



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES

### TOURISM SECTOR STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2016



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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 2016 Statistical Abstract is the Ministry's sixth publication. The abstract is part of the Ministry's efforts to support data/statistics use. 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) as well as secondary 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 visitor arrivals, visitation to national game parks, visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, Visitation to Museums and hospitality establishments in the country, Bed and Room Occupancy rates. 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 Antiquities 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 MTWA in Statistical Production.

I 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.

Doreen S. Katusiime (Mrs)

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BN	Billion shillings
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DCOs	District Commercial Officers
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HQ	Head Quarters
HTTI	Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
ICT	Information Communications Technology
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	Murchison Falls National Park
MGNP	Mgahinga National Park
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities
NDP	National Development Plan
NP	National Park
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical 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
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Centre

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The publication is divided into six chapters

### **Chapter one presents statistics on Tourist Arrivals with the following highlights:**

- A total of 1,302,802 tourist arrivals were registered in 2015 indicating a 2.9 percent increase from 1,266,046 in the year 2014.
- The number of arrivals from EAC member states increased from about 713,000 in 2011 to about 852,000 in 2015
- Most visitor arrivals in the country were from the African continent (80 percent) followed by Europe (8 percent), America and Asia (both 5 percent).
- The majority of Tourists Arrivals came into the country to visit friends and relatives(34.8 percent), followed by those who came to attend business and professional conferences(24.7 percent) then those who came for leisure, recreation and holidays(16.0 percent).

### **Chapter two presents statistics on Visitation to National Parks, with the following highlights:**

- There was a bounce back in the visitation to National Parks with numbers recorded in 2015 reaching 215,558, an increase of 6.2 percent over 2014.
- The increase in the visitation was largely attributed to the radical increase in the volumes of students that visited the National Parks by 19,300 in 2015.
- The Foreign Non Residents who are the major category of visitors to National parks dropped by 13.6% from 89,402 in 2014 to 77,206 in 2015.
- Queen Elizabeth National Park toppled Murchison falls National Park as the most visited park in Uganda for the year 2015 receiving 7,598 more visitors than the latter.

### **Chapter three presents the Wildlife and Wildlife products licensed for export:**

- Generally, there was a decline in the number of specimens exported originating from sport hunting and trade in wildlife in 2015. However, there was an increase in number of Nile crocodile skins licensed for export.

### **Chapter four presents the visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre:**

- The number of Visitors to UWEC rose by 9.6 percent in the year 2015 to reach 303,847 arrivals/visitors.
- School groups/Parties dominated the Visitor arrivals in the year 2015 contributing up to 62.9 percent of UWEC arrivals/visitors.
- In the year 2015, all categories of visitors who came to UWEC increased in numbers with the exception of Resident Children.

### **Chapter five gives a highlight of the visitors to the Uganda Museum;**

- A total of 102,890 visitors were recorded at the Uganda Museum in 2015, indicating a reduction of 9,287 visitors from 2014.
- All categories of visitors to the museum declined in numbers.
- School groups continued to be the most popular category of visitors to the museum followed by Ugandans and Non-Ugandans.

### **Chapter six presents statistics on Enrollment and Graduation in Tourism related courses:**

- A total of 208 students enrolled at HTTI in the academic year 2015/16, an increase of 13 percent over the previous academic year.

- Majority of students (39.4 percent) who enrolled at the HTTI registered for Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations, this was followed by students who registered for Diploma in Hotel Management and Diploma in Pastry and Bakery
- In 2015, a total of 113 students were enrolled for various courses at Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, a decrease of 4 percent
- In 2015, the UWRTI graduated a total of 93 students which represents a 9.4% increase in the number compared to the previous graduation

## **GLOSSARY**

### **Tourism**

'Tourism' is a term that is understood in tourism economics to describe the movement and economic activity of people for every purpose other than their regular employment and normal day-to-day activity.

### **A Visitor**

A visitor is a traveler who takes a trip to a destination outside his/her usual environment for any main purpose (leisure, business or other personal reason), other than for his/her regular employment, and returns on the same day.

### **A Tourist**

A tourist is a visitor whose trip includes an overnight stay but lasts no longer than one year (a tourist may be a domestic traveler or international visitor).

### **Tourism attraction sites**

The protected/reserved area that offers tourist products and facilities

### **National parks**

An area of international and national importance because of its biological diversity, landscape or national heritage and in which the following activities may be permitted: (a) biodiversity conservation; (b) recreation; (c) scenic viewing; (d) scientific research; and (e) any other economic activity.

### **Game Reserves/ Game controlled areas**

An area of importance for wildlife conservation and management and in which the following activities are permitted; conservation of biological diversity, scenic viewing, recreation, scientific research and regulated extra activities of natural resource

### **Museum**

A museum is a nonprofit making, permanent institution, in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves researches, communicates and exhibits for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment of material evidence about man and his environment.

### **Wildlife Education Centers**

Is an institution which provides Wildlife Conservation Education and awareness and also serves as the CITES wild animals Rescue Centre

### **Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves**

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

### **National residents**

Citizens of Uganda that have been in the country for more than 12 months before the time of the visit

### **Foreign Non Resident**

These are non-residents who are not Ugandans

**Foreign Residents**

They are non-citizen residing in Uganda.

**Other EAC Residents**

They are residents of EAC members that are excluding Uganda.

**Visitors to Registered Museums**

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

**International visitor 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 for at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country. This excludes passengers in transit at the airports

**Transit**

Persons who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal. This include persons travelling the country for a short period.

**Visiting Friends and relatives**

Visitors coming for the purpose of seeing their friends and relatives.

**Average Length of Stay**

Total number of nights divided by total number of visitors for a given period of time.

**Visitors by Mode of transport**

This refers to the main mode of transport used by the visitor on the trip.

**Accommodation establishments**

Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation.

**Bed rooms Available**

Total number of bed rooms available for commercial accommodation.

**Bed rooms occupied**

Total number of bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation.

**Bed rooms occupancy rate**

Percentage of available bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation.

**Bed nights available**

Total number of bed space available for commercial accommodation.

**Bed nights occupied**

Total number of bed space occupied for commercial accommodation

**Bed occupancy rate**

Percentage of available bed space occupied for commercial accommodation

**Inbound tourist expenditure**

Total consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference

**Government Total Expenditure on Tourism as % of total budget**

The amount of money given to the tourism sector as a percentage of Government total expenditure

**Employment in tourism sector**

Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors

**Number of Registered Tourism training institutes**

These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism



**Uganda**

**Regions:** Northern, Central, Eastern, Western

**Major Cities:** Kampala, Gulu, Lira, Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara, Kibale, Kisoro, Kigali, Fort Portal, Hoima, Masindi, Bombo, Entebbe, Damba, Kome, Ssese Islands, Kalangala, Bukoba, Migori, Musoma, Kitale, Moroto, Kotido, LOTHAA, Kumi, Mbale, Tororo, Kibale, Toro, Kibale, Queen Elizabeth, Bwindi, Kisoro, Kigali.

**National Parks and Game Reserves:** Murchison Falls NP, Aswa Lolim GR, Ajar Game Reserve, Kidepo Valley NP, Matheron GR, Bokora GR, Pian Upe GR, Mt Elgon NP, Kibale NP, Queen Elizabeth NP, Bwindi NP, Mganinga NP, Toro GR, Katonga GR, Lake Mburo NP.

**Lakes:** Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake Edward, Lake Mbaro, Lake Kivu, Lake George, Lake Edward, Lake Mbaro, Lake Kivu, Lake George.

**Neighboring Countries:** SOUTH SUDAN, KENYA, TANZANIA, RWANDA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

**Scale:** 50 km, 50 miles

**North Arrow:** N

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism's impact on the economic and social development of a country can be enormous; opening it up for business, trade and capital investment, creating jobs and entrepreneurialism for the workforce and protecting heritage and cultural values. To fully understand its impact, however, governments, policy makers and businesses around the world require accurate and reliable data on the impact of the sector. Data is needed to help assess policies that govern future industry development and to provide knowledge to help guide successful and sustainable Tourism investment decisions.

Tourism in Uganda has increasingly become a major contributor to economic growth, empowerment and government revenue. The number one foreign exchange earner for the country accounted for about US\$1.2bn forex earnings in 2015. Tourism and Travel also accounted for about 9.0 percent of total GDP and employed more than one million people both directly and indirectly. International tourist arrivals also surged, reaching 1.3 million in 2015.

Although the sector is recognized in the National Development Plan II and Vision 2040 as one of the fastest growing service sector of the economy and a major foreign exchange earner, there has been limited strategic planning and investment and inadequate mainstreaming of tourism in all government activities to boost the sector. This is in contrast to many countries in the region and beyond that have significantly invested and benefited from the high rates of return.

The case for intensifying and increasing Government support for the tourism sector is as compelling as it is self-evident based on key socio-economic and environmental indicators which justify increased government support to the sector. In spite of limited support, the tourism sector is making significant contribution to the economy as indicated below.

**Tourism contribution to foreign exchange earnings:** Tourism continues to be the leading foreign exchange earner to the Ugandan economy followed by remittances from Ugandans living abroad. The year 2015 saw visitor exports generate USD 1.35bn (23.5% of total exports) followed by remittances at USD 1.1bn. The leading foreign exchange earners to the economy of Uganda are presented in Table 1 below.

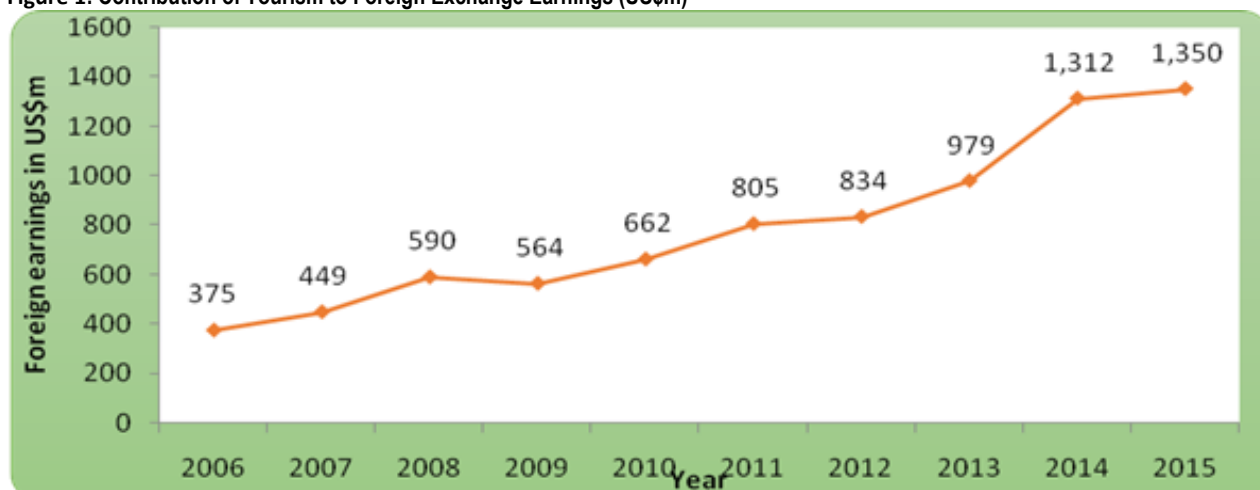
**Table 1: Contributors to Uganda's Foreign exchange earnings 2015**

Rank	Export Good/Service	Value (US\$bn)	Rank	Export Good/Service	Value (US\$bn)
1	Tourism	1.350	9	Tea	0.069
2	Remittances	1.100	10	Hides & skins	0.062
3	Coffee	0.402	11	Beans	0.054
4	Oil re-exports	0.131	12	Simsim	0.052
5	Base metal & products	0.120	13	Flowers	0.051
6	Fish & its products	0.117	14	Gold	0.035
7	Maize	0.091	15	Cotton	0.020
8	Tobacco	0.073	16	Electricity	0.017

Source: BOU Statistical Abstract 2015

The position of Tourism as reflected above is not surprising given its progressive trend overtime. As revealed in Figure 1 below, the foreign exchange earnings from Tourism have generally been increasing over the last decade.

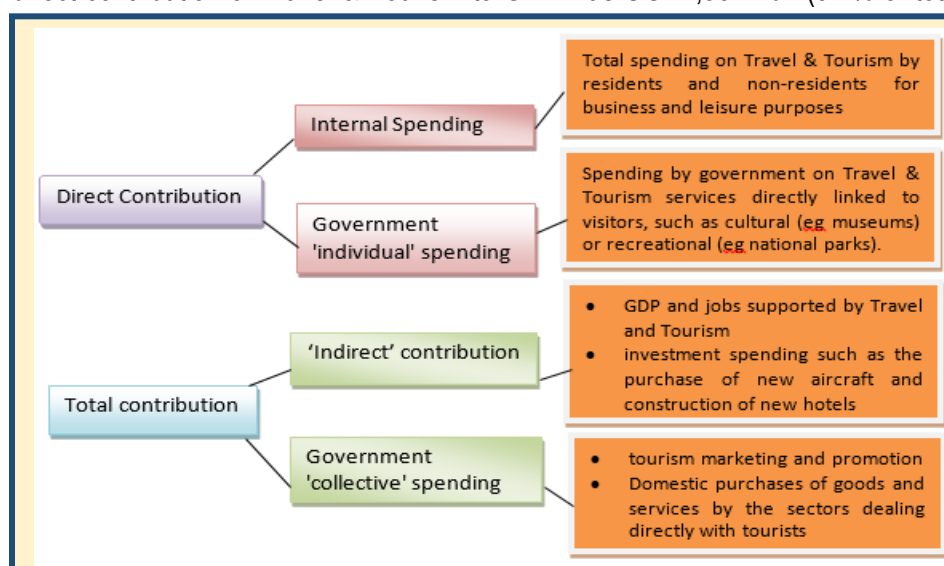
Figure 1: Contribution of Tourism to Foreign Exchange Earnings (US\$m)



Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

### Contribution of Tourism to GDP

The contribution of Tourism to GDP is subdivided into total contribution and direct contribution. In 2015, the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was UGX2,982.1bn (3.7% of total GDP), and is forecast to rise by 0.7% in 2016, and to rise by 5.7% annually over the period 2016 through 2026.



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was UGX7,270.5bn (9.0% of GDP) in 2015, and is forecast to rise by 1.4% in 2016, and to rise by an average of 6.4% annually to UGX 13,717.3bn in 2026.

**Employment:** Being a labour intensive industry, tourism employs directly 464,500 people (WTTC, 2015) and provides employment for an additional 708,000 (WTTC, 2015), indirectly and induced. Very significantly in a country with such high youth unemployment (over 80% in 2009, WB), including high levels of graduate unemployment, the sector employs a high proportion of youth and women. Nowhere else in the economy can so many jobs be created so quickly and cost-effectively as in an expanding tourism sector.

**Employment: Direct Contribution:** In 2015, Travel & Tourism directly supported 464,500 jobs (3.1% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists. By 2026, Travel & Tourism will account for 599,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.8% pa over the next ten years.

**Employment: Total Contribution:** In 2015, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 7.8% of total employment (1,173,000 jobs). This is expected to fall by 1.5% in 2016 to 1,155,000 jobs and rise by 3.5% pa to 1,629,000 jobs in 2026 (7.7% of total).

**Economic transformation and inclusive growth:** in progressing to a modern, middle income economy, tourism makes a highly significant contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Uganda, especially with regard to MDG1 – Poverty Eradication; MDG3 – Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability. These are mainly being achieved through direct and indirect employment in the sector and through related value-chain linkages

**Investment promotion:** Tourism development projects generate significant flows of FDI into the Ugandan economy. Travel & Tourism investment in 2015 was UGX1,089.5bn, or 4.7% of total investment. It should rise by 7.6% in 2016, and rise by 7.6% pa over the next ten years to UGX2,437.4bn in 2026 (5.5% of total).

**Tax base:** widening the country's tax base is especially important in implementing the social and economic policies as planned by the Government. Whatever tourists' main motive for visiting Uganda (leisure, business, meetings, visiting friends and relatives etc.), they are effectively imported tax payers, who are tax compliant. The direct result of increase in tourist visits is the widening of the tax base and tax receipts. According to the World Bank calculations in 2013( Economic and Statistical Analysis of Tourism in Uganda) , attracting 100,000 additional leisure tourists would add 11 percent to exports and 1.6 percent to GDP and an 8 percent annual growth in leisure and conference tourists would generate an additional USD 220 million in receipts per annum. Based on evidence from other tourism economies, it can be assumed that between 20 to 30 percent of total tourism revenues accrues to the Government

**Cultural and environmental factors:** tourism has wider benefits, though not easily quantifiable like the economic impacts. For instance, it serves to preserve and revive customs and other traditional cultural expressions, whilst also acting to conserve the natural environment by placing a higher economic value on its preservation.

**Competitiveness:** tourism is a hugely competitive international industry, with ever more destinations fighting to increase their market share. Uganda also faces a particular challenge stemming from its geographical proximity to larger better-known competitors who offer similar products. Therefore, this calls for increased planning and support for the country to become highly competitive.

In general, based on the above contributions, it is evident that tourism is a pivotal pillar of the Ugandan economy. Strengthening that pillar by availing the necessary financial, human and technical resources, can only serve to support and boost Uganda's overall development.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY**

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

- ❖ Tourism Development
- ❖ Wildlife Conservation
- ❖ Museums and Monuments

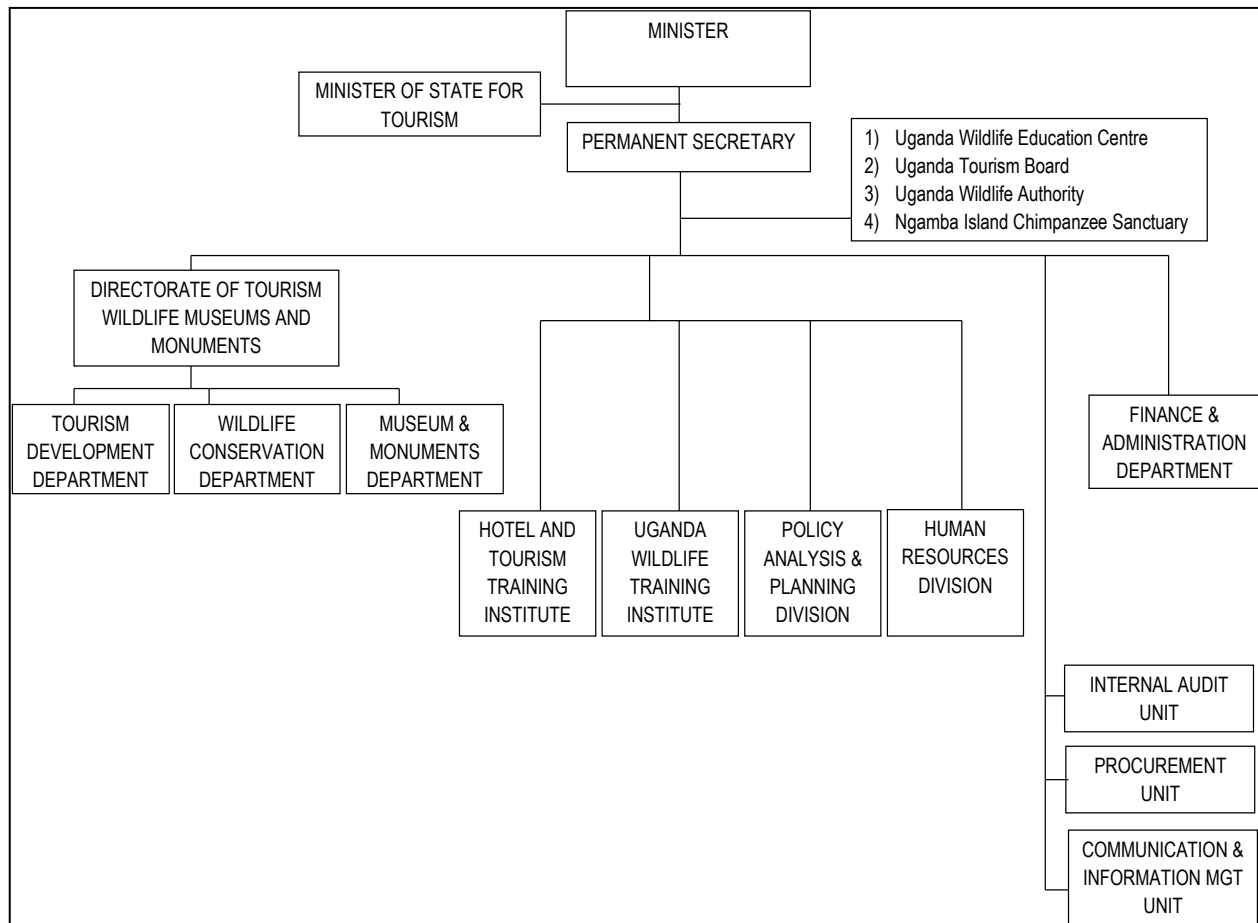
The Directorate is;

❖ 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, Research and Planning, Procurement, Resource Center and ICT 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 Conservation Education Center, the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute, Uganda Wildlife Training Institute and the Ngamba Chimpanzee Sanctuary.





