products for increased wealth and benefit to the country;
- ii) Initiate, coordinate, support, oversee and, where applicable, facilitate the implementation of strategies and programmes aimed at enhancing the development and promotion of tourism, conservation and preservation of other tradable national products and ensuring their maximum benefit to the country;
- iii) Monitor and evaluate the progress, standards and efficiency of the various sectors;
- iv) Conduct studies to evaluate the impact of the sectoral, fiscal and other policies on the advancement of the sector so as to advise stakeholders appropriately;
- v) Promote and coordinate research activities and initiatives to ensure that results are beneficial to the country and all stakeholders;
- vi) Assess the need and where appropriate, mobilize resources to support balanced tourism development, wildlife conservation, museums and monuments, for the eradication of poverty in the country;
- vii) Collect, process, analyze, and disseminate national and international information on the respective sectors for improved rational decision-making;
- viii) Participate in negotiations and implementation of regional, bilateral and multilateral agreements;
- ix) Market and promote Uganda as a tourism, and investment destination and a source of tradable goods and services; and
- x) Develop specialized skills to support tourism development and wildlife conservation.

Sectors' Strategic Objectives for the Medium Term 2009/10 – 2013/14

Goals

In order to contribute effectively to poverty reduction, the sectors' policy goals are:

Strategic Objectives

In the medium term, the key priorities of the Sectors as per the National Development Plan (NDP) are:

- Develop and review all policies, and legal and regulatory frameworks for the sector
- Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP and employment

Organizational Structure and Establishment

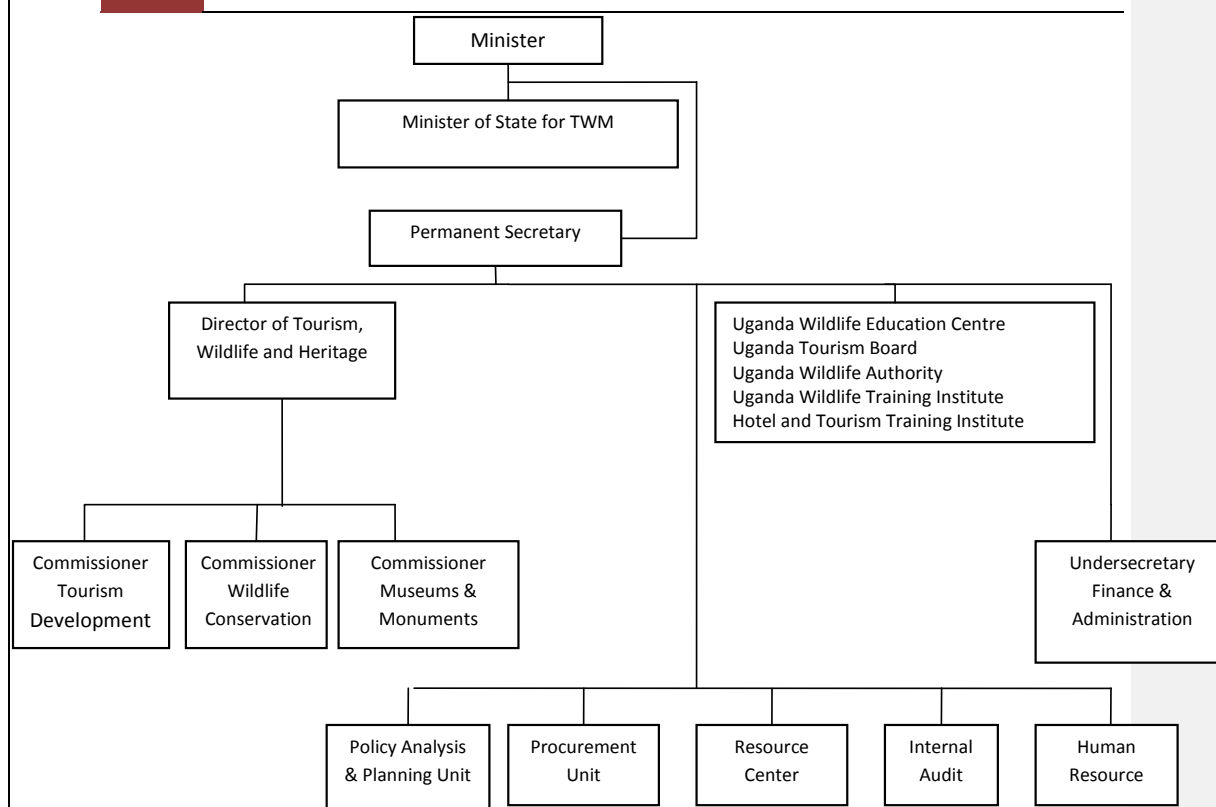
The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage consists of three Technical Departments headed by Commissioners under one Directorate, and one Support Services Department headed by the Undersecretary. The technical departments are:

- i) Tourism Development
- ii) Wildlife Conservation
- iii) Museums and Monuments

The Directorate is;

- i) Directorate of Tourism, Wildlife Conservation and Museums

The Support Services Department, which handles Finance and Administration, consists of the Personnel, Accounts, Internal Audit, Policy Analysis and Planning, Procurement, Resource Center Units.



In addition to the above, the Ministry has agencies and parastatals that contribute to its mandate in the various sectors, namely:

Uganda Tourism Board, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Wildlife Education Center, the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute, Uganda Wildlife Training Institute and the Ngamba Chimpanzee Sanctuary.

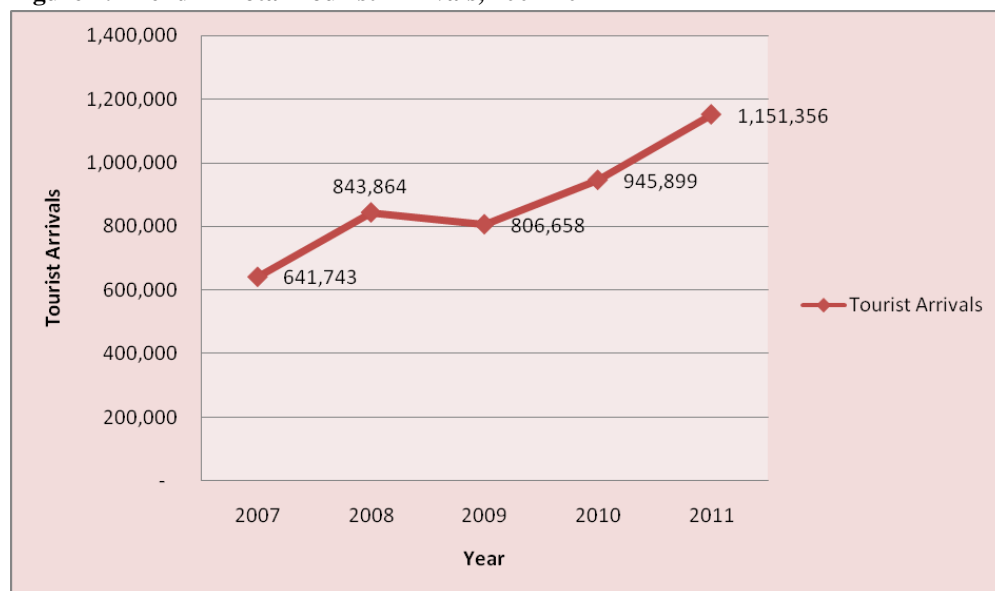
1.0 TOURISM

This section covers arrivals into Uganda through the main entry points, visitors to the various tourist attraction sites such as national parks, the Wildlife Education Centre and the Museums. It also covers the demand and supply of Gorilla permits and licenses for wildlife exports.

1.1 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals refer to persons who are non-Ugandan residents entering the country from any border point. The total arrivals and departures in the country have steadily increased over the 3 year period (2009 – 2011). Tourist arrivals for the year 2011 totaled to 1,151,356 compared to 945,899 in 2010 translating to an increment of about 21.6%.

Figure 1: Trend in Total Tourist Arrivals, 2007-2011



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

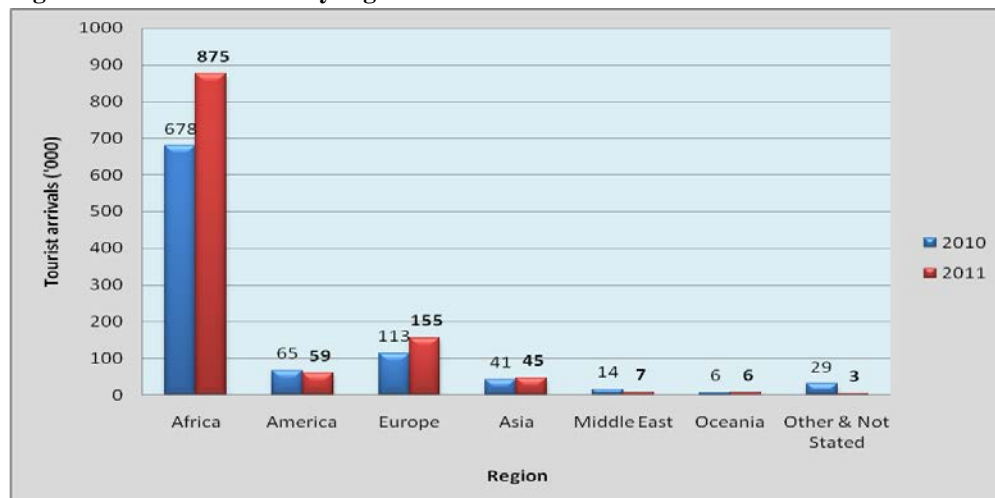
1.2 Tourist Arrivals by region of origin

The table shows that the majority of Uganda's tourists came from Africa (874,757) taking up 79% of the total number of visitors, followed by Europe (154,542), America (59,477), Asia (45,166) and Oceania (6,488). There was a 21.6% increase in the number of tourist arrivals across the continent between 2010 and 2011 but the biggest increase was registered from the Europe (36.8%) followed by Africa (29.0%), Asia (10.2%), while the number of "other and not stated" tremendously declined by 89.3% followed by Middle East with (48.3%) and America (8.5%).

Table 1: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by region of origin of 2010 and 2011

Visitor Arrivals by region of origin	2010	% distribution	2011	% distribution	% Change (2011-2010)
Africa	677,774	71.7	874,757	76.0	29.0
America	65,175	6.9	59,477	5.2	(8.5)
Europe	112,870	11.9	154,542	13.4	36.8
Asia	41,200	4.4	45,166	3.9	10.2
Middle East	13,695	1.4	7,243	0.6	(48.3)
Oceania	5,861	0.6	6,488	0.6	8.1
Other & Not Stated	29,324	3.1	3,099	0.3	(89.3)

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 3: Tourist arrivals by region

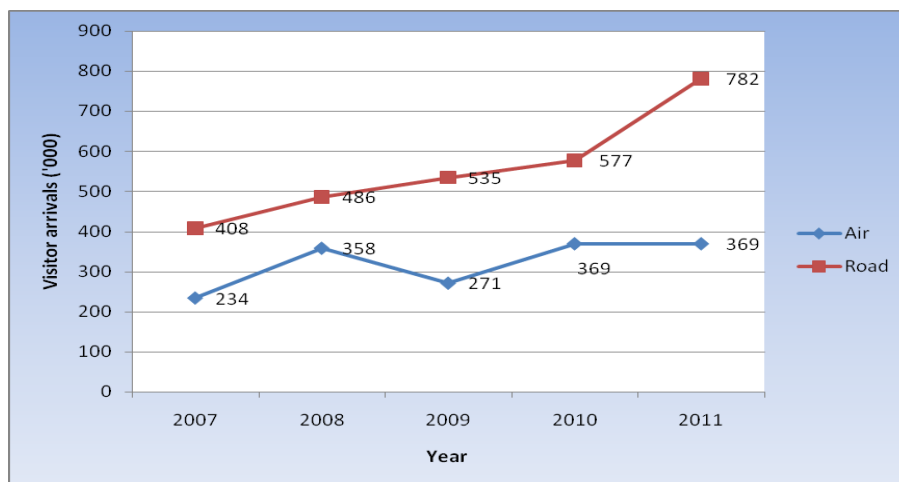
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.3 Visitor arrivals by mode of transport and border point

It has been observed that a sizable number (37.6%) of overseas visitors into Uganda passed through Entebbe International Airport. The rest entered Uganda by road through Malaba and Busia in the East (26.5%) and Katuna (22.2%). A small margin of 13.7% passed through the other border points¹.

Figure 2 shows that the total number of arrivals by road increased from 577,000 persons in 2010 to 781,653 persons in 2011 while the arrivals by air stagnated at 369,000. The increased number of arrivals by road coincides with the increase in the number of visitors from Africa as shown in table 1.

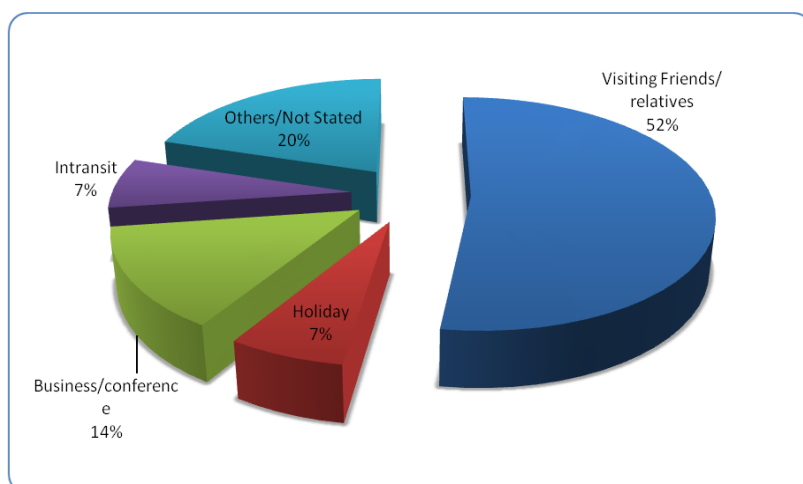
¹ Other border points include: Ishasha, Banagana, Goli, Mpondwe, Paidha for DRC border; Kagitumba & Miruma Hills for Rwanda border; Nimule, Oraba, Kaya for South Sudan border; Mutukula, Kikagati & Musoma for Tanzanian border; and Lwakhakha for Kenyan border.