## 1.0 TOURISM

This section covers tourist arrivals into Uganda through the major entry points, tourist arrivals by region of origin, distribution of tourist attractions by region, Tourism Length of stay, tourism expenditure and tourism arrivals by mode of transport and border point.

### 1.1 All Arrivals in the Country

This section presents detailed information on arrivals (Ugandan residents and Non-Resident arrivals) in the country. A detailed analysis of the data on foreign tourists (Nonresidents) with respect to: mode of travel, purpose of visit, sex and age distribution is covered. In addition to the 2015 data, data from 2014 or earlier is presented to provide some comparison in observed trends and patterns.

#### 1.1.1 Number of Arrivals

According to data presented in Table 2, a total of 1,729,530 Arrivals (Residents and Non-residents) were recorded in 2015 compared to 769,662 recorded in 2006, indicating that the overall number of arrivals doubled over this 10-year period. Similarly, there were 1,302,802 Non-Resident arrivals and 426,728 Ugandan resident arrivals in 2015 compared to 538,595 and 231,067 of Non-resident arrivals and Ugandan resident arrivals respectively in 2006.

Recent trends show that the overall number of arrivals through the gazetted border posts grew by 1.7% between 2014 and 2015 while Non-resident arrivals increased by 2.9% and Ugandan resident arrivals decreased by 1.6% during the same period.

**Table 2:** International Arrivals and Ugandan Residents ('000s), 2011 – 2015

Period	All Arrivals		Ugandan Residents		Non Residents	
	Number ('000s)	Annual %age Change	Number ('000s)	Annual %age Change	Number ('000s)	Annual %age Change
2006	770	16.2	231	18.9	539	15.2
2007	883	14.8	241	4.5	642	19.2
2008	1,163	31.7	320	32.3	844	31.5
2009	1,095	-5.9	288	-9.8	807	-4.4
2010	1,275	16.4	329	14.1	946	17.3
2011	1,530	20	379	15.2	1,151	21.7
2012	1,634	6.8	437	15.3	1,197	3.9
2013	1,684	3.1	478	9.4	1,206	0.8
2014	1,700	0.9	434	-9.2	1,266	4.9
2015	1,730	1.7	427	-1.6	1,303	2.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

#### 1.1.2 Arrivals from the EAC- Pattern States

The East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol guarantees free movement of persons who are citizens of Partner States within the EAC territory. Statistics on arrivals and departures within the region is therefore important in monitoring implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol. The number of arrivals from EAC member states increased from about 713,000 in 2011 to about 852,000 in 2015. Over the past five years, most of the arrivals were from Kenya followed by Rwanda, accounting for 71 percent of the arrivals.

**Table 3:** Arrivals from the EAC Pattern States ('000s), 2011 – 2015

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burundi	44	40	34	41	46
Kenya	344	393	381	361	409

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rwanda	266	256	280	348	301
Tanzania	59	80	74	57	96
<b>Total Arrivals –EAC</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>852</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.1.3 Tourist Arrivals

A Tourist is any person travelling to and staying in a place outside their usual residence (environment) for a period of not more than twelve consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Table 4 shows that out of 1.7 million total arrivals in 2015, 1.3 million (75 percent) were tourist arrivals. The number of tourist arrivals has remained almost the same between 2012 and 2015.

In 2015, 1,302,802 tourists were recorded compared to the 2014 volumes of 1,266,046. It is observed from Table 4 below that apart from a slight decline in 2009, the number of tourist arrivals increased between 2006 and 2015.

**Table 4: Number of Tourist Arrivals, 2006 – 2015**

Year	Tourists Arrivals('000s)	Annual %age Change
2006	539	15.2
2007	642	19.2
2008	844	31.5
2009	807	-4.4
2010	946	17.3
2011	1,151	21.7
2012	1,197	3.9
2013	1,206	0.8
2014	1,266	4.9
2015	1,303	2.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.2 Tourism Source Markets

The top 15 source markets in 2015 were; (see Table 5 below)

**Table 5: Source markets in 2015**

S/N	Country of Residence	2015	%Age Share 2015
1	Kenya	409,417	31.4
2	Rwanda	300,747	23.1
3	Tanzania	95,933	7.4
4	Dr. Rep Congo	79,430	6.1
5	United States	49,414	3.8
6	Burundi	45,817	3.5
7	South Sudan	45,221	3.5
8	United kingdom	40,851	3.1
9	India	26,671	2.0
10	South Africa	18,438	1.4
11	China	17,051	1.3
12	Somalia	9,586	0.7
13	Germany	9,585	0.7
14	Canada	9,124	0.7
15	Netherlands/ Holland	8,247	0.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.2.1 Top Leading Source markets by Region of Origin

As presented in Table 6, the ten leading countries for African tourists in 2015 were; Kenya [409,417], Rwanda [300,747], Tanzania [95,933], Dr. Rep Congo [79,430], South Sudan [46,116], Burundi [45,817], South Africa [18,438], Somalia [9,586], Nigeria [6,104] and Ethiopia [6,298]. A comparison of the 2015 volumes with the 2014 volumes indicates that the number of tourists increased for Kenya, Tanzania, Dr. Rep Congo, Burundi and Nigeria and decreased for countries like Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Ethiopia. Tanzania had the highest increase of 67.7% from 57,197 tourists in 2014 to 95,933 tourists in 2015. However declines were recorded for Visitors from Rwanda, South Sudan and Nigeria.

**Table 6: Number of Tourists from 10 leading African Source Markets in 2015 and their percentage change from 2014**

Africa	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2014	2015		
Kenya	360,664	409,417	31.4	13.5
Rwanda	348,175	300,747	23.1	-13.6
Tanzania	57,197	95,933	7.4	67.7
Dr. Rep Congo	55,628	79,430	6.1	42.8
Burundi	41,448	45,817	3.5	10.5
South Sudan	46,116	45,221	3.5	-1.9
South Africa	18,080	18,438	1.4	2.0
Somalia	9,640	9,586	0.7	-0.6
Nigeria	8,675	6,104	0.5	-29.6
Ethiopia	6,099	6,298	0.5	3.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

Table 7 shows the ten leading countries for tourists from European region in 2015. These were; United Kingdom [40,851]; Germany [9,585]; the Netherlands [8,247]; Italy [6,776]; Austria [3,574], Sweden [5,028]; Belgium [4,623], Russia [3,582], France [4,694] and Denmark [4,360]. All the European countries, with the exception of United Kingdom, Italy, France and Denmark showed an increase in the number of tourists from 2014 to 2015. Denmark had the highest increase of 24.1% from 3,513 tourists in 2014 to 4,360 tourists in 2015 whereas Austria had the highest decline by 36.4% from 5,623 tourists in 2014 to 3,574 tourists in 2015.

**Table 7: Number of Tourists from 10 leading European Source Markets in 2015 and their percentage change from 2014**

Europe	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2014	2015		
United kingdom	36,577	40,851	3.1	11.7
Germany	11,845	9,585	0.7	-19.1
Netherlands/ Holland	8,781	8,247	0.6	-6.1
Italy	5,859	6,776	0.5	15.7
Sweden	5,559	5,028	0.4	-9.6
France	4,180	4,694	0.4	12.3
Belgium	5,045	4,623	0.4	-8.4
Denmark	3,513	4,360	0.3	24.1
Russia	4,731	3,582	0.3	-24.3
Austria	5,623	3,574	0.3	-36.4

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

Table 8 shows the ten leading countries for tourists from American countries in 2015; United States [49,414], Canada [9,124], Colombia [206], British Virgin Is [249], Guatemala [248], Brazil [381], Uruguay [377] and Mexico [196]. A comparison of the 2015 volumes with the 2014 volumes indicates that the number of tourists increased in only two countries (Uruguay and Bahamas) but declined in all the remaining countries as shown in the Table 8;



**Table 8: Number of Tourists from 10 leading American Source Markets in 2015 and their percentage change from 2014**

America	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2014	2015		
United States	60,226	49,414	3.8	-18.0
Canada	10,424	9,124	0.7	-12.5
Brazil	524	381	0.03	-27.3
Uruguay	257	377	0.03	46.7
British Virgin Isl.	1,125	249	0.02	-77.9
Guatemala	718	248	0.02	-65.5
Colombia	1,661	206	0.02	-87.6
Mexico	228	196	0.02	-14.0
Haiti	122	122	0.01	0.0
Bahamas	93	118	0.01	26.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

The other leading 10 countries for tourists from Asia, Middle East and Oceania can be seen in the Appendix 1.

### 1.3 Tourist Arrivals by Region of Residence

#### 1.3.1 Place of Origin of Tourist Arrivals.

As shown in Table 9, most visitor arrivals in the country in 2015 were from the African continent (80 percent) followed by Europe (8 percent), America and Asia (both 5 percent). Tourists from the neighboring countries including (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, the South Sudan and D.R. Congo) accounted for 71 percent of all visitor arrivals. This was followed by the United States and United Kingdom accounting for 4 percent and 3 percent of tourist arrivals respectively.

**Table 9: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Place of Origin, 2011 – 2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
<b>Total Visitor Arrivals</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Kenya	344	393	381	361	409	31	3.9
Rwanda	266	256	280	348	301	23	-3.7
Sudan	39	43	40	49	45	3	-0.3
Tanzania	59	80	74	57	96	7	3.1
DR Congo	42	43	50	56	79	6	1.9
Others*	124	115	110	118	116	9	-0.1
<b>Europe</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
United Kingdom	78	43	43	37	41	3	0.3
Others*	77	65	66	73	66	6	-0.6
<b>America</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
USA	48	56	57	60	49	4	-0.9
Others*	11	15	16	17	13	1	-0.3
<b>Asia</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Other &amp; Not Stated</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

#### 1.3.2 Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by Region of Residence

All Tourist arrivals decreased in all regions with the exclusion of Africa and the Middle East.

In comparison with 2014, Africa [1,046,968 (80%)] which is the main source of Tourists who come to Uganda increased by 4.6 % from 989,000 and the Middle East [13,391 (1%)] increased by 0.2% in 2015.

However on the contrary, the volume of tourists from Europe, America, Asia and Oceania all declined as shown in the Table 10 below;

**Table 10: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by Region**

Region of Residence	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
<b>Total</b>	1,151	1,197	1,206	1,266	1,303	100	2.9
<b>Africa</b>	875	930	936	989	1,047	80	4.6
<b>Europe</b>	155	108	109	110	107	8	-0.2
<b>America</b>	59	71	73	77	62	5	-1.2
<b>Asia</b>	45	61	67	70	66	5	-0.3
<b>Middle East</b>	7	8	10	11	13	1	0.2
<b>Oceania</b>	6	10	10	8	6	0.5	-0.2
<b>Other &amp; Not Stated</b>	4	9	1	2	2	0.2	0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.3.3 Month of Travel and Region of Residence

Besides the overall pattern of arrivals referred to earlier, there are regional differences in the monthly arrivals of tourists as shown in Table 11. Thus in 2015, the highest and lowest numbers of African Tourist arrivals were recorded in August [97,606] and April [81,287] respectively.

July [11,450] and December [10,291] recorded the largest number of tourists from the European region with their lowest arrivals in September [6,605] and May [7,319]. Furthermore, the least and the largest arrivals for tourists from the American region occurred in September [3,881] and March [5,837] respectively. In addition to the above, other patterns and country differences can be observed from the Appendix1.

**Table 11: Month of Travel and region of Residence**

Region of Residence	Month of Travel											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Africa	88,896	82,188	86,244	81,287	91,818	83,551	85,352	97,606	89,239	86,273	84,363	90,151
Europe	8,879	9,241	9,904	7,632	7,319	8,487	11,450	9,747	6,605	8,122	9,022	10,291
Asia	5,174	5,123	5,972	5,412	5,604	5,529	5,067	6,519	4,884	4,814	6,527	5,508
America	5,548	5,211	5,837	3,941	5,150	5,613	5,689	5,738	3,881	4,420	4,900	5,670
Middle East	972	1,396	1,235	957	944	1,176	1,178	1,254	904	917	1,167	1,291
Oceania	632	545	414	323	383	463	477	560	520	457	581	814
Others & Not Stated	104	117	150	151	163	258	186	156	126	133	129	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,205</b>	<b>103,821</b>	<b>109,756</b>	<b>99,703</b>	<b>111,381</b>	<b>105,077</b>	<b>109,399</b>	<b>121,580</b>	<b>106,159</b>	<b>105,136</b>	<b>106,689</b>	<b>113,896</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## 1.4 Visitor Arrivals by Mode of Transport and Border posts

### 1.4.1 Mode of Travel

There are 2 major forms of travel into Uganda namely Air and Road, Out of the 22 gazetted entry points, only Entebbe International Airport can be accessed by air. The other points are only accessed by road.

The number of tourist arrivals by air transport decreased from about 443,000 in 2014 to about 402,000 persons in 2015, reflecting a 9 percent decline in air travel. The majority of Tourist Arrivals used road as a mode of travel. The number of tourist arrivals by road increased from about 823,000 in 2014 to about 901,000 in 2015. The number of tourist arrivals remained fairly constant between 2011 and 2013 as observed in Table 12.

**Table 12: Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Transport ('000s), 2011 – 2015**

Mode of Travel	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Air	387	416	423	443	402	31	-9.3

Mode of Travel	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Road	764	781	783	823	901	69	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.4.2 Region of Residence and Mode of Travel

As observed from Table 13 below, a large number of African tourists [876,662] came into Uganda by road compared to [170,306] who came by air. On the contrary, the mode of travel used by most tourists from the Europe, America, Asia, Middle East and Oceania countries was air in comparison to road.

**Table 13: Region of Residence and Mode of Travel**

Regions/Continents	Mode of Travel		%Age Share	Total
	Air	%Age Share		
Africa	170,306	13.1	876,662	67.3
Europe	96,920	7.4	9,779	0.8
Asia	60,891	4.7	5,242	0.4
America	55,746	4.3	5,852	0.4
Middle East	12,700	1.0	691	0.1
Oceania	4,757	0.4	1,412	0.1
Others & Not Stated	887	0.1	957	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>402,207</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>900,595</b>	<b>69.1</b>

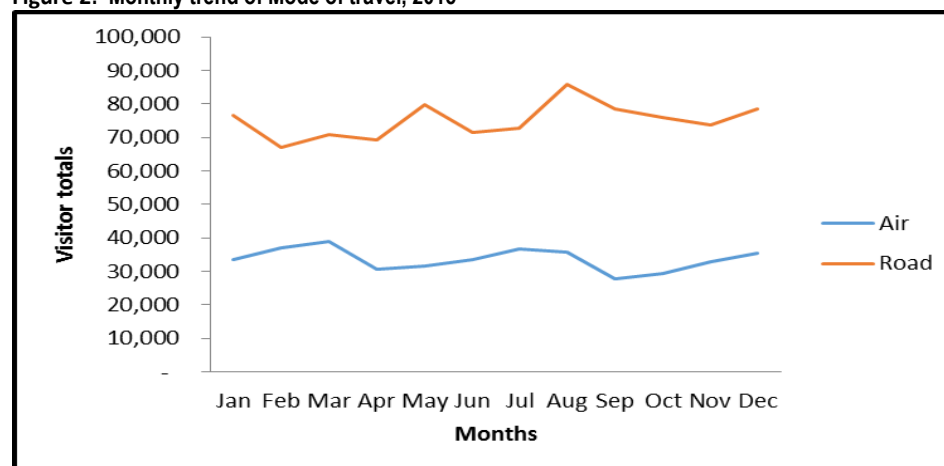
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.4.3 Monthly arrivals by mode of travel, 2015

Figure 2 shows monthly variations in the modes of travel used by visitors to Uganda throughout the year. It can be seen that the trend of visitors using Air are almost constant all year round with the highest number recorded in March[38,862] and the lowest September [27,662].

On the other hand, Road travels are high all year round with the highest recorded in August [85,974] and the lowest in February [66,960]. The trend of road travels is comparable to the trend of overall visitor arrivals in the country, with the highest number of visitors received in August and the lowest numbers recorded between March and April. Another Key thing to note is that the months where numbers of road users were high, Air users were low.

**Figure 2: Monthly trend of Mode of travel, 2015**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.4.4 Place/ Port of Arrival

All Tourists who came by air accessed the country through Entebbe International Airport whereas those who came by road accessed the country through other border posts as shown in Table 14 below; Katuna, Busia, Malaba, Cyanika and Mutukula were the major entry points used by the road Users

**Table 14: Tourist Arrivals by Port of Arrival**

Port of Arrival	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-15
<b>Air</b>	<b>387,265</b>	<b>415,914</b>	<b>423,208</b>	<b>443,480</b>	<b>402,207</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
Entebbe	387,265	415,914	423,208	443,480	402,207	31	-9.3
<b>Road</b>	<b>764,091</b>	<b>780,851</b>	<b>783,126</b>	<b>822,566</b>	<b>900,595</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Katuna	268,449	263,773	234,146	275,407	257,611	20	-6.5
Busia	181,295	204,262	179,830	192,042	251,261	19	30.8
Malaba	145,162	135,519	151,329	123,059	141,258	11	14.8
Cyanika		29,597	52,365	92,827	68,189	5	-26.5
Mutukula	38,477	47,182	57,384	27,193	61,405	5	125.8
Others	130,708	100,518	108,072	112,038	120,871	9	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

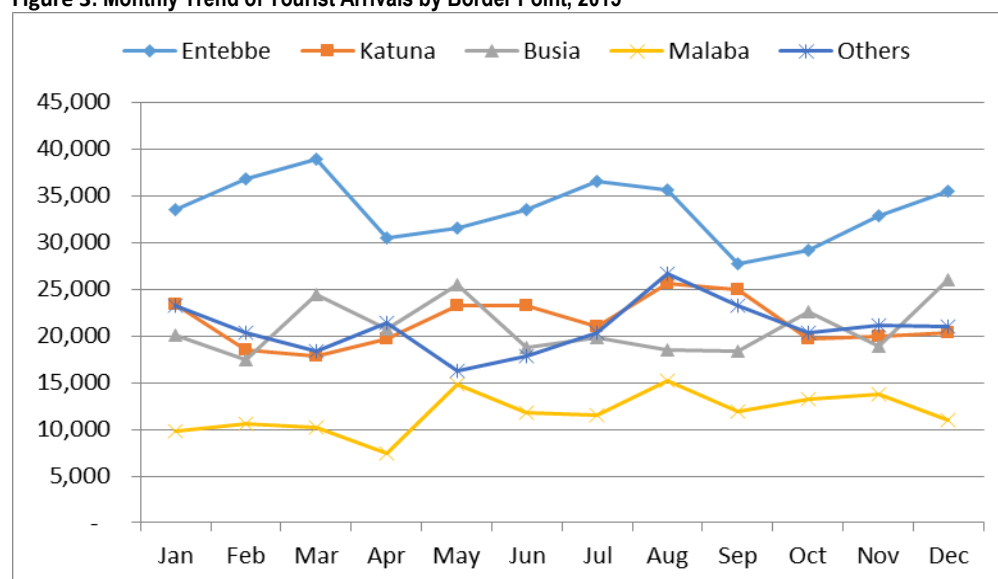
The road users mainly came in through Katuna [257,611] followed by Busia [251,261], Malaba [141,258], Cyanika [68,189] and Mutukula [61,405] ports of entry. Suam River [691, (0.05%)] had the least number of the 2015 tourists using it as a port of entry.