Figure 2: Visitor arrivals by mode of transport

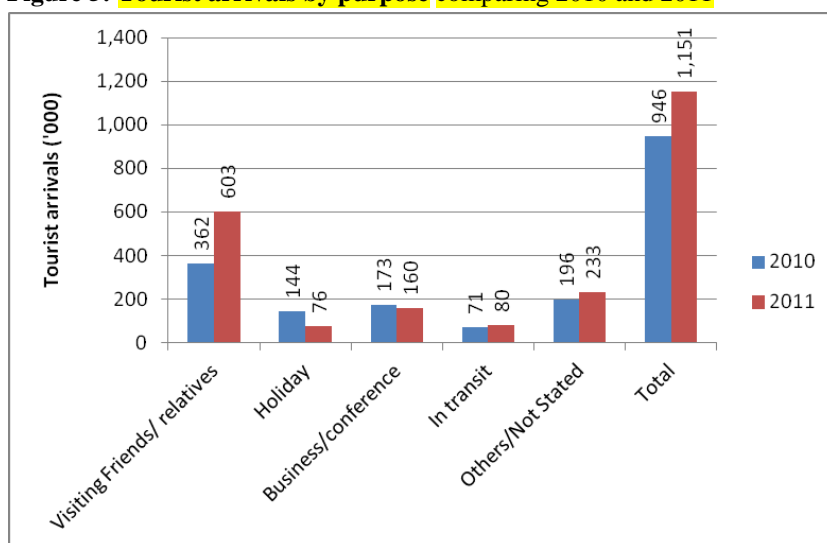
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.4 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose

Out of 1,151,356 tourist arrivals, 52% visited friends and relatives in 2011 compared to 58.12% registered in 2010. This was followed by business/conference (14%) registering a fall from 18.45% in 2010. Persons on Leisure, recreation and holiday and those in transit both constituted 7% each and those who did not state the purpose accounted for 20%.

Figure 4: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2011

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

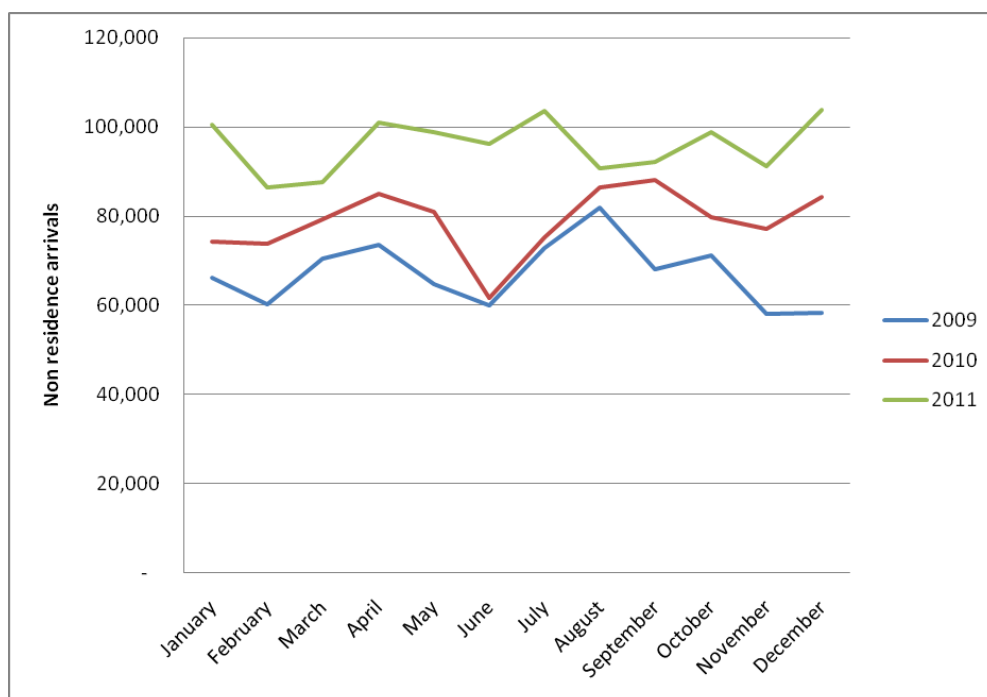
Figure 5: Tourist arrivals by purpose comparing 2010 and 2011

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

Figure 5 shows a comparison of tourist arrivals by purpose of 2010 and 2011. The number of persons visiting friends and relatives increased by 66% from 362,000 persons in 2010 to 603,000 persons in 2011. The number of persons who came for leisure, recreation and holidays decreased by 48% compared to a 14% growth between 2009 and 2010. The Business and professional category also registered a 7% decrease from 172,698 persons in 2010 to 159,985 persons in 2011. The other categories of visitors (20%) did not state the purpose of their visit compared to 0.43% in 2010.

1.5 Comparison of monthly non residence tourism arrivals

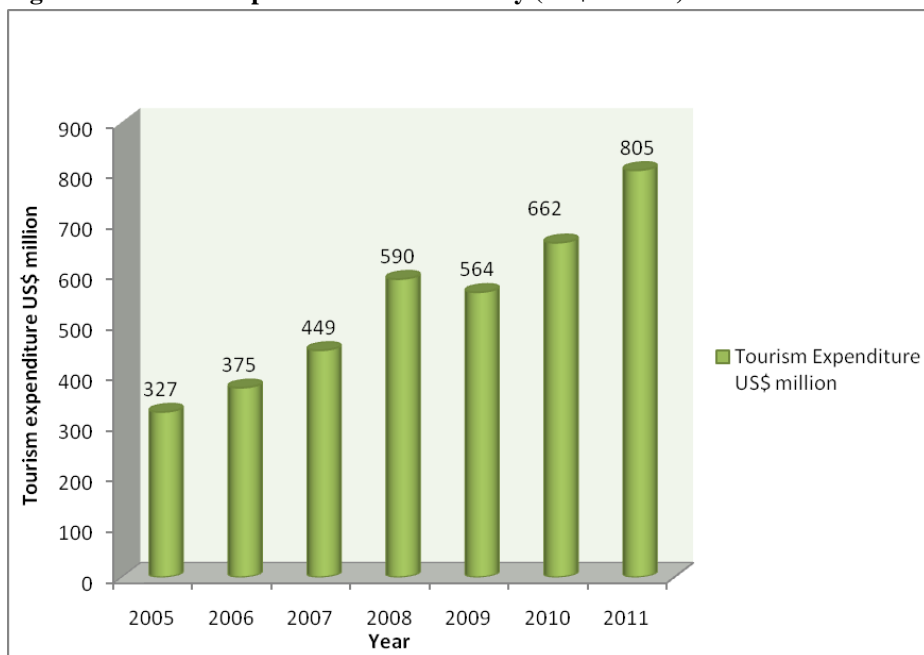
Unlike in the previous years where the month of June has been known to attract fewer tourists, the year 2011 has registered an improved number of tourists throughout. This could be attributed to Uganda being voted as *number one tourist destination* by Lonely Planet as well as increased visibility of the sector.



1.6 Tourism expenditure in Uganda

From the tourism basic indicators, the figure above shows the tourism expenditure (US \$ million) in the country. From the figure, it is shown that the year 2011 (805) registered an increment of 21.6% from the previous year 2010 (662) compared to a 17% increase from 2009.

Figure 5: Tourism Expenditure in the country (US\$ million)

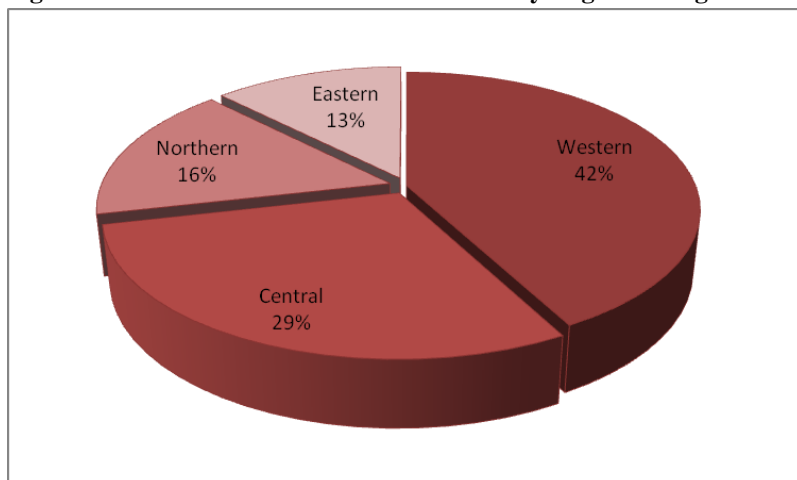


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.5 Tourist Attractions in Uganda

Uganda is a country naturally endowed with an attractive landscape, friendly people and a beautiful climate. It is located astride the equator on a plateau and various eco-systems found in this country provide variations in vegetation ranging from the mountainous, savanna, tropical to the semi arid climate within a relatively small 241,551 sq kms of its size.

The water bodies represent about 16 percent of the total land mass and prominently are the Lake Victoria, the world's second largest fresh water lake and the Source of the River Nile the longest river in the world. In its southern west part is the Lake Bunyonyi reputed to be the second deepest lake in the world.

Figure 6: Distribution of Tourist Attractions by Regions of Uganda

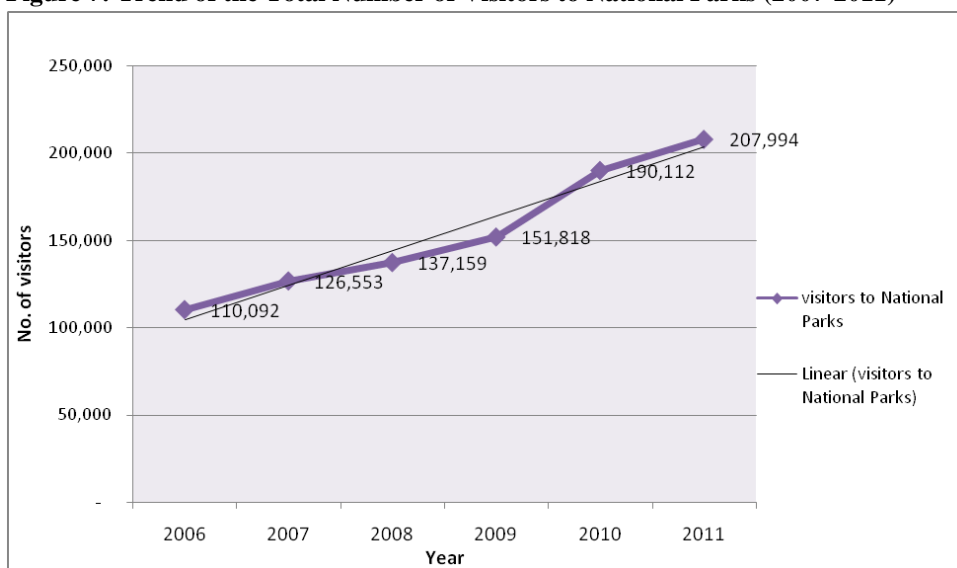
Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage

The figure shows that the Western region has the highest number of tourist attractions (42%) most of them being Lakes, Hot springs, Monuments and National Parks. The Central region covers 29% and is rich in history since its major attractions are traditional sites. The Northern region has 16% of all the attractions, which are mainly Monuments (Fort of Emin Pasha in Nebbi District and Gordon in Moyo District, Atyak Winam -Kings palace in Zombo district). Uniquely, Uganda is a destination with more than 1,050 recognized species of birds, as compared to the entire Europe which has a total population of 700 types of birds. The Northern region is also known to have a bird sanctuary near the Kidepo National Park, which is a major attraction. Finally, the Eastern region has 12% of all the attractions in Uganda, most of which are waterfalls along the River Nile. The Eastern region is also known for having the Mt. Elgon National Park with rich Flora and Fauna, the Siipi Falls in Kapchorwa, and some rocks and caves which are good for adventure.

2.0 Visitors to National Parks

Uganda has 10 national parks, 12 wildlife reserves and 13 wildlife sanctuaries. Data provided below is a representation of visitors to 10 national parks and 2 wildlife reserves. Visitors to national parks increased from 190,112 persons in 2010 to 207,994 persons in 2011, representing a growth rate of 9.41% between the two periods compared to a 25% increase from 2009 to 2010.