### 1.4.5 Month of Arrival and Border Point

The highest and lowest volumes of tourists that passed through the Katuna port of entry were recorded in August and March respectively. However, the highest and lowest volumes of tourists that entered Uganda through Busia ports of entry were recorded in December and February respectively and the highest and lowest volumes of tourists that entered through Malaba port of entry were recorded in August and April respectively.

On the contrary, the highest and lowest volumes of tourists that entered the country by air were recorded in January and December as shown in Figure 3 below;

**Figure 3: Monthly Trend of Tourist Arrivals by Border Point, 2015**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## 1.5 Demographics of the visitors

Tourists continued to be predominantly male comprising of 74 percent and about 89.3% of the 2015 tourists were in the productive age group of 20 to 60 years.

### 1.5.1 Sex of Visitors, 2015

Males have consistently dominated the tourist arrivals into Uganda. Throughout the five year period, there were more male arrivals than females as shown in Table 15 below. On average, males constituted over 70 percent of the Tourist Arrivals during the past five years (2011 -2015). It can be noted that in 2015, the males comprised of 74.1 percent of the visitors and the females only 25.8 percent

**Table 15: Sex of the Tourist Arrivals, 2011 - 2015**

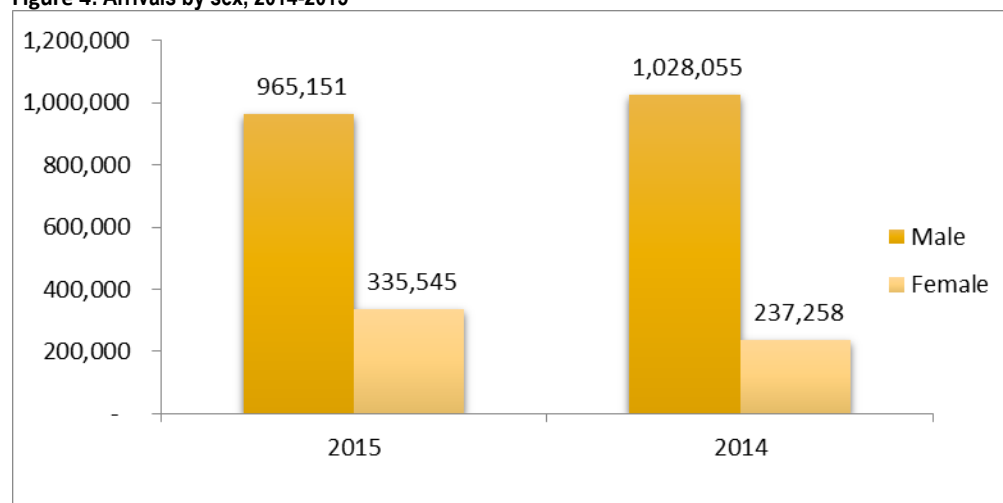
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	867	827	946	1,028	965	74.1	-6.1
Female	284	369	256	237	336	25.8	41.8
Unspecified		1	4	1	2	0.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.5.2 Comparison of Arrivals by sex

Comparing the Tourist arrivals by sex for 2015 and 2014, the number of male visitors reduced by 6.1% from 1,028,000 in 2014 to 965,000 in 2015 whereas the numbers of female visitors were more than those in 2014 by 99,000 which represents an increase of 41 percent. Figure 4 also shows that Uganda recorded over two times more males than females in 2015.

**Figure 4: Arrivals by sex, 2014-2015**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.5.3 Age group of Tourist Arrivals, 2015

In 2015, the majority (54.4 percent) of the tourist arrivals were in the age group 20-39 years followed by the age group 40-59 years (35 percent). On average, Tourists aged less than 20 and above 60 years together accounted for only 9 percent of the total tourist arrivals in period 2011 -2015. Table 16 shows the details;

**Table 16: Age groups of Tourist Arrivals, 2011 - 2015**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
<b>Age group (Years)</b>							
Less than 20	46	56	47	74	57	4.4	-23.0

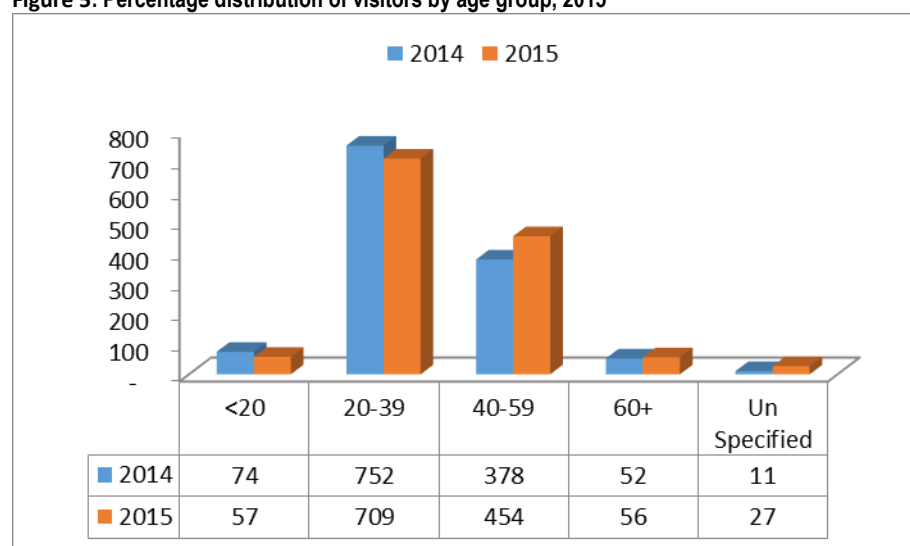
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
20- 39	647	649	737	752	709	54.4	-5.7
40- 59	369	432	368	378	454	34.8	20.1
60+	39	48	38	52	56	4.3	7.7
Unspecified	50	12	16	10	27	2.1	170.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.5.4 Comparison of Visitor Arrivals by Age group by year of Travel

From Figure 5 below, the visitors in the Age group 20-39 declined by 5.7 percent from 752,000 visitors in 2014 to 709,000 visitors in 2015 and Age group less than 20 recorded a decline of 23 percent. On the contrary, visitors in the age groups 40-59 and 60+ recorded increases of 20.1 percent and 7.7 percent respectively.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of visitors by age group, 2015



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.5.5 Age group and Regions of Residence

Taking regions into considerations, the age distribution shows that 54.4% of tourists from Africa, America, Europe, Middle East, Asia, Oceania and others and Unknown were aged between 20 and 39 years. The results also show a relatively higher proportion (34.8%) of the Adults between 40 and 59 years. Detailed information on the number of tourists by age group and Region of residence are shown in Table 17 below;

Table 17: Age group and Country of Residence

Regions/Continents	Age group					Total
	<20	20-39	40-59	60+	Unspecified	
Africa	41,967	592,157	357,546	32,397	22,901	1,046,968
Europe	7,813	42,537	43,413	11,719	1,217	106,699
Asia	2,528	37,244	23,112	2,506	743	66,133
America	4,035	26,566	22,299	7,921	777	61,598
Middle East	527	6,881	5,038	681	264	13,391
Oceania	375	2,854	2,163	688	89	6,169
Others & Not Stated	97	561	333	45	808	1,844
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,342</b>	<b>708,800</b>	<b>453,904</b>	<b>55,957</b>	<b>26,799</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## 1.6 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

The visitors to Uganda are divided into Leisure, recreation and Holiday Visitors, Business and professional visitors, Visitors in transit, Visitors who came to visit friends and relatives and those who came into the country for other purposes.

Table 18 shows that the majority of Tourists Arrivals came into the country to visit friends and relatives [453,000 (34.8%)], followed by those who came to attend business and professional conferences [322,000 (24.7%)] then those who came for leisure, recreation and holidays [208,000 (16%)]. The dominance of Visiting friends and relatives as the main purpose of visit by international tourists is largely attributed to the country's hospitality nature.

The number of tourists arriving for leisure, recreation and holidays reduced from about 220,000 in 2014 to about 208,000 in 2015 representing a 5.6 percent decline. On the contrary, tourist arrivals visiting friends and relatives increased from about 441,000 in 2014 to about 453,000 in 2015, indicating a 2.8 percent increase.

**Table 18: Tourist Arrivals by purpose of visit ('000s), 2011 – 2015**

Purpose of Visit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
Leisure, Recreation and Holiday	76	224	188	220	208	16.0	-5.6
Business and professional conferences	161	204	296	283	322	24.7	13.9
Visiting friends and relatives	603	582	528	441	453	34.8	2.8
Transit	80	94	122	143	150	11.5	4.6
Others*	232	92	72	179	170	13.0	-5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

\* 'Others' includes travellers in transit, those in temporary employment and short-term contract/consultancy etc

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.6.1 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose, 2015 (Detailed)

A breakdown of the purposes of visit to the country is illustrated in Table 19 below; Visiting friends & Relatives (34.8%) tops the list followed by Tourism(15.5%); In Transit (11.5%); Trade (11.3%); Returning Residents (9.3%); Business/Conferences(6.4%); Short Contract/Consultancy(4.2%) and others ( Education, Investment, Holiday, Temporary Employment, Seeking Employment and Medical Treatment) contributed 7% of the arrivals in 2015.

**Table 19: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2015 (detailed)**

Purpose of Visit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
Visiting Friends/ relatives	603	582	528	441	453	34.8	2.8
Tourism	-	105	136	192	202	15.5	4.8
In transit	80	94	122	143	150	11.5	4.6
Trade	-	76	143	83	147	11.3	77.0
Returning Resident	9	33	23	96	122	9.3	26.2
Business/conference	160	66	52	88	83	6.4	-5.6
Short Contract/consultancy	-	24	28	61	55	4.2	-10.4
Education	-	33	28	48	38	2.9	-19.8
Investment	-	25	63	39	26	2.0	-34.4
Seeking employment	1	12	10	11	11	0.9	2.2
Medical Treatment	-	19	14	9	8	0.6	-7.2
Holiday	76	120	52	28	6	0.5	-77.6
Temporary Employment	4	6	5	22	1	0.1	-94.2

Purpose of Visit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
Prospective Resident	2	1	2	4	1	0.05	-85.8
Not Stated	217	-	-	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

In comparison to 2014, Table 19 above shows that visiting friends/relatives, Tourism, In Transit, Trade, Returning Resident and seeking employment recorded increases in number of tourists' arrivals whereas declines were registered for Business/Conference visitors, Short Contract/consultancy, Education, Investment, Medical Treatment, Temporary Employment and Prospective Resident. Notably, the Visitors who were registered to have come for Trade had the highest increase of 77 percent which is a good sign for the economy especially the business sector.

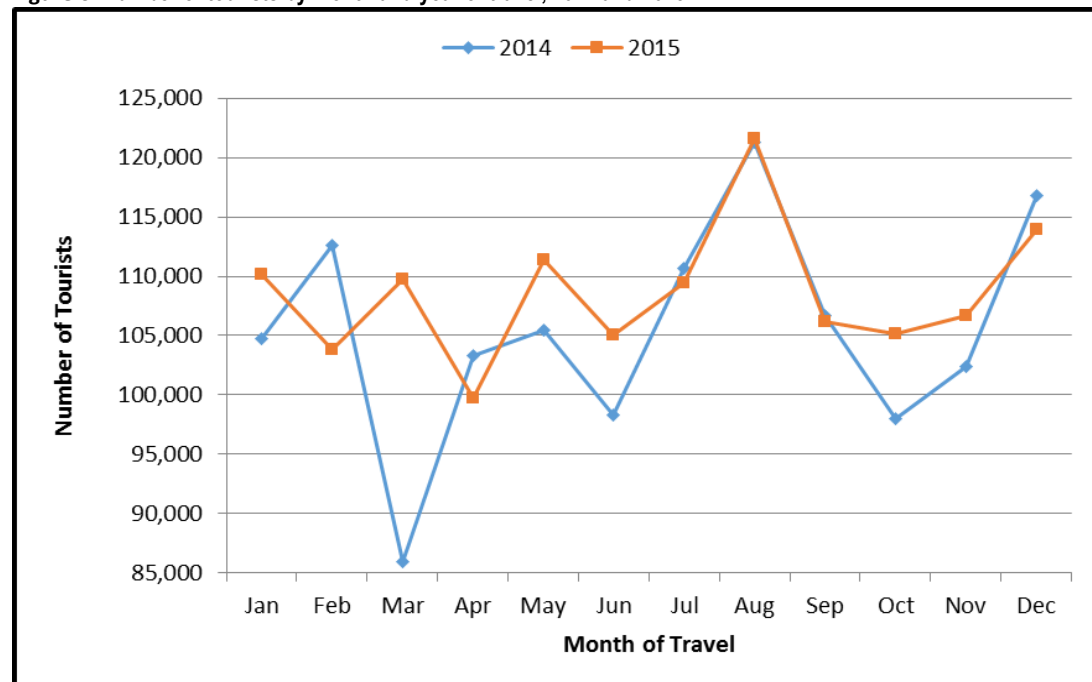
### 1.7 Length of Stay, 2015

Tourists' duration of stay is very diverse. The duration of stay can range from an overnight stay to a yearlong one. The tourists spent an average of 7 days in Uganda.

### 1.8 Comparison of Monthly Non-Resident Tourist Arrivals, 2014, 2015

Data in Figure 6 indicates that the highest number of arrivals [121,580 (9.3%)] was recorded in August 2015 while the least number of arrivals was recorded in April 2015 [99,703 (7.7%)]. With the exception of February, April, July, September and December, data in Figure 6 further shows that the monthly arrivals in 2015 were generally higher than the monthly arrivals observed in 2014. It was also noted that the trend shows that the monthly arrivals follow the same pattern for both years.

Figure 6: Number of tourists by month and year of travel, 2014 and 2015



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



## 2.0 UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

This section covers visitation to National Parks and other areas of the wildlife habitation; the population of wildlife in the country as well as wildlife exports.

### 2.1 Visitation to National Parks, 2015

Uganda has twelve national Parks and three active game reserves. These offer a wide range of tourism products including gorilla tracking, nature guided walks, village walks, butterfly and bird watching, rare fauna and flora species. Data provided in this section is a representation of visitors to 10 national parks and 2 wildlife reserves.

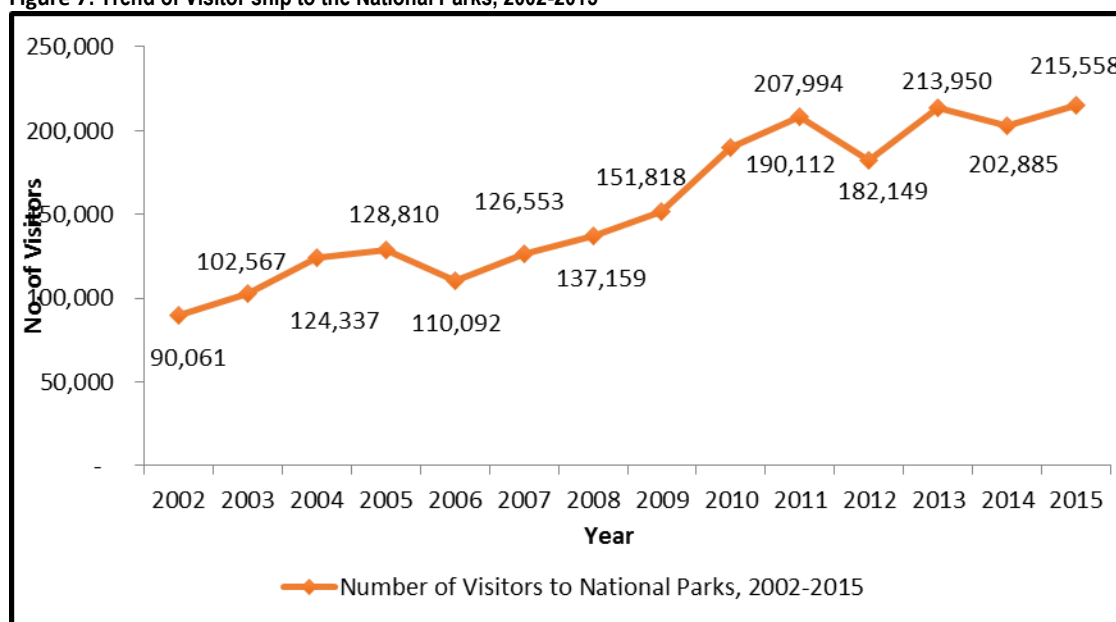
#### 2.1.1 Visitors to National Parks

About 216,000 visitors were recorded at all National parks in 2015 compared to about 203,000 visitors in 2014 representing visitor growth of 6.2 percent over 2014, a rise by 12,673 visitors.

Figure 7 further shows that the number of visitors to the national parks showed no consistent trend between 2011 and 2015.

It is also noted that recent trends also show that the number of visitors to the national parks grew by 125,497 (139.3 percent) in the thirteen (13) year period 2002 to 2015.

Figure 7: Trend of Visitor ship to the National Parks, 2002-2015

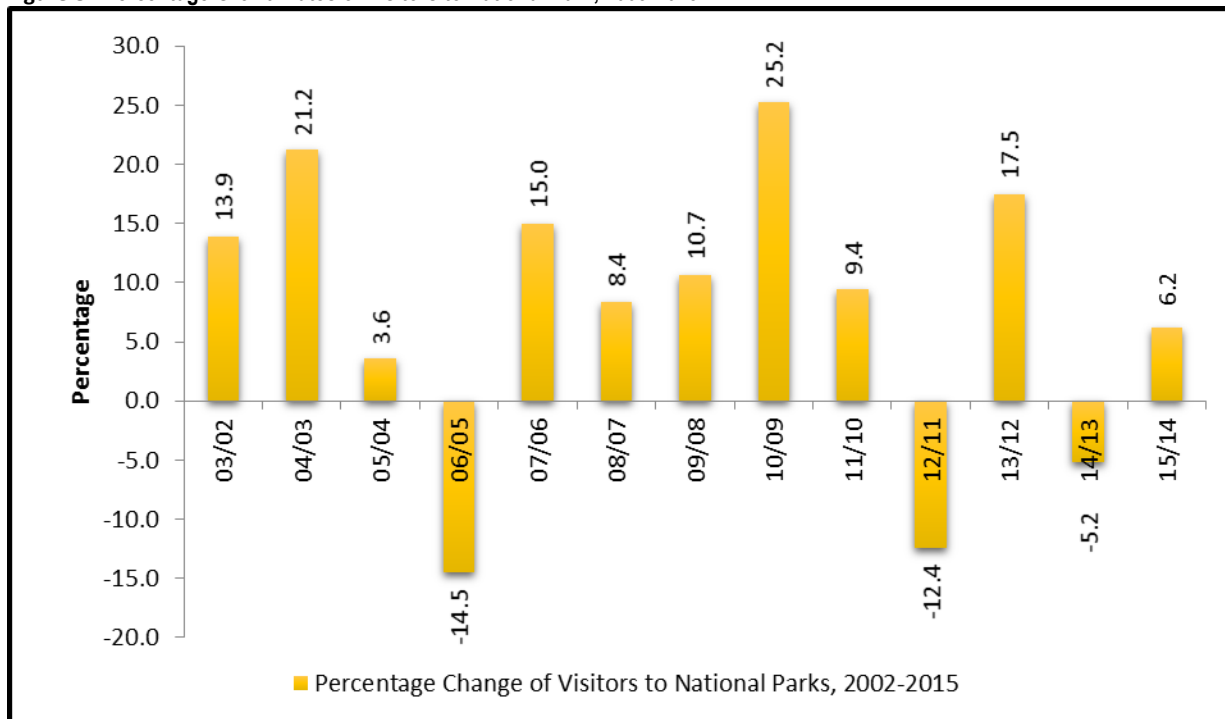


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

#### 2.1.2 Growth rates of Visitors at National Parks

Figure 8 shows fluctuations in visitor growth rates to National Parks over the 13 year period. It was observed that in the thirteen years period the visitation declined only thrice that is in 2006 by 14.5; 2012 by 12.4% and in 2014 by 5.2%. On average the visitor ship grew by 7.6 percent in the same period.

**Figure 8: Percentage Growth rates of Visitors to National Park, 2003-2015**



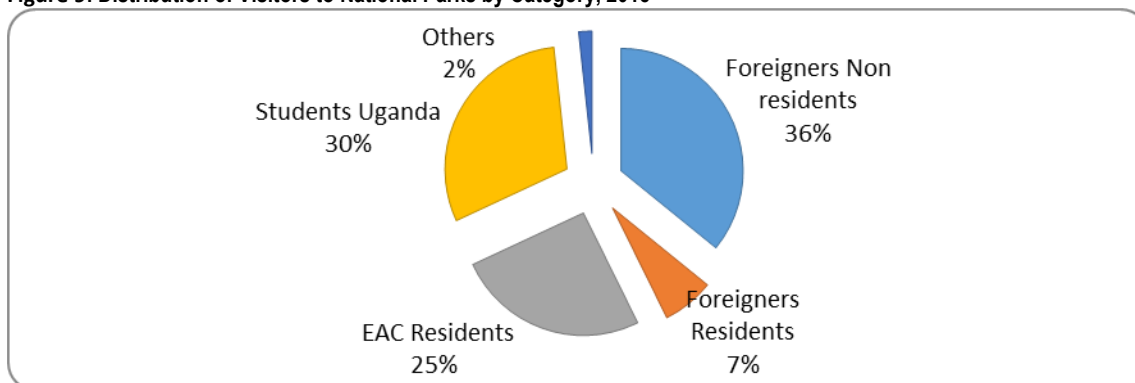
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

### 2.1.3 Visitors to National Parks by Category

The visitors to National Parks are divided into five categories; Foreign Non-Residents, Foreign Residents, East African Citizens, Students and Others (Transit and VIPs/UWA)

Figure 9 shows the distribution of visitors to the national parks in 2015 by category. The highest percentage (36 percent) of visitors to national parks were non-residents of foreign origin followed by Ugandan students and residents from East African partner states accounting for 30 percent and 25 percent respectively. It was further noted that the distribution by category in the year 2015 was not significantly different from that of 2014 (in terms of percentage) towards the total Visitors received in National Parks.

**Figure 9: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2015**



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Note: Others include; Transit and VIPs/UWA.

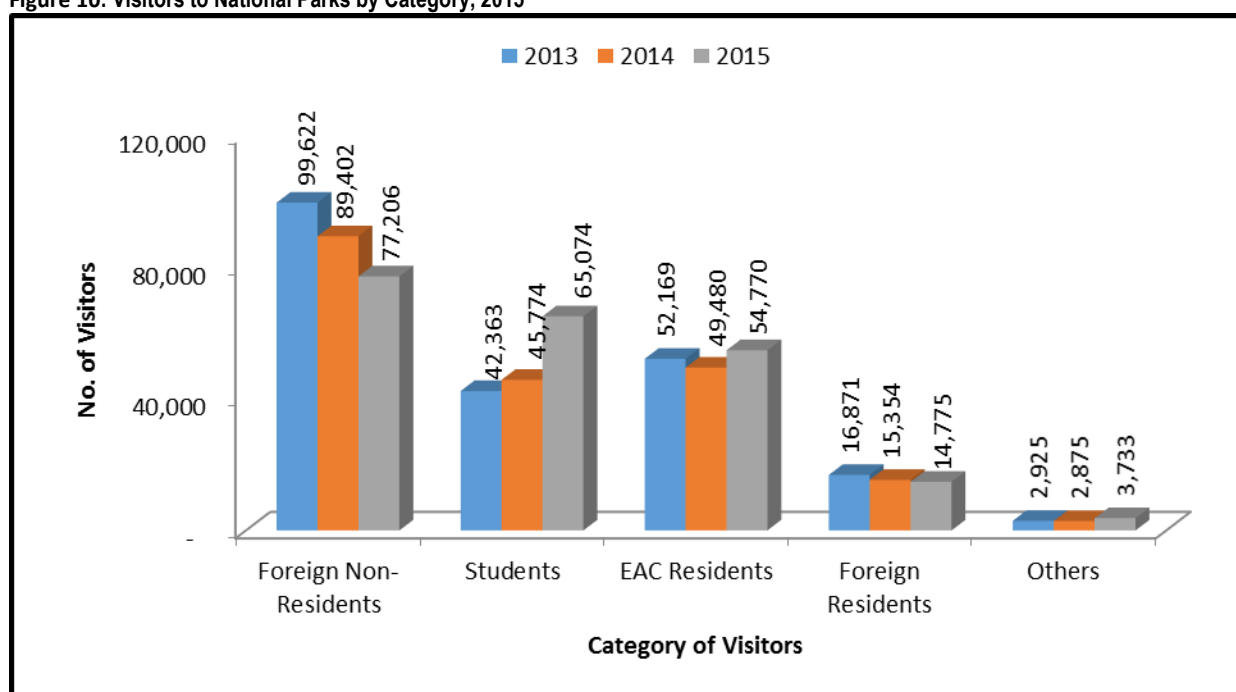
### 2.1.4 Visitors Arrivals by Category

All visitor categories increased in numbers with the exception of Foreign Non-Residents and the Foreign Residents.

Foreign Non-Residents [77,206 (35.8%)] continued to remain the main category of visitors to National Parks in Uganda. However in comparison with the 2013 and 2014 volumes, the number dropped by 10.3% [from 99,622 in 2013 to 89,402 in 2014] and by 13.6% [from 89,402 in 2014 to 77,206 in 2015]. The number of Foreign Resident visitors decreased by 9.0% [from 16,871 in 2013 to 15,354 in 2014] and also dropped by 3.8% [from 15,354 in 2014 to 14,775 in 2015].

On the contrary, the Volume of students [65,074 (30.2%)] rose by 42.2% [from 45,774 in 2014]; volume of East African Citizens [54,770 (25.4%)] rose by 10.7% [from 49,480 in 2014] and the remaining who include Transit and VIPs/UWA [3,733 (1.7%)] rose by 29.8% [from 2,875 in 2014].

Figure 10: Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2015



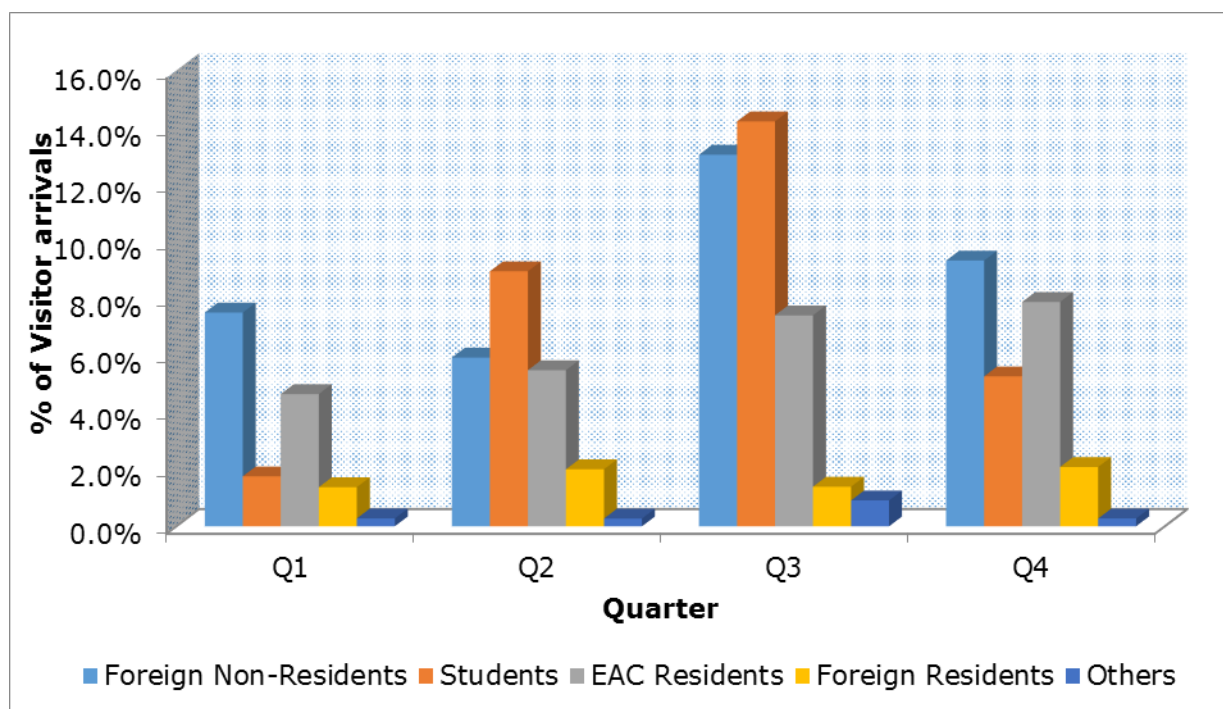
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

### 2.1.5 Visitors to National Parks by quarters, 2015

The data from national parks indicate that the biggest number of visitors were obtained in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter [79,702 (37%)] of the calendar year (July – September). This was followed by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter [53,525 (24.8%)] (October-December). The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter (April – June) and 1<sup>st</sup> quarter recorded [48,796 (22.6%)] and [33,535 (15.6%)] respectively in 2015.

However, in comparison with 2014 volumes, the volumes in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the calendar year (Jan-March) declined by 6.2% [42,032 in 2014 to 33,535 in 2015]. On the contrary, the volumes of visitors to National Parks in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters all recorded increases of 5.1 percent, 12.8 percent and 22.2 percent respectively.

Figure 11: Quarterly Distribution of Visitors to National Parks, 2015



source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

### 2.1.6 Distribution of Visitors by the Various National Parks, 2015

The most commonly visited national park in 2015 was Queen Elizabeth (34 percent) followed by Murchison Falls (30 percent) and Lake Mburo National Park (12 percent). These three collectively account for over three quarters of the visitors to all the National Parks.

**Table 20: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks 2011-2015**

National Park	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
Queen Elizabeth NP	88	58	69	59	73	33.8	-2.2
Murchison Falls NP	57	61	71	67	65	30.3	24.2
Lake Mburo NP	21	23	24	27	25	11.6	38.4
Bwindi Impenetrable NP	17	18	22	21	16	7.6	-7.4
Kibale NP	8	10	11	12	10	4.9	21.2
Semliki NP	3	4	6	5	10	4.8	-20.1
Kidepo Valley NP	2	2	3	4	6	2.6	-12.7
Rwenzori Mountains NP	2	2	3	3	3	1.6	115.4
Mount Elgon NP	2	2	2	2	3	1.2	-13.5
Mgahinga Gorilla NP	8	2	3	3	3	1.2	15.3
Toro Semliki WR			1	1	1		
Katonga WR						0	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.2</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Statistics show that Murchison Falls National Park and Queen Elizabeth National Park have continued to receive the highest number of visitors in the past fourteen years, followed by Lake Mburo and Bwindi Impenetrable. 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.

### 2.1.7 Comparison of Arrivals to National Parks, 2014-2015

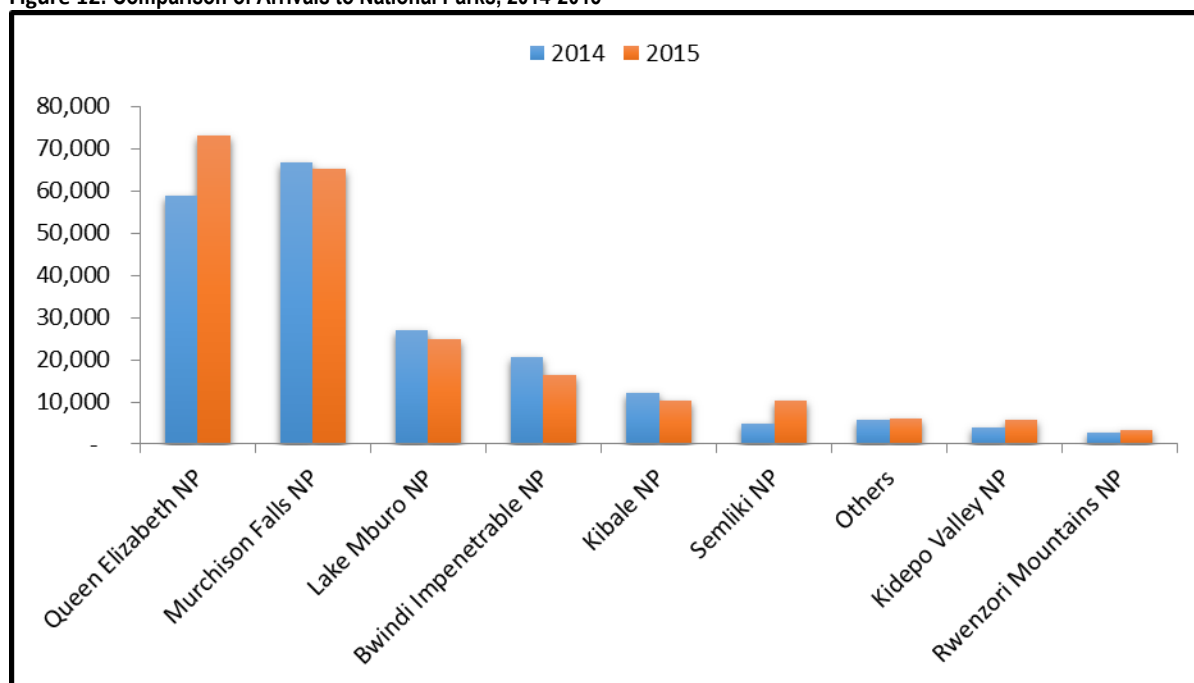
Majority of the mostly visited National parks in Uganda recorded declines in number of visitors to the parks in 2015 as shown in Figure 12 below;

Murchison Falls National Park declined by 2.2 percent over 2014, Lake Mburo National Park arrivals dropped by 7.4 % and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Kibale National Park declined by 20.1 percent and 13.5 percent over 2014.

On the contrary, Increases of 24.2 percent, 38.4 percent and 21.2 percent were registered for Queen Elizabeth National Park, Kidepo Valley National Park and Rwenzori Mountains National Park. A notable increase by 5,565 visitors was observed in numbers of visitors that visited Semiliki National Park. The category of others includes; Mount Elgon NP, Mgahinga Gorilla NP and Toro Semliki WR

However, 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.

Figure 12: Comparison of Arrivals to National Parks, 2014-2015



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

### 2.1.8 Seasonality of visitors to National Parks, 2014-2015

The overall patterns observed from 2015 data on tourists to National Parks generally followed what has previously been noted in earlier years where the highest number of tourists entered Uganda between June to September and the lowest numbers between January and June.

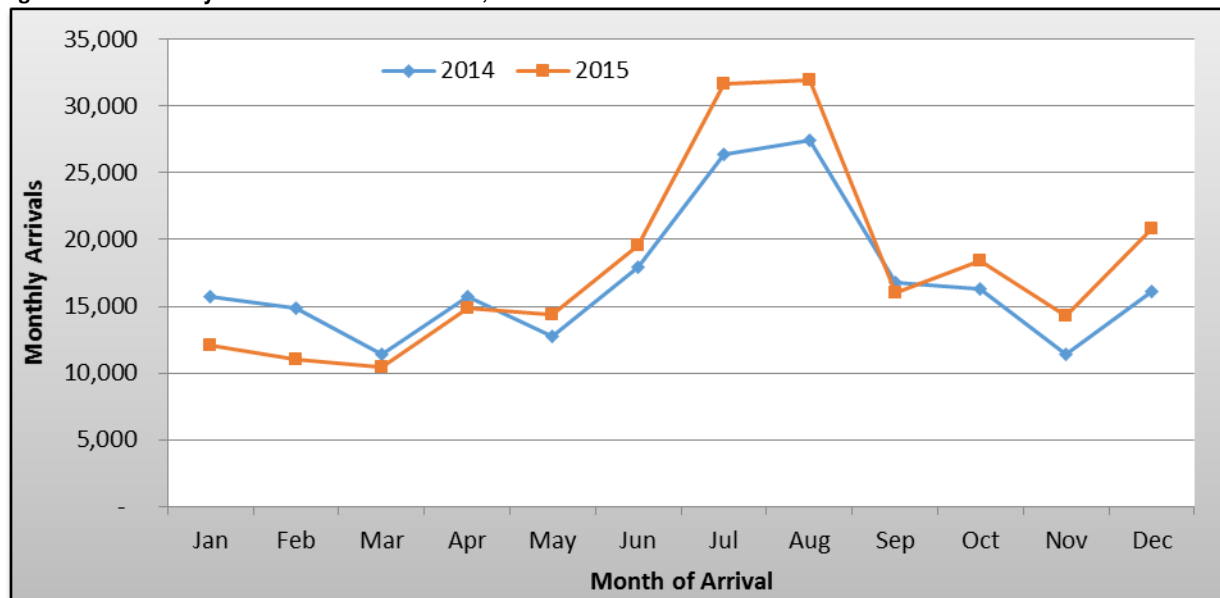
The monthly data on Tourists arrivals to National Parks by month indicates that the highest number of tourist arrivals for both 2014 and 2015 were recorded in August followed by July and the lowest numbers of visitors were recorded in November for 2014 and March for 2015.

Figure 14 further shows that the monthly arrivals in 2015 were higher than the monthly arrivals observed in 2014. However, the monthly patterns of both 2014 and 2013 were generally the same.

On average, Uganda's National Parks received about 17,963 visitors per month in the year 2015 which was higher than the average in 2014 of 16,907.

Further, it can be observed from the figure that the visitation to Uganda's national parks is seasonal year in year out. This trend is in line with tourist arrivals in the country.

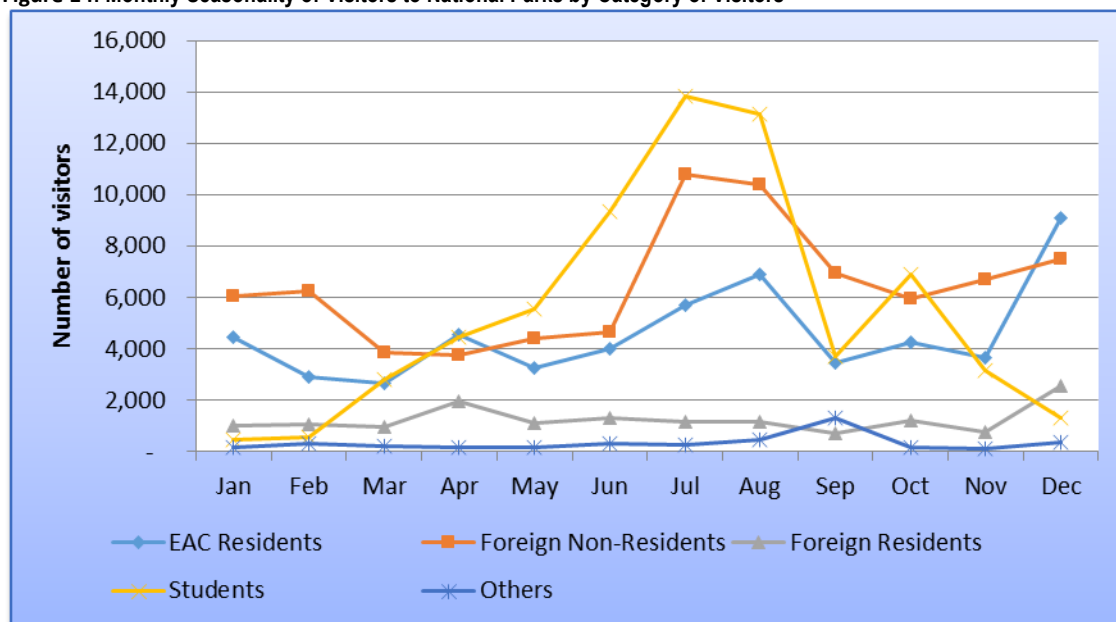
**Figure 13: Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks, 2014-2015**



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

In addition to general patterns above, data in Figure 14 indicates some diversity in the monthly arrival patterns to National Parks regarding the Category of visitors. Thus whereas the highest number of Foreign Non Residents and Students was recorded in July; that of East African Residents and Foreign Residents were recorded in December and that Other Categories was recorded in September.