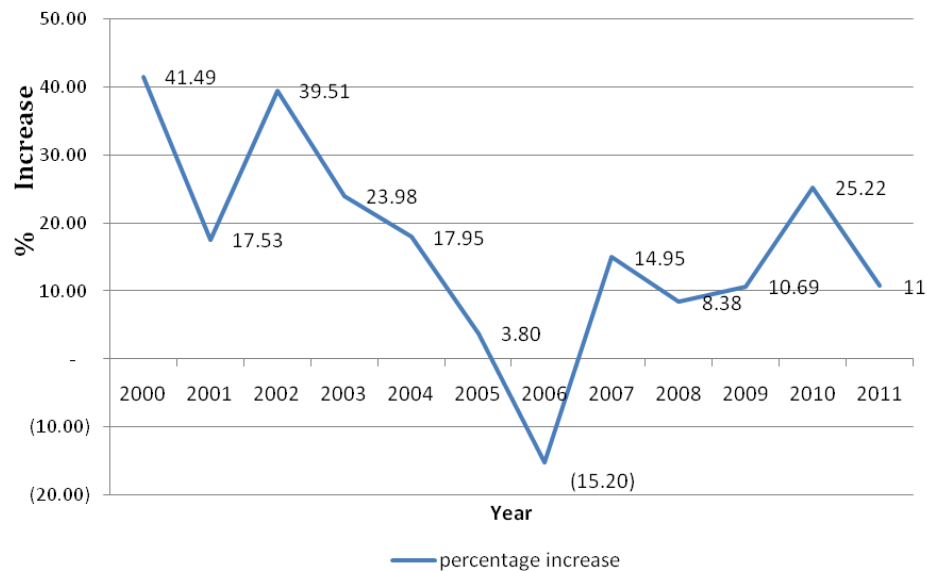
Figure 7: Trend of the Total Number of Visitors to National Parks (2007-2011)



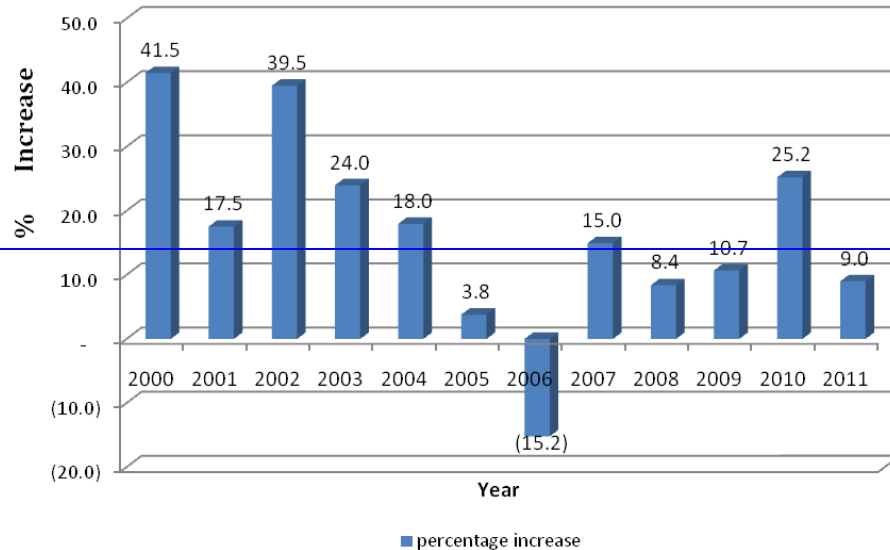
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Figure 8: Percentage increase of Visitors to Uganda's National Parks (2000-2011)

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Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

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The figure above indicates the percentage increase and decrease of visitors to national parks from 2000 to 2011. From 2005 to 2006, there was a 15.2% decrease in the total

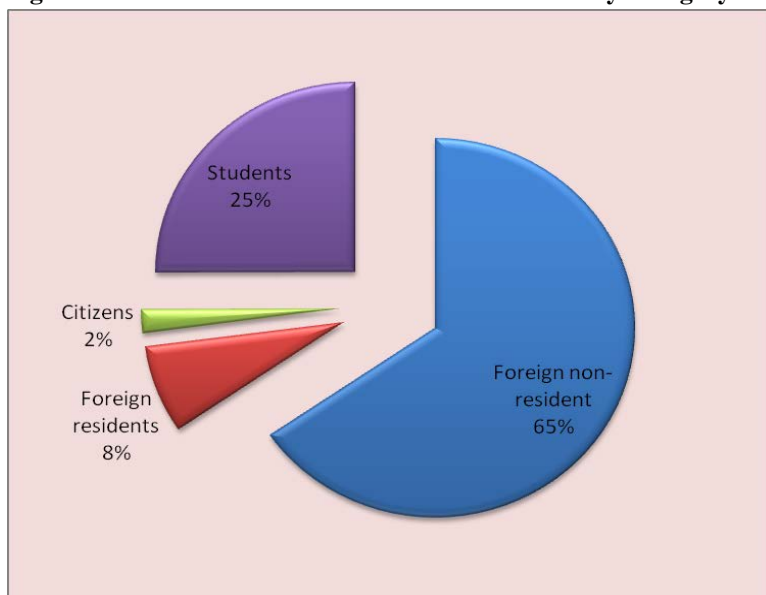
number of visitors but this was followed by a 14.95% increase. The year 2011 registered the highest number of visitors to national parks from 190,112 in 2010 to 207,994 in 2011. The increase in number of visitors registered 9.4% increase from the previous year.

2.1.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category

The visitors to National Parks are divided into four categories; Foreign Non-residents, Foreign Residents, Citizens and students.

Out of the 207,994 visitors to the protected areas in 2011, 65% were Foreign Non-residents, followed by students (25%), foreign residents (8%) and citizens 2% as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 9: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks by Category as of 2011

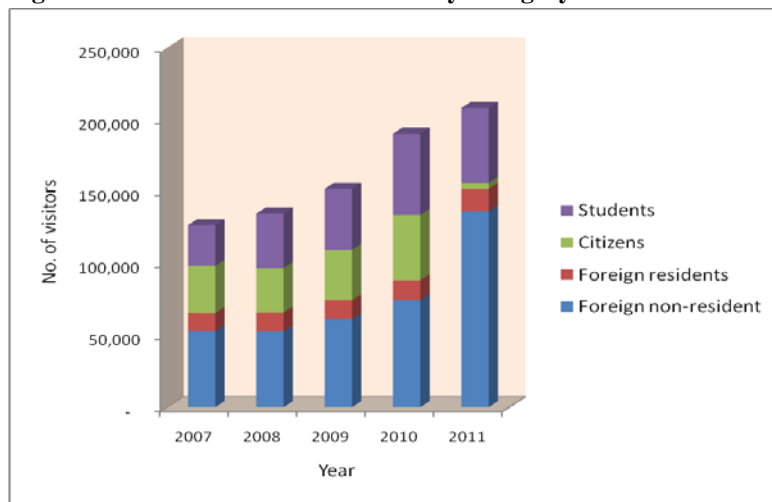


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

The distribution by category in the year 2010 was not significantly different from that of 2009 (in terms of percentage) towards the total Visitors received in National Parks.

2.1.2 Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2011

Figure 10: Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2011

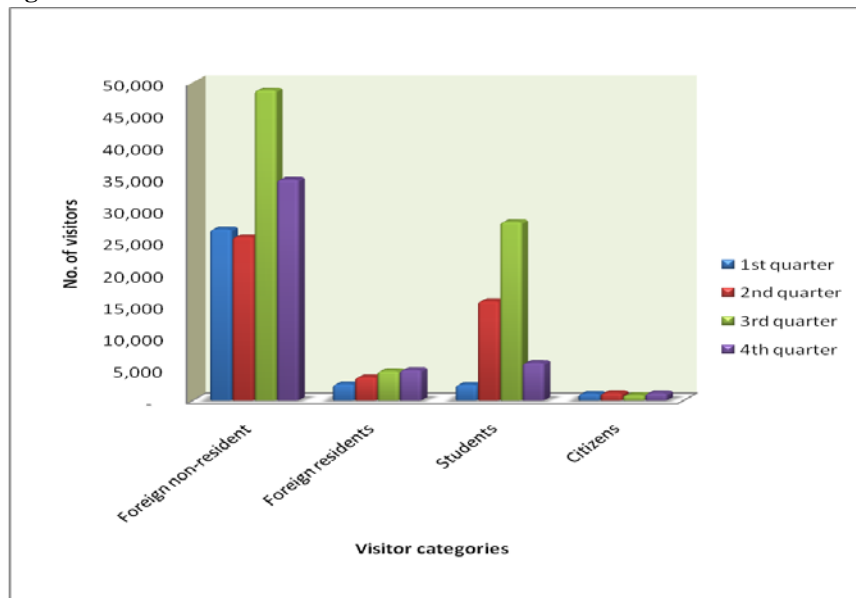


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.1.3 Visitors to National Parks by quarters

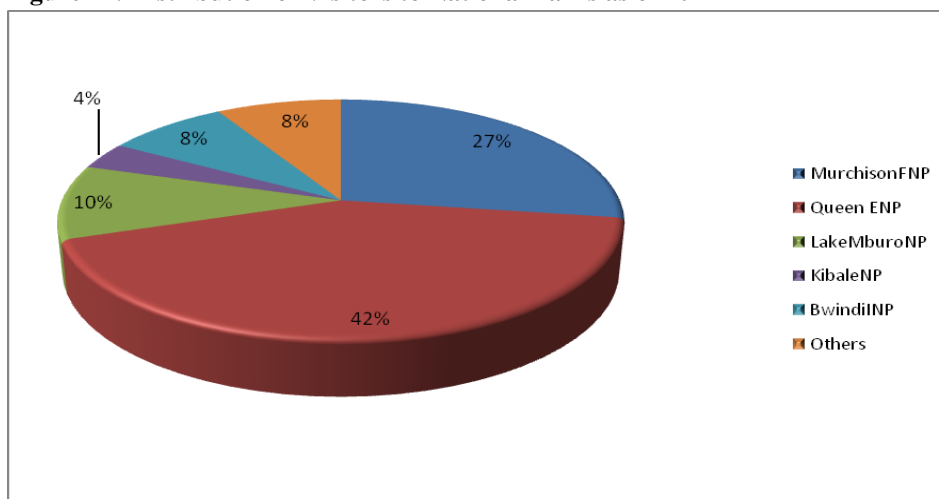
The data from the national parks indicates that the biggest number of visitors was obtained in the 3rd quarter of the calendar year (July – September) which accounts for 39.6% of the total number of visitors. This was followed by the 4th quarter (October – December) which accounted for 22.4%. The 1st and 2nd quarters got 15.9% and 22.2% respectively.

Figure 11: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks



2.2 Distribution of Visitors by the Various Nationals Parks, 2011

Figure 12: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks as of 2011



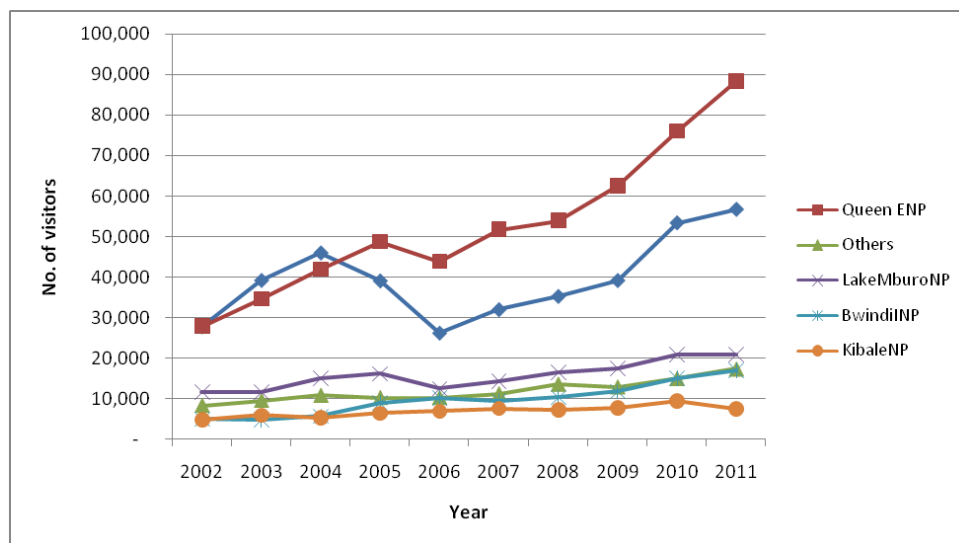
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Note: Others include; Mt.Elgon NP, Kidepo VNP, Rwenzori MNP, Mgahinga NP, Toro Semliki, Semliki and Katonga WR

Of the (207,994) visitors received in the year 2011, Queen Elizabeth National Park received the highest number of visitors (42%), which indicates a 2% increment in the previous year. Murchison Falls followed with (27%), Lake Mburo (10%), which shows a 1% decline in the number of visitors from the (11%) registered in 2010. Bwindi maintained the (8%) share and other national parks shared 8% of the total Visitors received in Uganda in the year 2010.

Statistics show that Queen Elizabeth National Park has continued to receive the highest number of visitors with an increasing trend over the past ten years, followed by Murchison Falls and Lake Mburo. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is situated along the Democratic Republic of Congo border next to the Virunga National Park and on the edge of the western Great Rift Valley is popularly known for Gorilla tracking and has slowly gained popularity for this.

Figure 13: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks from 2007 to 2011



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Note: Others include; Mt.Elgon NP, KidepoVNP, Rwenzori MNP, Mgahinga NP, Toro Semliki, Semliki and Katonga WR

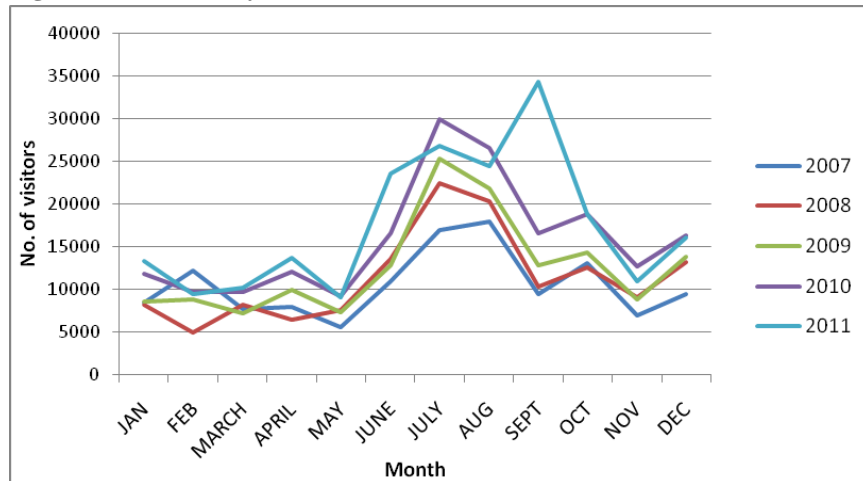
The trend of visitors to National Parks is expected to improve further especially with increased joint efforts to market the country among Ugandans with other government agencies and stakeholders such as tour companies, the media, hotel and transport owners. The significant increase is indicative of the changing attitude Ugandans have adopted towards the idea of having holidays.

2.3 Seasonality of visitors to National Parks, 2007-2011

The figure indicates that in the year 2011 the highest numbers of visitors were received in the month of September (34,239) unlike in 2010 where the highest number of visitors were received in the months of July and August. The month of May received the least number of Visitors of about 9,107. On average, Uganda received about 17,544 Visitors per month in the year 2011 which was an increment from the previous year 2010 (15,843).

Further, it can be observed from the figure that the visitation to Uganda's national parks is seasonal year in year out, but there has been a slight change in seasonality of the visitors in the year 2011. This trend is in line with tourist arrivals in the country.

Figure 14: Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.4 Demand and Supply of Gorilla Permits

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park has a total of 28 gorilla families of which 6 are habituated for tourism, one is habituated for research and two more are in the process of habituation for tourism. Bwindi is home to over half of the world's remaining mountain gorilla population.