**Figure 14: Monthly Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks by Category of Visitors**



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

## 2.2 Uganda's Wildlife Populations

The overall national wildlife endowment is characterized by uniquely diverse and rich wildlife resources, (some of whose ecological "condition" is not found elsewhere in the world) "closely knit" together with the people, their culture and way of life, by legacy of a common history. The exceptional areas of wildlife resource endowment include

- Over 11% of the global bird diversity (50% of Africa's bird species richness),
- 7% of the global mammal diversity (39% of Africa's mammal richness),
- 19% of Africa's Amphibian species richness
- 14% of Africa's Reptile species richness,
- 53.9% of the global population of the remaining Mountain Gorillas

A Nationwide scientific review (1996-99) of the wildlife conservation system established 10 National Parks (43.4%), 13 Wildlife Reserves (35.4%), 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries (2.75%) and 5 Community Wildlife Areas (18.43), totaling up to 25,981.3Km<sup>2</sup>. This is now nationally set aside as a national network for Wildlife Conservation Areas (2003)". Of these, two have been designated World Heritage Sites (Bwindi Impenetrable and Rwenzori National Parks), one Man and Biosphere Reserve (Queen Elizabeth National Park) and various Ramsar Sites.

### 2.2.1 Wildlife stocks

Comprehensive surveys to determine the status of wildlife (large mammals) in Uganda's protected areas were carried out under the Protected Area Assessment Programme (PAAP) in 1995 – 1996 and the results provide baseline information for most protected areas. Since that time wildlife populations are steadily building up in National Parks and Wildlife reserves.

The country has also since observed an increase in mammalian populations from the 1970 levels when many of the species were killed due to lawlessness. For example, the mountain Gorillas population has increased from 292 in 1995 to a minimum of 400 in 2014, the elephant population has increased by over 100% from 550 in 1995 to over 5,739 in 2014, buffaloes increased from 18,000 in 1995 to 36,953 in 2014, the giraffe population increased from 250 individuals in 1995 to 880 in 2014 and the chimpanzee population increased from 3,300 in 1997 to 5,000 in 2003, making it the highest Chimpanzee population in Africa.

The country has recorded an estimated 18,783 species of fauna and flora (NEMA, 2009), Uganda ranks among the top ten most bio diverse countries globally. Uganda is host to 53.9% (400 individuals) of the World's remaining population of mountain gorillas, 11% (1063 species) of the world's recorded species of birds (50% of Africa's bird species richness), 7.8% (345 species) of the Global Mammal Diversity (39% of Africa's Mammal Richness), 19% (86 species) of Africa's amphibian species richness and 14% (142 species) of Africa's reptile species richness and there are 1,249 recorded species of butterflies and 600 species of fish. There are 30 species of antelope, 24 species of primates including charismatic species of Mountain Gorillas and Chimpanzees, and more than 5,406 species of plants so far recorded of which 30 species of plants are endemic to Uganda.

**Table 21: Population estimates of Medium to large mammals in Uganda**

Species	1960s	1982-1983	1995-1996	1999-2003	2004-2006	2007-2010	2011-2014
Buffalo	60,000	25,000	18,000	17,800	30,308	21,565	36,953
Burchell's Zebra	10,000	5,500	3,200	2,800	6,062	11,814	11,888
Elephant	30,000	2,000	1,900	2,400	4,322	4,393	5,739
Rothschild's Giraffe	2,500	350	250	240	259	984	880
Hartebeest	25,000	18,000	2,600	3,400	4,439	4,099	9,667
Hippopotamus	26,000	13,000	4,500	5,300	7,542	6,580	5,838



Species	1960s	1982-1983	1995-1996	1999-2003	2004-2006	2007-2010	2011-2014
Impala	12,000	19,000	6,000	3,000	4,705	33,565	33,565
Topi	15,000	6,000	600	450	1,669	845	2,222
Ugandan Kob	70,000	40,000	30,000	44,000	34,461	54,861	77,759
Waterbuck	10,000	8,000	3,500	6,000	6,493	12,925	12,222
Common Eland	4,500	1,500	500	450	309	1,409	1,351
Grant's Gazelle	1,800	1,400	100	50	0	0	57
Roan Antelope -Sub-species-langheldi	700	300	15	7	0	5	20
Beisa Oryx (Sub-species-beisa)	2,000	200	0	0	0	0	0
Black Rhino	400	150	0	0	0	0	0
Lord Derby's Eland	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern White Rhino	300	20	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Black Rhino	400	150	0	0	0	0	0
Southern White Rhino					8	11	17
Lion						408	493
Gorilla				320	302		400
Chimpanzee				4,950			

*Gorilla numbers are for Bwindi only, chimpanzee numbers are for Kibale NP*

## 2.3 Wildlife and Wildlife Products Licensed For Export, 2015

Wildlife trade in Uganda is regulated by the Wildlife Act, CAP 200 and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) using CITES permits and certificates of origin. Uganda's wildlife exports are based on export permits issued by the CITES Management Authority. Specimens exported range from live animals such as birds, snakes, etc to trophies (products from dead animal such as skins, skulls, teeth etc extracted from sport hunting and other natural deaths).

### 2.3.1 Total Share of the Wildlife Species licensed for Trade, 2015

In 2015, there were 2,901 species that were licensed for export, a reduction of about 11.6 percent over the year 2014. Of these, 93.8 percent were birds and only 6.2 percent were Reptiles. Results in Table 22 below also show that there was no record of Mammals licensed for export in 2010, 2013 and 2015.

**Table 22: Volume of Live Wild animal exports licensed for Commercial Trade, 2010-2015**

S/N	Live Animals	Year						%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.0	Birds	72	90	2,160	1,944	1,627	2,722	93.8	67.3
2.0	Mammals	0	68	135	0	2	0	0.0	-100
3.0	Reptiles	3,043	2,142	1,006	635	1,653	179	6.2	-89.2
3.1	Snakes	621	181	194	305	363	49	27.4	-86.5
3.2	Chameleons	2,281	1,769	750	330	1,290	0		-100.0
3.3	Leopard Tortoise	141	192	62	0	0	130	72.6	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-11.6</b>

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

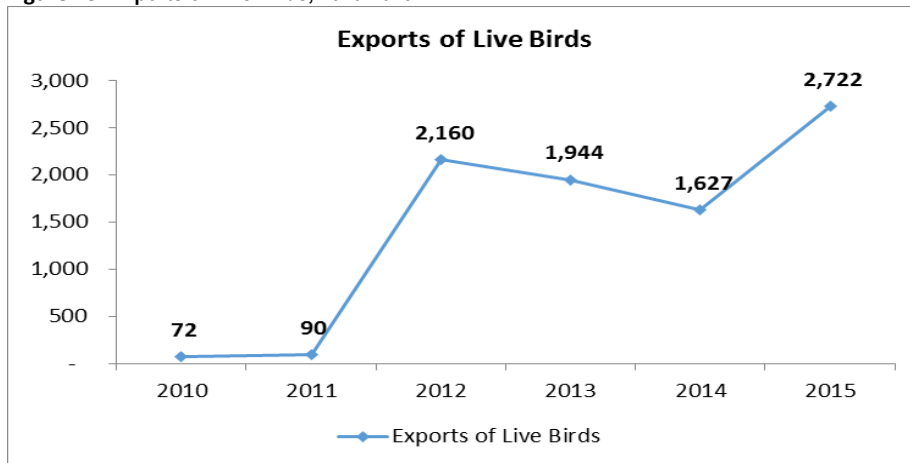
#### 2.3.1.1 Export of Live Birds, 2010-2015.

Live birds captured for export by companies licensed under the Wildlife Act have generally increased over the last 6 years. Figure 15 shows that between 2010 and 2011, there was a slight increase in exports followed by a sharp increase in 2012.

A gradual decline can also be observed between 2012 and 2014. However, the highest numbers were exported in 2015.



**Figure 15: Exports of Live Birds, 2010-2015**

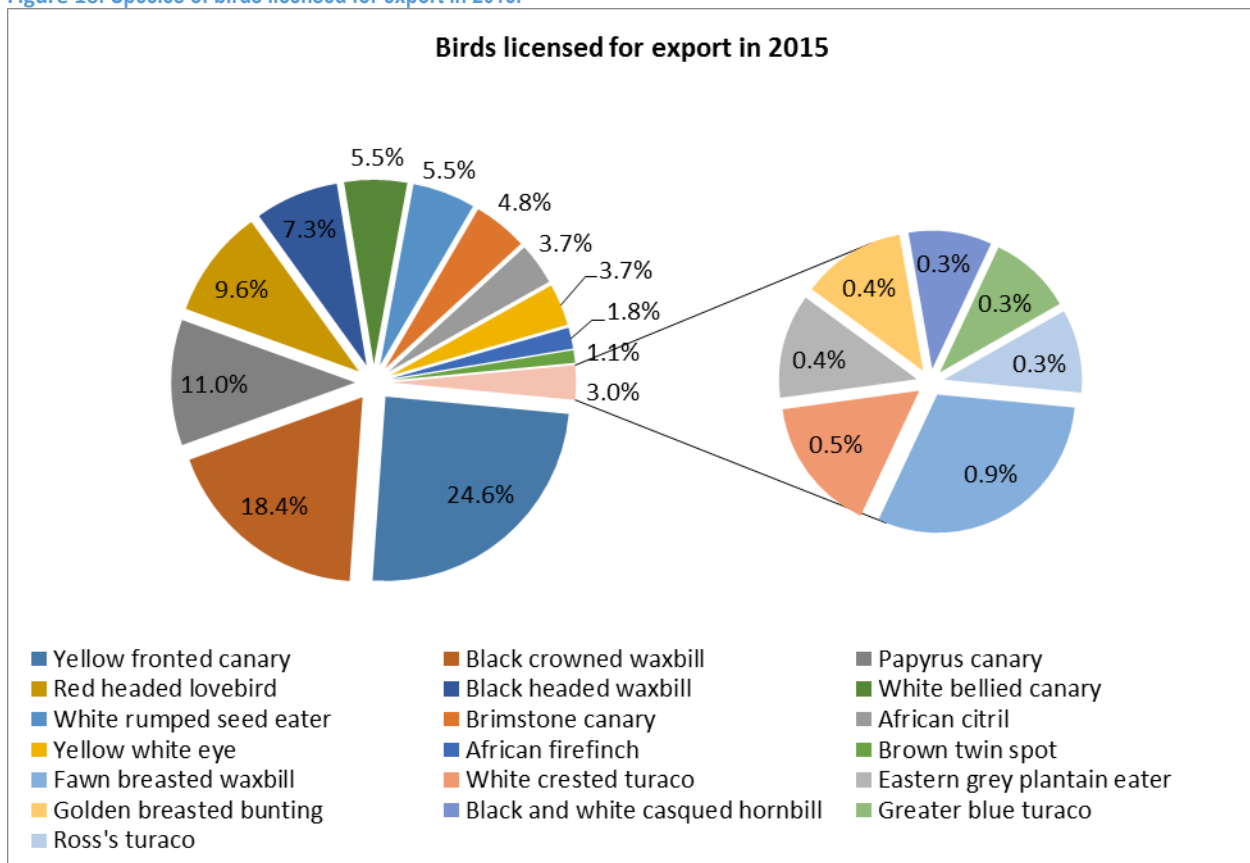


Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

### 2.3.1.1.1 Birds Exported in 2015

The number of birds licensed for export, based on CITES permits issued in 2015 was 2,722. 19 different species of birds were traded. The most common being Yellow fronted canary (*Serinus mozambicus*) dominating with 24.6 percent of the total birds export, followed by; Black crowned waxbill (18.4 percent); Papyrus canary (11 percent), Red headed love bird (9.6 percent) and Black headed waxbill (7.3 percent). Figure 16 below shows all species licenced for export and their percentage shares.

**Figure 16: Species of birds licensed for export in 2015.**

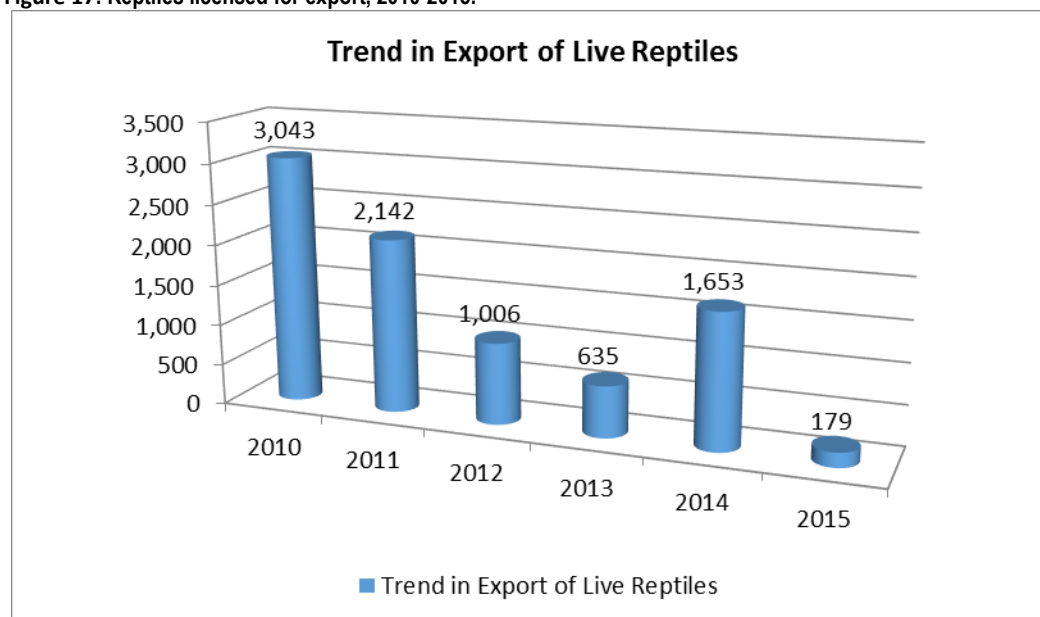


Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

### 2.3.1.2 Trade in Live Reptiles, 2010-2015

Reptile trade in Uganda is mainly comprised of some species of Snakes, Chameleons and Leopard tortoises. The total numbers exported over the last 6 years has generally been declining except in 2014 when there was a drastic increase. The reason for the decline over the years is due to quota restrictions by the CITES Management Authority in Uganda.

Figure 17: Reptiles licensed for export, 2010-2015.

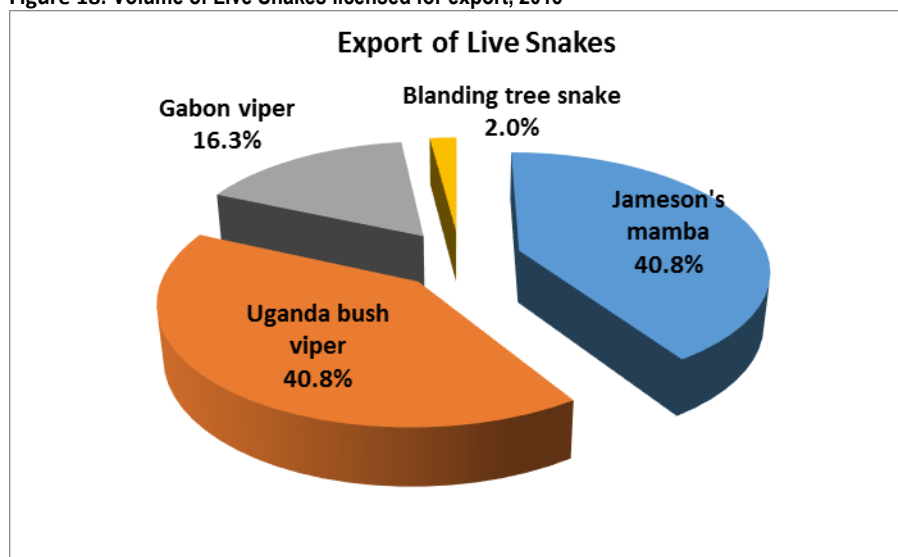


Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

#### 2.3.1.2.1 Trade in Live Snakes

In 2015, only 4 species of snakes were licenced for export. Uganda bush viper and Jameson's mamba dominated the export share of snakes within the year. The others permitted for trade in the same year were; Gabon Viper and Blanding tree snake.

Figure 18: Volume of Live Snakes licensed for export, 2015



Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

#### 2.3.1.2.2 Trade in Live Chameleons, 2015.

There was no export of live chameleons licenced in 2015. This mainly resulted from the 2015 quota approval process which required breeding of specimens for export.

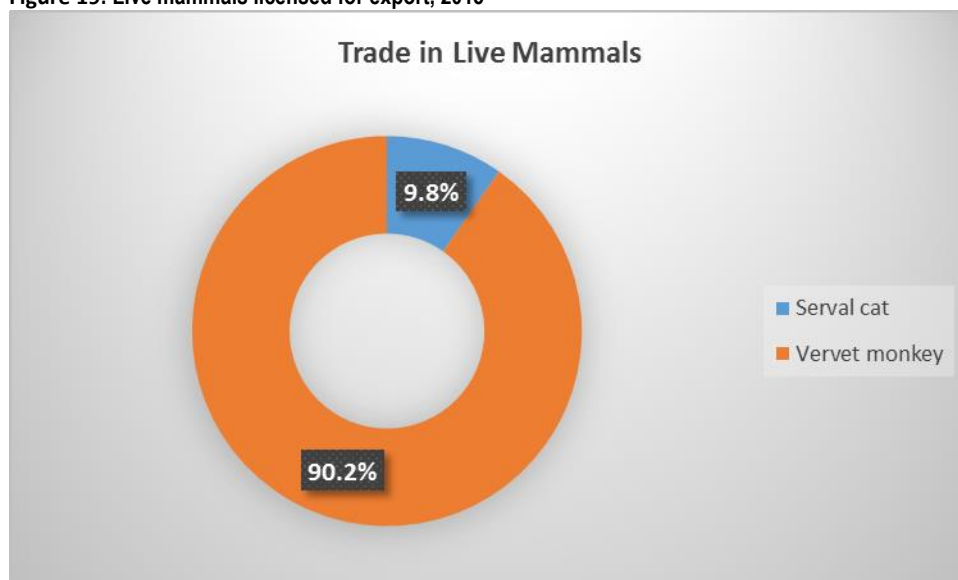
#### 2.3.1.2.3 Trade in Live Leopard Tortoise, 2015

Leopard tortoises licenced for export in 2015 were 130, which was the highest over the last 6 years.

#### 2.3.1.3 Trade in Live Mammals, 2015

Only 2 species of mammals were licenced for export since 2010. These are namely vervet monkeys (*Chlorocebus (Cercopithecus) pygerythrus*) and serval cats (*Leptailurus (Felis) serval*). The Vervet monkeys exported in 2015 were 9 times more than the serval cats.

Figure 19: Live mammals licensed for export, 2015



Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

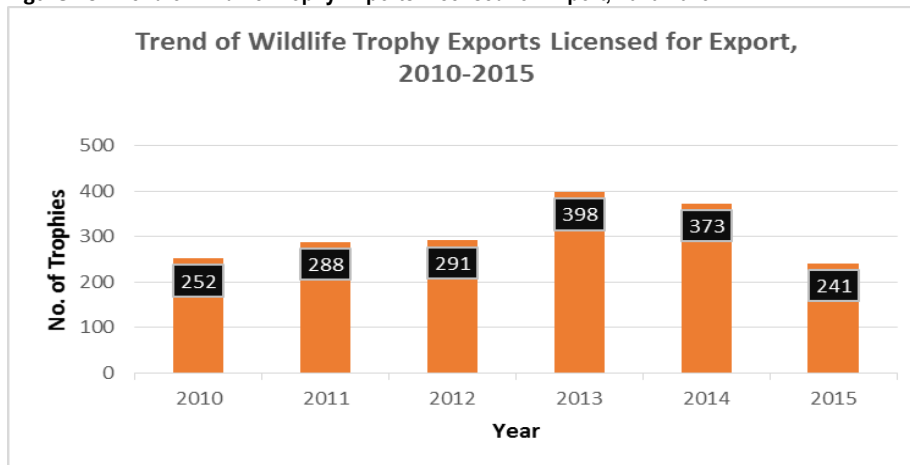
### 2.4 Wildlife (Sport Hunting) Trophy Exports, 2010- 2015

Sport hunting is permitted in Uganda and regulated by the Wildlife Act and other legal measures such as Partnership Management Agreements signed between the licensed operators and government wildlife management agencies and various local governments in different parts of the country.