Gorilla tracking ranks as the highest revenue generating tourism activity in Uganda and takes place in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. During the high tourism seasons of June to September and December to February, the occupancy rate ranges between 70 percent and 100 percent, but this drastically falls to about 20 percent during the low tourism seasons.

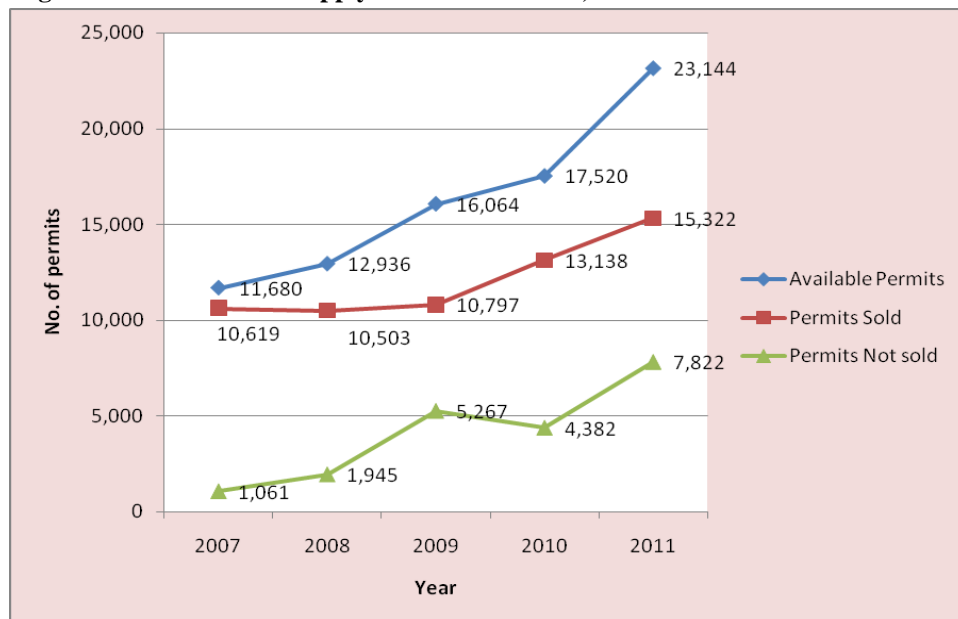
Due to the huge demand for gorilla permits during the high season months, many tourists miss out on this activity due to the shortages of permits. It is expected that tourists who are unable to track the gorilla during the high seasons will consider doing so during the low season at a promotional price. It is also an opportunity for Ugandans and longterm visitors to Uganda to enjoy this unique opportunity of viewing the mountain gorillas and thereby create a better understanding of their conservation status and create more ambassadors for the species.

On average UWA sells 75 percent of the available permits every year, but with the new strategy of promoting gorilla tracking, this is expected to jump to 100 percent.

According to industry players and observers, the high tourism season in Uganda directly corresponds with the summer months in Europe and America as well as the festive season, which normally stretches from November to February. It is during this time that most tourists take time off to visit other countries. Europe and America provide the vast majority of tourists who come to Uganda.

Gorilla tourism has steadily grown over the years, and is now the main basis of UWA's financial sustainability predictions.

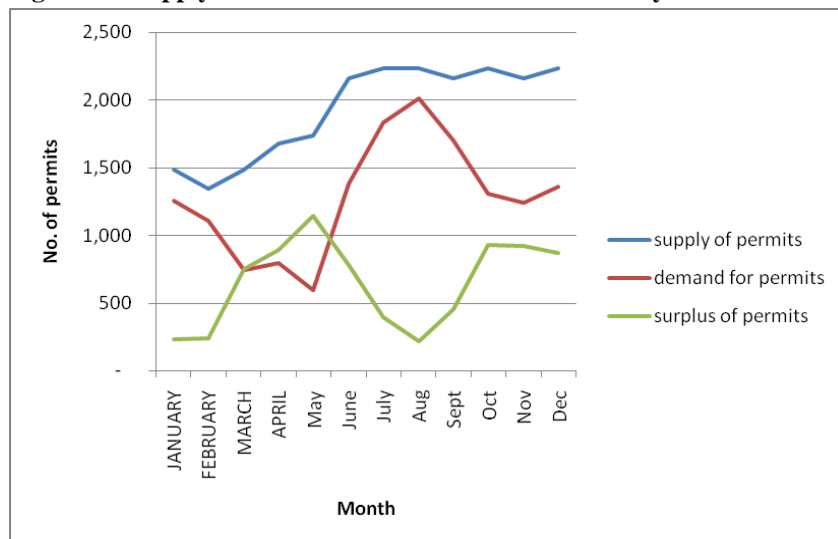
For the past five years there has been an increase in the number of gorilla permits available for tourists. This is an indication of an increase in the habituation of gorilla groups. The available permits increased to 23,144 in the year 2011 from 17,520 in 2010 (32% growth rate) while the permits sold increased from 13,138 in 2010 to 15,322 in 2011 (16% growth rate) as shown in the Figure.

Figure 15: Demand and Supply of Gorilla Permits, 2007 -2011

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.4.1 Demand and Supply of Gorilla permits by month, 2011

The year 2011 registered a high demand for gorilla permits between June and October with the highest in August. The number of Visitors to Uganda's National Parks was also highest in the same period.

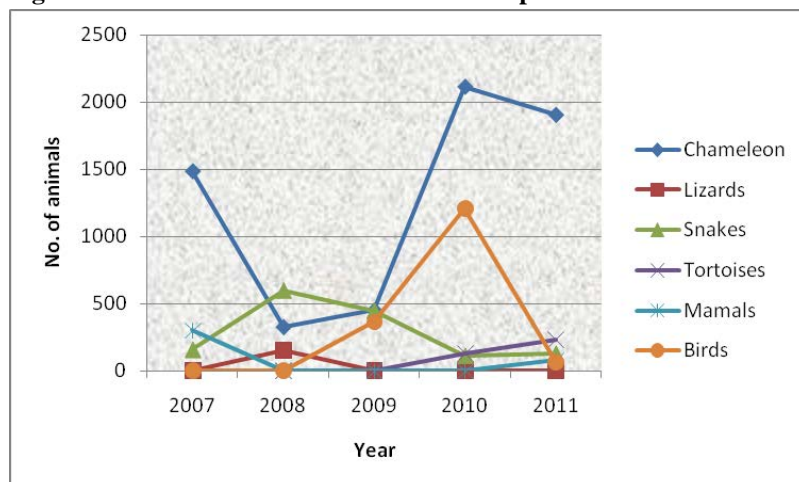
Figure 16: Supply and Demand of Gorilla Permits in the year 2011

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.5 Wildlife Species licensed for Export

The volume of trade in all wildlife species licensed for export as shown in the Figure has generally declined over the years. Generally, there was a decline (32%) in the species exported from 2010 (3,569) to 2,412 in 2011. The decline could be attributed to several reasons, ranging from restrictions to trade as a precautionary measure, market demand and supply dynamics as well as inadequate capacity by the private entrepreneurs to run their businesses competently.

The Uganda Wildlife Act CAP 200 of 2000 provides for the protection of rare, endangered and endemic species of wild plants and animals and the control of import export and re-export of wildlife species and specimens. In order to protect the natural populations and allow for natural regeneration of these species, the Government sets quotas on how many species can be sold in any one year.

Figure 17: Volume of wildlife Licensed for export

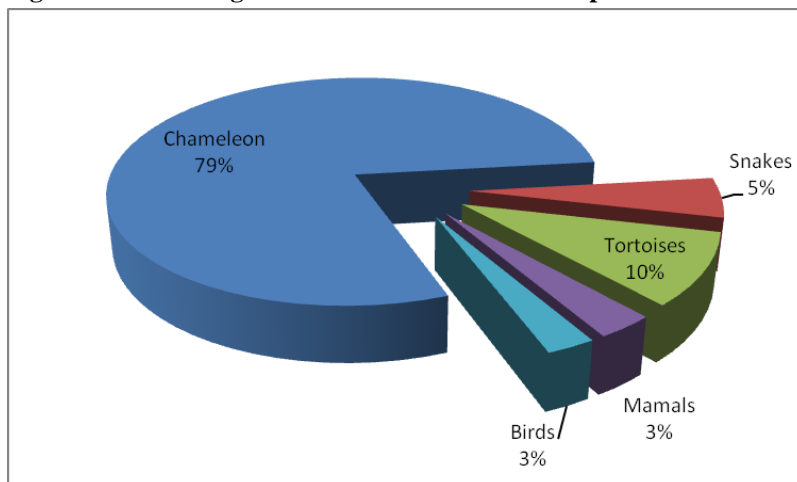
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Note: Data excludes the trophies exported from the sport hunting programme as these are not exported alive

Statistics point out that over the last 5 years, a total of 76 species of birds, 23 species of snakes, 13 species of chameleons, 11 species of lizards, 6 species of tortoises and 2 species of mammals (vervet monkeys and serval cats) were exported. During this period, lizards were only exported in 2008.

2.5.1 Share of licensed Wildlife Exports by Category 2011

In the year 2011, a total of 2,412 species were licensed for export. Of those 79% were chameleons, followed by tortoises (10%), snakes (5%), and finally mammals and birds at 3% each. The only mammal species exported in 2011 were the vervet monkeys (65) and serval cats (12), whose trade has ecological benefits since they are vermin in some communities where they raid crops in gardens and further escalate human-wildlife conflicts.

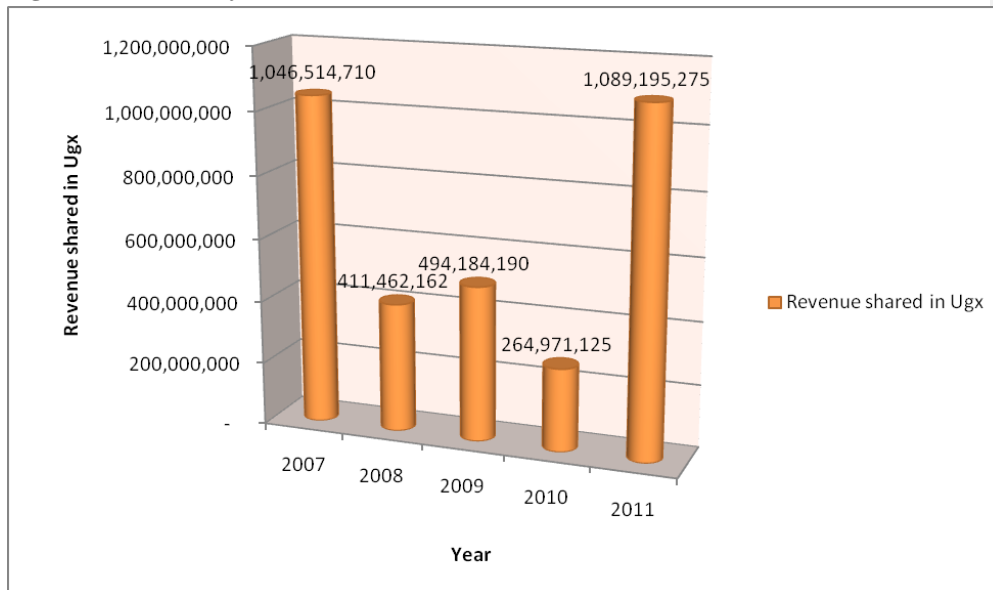
Figure 18: Percentage Share of licensed Wildlife Exports

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.6 Revenue sharing with communities

In November 1995, Uganda National Parks established a policy to share its revenue with communities adjacent to national parks. However, It was not until the enactment of the Uganda Wildlife Act of 1996, Section 70(4), that the successor institution, the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), was legally obliged to share 20% of its park entry fees with the local governments surrounding the protected area from which the fees were collected.

The goal for sharing this revenue was to enable communities living adjacent to protected areas to experience the economic benefits they accumulate so that the communities may improve their welfare, and ultimately work in partnership with UWA and local governments to sustainably manage the resources in and around the protected areas.

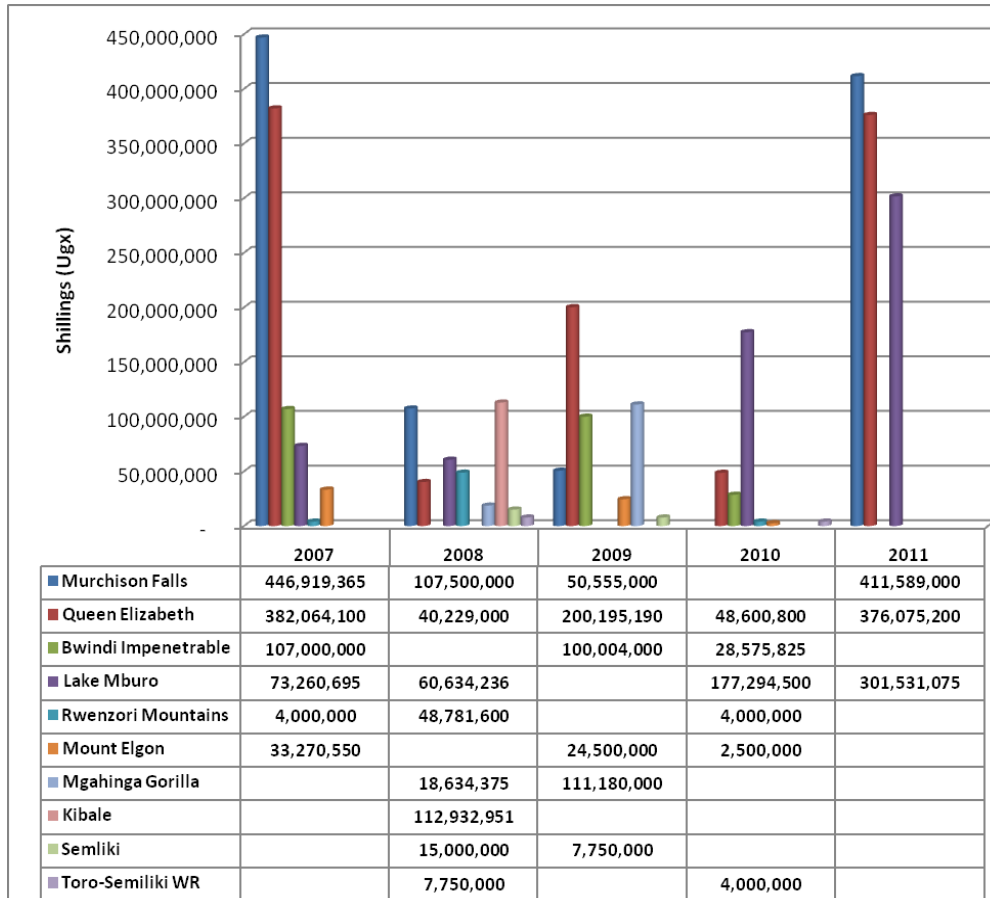
Figure 19: Summary of revenue shared with communities (2007-2011)

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

The graph above shows a summary of the total revenue shared with the communities living adjacent to protected areas for the last five years. The revenue shared is dependent on the projects which have been identified by the communities at the lower local governments.

Since the establishment of the programme, communities adjacent to the protected areas have been able to benefit from improved infrastructure such as schools and health units, as well as from income generating projects and efforts to control crop-raiding animals. UWA has also observed a reduction in illegal activities emanating from adjacent communities since the programme's inception.

Figure 20: Distribution of revenue shared with communities (park by park)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

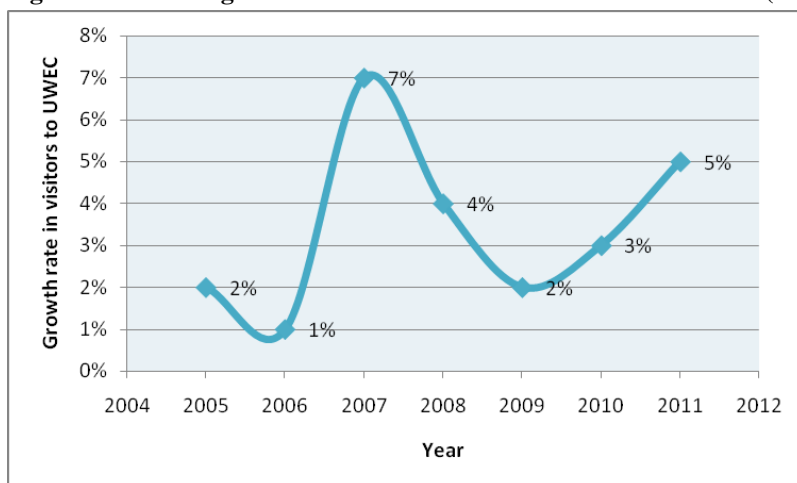
3.0 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

The Uganda Wildlife Education Centre was opened in 1952 as an animal orphanage. In the early 1960's it became a zoo, commonly known as Entebbe Zoo. In May 1994, the New York Zoological society turned it into a conservation Education centre for conservation awareness purposes, hence the name Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC).

It is now a place to go to see and learn about animals as a recreation park for the Ugandan public. UWEC is also a rescue and rehabilitation centre and a captive breeding unit for threatened animal species rescued from poachers, illegal trade or accidents.

UWEC received 262,350 visitors in the year 2011, which was higher than those received in 2010 (250,747) indicating a 5% growth from the previous year.

Figure 21: Annual growth rate in the number of visitors to UWEC (2007 to 2011)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

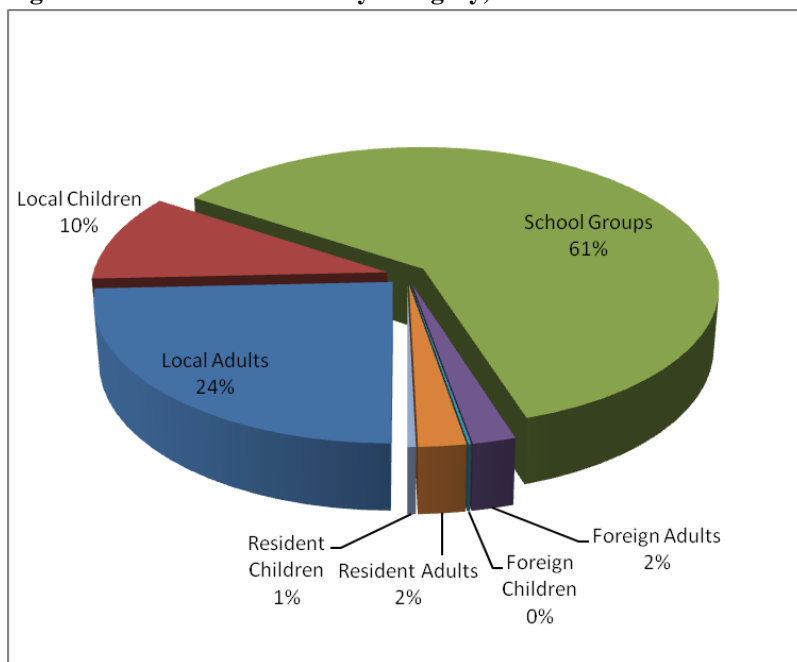
The Figure indicates an increase in the annual growth rate in the Visitor numbers to UWEC from 3% in 2010 to 5% in 2011.

3.1 Visitors to UWEC by Category

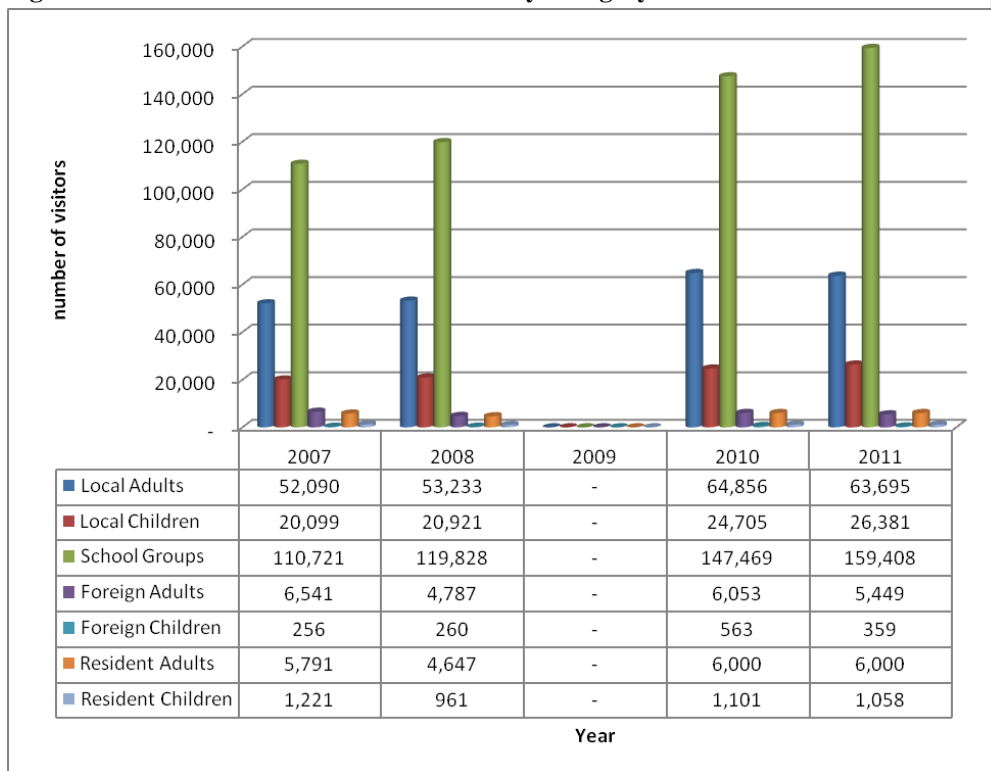
The Visitors to UWEC are categorized into seven groups: Local adults, Local children, School groups, foreign adults, foreign children, Resident adults and then Resident children.

Of the 262,350 visitors received at UWEC in 2011, 61% were school groups, followed by Local adults (24 %), Local children (10%), foreign adults (24%) and foreign resident adults (24) as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 22: Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2011



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Figure 23: Distribution of visitors to UWEC by Category from 2007 to 2011

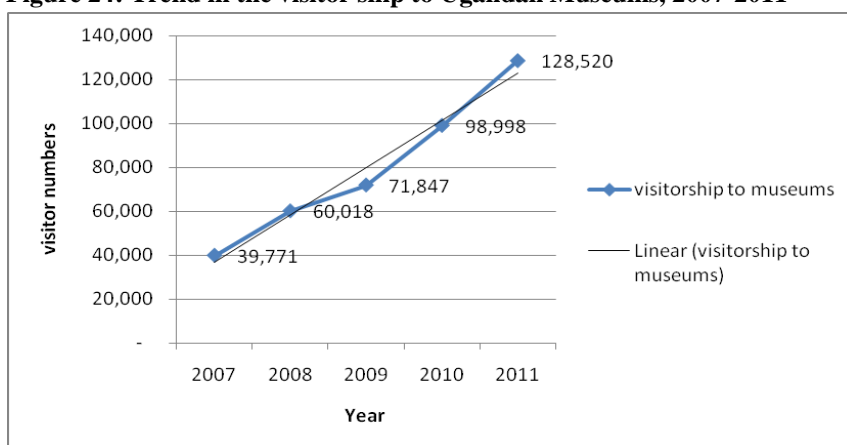
Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

According to the data collected over the last five years, school groups continue to dominate the category of visitors at UWEC, followed by Local adults, and then local children respectively. The Outreach section in UWEC plays a leading role in reaching out to schools and communities that would otherwise not be able to visit the centre and thus the increase in number of school groups visiting.

4.0 Visitorship to Uganda Museums

The Uganda Museum has registered an increasing trend in the number of visitors over the past five years. The Visitorship grew by 29.8% in 2011 and this is an 8% decrease in growth rate in 2010 (37.8%). Over the five years' period, the Visitorship has grown by 223.2% (from 39,771 in 2007 to 128,520 in 2011). The trend in the Visitorship to the Uganda Museums is as shown in the figure below.

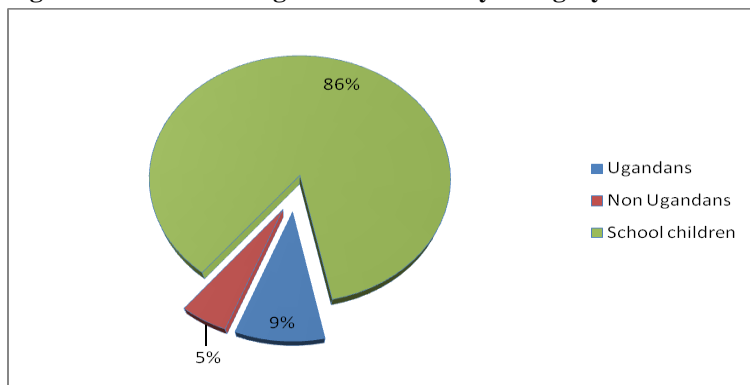
Figure 24: Trend in the visitor ship to Ugandan Museums, 2007-2011



Source: Uganda Museums

4.1 Visitorship to Uganda Museums by category in 2011

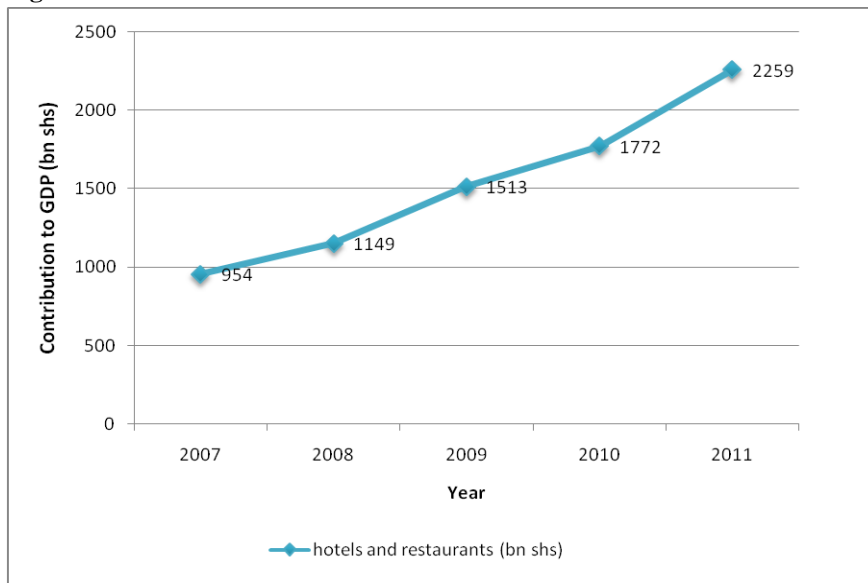
Out of the 128,520 visitors registered in year 2011, 86% were school children indicating a 0.2% decrease in the number of school children from 2010, 9% were Ugandan Nationals, and 5% Non-Ugandans. This shows that the majority of the Visitors received during the year were school children, and this has been the trend for the last 5 years.

Figure 25: Visitors to Uganda Museums by Category in 2011

Source: Uganda Museums

5.0 Contribution of Hotels and restaurants to GDP

The figure below shows the contribution of the hotels and restaurants to GDP. The graph indicates an increasing trend of the contribution of the hotels and restaurants from the calendar year 2007 (954 bn shs) to 2011 (2,259 bn shs). The growth is attributed to the increase in the number of visitors in the country and the growing urban population. The hotels and restaurants had a 5.0 percent share of the total GDP, at current prices in the year 2011/12.