The trophies licensed for export shown in the Figure 20 are obtained from the animals hunted. Each animal generates one skin and one skull but may also include a scrotum, tail, hooves or teeth, occasionally.

Generally, there were slight increases in number of trophies licensed for export from 2010 to 2013, followed by a decline in 2014 and 2015.

**Figure 20: Trend of Wildlife Trophy Exports Licensed for Export, 2010-2015**



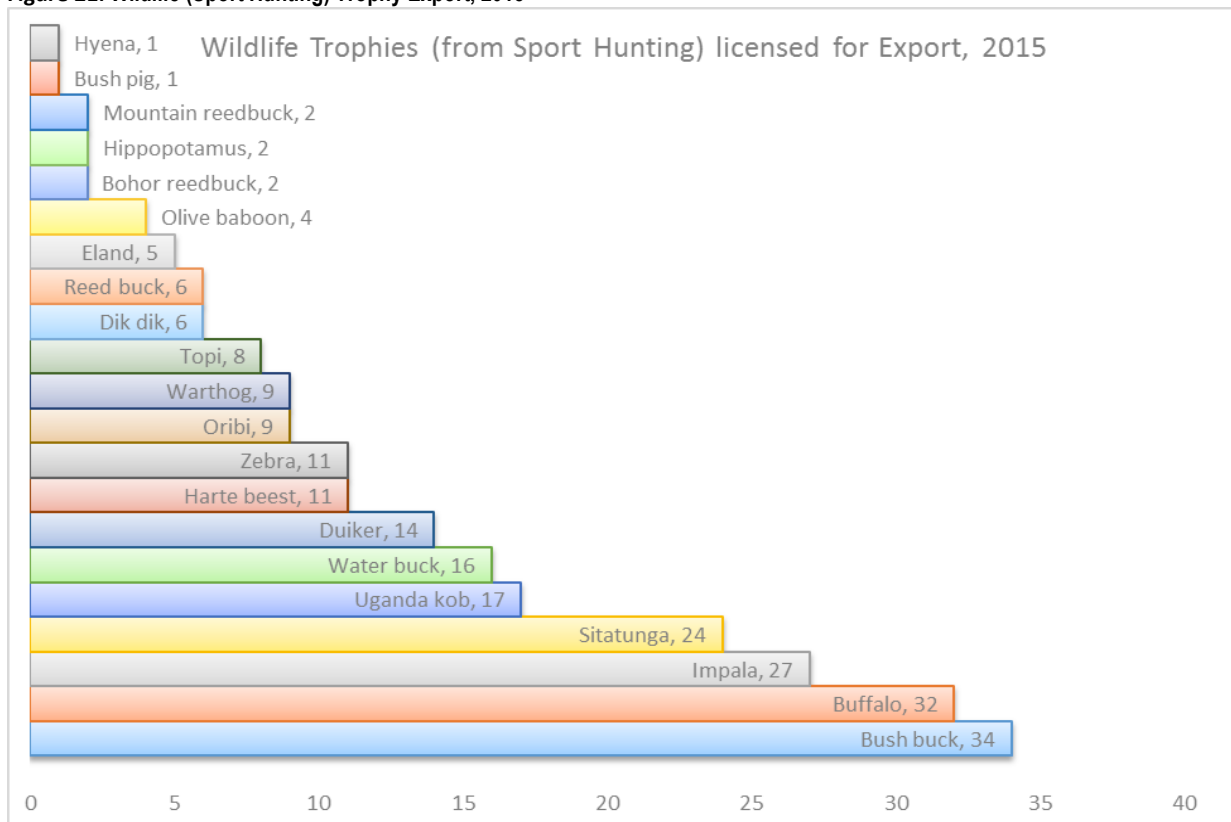
Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

#### 2.4.1 Wildlife (Sport Hunting) trophies licensed for Export, 2015

A total of 21 different species of mammals were hunted for trophy export in 2015. The most common species licensed for export in 2015 were Bush buck, Buffalo, Impala and Sitatunga, (see Figure 21 below). However, Hyena and Bush pig had the lowest numbers.

In 2015, there were no Leopard trophies licensed for export, unlike 2010, 2012 and 2013 when a total of 4 individuals (exclusively problem animal) were hunted and exported under strict conditions set for problem animal management. The leopard hunting in Uganda is controlled by a quota set by CITES.

**Figure 21: Wildlife (Sport Hunting) Trophy Export, 2015**



Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

## 2.5 Wildlife Trophies Exported from Wildlife Trade, 2010- 2015

The Wildlife Act provides for trade in wildlife species and wildlife products. The products can be in form of trophies such as Pangolin scales and Hippopotamus teeth generated from wildlife demise from natural causes, licenced for export under Wildlife Act and CITES regulations (See Table 23).

**Table 23: Trophies from Wildlife Trade exported, 2010-2015**

Common name	Sceintific Name	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Giant pangolin	<i>Manis gigantea</i>			70 kgs	70 kgs	3,310 kgs	4,000 kgs
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	5,986 kgs	5,270 kgs	1,042 kgs	970 kgs	2,501 kgs	2,691 kgs
Total		5,986 kgs	5,270 kgs	1,112 kgs	1,040 kgs	5,811 kgs	6,691 kgs

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

## 2.6 Nile Crocodile Skins Exported, 2010- 2015

Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) was downlisted from appendix I to appendix II by CITES to permit commercial exploitation within the CITES framework.

Uganda has two crocodile farms but only one is active in farming of crocodiles for commercial exploitation mainly in form of skin exports. Table 24 shows the number of skins exported out of the country since 2010.

**Table 24: Nile crocodile Skins from wildlife trade exported, 2010-2015.**

Common name	Sceintific Name	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nile crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	500		405	400	515	600

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

### 3.0 UGANDA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION EDUCATION CENTRE

UWEC popularly known as "Entebbe Zoo" was opened in 1952, as a reception center for wild animals that were found as casualties (sick, injured, orphaned, confiscated from illegal trade). In the early 1960s, it changed its role to a zoo where a number of non-indigenous species, including bears and tigers, were kept as an attraction.

With the restructuring of wildlife management in the country in 1994, the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre Trust (UWECT) was founded, in order to take over the zoo and to develop it with emphasis for Conservation Education.

UWEC mission statement is "to promote and create an understanding of conserving the biodiversity in Uganda among the public, with specific emphasis on the young generation."

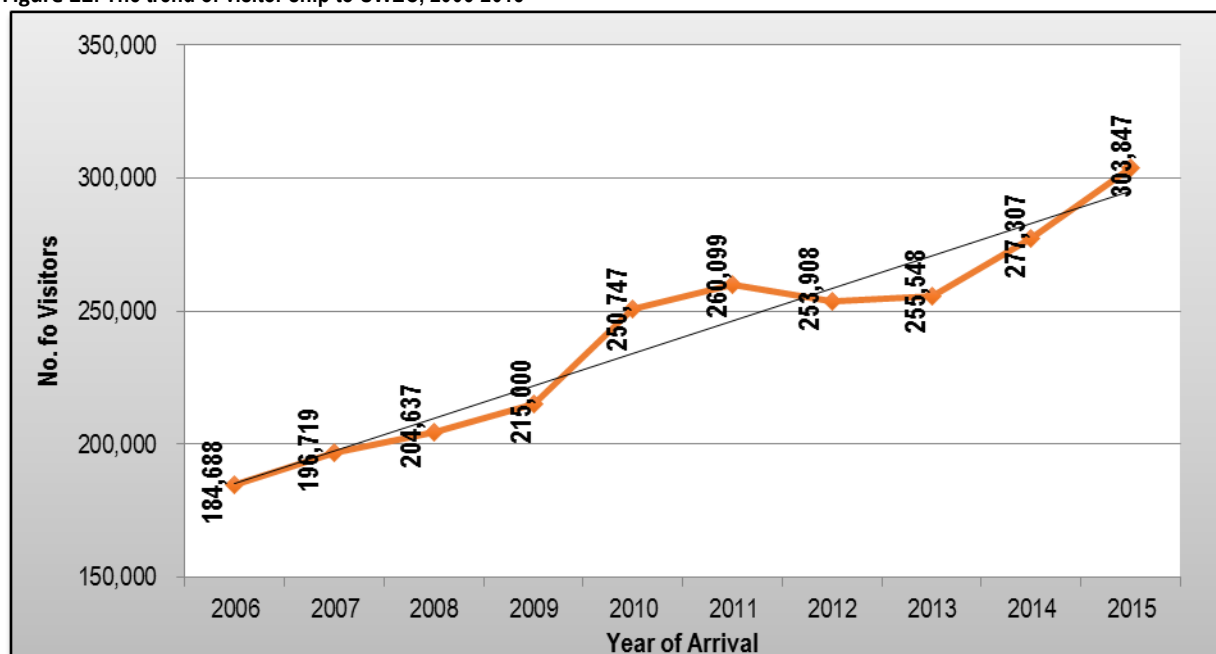
#### 3.1 Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC) Arrivals, 2015

The number of Visitor arrivals at the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre grew by 9.6 percent in 2015 to reach 303,847 arrivals. The growth was mainly driven by the increase in the main category of visitors, the school groups/parties that increased by about 14,748 visitors in 2015 up from 176,362.

On average, UWEC received 25,321 visitors per month in the year 2015. The monthly average number of visitors recorded at UWEC in the year 2015 increased by 2,212 visitors from an average of 23,109 visitors in 2014 to an average of 25,321 visitors in 2015.

Figure 22 shows an increasing trend in the number of visitors that arrived at the UWEC. This increase in the visitation is largely attributed to the Outreach section at UWEC. An additional 26,540 visitors were registered in the year 2015 increasing the number of visitors to UWEC to 303,847 visitors.

Figure 22: The trend of visitor ship to UWEC, 2006-2015



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

### 3.2 Category of visitors, 2015

The Visitors to UWEC are categorized into seven groups namely: Ugandan Adults, Ugandan Children, School Groups/Parties, Foreign Adults, Foreign Children, Resident Adults and Resident Children.

As presented in Table 25, School Groups/Parties remained the dominant category of visitors at UWEC fetching up to 62.9 percent of the total visitor arrivals at UWEC. This was mainly driven by the outreach section in the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre. 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.

The school groups/parties were followed by Ugandan Adults (21.6%), Ugandan Children (9.5%), Resident Adults (2.8%), Foreign Adults (2.6%), Resident children (0.5%), and Foreign children (0.1%).

**Table 25: Number of Arrivals to UWEC by Year and Category**

Category of Visitors	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
School Parties	159,410	162,803	151,419	176,362	191,110	62.9	8.4
Ugandan Adults	59,825	54,213	58,163	56,750	65,498	21.6	15.4
Ugandan Children	26,386	22,103	27,714	26,270	28,824	9.5	9.7
Resident Adults	6,005	7,693	8,344	8,335	8,533	2.8	2.4
Foreign Adults	6,862	5,573	7,973	7,451	7,879	2.6	5.7
Resident children	1,135	1,304	1,557	1,778	1,589	0.5	-10.6
Foreign Children	476	219	378	361	414	0.1	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,099</b>	<b>253,908</b>	<b>255,548</b>	<b>277,307</b>	<b>303,847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

### 3.3 Visitor Arrivals by Category and Year, 2014-2015

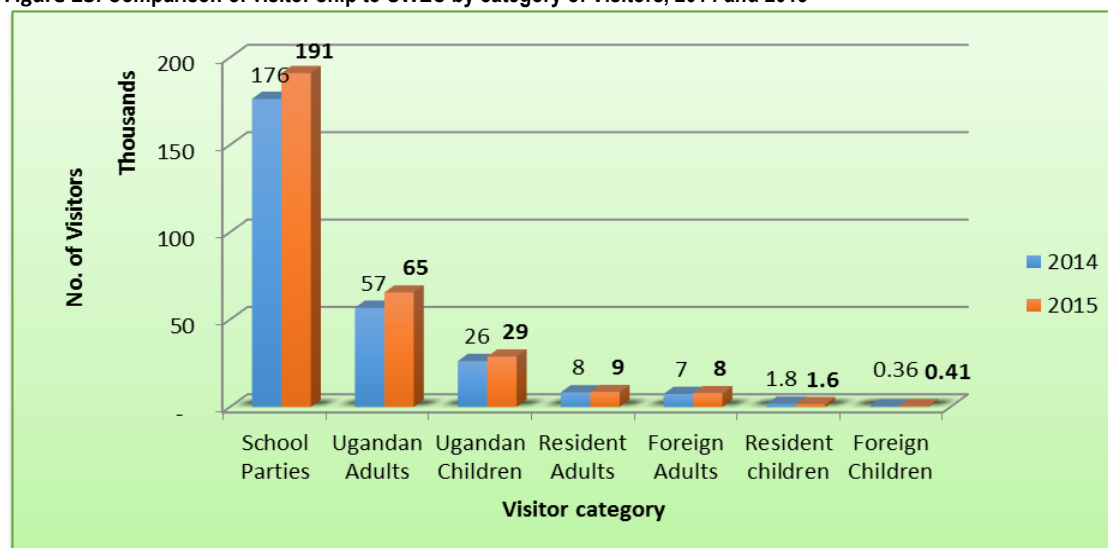
A comparison of the 2015 volumes with the 2014 volumes indicates that all categories of visitors who came to UWEC increased in numbers with the exception of Resident Children.

Whereas the Resident children declined by about 10.6% from 1,778 children in 2014 to 1,589 children in 2015, all the other categories of Visitors to UWEC registered increases as illustrated in Figure 23. The school groups/ Parties recorded an increase of 8.4 percent from 176,362 visitors in 2014 to 191,110 visitors in 2015, the Ugandan Adults grew by 15.4 percent that is 8,748 to reach 65,498 in 2015 and the Ugandan Children grew by 9.7 percent to reach 28,824 Ugandan Children in 2015.

An additional 198 Resident Adults and an additional 428 foreign adults were recorded in 2015 taking the numbers to 7,879 and 1,589 for Resident Adults and Foreign Adults respectively in 2015.

In total, UWEC received 303,847 visitors in 2015 showing an increase of 26,540 visitors from 2014. This represents an increase of 9.6 percent over 2014. Also see Table 25 above.

Figure 23: Comparison of visitor ship to UWEC by category of Visitors, 2014 and 2015



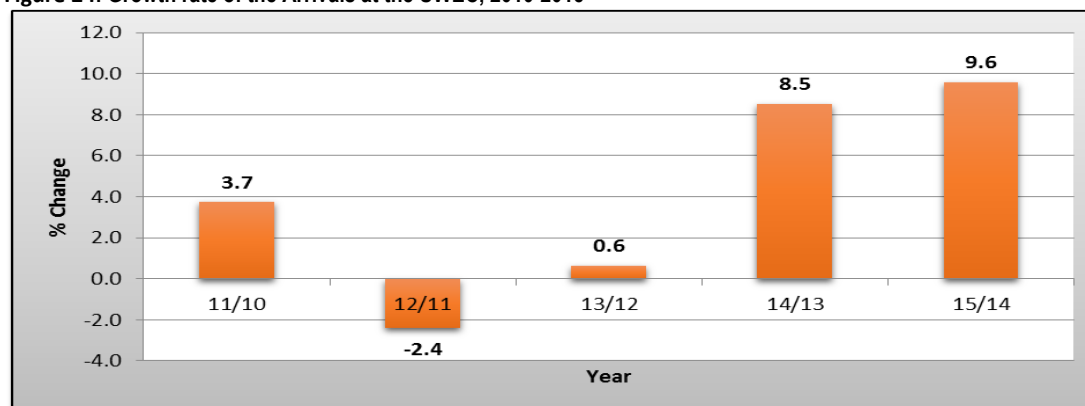
Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

### 3.4 Change in Visitor Arrivals at UWEC

Figure 24 shows that in the last five year period, the visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre declined only once and that was between 2011 and 2012 by 6,191 visitors to 253,908 in 2012 indicating a decline of 2.4 percent over 2011.

Since then, the visitation had been shooting up with the visitation increasing by 0.6 percent, 8.5 percent and 9.6 percent in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Figure 24: Growth rate of the Arrivals at the UWEC, 2010-2015



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

### 3.5 Seasonality of Visitors to the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2015

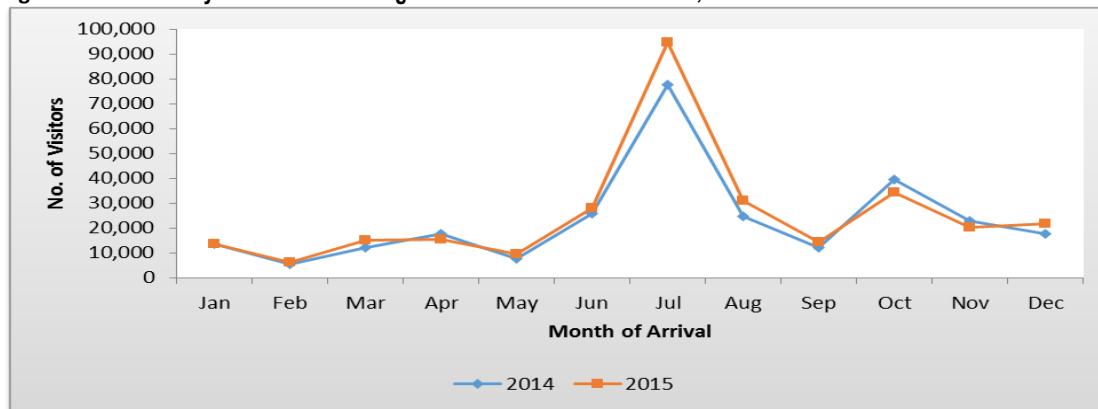
The overall patterns observed from the 2015 data on visitors to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre generally followed what had previously been noted in earlier years where the highest number of Visitors came into the Centre between June to September and the lowest numbers between January and June.

The overall patterns observed in 2015 data on arrivals to UWEC indicate that the highest number of visitors were recorded in July (94,762 visitors) followed by October (34,217 visitors) and the lowest numbers of visitors were recorded in February (6,090) and May (9,600).



Figure 25 further shows that the monthly arrivals in 2015 were higher than the monthly arrivals observed in 2014. However, the monthly patterns of both 2014 and 2013 were generally the same.

**Figure 25: Seasonality of Visitors to the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2014-2015**



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

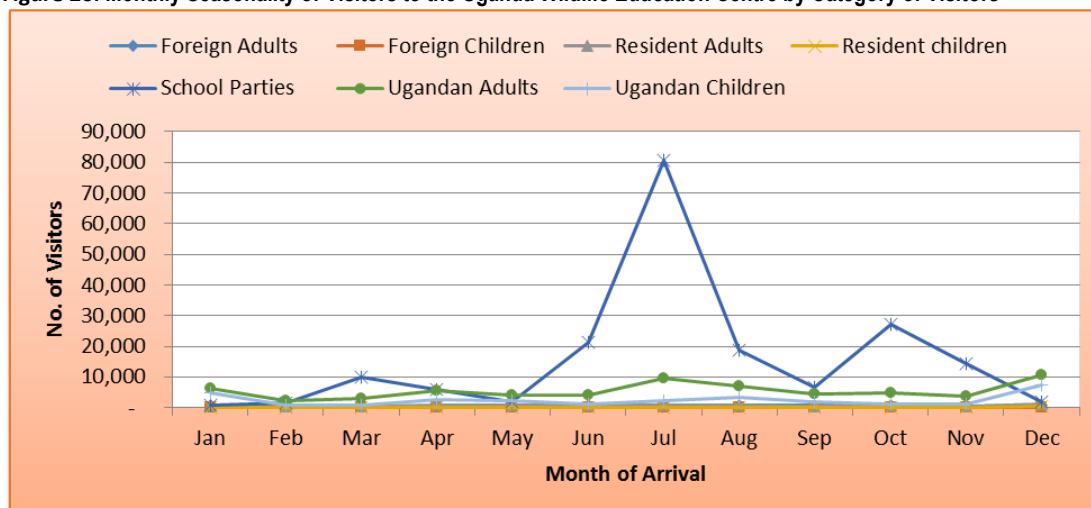
In addition to the general patterns, Figure 26 indicates diversity in the monthly arrivals regarding the category of visitors. Thus whereas the Foreign Adults (912), School Parties (80,788) and Foreign Children (126) all peaked in July, Resident Adults (1,095), Resident Children (245), Ugandan Adults (10,810) and Ugandan Children (7,199) peaked in December.

The lowest numbers of visitors to UWEC were recorded in March for Foreign Adults and Ugandan Children while November had the lowest numbers of visitors for the categories of Foreign Children and the Resident Adults. The remaining categories of Resident Children, School Parties and Ugandan Adults registered lowest numbers in the months of April, January and February respectively.

On average, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre received about 25,321 visitors per month in the year 2015 which was higher than the average in 2014 of 23,109.

Further, it can be observed from the figure that the visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre is seasonal year in year out. This trend is in line with tourist arrivals in the country.

**Figure 26: Monthly Seasonality of Visitors to the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre by Category of Visitors**



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

## 4.0 UGANDA MUSEUM

### 4.1 Introduction

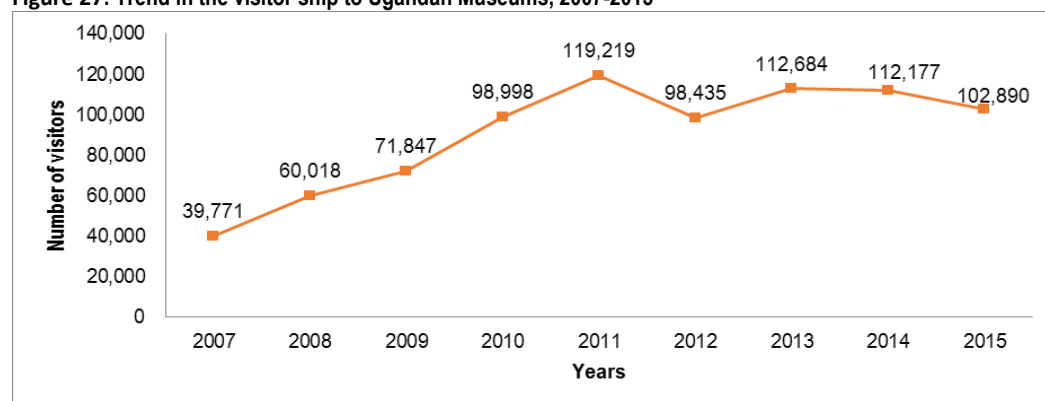
The Uganda Museum is the oldest museum in East Africa and has plenty to interest with a varied and well-captioned ethnographic collection covering clothing, hunting, agriculture, medicine, religion and recreation, as well as archaeological and natural history displays. Highlights include traditional musical instruments, some of which you can play, and the fossil remains of a Napak rhino, a species that became extinct eight million years ago; the traditional thatched homes of the various tribes of Uganda; a look at Idi Amin's presidential Mercedes and many more.

### 4.2 Visitor ship to the Uganda Museum

The visitors to Uganda Museum remained more less the same between 2013 and 2015 but increased by 4.5 percent from 98,435 visitors recorded in 2012 to 102,890 recorded in 2015. However, during the period (2014-2015), the arrivals at Uganda Museum dropped further by over 9,000 visitors.

Figure 27 below reveals that the visitation to the Uganda Museum grew consistently from 2006 before peaking in 2011. However, the numbers have then been fluctuating with the year 2015 recording a lower figure of about 103,000 visitors, a decline of 8.3 percent over 2014.

Figure 27: Trend in the visitor ship to Ugandan Museums, 2007-2015



Source: Uganda Museum

#### 4.2.1 Visitation to Uganda Museums by Category, 2015

The visitation to the Uganda Museum comprised of School Children, Non Ugandans and Ugandans.

Over the last five years, the school children formed the highest number of visitors to Uganda museum and this did not change in 2015 as the same trend was observed where the School Children comprised the largest number (86,293), followed by the Ugandan visitors (12,034) and Non Ugandans were the smallest number of about 4,563. The school children comprised 84%; Ugandans comprised 12% and Non-Ugandans made up only 4% of the visitor ship to the Museum as shown in Table 26.

Table 26: Category of visitor ship to the Uganda Museum

Category of visitors	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
Ugandans	11,998	12,471	12,937	15,255	12,034	11.7	-21.1
Non Ugandan	6,361	4,367	4,895	5,336	4,563	4.4	-14.5
Sch. Children	100,860	81,597	94,852	91,586	86,293	83.9	-5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,219</b>	<b>98,435</b>	<b>112,684</b>	<b>112,177</b>	<b>102,890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-8.3</b>

Source: Uganda Museum

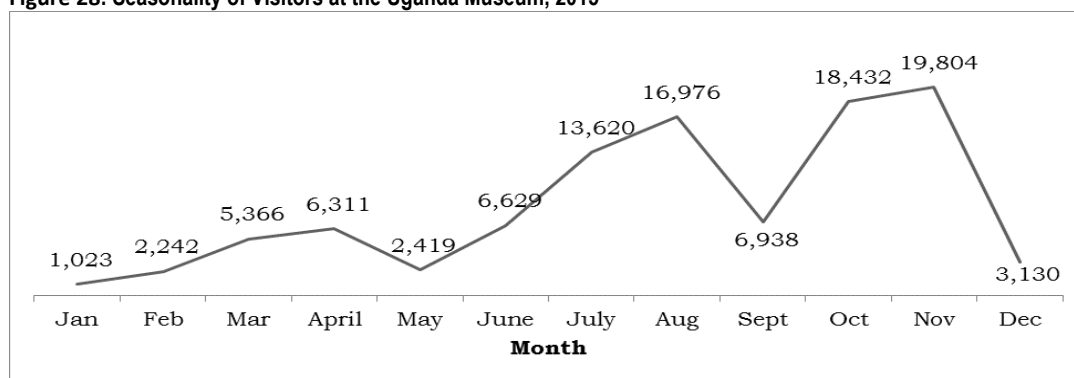
#### 4.2.2 Seasonality of visitors at the Uganda Museum

The visitation to the Uganda museum followed the same patterns as that of the total tourist arrivals in the country with the highest volumes of visitors arriving between July and December (about 76.7 percent). The lowest visitors were received between December and June.

The highest number of visitors to Uganda Museum arrived in the month of November (19,804) followed by October (18,432) while the lowest number of visitors arrived in January (1,023) followed by February (2,242).

On average, 8,574 visitors were received per month at the Uganda Museum in 2015, a reduction of 774 visitors per month from the 2014 average of 9,348 visitors in 2014. Figure 25 below shows that Uganda Museum receives visitors throughout the year.

**Figure 28: Seasonality of Visitors at the Uganda Museum, 2015**



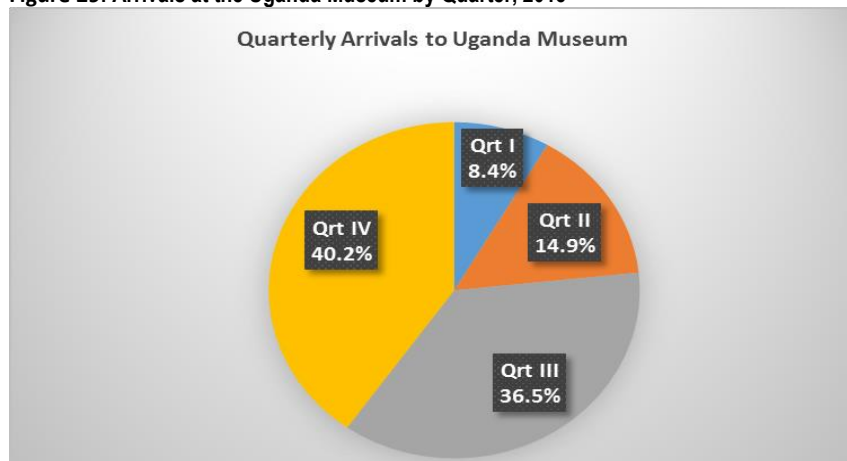
Source: Uganda Museum

#### 4.2.3 Quarterly visitation to Uganda Museum

Out of the 102,890 visitors to the Uganda Museum, about 76.7 percent were received in the second and fourth quarters (between July and December).

Figure 29 below shows that the highest numbers of visitors were received in the fourth quarter which constituted 40.2 percent of the total arrivals followed by the third quarter which constituted 36.5 percent. The second and third quarters constituted 14.9 percent and 8.4 percent respectively.

**Figure 29: Arrivals at the Uganda Museum by Quarter, 2015**



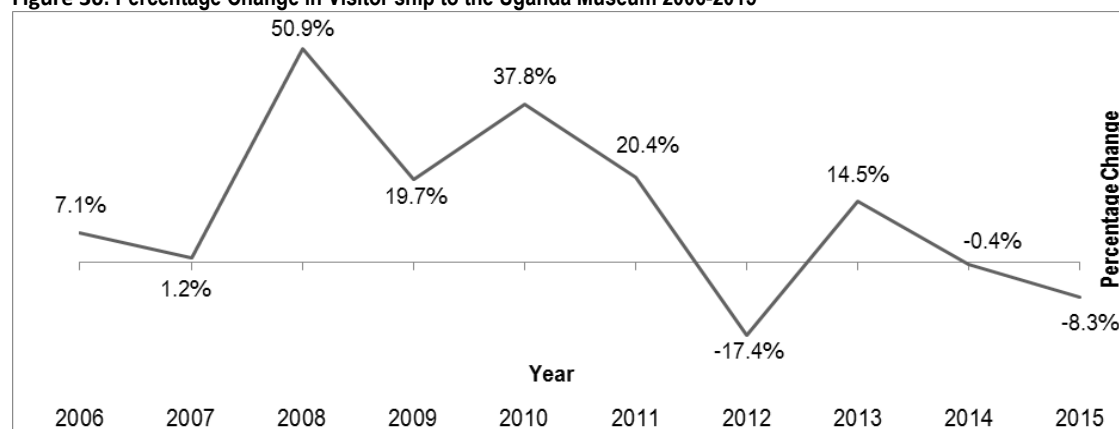
Source: Uganda Museum

### 4.3 Visitor Growth Rates at the Uganda Museum

The visitation to Uganda Museum grew at a rate of 12.5 percent per year between 2006 and 2015.

Figure 30 illustrates the percentage changes in the visitation at the Uganda Museum over the years. It shows that the arrivals at the museum recorded consistent growth between the years 2006 and 2011 before dropping by 17.4 percent in 2012. The numbers then dropped by 0.4 percent in 2014 and further dropped by 8.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 30: Percentage Change in Visitor ship to the Uganda Museum 2006-2015



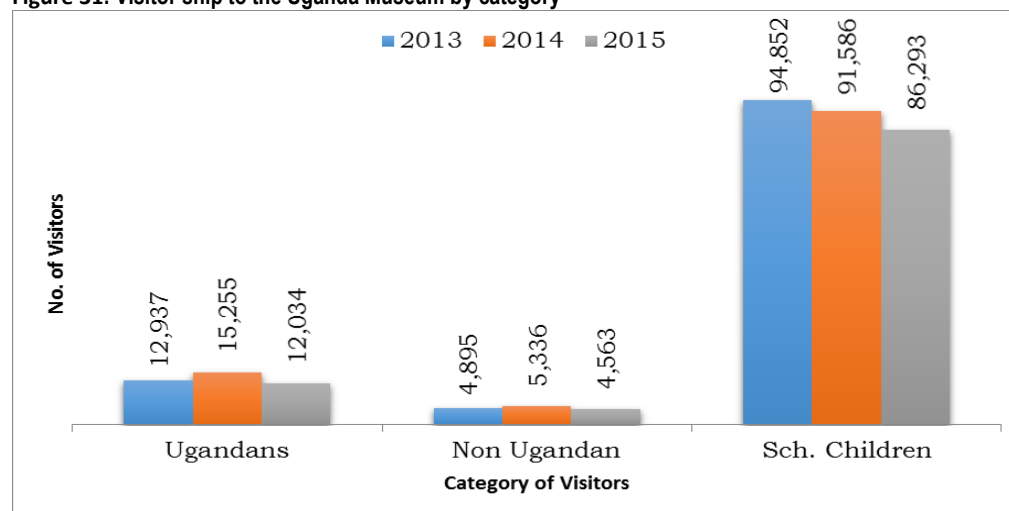
Source: Uganda Museum

### 4.4 Comparison of Visitor ship to Uganda Museum by category of visitors in 2015 and 2014

Figure 31 shows that all categories of visitors to the Uganda Museum decreased in numbers.

Although the School groups constituted the highest percentage of visitors to Uganda Museum, 2015 figures showed a decline of 5.8 percent in 2015 from 91,586 visitors recorded in 2014. The Ugandans who constituted 12,034 visitors in 2015 dropped by 21.1 percent from 15,255 visitors recorded in 2014. The Non Ugandans who make up 4.4 percent of the visitors to the museum declined by 14.5 percent from 5,336 visitors in 2014.

Figure 31: Visitor ship to the Uganda Museum by category



Source: Uganda Museum

## 5.0 HOTEL AND ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS

This section contains information on Number of rooms, beds, room and bed occupancy rates in the accommodation facilities.

The number of beds/rooms refer to the summation of all rooms/beds from any facility that regularly provides commercial and overnight accommodation for visitors in a specified period of time and in 2015, there were 71,076 rooms and 81,393 beds raising the number of rooms and beds per establishment to 18 and 21 respectively. Table 44 in appendix 1 provides number of rooms and beds for the previous years.

### 5.1 Annual Occupancy rates

The Room/Bed occupancy rates refer to the percentage of hotel beds/rooms occupied per night over the available beds/rooms for commercial accommodation in a specified period of time.

In FY2015/16, the overall room and bed occupancy rates stood at 47.6 percent and 46.2 percent respectively. Further analysis shows that quarter one (July-September) had the highest occupancy rates and quarter three had the lowest occupancy rates.

Table 27: Quarterly room and bed occupancy rates, FY2014/15, FY2015/16

Quarters	Financial Year	Quarters				Average
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Room occupancy (%)	14/15	46	52	48.3	47	48.2
	15/16	50	47	45.8	48	47.6
	Change	3.5	-4.1	-2.5	0.6	-0.6
	% Change	7.6	-8	-5.2	1.2	-1.2
Bed occupancy (%)	14/15	47	48	47.5	48	47.7
	15/16	49	46	44.3	46	46.2
	Change	2	-2.3	-3.2	-2.8	-1.5
	% Change	4.3	-4.8	-6.7	-5.8	-3.2

Source: MTWA Room and Bed occupancy survey report, 2016

### 5.2 Quarterly room and bed occupancy by region

In terms of regions, Western region had the highest room occupancy rate (53.5%) followed by Northern Region and Eastern Region. Northern and Eastern regions had the highest bed occupancy rates. The high occupancy rates imply high demand for accommodation services in the regions.

Further analysis shows that the central region had the lowest rates for both room and bed occupancies as shown in table 28 below;

Table 28: Quarterly room and bed occupancy rates by region (percent), 2015/16

Regions	Room Occupancy (%)					Bed Occupancy (%)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Average	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Average
Central	48.1	32.9	21.8	23	31.5	47.6	32.6	21.7	23	31.2
Eastern	49.1	49.9	51.3	55.5	51.5	48.4	51.1	53.3	53.7	51.6
Kampala	47	44.1	41.9	47.2	45.1	47.4	44.2	41.9	41.7	43.8
Northern	54.3	52.3	50.7	50.9	52.1	52.4	51.5	50.7	54.7	52.3
Western	44.7	52.9	58.3	58.2	53.5	44.1	47.5	50.2	50.8	48.2
Total	49.6	47.4	45.8	47.7	47.6	48.7	46.1	44.3	45.5	46.2

Source: MTWA Room and Bed occupancy survey report, 2016

### 5.3 Room and Bed Occupancy rates by type of accommodation establishment

The average room occupancy according to the different types of establishments was highest for lodges at 59.8 percent followed by: Guest houses at 54.2 percent, others at 49 percent and Hotels at 44.8 percent. This implies that the Lodges and Guesthouses are the mostly demanded by overnight clients.

Just like for room occupancy rates, the bed occupancy rates were highest for lodges at 59.2 percent followed by guest houses with 50.9 percent, Cottages with 50 percent, others with 47.4 percent, hotels with 44 percent and lastly motels with 29 percent.

These occupancies are mainly because of the difference in accommodation rates where the lodges have much lower rates than the other accommodation facilities. This explanation holds for hotels and guest houses. For the case of cottages and motels, the occupancy is due to the few numbers of the facilities across the country.

**Table 29: Room and Bed occupancy rates by type of accommodation facility, 2015/2016**

Type of Establishment	Room Occupancy (%)				Average Room Occupancy (%)	Bed occupancy rates (%)				Average Bed Occupancy (%)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Hotel	46.1	50.7	40.7	41.5	44.8	42.7	47.3	42.5	43.4	44.0
Guest House	52.0	56.6	52.5	55.8	54.2	50.7	55.3	48.1	49.5	50.9
Lodge	52.8	57.4	62.7	66.1	59.8	53.5	58.1	62.7	62.7	59.2
Cottage			50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Motel			28.2	29.9	29.0			28.2	29.9	29.0
Other	46.9	51.5	48.8	48.9	49.0	48.7	53.3	43.3	44.3	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>

Source: MTWA Room and Bed occupancy survey report, 2016

### 5.4 Room and Bed Occupancy rates by category of room and bed

The Room and bed occupancy rates explain that double rooms are the most demanded followed by single rooms and cottages. The assumption in favour of the doubles is that they can allow both single and double occupancy and also the fact that they are always spacious. Apartments, Presidential suites and suites are the least demanded rooms and beds. In the category of others, we have facilities having triple rooms, with three beds.

**Table 30: Room and Bed Occupancy rates by category of room and bed**

Levels of Rooms/Beds	Room Occupancy Rate (%)	Bed Occupancy Rate (%)
Double	56.5	52.1
Single	48.4	46.8
Cottage	48.0	58.1
Others	43.7	40.8
Twin	38.8	38.7
Apartment	31.6	27.2
Presidential Suite	31.3	33.5
Suite	18.5	23.5

Source: MTWA Room and Bed occupancy survey report, 2016

## 6.0 THE PERFORMANCE OF TOURISM TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

This Section presents the performance in enrolment and graduation of students in tourism related courses in FY 2015/16.

### 6.1 Enrollment in Tourism related courses

A total of 7,957 students in FY2015/16 were enrolled in Tourism related courses from the academic institutions in Uganda. This represents a percentage increase of 24.2 percent when compared with the FY 2014/15. A greater part of the students who enrolled for Tourism related courses registered for certificate courses followed by Diploma and Degree programs and enrolment continues to be dominated by females. Diploma in Tourism and Hotel Management, Diploma in Wildlife and Resource Management and Diploma in Hotel and Institutional catering are the Diploma programs that featured most while bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management tops the Degree programs in FY2015/16 followed by Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Heath and Management and Bachelor of Leisure and hospitality Management.