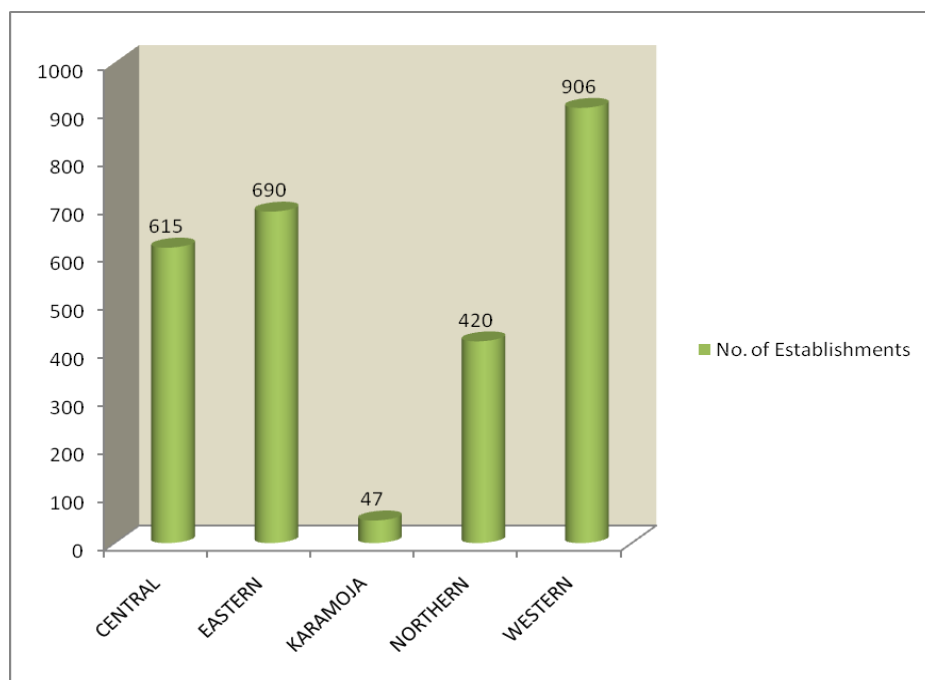
Figure 26: Contribution of Hotels and restaurants

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

6.0 HOSPITALITY ESTABLISHMENTS

Uganda is organized administratively into five regions; namely: Eastern, Western, Central, Northern and Karamoja. The exercise involved 110 district commercial officers who acted as data collectors/enumerators. Kampala and Wakiso districts were excluded since a prior exercise had been done.

Figure 27: Total number of establishments 2011



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage

NB: This excludes accommodation establishments in Kampala and Wakiso districts

The figure above indicates that the Western Region had the highest number of accommodation facilities which accounts for 34% of the total facilities in the country. This was followed by Eastern with 26% of the total number of accommodation establishments. Karamoja region had the least number of accommodation establishments which accounted for 2% of the total.

6.1 Gradable hospitality facilities

Table 3: Number of Gradable facilities by region

Region	No of Gradable facilities	Total No. of Establishments	%age
CENTRAL	33	615	5%
EASTERN	30	690	4%
KARAMOJA	1	47	2%
NORTHERN	6	420	1%
WESTERN	31	906	3%
Total	101	2678	4%

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage

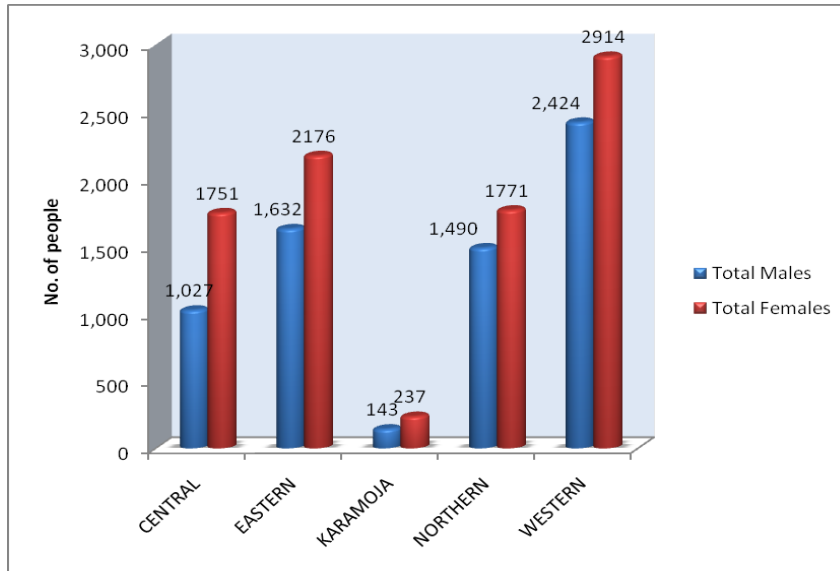
NB: This excludes accommodation establishments in Kampala and Wakiso districts

According to East African Standards for grading and classification of hospitality facilities, 4% of the total facilities are already qualified for grading. Given sensitization which is a requirement before grading, 62% of the facilities would be able to fulfill the requirements thereby qualify for grading.

6.2 Labour force statistics-employment

A total of 15,565 persons are employed in the accommodation facilities across the country. The female employees in accommodation establishments account for 57% (8,849) while the men employees account for 43% (6,716).

Figure 28: Labour force statistics-employment



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage

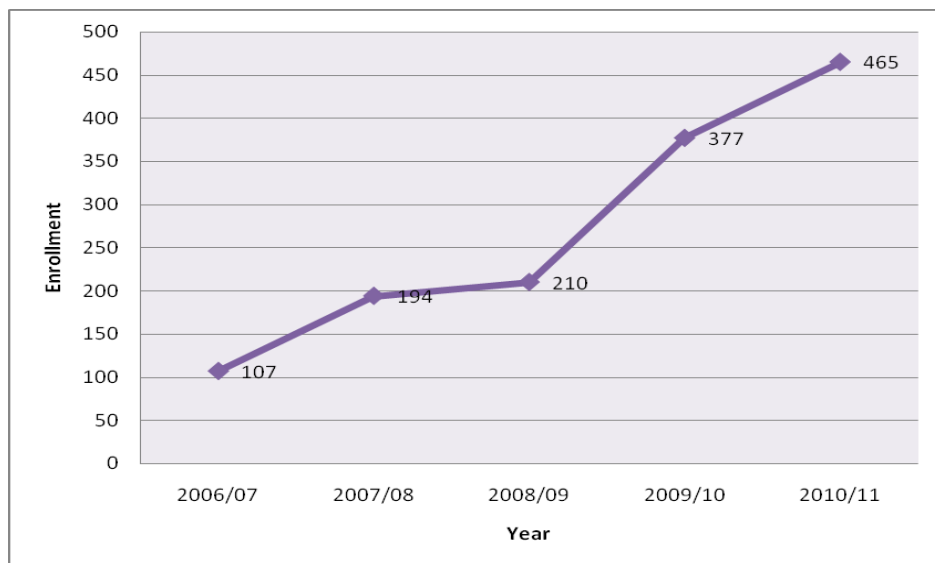
NB: This excludes accommodation establishments in Kampala and Wakiso districts

7.0 Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

Since it's established in mid 1980's, the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute also known as Crested Crane Hotel has trained over 7,000 students both in full and part time course programmes. The above number includes both local and foreign students.

The Institute is located in Jinja, offers training in all Hospitality-related, Management and Entrepreneurship courses. It is the only government-aided Hospitality training institution in Uganda under the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage.

Figure 29: Enrollment for the last 5 years



Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

The figure above indicates an increasing trend in the number students enrolling to the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute. The last financial year had an increment of 23% (465 in 2010/11) from 377 in 2009/10.

APPENDICES

Table 4: Tourist Arrivals

YEAR	Resident	Non-resident	Total
2007	241,487	641,743	883,230
2008	319,504	843,864	1,163,368
2009	288,176	806,658	1,094,834
2010	328,795	945,899	1,274,694
2011	378,639	1,151,356	1,529,995

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5: Arrivals by quarter

	Resident	Non-resident	Total
2007			
quarter one	54,913	143,741	198,654
quarter two	55,278	150,760	206,038
quarter three	70,704	196,908	267,612
quarter four	60,592	150,334	210,926
2008			
quarter one	61,253	180,896	242,149
quarter two	71,208	185,714	256,922
quarter three	98,939	260,493	359,432
quarter four	88,104	216,761	304,865
2009			
quarter one	70,368	195,590	265,958
quarter two	69,614	197,984	267,598
quarter three	79,590	221,417	301,007
quarter four	68,604	191,667	260,271
2010			
quarter one	78,269	227,222	305,491
quarter two	78,985	227,565	306,550
quarter three	103,504	321,331	424,835
quarter four	65,999	256,413	322,412
2011			
quarter one	72,663	274,799	347,462
quarter two	75,620	296,017	371,637
quarter three	124,709	289,014	413,723
quarter four	105,647	291,526	397,173

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 6: Non resident arrivals by month for 2009-2011

	2009	2010	2011
January	66,278	74,282	100,624
February	60,394	73,681	86,487
March	70,570	79,259	87,690
April	73,572	84,891	100,967
May	64,736	81,042	98,798
June	60,115	61,630	96,251
July	72,946	75,262	103,635
August	81,978	86,370	90,748
September	68,209	88,080	92,261
October	71,340	79,856	98,754
November	58,186	77,191	91,270
December	58,335	84,355	103,871
Total	806,659	945,899	1,151,356

Table 7: Tourist Attractions by District

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
1	Murchison Falls National Park	Western	Buliisa	National Park
2	Busingiro Eco-Tourism Site	Western	Buliisa	Eco-Tourism Site
3	Buliisa Escarpments	Western	Buliisa	Escapment
4	Pearson Memorial Site	Western	Buliisa	monument
5	SS Robert Coryndon steam ship	Western	Buliisa	Ship
6	Wanseko Landing Site	Western	Buliisa	Landing site
7	Semliki National Park	Western	Bundibugyo	National Park
8	River Semliki	Western	Bundibugyo	river
9	Sempaya Hot springs	Western	Bundibugyo	hotspring
10	Batwa community	Western	Bundibugyo	Community
11	Rwenzori ranges	Western	Bundibugyo	
12	Kitagata hotsprings	Western	Bushenyi	hotspring
13	Kyambura Gorge	Western	Bushenyi	gorge
14	Imaramagambo Forest	Western	Bushenyi	forest
15	Imaramagambo bats cave	Western	Bushenyi	cave
16	Apolinari's Farm	Western	Bushenyi	agrofarm
17	Batuna's farm	Western	Bushenyi	agrofarm
18	Lake Nkugute	Western	Bushenyi	Lake
19	Nyanja Ibiri	Western	Bushenyi	Lake
20	Nyaruharo Dry and Wet Craters	Western	Bushenyi	Lake
21	Kalinju Forest Eco Tourism Site	Western	Bushenyi	Eco-Tourism Site
22	Kashoya -Kitomi Central Forest Reserve	Western	Bushenyi	Forest
23	Kibiro Hotsprings and Salt Works	Western	Hoima	Hotspring
24	Musaija Mukulu Hill	Western	Hoima	Hill
25	Buhimba Heroes Monument	Western	Hoima	monument
26	Katasiha Fort	Western	Hoima	Fort
27	Kyamalera Wildlife education centre	Western	Hoima	Education centre
28	Buhanika Memorial war veterans monument	Western	Hoima	Monument
29	Mparo Tombs	Western	Hoima	Tombs
30	Bugoma Ecotourism Site	Western	Hoima	Eco-Tourism Site
31	Omukama's Palace	Western	Hoima	Palace
32	Mukaz'anyaara	Western	Ibanda	water based
33	Amabaare ga Ghot	Western	Ibanda	monument
34	Kijongo Crater	Western	Ibanda	lake
35	Nyamuronge Crater	Western	Ibanda	lake
36	Nyakahondogoro Caves	Western	Ibanda	cave
37	Equator Path	Western	Ibanda	equator
38	Lake Bunyonyi	Western	Kabale	lake
39	Kitumba Black Smiths	Western	Kabale	smith
40	Kichumbi Hot Springs	Western	Kabale	hotspring

41	Nyanga cave	Western	Kabale	cave
42	Edirisa Museum	Western	Kabale	museum
43	Maziba dam	Western	Kabale	dam
44	Mushroom Training and Resource Center	Western	Kabale	education centre
45	Mabale Apple Farm	Western	Kabale	farm
46	Kalungu Hot Springs	Western	Kabale	hotspring
47	Batwa Communities	Western	Kabale	Community
48	Rwagimba Sulphur Hotsprings	Western	Kabarole	hotspring
49	Top of the World	Western	Kabarole	hill
50	Crater Valley Kibale (Lake Nyabikere)	Western	Kabarole	lake
51	Lake Nkuruba	Western	Kabarole	lake
52	Mahoma waterfalls	Western	Kabarole	fall
53	Amabere ga nyina Mwiru	Western	Kabarole	cave
54	Karuzika palace	Western	Kabarole	palace
55	Karambi Tombs	Western	Kabarole	Tombs
56	Kihingani wetland	Western	Kabarole	wetland
57	Tooro botanical gardens	Western	Kabarole	gardens
58	Lake saka	Western	Kabarole	lake
59	Ndali –Kasienda crater lakes	Western	Kabarole	lake
60	Lake Kaitabarogo	Western	kabarole	lake
61	Fort Lugard	Western	kabarole	monument
62	Sir Gerald Portal Monument	Western	kabarole	monument
63	Kibale National Park	Western	Kamwenge	National Park
64	Magombe / Bigodi wetland Sanctuary	Western	Kamwenge	wetland
65	Mpanga waterfalls	Western	Kamwenge	waterfall
66	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Camp	Western	Kanungu	National Park
67	Ishasha Hydro Electric Power station	Western	Kanungu	power station
68	Kibwete Inferno	Western	Kanungu	monument
69	Ngoto Swamp Resort	Western	Kanungu	resort
70	Mt Rwenzori and Rwenzori National Park	Western	Kasese	National Park
71	Kilembe Copper Quarry	Western	Kasese	quarry
72	Lake Katwe	Western	Kasese	lake
73	Kibenge hot spring	Western	Kasese	Hotspring
74	Rajimba Hot spring	Western	Kasese	Hotspring
75	Semwema Cave and Hill	Western	Kibale	cave
76	Kayirabwa Chimpanzee Conservancy	Western	Kibale	sanctuary
77	Nyakiti Wetland	Western	Kibale	wetland
78	Nabigereka (Hanging) Rock	Western	Kibale	rock
79	Busimba rock	Western	Kibale	rock
80	Mugore Rock	Western	Kiruhura	rock
81	Karuma Falls	Western	Kiryadongo	waterfall

82	Cwaa tree	Western	Kiryadongo	tree
83	Masindi Port Pier	Western	Kiryadongo	port
84	First Kiryadongo Hospital	Western	Kiryadongo	building
85	Vitunga mountain ranges	Western	Kisoro	mountain
86	Lake Mutanda	Western	Kisoro	lake
87	Mwambikye Cave	Western	Kisoro	cave
88	Lake Kyahafi	Western	Kisoro	Lake
89	Lake Kayumbu	Western	Kisoro	lake
90	Sagitwe Caldera	Western	Kisoro	caldera
91	Karunga Hill	Western	Kisoro	Hill
92	Ruganzu's Footsteps	Western	Kisoro	monument
93	Chuhu Water Site	Western	Kisoro	waterbased
94	Ibaale Lyekitinisa	Western	Kyenjojo	rock
95	Katoosa Martyrs monument site	Western	Kyenjojo	monument
96	Nyakabara hills and rocks	Western	Kyenjojo	rock
97	Kajumagi eco-tourism site	Western	Kyenjojo	Eco-Tourism Site
98	Muzizi river	Western	Kyenjojo	river
99	Traditionalists (Dr. Kambaterane Yowana)	Western	Kyenjojo	traditional
100	Mukwano Tea estate	Western	Kyenjojo	tea
101	Lake Mburo National Park	Western	Mbarara	National Park
102	Ankole Kingdom Head Quarters Kamukuzi	Western	Mbarara	traditional
103	Ankole Kingdom Burial Grounds Nkokonjeru	Western	Mbarara	traditional
104	Itaaba cultural site	Western	Mbarara	traditional
105	Igongo Cultural Centre	Western	Mbarara	traditional
106	Rwenjeru Community Campsite	Western	Mbarara	nature
107	Karibeita Shrine	Western	Mbarara	traditional
108	Lake Nyabihoko	Western	Ntungamo	lake
109	Kalegyeya stone	Western	Ntungamo	rock
110	Nshenyi Village	Western	Ntungamo	Community
111	Rukarango Tilting rock	Western	Ntungamo	rock
112	Kisizi falls	Western	Rukungiri	waterfall
113	Katabushera Hills	Western	Rukungiri	Hill
114	Ihimbo Hotsprings	Western	Rukungiri	Hotspring
115	Rubabo hotsprings	Western	Rukungiri	hotspring
116	Speke Resort Munyonyo	Central	Kampala	resort
117	Mulungi Kabaka's Recreation Center	Central	Kampala	recreational
118	Gaba Beach Hotel	Central	Kampala	beach
119	Ndere Centre	Central	Kampala	recreational
120	Kiwatule Recreational centre	Central	Kampala	recreational
121	Nakawa Commonwealth Veterans Cemetery	Central	Kampala	monument
122	Bahai Temple	Central	Kampala	spiritual
123	Makerere University	Central	Kampala	Education

124	Mulago Hospital	Central	Kampala	traditional
125	Muganzi Lwaza Hill	Central	Kampala	traditional
126	Mbogo Tombs	Central	Kampala	traditional
127	St. Mary's Rubaga Cathedral	Central	Kampala	spiritual
128	Namirembe Cathedral	Central	Kampala	spiritual
129	The Kabaka's round about	Central	Kampala	traditional
130	Kasubi royal tombs	Central	Kampala	traditional
131	The torture chambers of Amin Dada	Central	Kampala	traditional
132	The King's Palace	Central	Kampala	traditional
133	Kabaka's lake	Central	Kampala	traditional
134	Buganda kingdom headquarters	Central	Kampala	traditional
135	Alexander Mackay cave and church	Central	Kampala	monument
136	Wamala Tombs- Tomb of King Suuna II	Central	Kampala	traditional
138	Lugard's Fort at Old Kampala	Central	Kampala	monument
139	Uganda National Museum	Central	Kampala	Cultural
140	The National Theater	Central	Kampala	Entertainment
141	Independence Monument	Central	Kampala	monument
142	Muteesa II Presidential Monument	Central	Kampala	monument
143	Uganda Railways	Central	Kampala	buidling
144	The CHOGM monument	Central	Kampala	monument
145	Bank of Uganda	Central	Kampala	buidling
146	Parliament Building	Central	Kampala	buidling
147	Golf course	Central	Kampala	golf course
148	Hindu Temple	Central	Kampala	spiritual
149	Nakasero Mosque	Central	Kampala	spiritual
150	Kijjumulwa Cave	Central	Kiboga	cave
151	Bulaga rock	Central	Kiboga	cave
152	Kampala Cave	Central	Kiboga	cave
153	Walusi Hill	Central	Luwero	Traditional
154	Luwero war memorial mausoleums	Central	Luwero	monument
155	Wakyato Local Wildlife Reserve	Central	Luwero	Wildlife reserve
156	Bamunanika Palace	Central	Luwero	Traditional
157	Busambu hill and caves	Central	Luwero	Cave
158	Lake Nabugabo Holiday and Conference Centre	Central	Masaka	lake
159	Equator	Central	Masaka	equator
160	Walumbe tombs (Tanda Archaeological archives)	Central	Mityana	shrine
161	Magonga Shrines (Kintu's palace)	Central	Mityana	shrine
162	Lake Wamala	Central	Mityana	lake
163	Buwama crocodile Farm	Central	Mpigi	reptilepark
164	Mpanga Forest Reserve	Central	Mpigi	forest
165	Nakayima Tree	Central	Mubende	tree
166	Muyinayina Rocks	Central	Mubende	rock
167	Kanywegeera rock	Central	Mubende	rock

168	Madudu rocks and cave	Central	Mubende	cave
169	Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary	Central	Nakasongola	sanctuary
170	Kibuye landing site on Lake Kyoga	Central	Nakasongola	Landing site
171	Kageri Hill	Central	Nakasongola	Hill
172	Namugongo martyrs' shrine	Central	Wakiso	shrine
173	Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary	Central	Wakiso	sanctuary
174	Uganda Wildlife Education centre	Central	Wakiso	education
175	Water front club	Central	Wakiso	gardens
176	Imperial resort beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
177	Entebbe Botanical gardens	Central	Wakiso	gardens
178	Muzinga park monument	Central	Wakiso	monument
179	Kigungu landing site	Central	Wakiso	Landing site
180	Kigungu bird bleeding site	Central	Wakiso	bleeding site
181	Entebbe bay swamp	Central	Wakiso	swamp
182	Omuti Gwedembe	Central	Wakiso	tree
183	Anderita beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
184	Ssesse gateway beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
185	Uganda Reptiles village	Central	Wakiso	reptilepark
186	Kampala Snake Park	Central	Wakiso	reptilepark
187	Kasenyi landing site	Central	Wakiso	Landing site
188	Banana Village	Central	Wakiso	gardens
189	Country lake resort	Central	Wakiso	beach
191	Garuga resort beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
192	Lutembe bay wetland	Central	Wakiso	wetland
193	Lido beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
194	Zika Forest	Central	Wakiso	forest
195	Guide Leisure farm	Central	Wakiso	agrofarm
196	Naggalabi Buddo Coronation site	Central	Wakiso	cultural
197	Mabamba wetland	Central	Wakiso	wetland
198	East Madi Wildlife Reserve	Northern	Adjumani	Game Reserve
199	Amuru hot spring	Northern	Adjumani	hot spring
200	Indriani monument	Northern	Adjumani	monument
201	Arra fishing village	Northern	Adjumani	fishing village
202	Nile River near Arra Fishing Lodge	Northern	Adjumani	Nile river
203	Zoka forest Foot Bridge	Northern	Adjumani	foot bridge
204	Ajai wildlife reserve	Northern	Arua	Game Reserve
205	Iti mountains	Northern	Arua	mountain
206	Izuku monument	Northern	Arua	monument
207	Adolomela lake	Northern	Koboko	lake
208	Ombokodo tilted rock	Northern	Koboko	rock
209	Salia musala boarder	Northern	Koboko	boarder point
210	Kuru falls	Northern	Maracha	water falls
211	Alikua pyramid	Northern	Maracha	memorial
212	Mt. Wati	Northern	Arua	hill
213	Fort of Emin Pasha & Gordon	Northern	Moyo	Fort

214	Gbari-arapi mountain	Northern	Moyo	mountain
215	Vuraopi	Northern	Moyo	memorial
216	Loc judongo	Northern	Nebbi	Tree
217	Wanglei-purungu	Northern	Nebbi	water stream
218	Amuru Pii Hotsprings in Panyimur	Northern		hotspring
219	Atyak winam(king's palace)	Northern	Zombo	king's palace
220	Agbinika falls	Northern	Yumbe	water fall
221	Mt. kei	Northern	Yumbe	mountain
222	Akwang Hills/ Rock	Northern	Agagu	rock with cave
223	Wil Polo Martyrs Shrine and Church	Northern	Agagu	shrine
224	Kalongo hill/Rock	Northern	Agagu	rock
225	Amuru Pii Hotsprings	Northern	Amuru	hot spring
226	Ibuje rock	Northern	Apac	rock
227	Kungu port	Northern	Apac	Port
228	Sir Samuel Bakers Fort	Northern	Gulu	Fort
229	Captain Tarner Burial Site	Northern	Gulu	memorial
230	Ker Kwaro Acholi/ Acholi Cultural Center	Northern	Gulu	cultural center
231	Kidepo Valley National park	Northern	kabong	national park
232	Lelekan Bird Sanctuary	Northern	kitugum	sanctuary
233	Lotutur	Northern	kitugum	escarpment
234	Agoro Agu mountains	Northern	kitugum	hill
235	Ngetta Rock	Northern	Lira	Rock
236	Itek/Okire Rice scheme	Northern	Lira	rice scheme
237	Lango Cultural centre	Northern	Lira	cultural center
238	World war Memorial site	Northern	Lira	memorial
239	Barlonyo Memorial site	Northern	Lira	memorial
240	Rwot Owiny Akuru Palace	Northern	Oyam	palace
241	Aruu Falls	Northern	Pader	water fall
242	Iyingo landing site	Eastern	Buyende	landing site
243	Kasato hills	Eastern	Buyende	hill
244	source of the Nile	Eastern	Jinja	source of the Nile
245	Bujagali falls	Eastern	Jinja	water falls
246	Itanda falls	Eastern	Jinja	water falls
247	Iyingo site	Eastern	kamuli	rocks
248	Bagonza Christian martyrs shrine	Eastern	kaliro	shrine
249	Wako Zibondo's Palace	Eastern	kaliro	palace
250	Bishop Hannington Memorial Site Kyando	Eastern	mayuge	memorial
251	Bukaleba Palace	Eastern	mayuge	palace
252	isimba falls	Eastern	kamuli	water falls
253	Izaniro falls	Eastern	kamuli	water falls

254	kagulu rocks	Eastern	kamuli	Rock
255	Buhumbula shrine/ palace	Eastern	kamuli	shrine
256	Mt. Elgon National park	Eastern		national park
257	sipi falls	Eastern	Kapchorwa	water fall
258	missi cave	Eastern	kapchorwa	cave
259	Buguye Rock	Eastern	Kaliro	Rocks with a cave
260	Amari Rock	Eastern	kaliro	rocks with a cave
261	Former Kyabazinga Nadiopes'home and Tombs	Eastern	Kaliro	palace
262	Nyero Rock Paintings	Eastern	Kumi	Rock paintings
263	Mukongoro Rock	Eastern	Kumi	Rock
264	Lake Bisina Ramsar Site	Eastern	Kumi, Katakwi and Soroti	lake
265	lake Opeti Ramsar site	Eastern	Nakapiripirit, Sironko, Katakwi and Kumi	lake
266	Kanka Cave	Eastern	Mbale	cave
267	Mutoto Circumcision site	Eastern	Mbale	cultural site
268	Semei kakungulu Tombs	Eastern	Mbale	tombs
269	Nyagua landing site	Eastern	Pallisa	landing site with rock
270	Midodi Rocks	Eastern	Pallisa	Rocks with a cave
271	Kakoro Rocks	Eastern	Pallisa	rocks with small caves
272	Mt. Elgon National park	Eastern	Sironko	national park
273	sisiyi falls	Eastern	Sironko	water fall
274	Opiya rock	Eastern	Soroti	Rocks
275	Ameku Training Village	Eastern	Soroti	cultural center

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage

Table 8: Visitation to National parks by category

Category	Year			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Foreign non-resident	52,962	52,719	61,190	74,435
Foreign residents	12,508	13,107	13,166	13,759
Citizens	24,381	24,214	29,884	40,196
Local residents	1,761	1,513	1,201	580
Students	28,471	37,774	42,394	56,484
VIPs	501	320	650	637
Transit (Murchison)	5,969	4,839	3,301	4,021
Researchers			32	
Total	126,553	134,486	151,818	190,112

Source: Uganda wildlife Authority

Table 9: Visitation to National parks by National park

National park	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murchison Falls	32,049	35,316	39,237	53,460	56,799
Queen Elizabeth	51,749	53,921	62,513	76,037	88,407
Kidepo Valley	795	1,633	2,924	3,208	2,452
Lake Mburo	14,264	16,539	17,521	20,966	20,864
Rwenzori Mountains	1,583	2,020	1,281	1,529	1,798
Bwindi Impenetrable	9,585	10,362	11,806	15,108	16,997
Mgahinga Gorilla	2,676	3,303	1,886	3,328	7,661
Semliki	1,342	1,732	2,701	3,393	3,152
Kibale	7,651	7,383	7,799	9,482	7,530
Mount Elgon	3,472	3,708	2,943	2,660	2,334
Katonga	598	287	448	301	
Toro Semliki	789	955	759	640	
Total	126,553	137,159	151,818	190,112	207,994

Source: Uganda wildlife Authority

Table 10: MONTHLY VISITORS FOR LAST 5 YEARS

Year	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
2011	13,347	9,479	10,210	13,653	9,107	23,487	26,790	24,425	34,239	18,772	10,963	16,053
2010	11,850	9,702	9,722	12,062	9,195	16,605	29,933	26,607	16,620	18,835	12,633	16,348
2009	8,550	8,783	7,214	9,995	7,312	12,878	25,355	21,857	12,898	14,302	8,809	13,865
2008	8,275	4,989	8,187	6,492	7,584	13,563	22,453	20,273	10,291	12,587	9,159	13,198
2007	8,402	12,216	7,735	7,929	5,545	10,986	16,935	17,954	9,402	13,056	6,972	9,421
Total	50,424	45,169	43,068	50,131	38,743	77,519	121,466	111,116	83,450	77,552	48,536	68,885

Table 11: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits

Year	Available Permits	Permits Sold	Permits Not sold
2007	11,680	10,619	1,061
2008	12,936	10,503	1,945
2009	16,064	10,797	5,267
2010	17,520	13,138	4,382
2011	23,144	15,322	7,822

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 12: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits by Month, 2009

MONTH	PERMITS AVAILABLE	PERMITS SOLD	PERMITS NOT SOLD
JANUARY	992	838	154
FEBRUARY	1120	865	255
MARCH	1240	540	700
APRIL	1200	450	750
MAY	1240	508	732
JUNE	1440	877	563
JULY	1488	1235	253
AUGUST	1488	1361	127
SEPTEMBER	1440	1078	362
OCTOBER	1488	1089	399
NOVEMBER	1440	976	464
DECEMBER	1488	980	508
TOTAL	16064	10797	5267

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 13: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits by Month, 2010

MONTH	PERMITS AVAILABLE	PERMITS SOLD	PERMITS NOT SOLD
January	1488	1081	407
February	1344	1065	279
March	1488	830	658
April	1440	659	781
May	1488	679	809
June	1440	1190	250
July	1488	1426	62
Aug	1488	1462	26
Sept	1440	1319	121
Oct	1488	1249	239
Nov	1440	1002	438
Dec	1488	1176	312
Total	17,520	13,138	4,382

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 14: Demand and supply of Gorilla permits by Month, 2011

MONTH	PERMITS AVAILABLE	PERMITS SOLD	PERMITS NOT SOLD
January	1,488	1,256	232
February	1,344	1,106	238
March	1,488	740	748
April	1,680	790	890
May	1,736	592	1,144

June	2,160	1,378	782
July	2,232	1,838	394
Aug	2,232	2,014	218
Sept	2,160	1,703	457
Oct	2,232	1,306	926
Nov	2,160	1,239	921
Dec	2,232	1,360	872
Total	23,144	15,322	7,822

Table 15: Entry fees to UWEC by category

Category	Fees (UGX)
East African Adults	5,000/=
East African Children	3,000/=
Foreign Resident Adults	15,000/=
Foreign Resident Children	9,000/=
Foreign Adults	30,000/=
Foreign Children	15,000/=

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (2011)

Table 16: Animal Species held at UWEC

Common Names	Scientific Names (Species 43)	Current Total numbers head of animals held=399
Class: Aves		
Order : Ciconiformes		
Shoe billed stork	Balaeniceps rex	2
Marabou stork	Leptoptilos crumeniferus	1
Order : Falconiformes		
Fish eagle	Haliaeetus vocifer	2
Order: Galliformes		
Indian peafowl	Pavo cristatus	3
Order : Gruiformes		
Grey crown crane	Balearica regulorum gibbericeps	6
Order: Mosophagiformes		
Eastern grey plantain eater	Crinifer zonurus	1
Order: Pelecaniformes		
Pink backed pelican	Pelicanus rufescens	1
Order: psittaciformes		
African grey parrots	Psittacus arithacus	232 (confiscated and to be released soon) UWEC are 22
Order: Strigiformes		
Spotted eagle owl	Bubo africanus	1
Wood owl	Strix woodfordii	2
Order: Struthioniformes		
Ostrich	Struthio camelus	4
Class : Reptilia		
Order: Chelonian		

Leopard tortoise	Geochelone pardalis	3
Bell hinged tortoise	Kinixys belliana	12
Marsh terrapin	Pelomedusa subrufo	9
Order: crocodyla		
Nile crocodile	Crocodylus niloticus	4
Order:serpentes		
African rock python	Python sebae	8
Gaboon vipers	Bitis gabonica	1
Egyptian cobras	Naja Naja	1
Order: squamata		
Nile monitor lizards	Varanus niloticus	
Class : Pisces		
African lung fish	Protopterus hyprochromis Labeo victorians	
Class: Mammalia		
Domestic animals		
oxen	Bos indicus	1
Domestic donkey	Equus asinus	5
Arabian camels		2
Order: Primates		
Olive baboons	Papio anubis	3
Common chimps	pan troglodytes	14
Patas monkey	Erythrocebus pata	8
Colobus monkey	Gererrsa	1
Redtailed monkey	Cercopithecus c.ascanius	5
Order: Carnivore		
Spotted hyenas	Crocota crocuta	1
Lion	Panthera leo	3
Spotted neck otters	Lutra maculicollis	3
Leopard	Panthera pardus	1
Order: Artiodactyla		

Uganda kob	Kobus kobus	5
Bohor Reedbuck	Redunca redunca	1
White Rhinos	Rhinoceros	2
African buffalos	Syncerus caffer	2
Bush duiker	Sylvicapra grimmia grimmis	1
Impala	aepyceros	2
Common zebras	Equus grevyi	3
Water bucks	Kobus ellipsiprymnus	8
Warthogs	ellipsiprymnus	6
Giant forest hog	Phacochoerus africanus	2
African elephant	Hylochoerus meinertzhageni	1
Giraffe	Loxodonta Africana	3
	Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi	
Eland	Taurotragus oryx	1

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 17: Visitorship to UWEC by category

Year	Local Adults	Local Children	School Groups	Foreign Adults	Foreign Children	Resident Adults	Resident Children	Total no of visitors
2004	53,922	31,284	72,020	3,020	201	3,845	883	165,175
2005	55,418	28,371	73,906	3,640	218	5,177	1,142	167,872
2006	55,418	28,371	88,687	4,368	262	6,212	1,370	184,689
2007	52,090	20,099	110,721	6,541	256	5,791	1,221	196,719
2008	53,233	20,921	119,828	4,787	260	4,647	961	204,637
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,049
2010	64,856	24,705	147,469	6,053	563	6,000	1,101	250,747
2011	63,695	26,381	159,408	5,449	359	6,000	1,058	262,350

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 18: Total number of hospitality establishments in regions

REGION	No. of Establishments
CENTRAL	615
EASTERN	690
KARAMOJA	47
NORTHERN	420
WESTERN	906
TOTAL	2,678

NB: Central excludes establishments in Kampala and Wakiso

Table 19: Employment by region

Region	Total Males	Total Females
CENTRAL	1,027	1751
EASTERN	1,632	2176
KARAMOJA	143	237
NORTHERN	1,490	1771
WESTERN	2,424	2914
Total	6,716	8,849

META DATA FOR MTWH SECTOR STATISTICS

Data Type/ Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Method of Computation	Accessibility and availability of data	Accountin g conventio ns	Comments and limitations
International tourist Arrivals/departures	A non-resident visitor who comes to the country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting and religions purposes and stays at least for one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country	-Data is collected on all travelers entering or leaving the country at all national border points. -Data collected includes arrivals/departures by country of usual residence, purpose of visit, mode of transport and length of stay	Data of tourist arrivals is availed by UBOS	Data is compiled on an annual basis Data collection: NA Data compilation: NA Data validation: NA Revision Policy: NA	Data is computed by total arrivals/departures -Arrivals by sex and age group -Arrivals by country of usual residence, -Arrivals by border point -Arrivals by purpose of visit, -Arrivals by mode of transport, -Arrivals by length of stay	Statistical presentation: Statistics are presented both in hard and soft copy Dissemination media and format: Data is disseminated using newsprints and reports Advance release calendar: Not available Simultaneous release: NA Dissemination on request: Yes	Quarterly and annually	Little attention is paid to some variables on the visitor cards
Domestic tourists	Visitors whose country of usual residence is the same country visited	Data is collected on visitors that visit attraction points as well as accommodation establishments. This covers nationality of the visitor, district of usual residence,	Administrative data (UBOS)	Data is compiled on an annual basis Data collection: NA Data compilation: NA Data validation: NA Revision Policy: NA	-Total arrivals/departures -Arrivals by district of usual residence, -Arrivals by purpose of visit, -Arrivals by length of stay	Statistical presentation: Statistics are presented both in hard and soft copy Dissemination media and format: Data is disseminated using newsprints and reports Advance release calendar: Not available Simultaneous release: NA Dissemination on request: Yes	Annually	Data on other tourist attractions is not available
Accommodation establishments	Any facility that regularly provides overnight	National, data collected includes type, grade, location	Registration forms administered	Data collection: Data on accommodation	Data is computed in form of : -Types by location	Statistical presentation: Statistics are presented both in hard and soft copy	Adhoc	-Not all accommodation

Data Type/ Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Method of Computation	Accessibility and availability of data	Accountin g conventio ns	Comments and limitations
nts	accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation	and size of the facility	by MTI accommodatio n establishment registration desk	establishments is collected using registration forms. Data on grade of the facility is collected during inspection. Data compilation: Data validation: No Revision Policy: NA	-Types by grade -Types by size	Data is disseminated through the website Advance release calendar: Not available Simultaneous release : No Dissemination on request: Yes		establishmen ts are registered - the dataset is updated
Physical tourist attractions sites	The protected/reserved area that offer tourist products and facilities	(i) National parks (ii) Game Reserves (iii) Game controlled areas (iv) Historical Sites and Buildings (v) Museum (vi) Amusement parks	MTI, UWA	Data collection: Data is collected using pre-designed forms Data compilation: Data is captured in excel Data validation: Revision Policy:	Data is aggregated by site, category and location	Statistical presentation: Yes Dissemination media and format: Advance release calendar: Not available Simultaneous release: NA Dissemination on request Yes	Adhoc	Data on physical attractions is incomplete
Wildlife animals	Any animal which is reared naturally but does not include any domestic animal	Distribution pattern of wildlife animals by protected area, and population trends by species	Surveys by Uganda Wildlife Authority	Data collection: Data is collected using bi-annual aerial surveys for savannah parks and ground counts every 5 years for forested parks/wood land Data compilation: Data is compiled using MIST a	Data is analysed by the Monitoring and research unit based at UWA HQs on Biannually, 5yr basis	Statistical presentation: Yes , technical report Dissemination media and format: No Advance release calendar: No Simultaneous release: No Dissemination on request : Yes	Data on wildlife population is produced on a Bi- annual basis for aerial surveys and after every 5	- Limited resources to implement surveys at the same time -The surveys are limited to animals inside protected areas.

Data Type/ Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Method of Computation	Accessibility and availability of data	Accountin g conventio ns	Comments and limitations
				software embedded with Ms Access Data validation: NA Revision Policy: NA			years for forested/w oodland parks	-
Number of visitors to Wildlife protected areas	A non-resident or resident visitor who goes to the protected areas with a view of seeing wild animals and plants	Coverage: National, data covers all visitors to the protected areas	Administrative register by Uganda Wildlife Authority	Data collection: Data is collected using gate registers as visitors enter the protected area Data compilation: Data is captured using Ms Excel at PA level and then sent to UWA HQS by email Data validation: Data is validated using gate receipts Revision Policy: Annually	-Total visitors by PA on a monthly basis. -Data is also aggregated by nationality and gender Indicators computed include: -Visitors by protected area, -Visitors by country of residence, -Visitors by age, -Visitors by activity, -Visitors by length of stay	Statistical presentation: Yes, technical report posted on the website Dissemination media and format: Yes Advance release calendar: Every July Simultaneous release: Dissemination on request: Yes	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	The available data is limited to protected areas under UWA
Revenue sharing	The 20% of gate collections given to communities (parishes) neighbouring protected areas	Coverage: National, Data covers revenues shared with communities neighbouring all protected areas protected areas	Bank statements by Uganda Wildlife Authority	Data collection: Data is collected using receipts administered by gate collectors on daily basis Data compilation: data is compiled	20% of the monthly revenue per protected area is computed Indicators computed include: Revenues by Protected area	Statistical presentation: Statistics are presented to the board in form of annual reports Data is available in form reports	Data is produced on monthly, quarterly annually	The data/informa tion on revenue sharing is not computerise d

Data Type/ Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Method of Computation	Accessibility and availability of data	Accountin g conventio ns	Comments and limitations
				after aggregating gate receipts Data validation: No Revision Policy: not available		Advance release calendar: No Simultaneous release: No Dissemination on request: Yes		
Museums visitors	These are people who visit heritage sites for research and tourism adventure	National and international, Data on visitors to the Uganda Museums, nationality of the visitor, age group, area of interest	Visitors book, reception register, office booking form	Data collection: data is collected as visitor enter the museumsat the reception desk Data compilation: Data on visitors is compiled on daily basis into a tally form and later captured into MS Excel worksheets. Data validation: By using a tally sheet which is compiled on dail basis comparatively with the record and visitors books Revision policy: this is done on monthly basis	Indicators computed include: Total visitor ship by period, nationality, age groups area of interest	Statistical presentation: visitor statistics are presented in both hard and soft copy Dissemination media and format: visitor statistics are disseminated through quarterly and annual reports to the Commisioner Advance release calendar: first two weeks of the next quarter -Simultaneous release: NA	Quarterly, Annually	Data on visitor is available for only Uganda museums and Kasubi tombs
Sectional artefacts	Any object made or modified by human culture, and later recovered by an	National, Data on Artefacts from the Uganda Museums	Field visits by staff, communities in which those	Data collection: data on artifacts is collected from local communities	Indicators produced include types of artefacts by geographical	Statistical presentation: statistics of artefacts are presented in both hard and softcopy	Data is produced on quarterly	Data on artefacts is not yet computerise

Data Type/ Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Method of Computation	Accessibility and availability of data	Accountin g conventio ns	Comments and limitations
	archaeological endeavor. These objects exhibit information about the culture of its creator and users		artefacts are located	Data compilation: Data on artefacts is compiled into an inventory which is still in hard copy. Data validation: N/A Revision policy: N/A	location, age, use and date of collection	-Reports disseminated to staff of the Museums and monuments Advance release calendar: N/A Simultaneous release : N/A Dissemination on request: yes	and annual basis	d Inadequate funds to collect data on artefacts -Few skilled staff to collect data on artefacts
Cultural/historical sites	These are historic buildings and town sites, important archaeological sites, and works of monumental sculpture or painting	National, complete data on all sites in the country.	Sources include information supplied by communities and research reports by researchers	Data is collected during field visits Data compilation: Data on sites is compiled into a report in Ms word. Data validation: N/A Revision policy: N/A	Indicators produced include Site by artefacts, geographical location, importance and state	Statistical presentation: Statistics are presented in both hard copy Dissemination media and format: data is disseminated in form of Advance release calendar: N/A Simultaneous release : N/A Dissemination on request: yes Dissemination on request: yes	Annually	Some sites are privately owned which limits the development their Some sites are not protected leading to distortion of information

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