Table 31 below also shows that enrollment under all the education levels increased in FY2015/16 with the number of students who enrolled for Post graduate degrees recording the highest increase followed by Certificates and Diploma holders as shown below;

**Table 31: Enrollment of Students in Tourism related courses by education level**

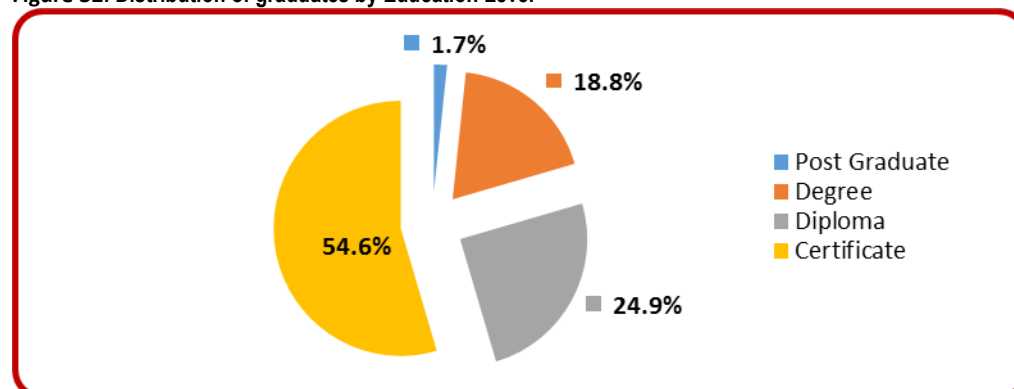
Education Level	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	% Share(2015/16)	%Change
Certificate	3,725	4,806	60.4%	29.0%
Degree	1,290	1,406	17.7%	9.0%
Diploma	1,240	1,548	19.5%	24.8%
Post Graduate	152	197	2.5%	29.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>7,957</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

#### 6.1.1 Graduation in Tourism related courses, 2015

In 2015, the Majority (54.6 percent) of the students that graduated in Tourism related courses obtained Certificates. This was followed by those that were awarded Diplomas and Degrees at 24.9 percent and 18.8 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.7 percent) Graduated with a Post Graduate Degree. Figure 32 provides the details;

**Figure 32: Distribution of graduates by Education Level**



Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

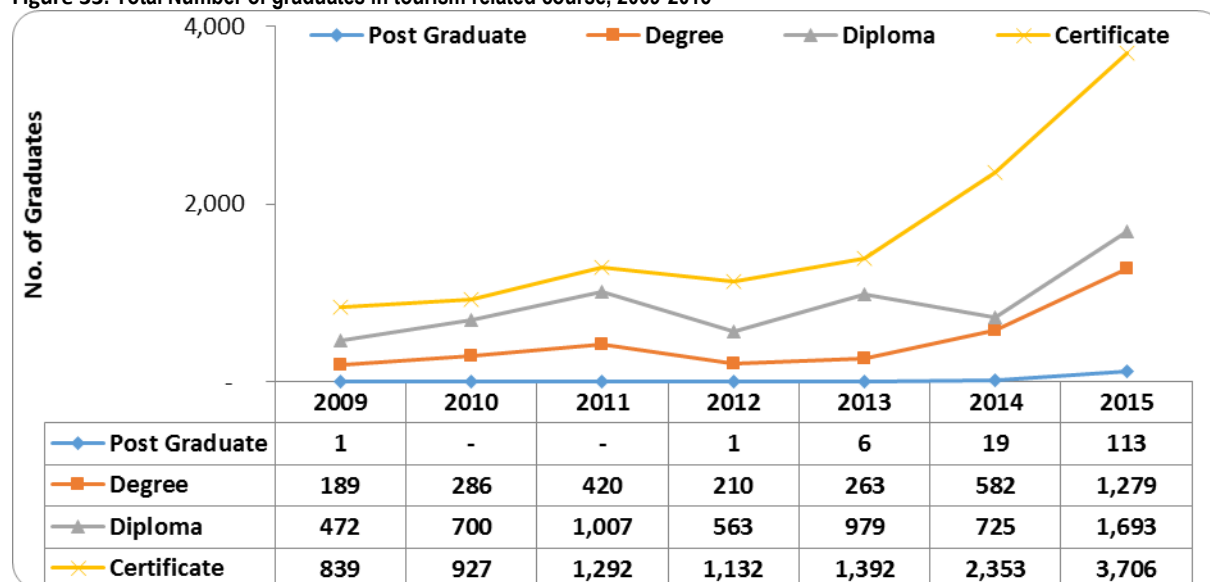
#### 6.1.2 Number of graduates in tourism related course by Education Level, 2009-2015

The number of students graduating from Tourism related courses from the academic institutions in Uganda rose from 3,679 students in 2014 to 6,791 students in 2015. This tells us that the public is now aware of the

potential of Tourism and hence more and more students getting enrolled in the Tourism related courses. Further analysis shows that the number of students graduating from all academic institutions by education level with the exception of Diploma has been increasing since 2009.

On the contrary, the number of students who graduated with a Diploma fluctuated between 2011 and 2014 before rising to 1,693 in 2015.

Figure 33: Total Number of graduates in tourism related course, 2009-2015



Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

### 6.1.3 Total number of graduates in tourism related courses over a 5 year period

Over the last five year period (2011-2015), Majority of the students that graduated in tourism related courses were certificate graduates (about 55.7%) followed by Diploma graduates and Degree graduates at 28 percent and 15.5 percent respectively. A small percentage (about 0.8 percent) graduated with a post Graduate degree in a tourism related course. (See Table 32 and Figure 34 for more details)

Table 32: Total number of graduates in tourism related courses over a 5 year period

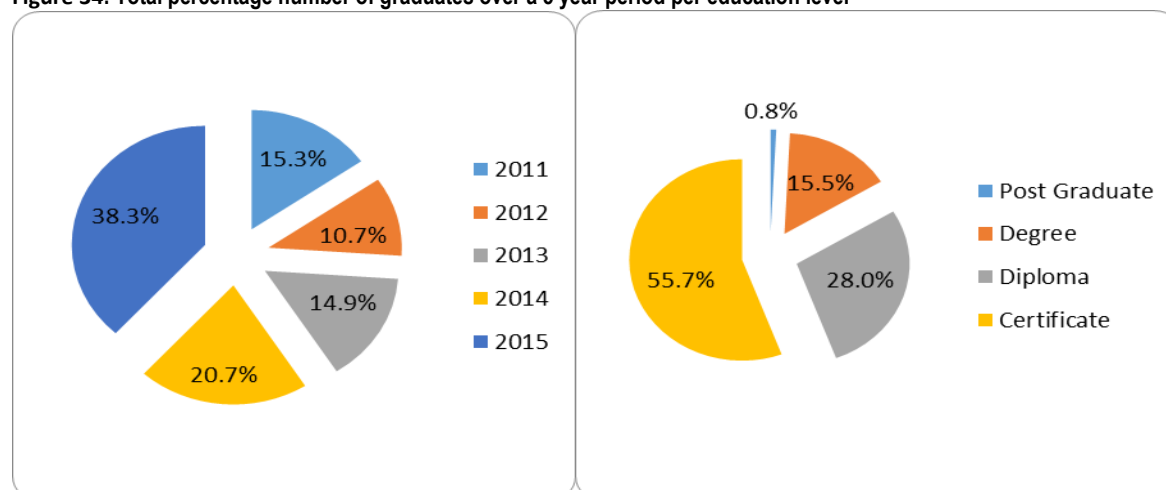
Education Level	Year					Total	Total %
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Post Graduate	-	1	6	19	113	139	0.8%
Degree	420	210	263	582	1,279	2,754	15.5%
Diploma	1,007	563	979	725	1,693	4,967	28.0%
Certificate	1,292	1,132	1,392	2,353	3,706	9,875	55.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>17,735</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

Further Analysis also shows that Volumes of graduates from tourism related courses in 2015 (38.3 percent) more than doubled the volumes of graduates registered in 2011 (15.3 percent), 2012 (10.7 percent), and 2013 (14.9 percent). The Pie-Charts in Figure 34 show the different volumes of graduates registered per year and the percent distribution of graduates by education level in the past five year period.



**Figure 34: Total percentage number of graduates over a 5 year period per education level**



Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

## 6.2 UGANDA HOTEL AND TOURISM TRAINING INSTITUTE (HTTI)

The Uganda Hotel and Tourism training Institute (HTTI) started in mid-1980's as an Institute for training only short certificate hotel courses. However, over the years the Institute has distinguished itself as a centre of excellence for hands on training in Hospitality and tourism in Uganda.

The Institute offers Three (3) Diploma Programmes in; Hotel Management, Tourism Management and Pastry and Bakery Management, Three (3) certificate programmes in Hotel operations, Tour guiding and driving and Pastry and Bakery plus a host of short and tailor made programmes.

Impartation of Hospitality and Tourism skills and attitude is the primary focus of training at HTTI, and Students graduate with skills that have made them the most demanded hospitality and Tourism Graduates in the Country.

Since its inception, The Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute has grown in size and scope to become the prestigious institution of national and international repute. It is internationally recognized as a centre of academic excellence in "hands-on Hospitality Training".

Since its establishment, the Institute has trained over 7,000 students both in full and part time course programmes. The above number includes both local and foreign students. It is the only government-aided Hospitality training institution in Uganda under the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and industry.

### 6.2.1 Enrolment at HTTI

A total of 208 students were enrolled at HTTI in the academic year 2015/16. This represents a thirteen percent (13%) increase over the academic year 2014/15. Table 33 also shows that there were more students enrolled for Certificates (55.3%) than Diplomas (44.7%) with FY2015/16 having 115 students registering for Certificate programs against 93 for Diploma programs.

**Table 33: Enrollment figures at HTTI**

Program	Student Enrollment		%Age Share 2015	%Age Share 2015
	2014/15	2015/16		

Program	Student Enrollment		%Age Share	%Age Share
	2014/15	2015/16	2015	2015
Diploma	88	93	44.7	5.7
Certificate	96	115	55.3	19.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: HTTI

### 6.2.2 Enrolment by Program

The Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training institute offers Diploma and Certificate programs in Hotel Management, Pastry and Bakery and Tour guiding and driving.

In FY 2015/16, the majority of students (39.4 percent) who enrolled at the institute registered for Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations, this was followed by students who registered for Diploma in Hotel Management and Diploma in Pastry and Bakery contributing 21.2 percent and 13.5 percent respectively. The remaining students enrolled for Diploma in Tourism Management (10.1%), Basic Certificate in Pastry and Bakery (9.1%) and Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving (6.7%) as shown in Table 34 below;

**Table 34: Percentage share of enrollment by program**

Program	Student Enrollment		%Age Share	%Age Share
	2014/15	2015/16	2015	2015
Basic certificate in Hotel Operations	62	82	39.4	32.3
Diploma in Hotel Management	50	44	21.2	-12.0
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	18	28	13.5	55.6
Diploma in Tourism Management	20	21	10.1	5.0
Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery	20	19	9.1	-5.0
Basic certificate in Tour guiding and driving	14	14	6.7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: HTTI

### 6.2.3 Enrolment by Sex

Table 35 shows the enrolment of HTTI for FY2015/16 by sex of the students. It can be observed that 62 males and 146 females enrolled at the institute in the year.

It can further be noted that majority of the students (82) enrolled for basic Certificate in Hotel and of the 82, 17 were male and 65 were female. Diploma in tourism Management had a total of 21 students enrolling where 13 were male and 8 female. This shows that Tourism related work and courses are mainly taken up by males, this is also evident in the enrolment for Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and Driving were 10 males and only 4 females were enrolled. Moore detailed patterns can be observed in Table 38 below;

**Table 35: Enrollment by sex 2015/16**

Program	Gender		Total Enrollment
	Male	Female	
Basic certificate in Hotel Operations	17	65	82
Diploma in Hotel Management	7	37	44
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	10	18	28
Diploma in Tourism Management	13	8	21
Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery	5	14	19
Basic certificate in Tour guiding and driving	10	4	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: HTTI

#### 6.2.4 Comparison of Enrolment by Program and Financial Year

All programs offered at HTTI recorded increases in number of students enrolling with the exception of Diploma in Hotel Management and Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery.

Basic certificate in Hotel Operations, Diploma in Pastry and Bakery and Diploma in Tourism Management registered increases in number of students' enrollment. However, on the contrary Diploma in Hotel Management and Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery recorded declines in student enrollment. The number of students who enrolled for Basic certificate in Tour guiding and driving remained the same.

Overall, there was a 13% increase in the enrolment in 2015/16.

**Table 36: Comparison of student enrollment by program**

Program	Student Enrollment		%Age Share	%Age Share
	2014/15	2015/16	2015	2015
Basic certificate in Hotel Operations	62	82	39.4	32.3
Diploma in Hotel Management	50	44	21.2	-12.0
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	18	28	13.5	55.6
Diploma in Tourism Management	20	21	10.1	5.0
Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery	20	19	9.1	-5.0
Basic certificate in Tour guiding and driving	14	14	6.7	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: HTTI

#### 6.2.5 Enrolment by qualification

Table 37 shows that the institute has more students enrolling for certificate courses than diploma courses. In 2014/15, the institute had 88 diploma students enrolling and 96 students enrolling for certificate courses; while in 2015/16, 93 enrolled for diploma and 115 enrolled for certificate courses.

Overall, more students were enrolled at the institutes in 2015/16 than in 2014/15, thus there was an increase of 13% in the number of students that enrolled in 2015/16.

**Table 37: Enrollment by Qualification**

Program	Student Enrollment		%Age Share	%Age Share
	2014/15	2015/16	2015	2015
Diploma	88	93	44.7	5.7
Certificate	96	115	55.3	19.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: HTTI

#### 6.2.6 Type of Sponsorship at HTTI

Sponsorship can either be Private or Government however, as earlier stated that this is the only Government aided Hospitality institution in the country, it can be noted that out of the 208 students enrolled in 2015/16, only 33 were on government sponsorship and the rest (175) were on private sponsorship. Details are observed in Table 38 below;

**Table 38: Sponsorship at HTTI**

PROGRAM	Government Sponsorship		Total Gov't	Private Sponsorship		Total Private	Total Enrollment
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
DHM	3	10	13	4	27	31	44
DPB	3	10	13	7	8	15	28
DTM	4	3	7	9	5	14	21
BCHO	0	0	0	17	65	82	82
BCPB	0	0	0	5	14	19	19
BCTGD	0	0	0	10	4	14	14

PROGRAM	Government Sponsorship		Total Gov't	Private Sponsorship		Total Private	Total Enrollment
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: HTTI

### 6.2.7 Graduation Figures at HTTI

This sub section presents data on the number of graduates from HTTI in 2015. Table 39 shows that there were 373 graduates of which 207 had diploma and 166 had certificate qualifications.

Regarding sex of the graduates, there were more female graduates (282) than male graduates (91). It was further noted that for both Diploma and Certificate programs, Female graduates triple the number of male graduates.

Table 39: Number of graduates, 2015

Award	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2013
	2013	2015		
Basic Certificate	104	129	34.1	24.0
Diploma	175	210	55.6	20.0
Short Course	27	39	10.3	44.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.5</b>

Source: HTTI

## 6.3 UGANDA WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

### 6.3.1 Introduction

Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute (UWRTI) is a government aided institute under Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), aiming at training and producing human resource with positive attitudes, knowledge and skills to deliver quality services in Wildlife and Allied Natural Resource Management for sustainable socio-economic development. The programs offered at this institute include Diploma in Wildlife and Allied Natural Resource Management (DWM), Certificate in Wildlife and Allied Natural Resource Management (CWM), Diploma in Wildlife Tourism (DWT), Certificate in Wildlife Tourism (CWT).

### 6.3.2 Enrollment at UWRTI, 2015

In 2015, a total of 113 students were enrolled for various courses at Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute. This represents a decrease of 4% over the academic year 2014/15. (See Table 40 below ;)

Table 40: Enrolment in 2015

Program	2015		Total	%Age Share 2015
	Male	Female		
CWM	8	3	11	9.7
CWT	30	22	52	46.0
DWM	10	2	12	10.6
DWT	31	7	38	33.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UWRTI

### 6.3.3 Enrolment of students by sex and program Offered

Table 41 below shows that the institute enrolls more males than female. The numbers of male students were much higher than the female students. This also shows that males are more interested in wildlife and tourism related courses than females.

**Table 41:** Enrollment Figures by sex and program

Academic Year	CWM			CWT			DWM			DWT			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2012/13	3	1	4	22	8	30	27	5	32	17	8	25	91
2014/15	11	4	15	38	15	53	8	3	11	24	15	39	118
2015/16	8	3	11	30	22	52	10	2	12	31	7	38	113

Source: UWRTI

### 6.3.4 Graduation at UWRTI

In 2015, the school graduated a total of 93 students which represents a 9.4% increase in the number compared to the previous graduation.

**Table 42:** Graduation Figures by Program

Program	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16	%Age Share 2015/16	%Age Change 2015/16-2014/15
CWM	4	3	5	5.4	66.7
CWT	23	24	25	26.9	4.2
DWM	23	36	21	22.6	-41.7
DWT	12	22	42	45.2	90.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Source: UWRTI

### 6.3.5 Distribution of Graduation by program and Course, 2015/16

Table 43 shows the number of students that graduated by program offered. It can be noted that 5 graduated with CWM, 25 with CWT, 21 with DWM and 42 students with DWT as shown below;

**Table 43:** Distribution of graduation by program and sex, 2015/16

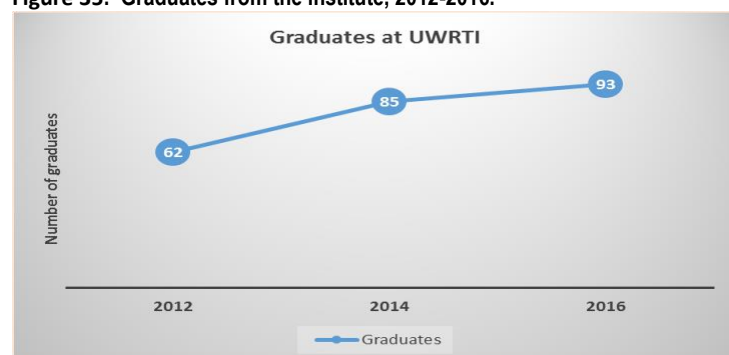
2015/16	Male	Female	Total	%Age Share 2015/16
CWM	5	0	5	5.4
CWT	19	6	25	26.9
DWM	19	2	21	22.6
DWT	27	15	42	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UWRTI

### 6.3.6 Trend of UWRTI graduation

Compared to the previous year's graduation, Figure 35 shows a steady increase in the number of students that have graduated from the institute over the past 3 years.

Note that the institution holds graduation after every two years; therefore the numbers of 2016 are those that have successfully completed their courses and are awaiting graduation during the course of 2016.

**Figure 35:** Graduates from the institute, 2012-2016.

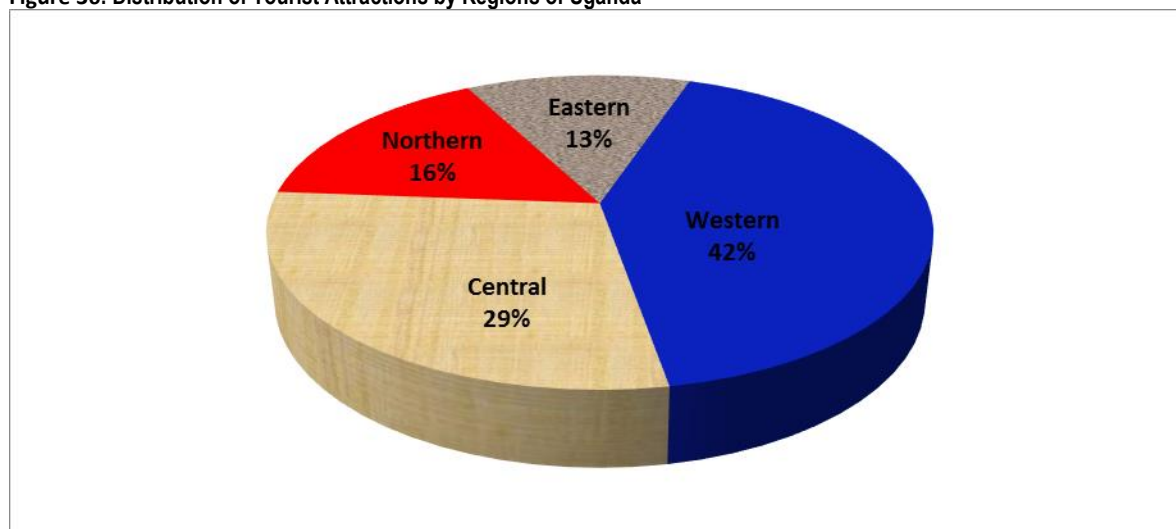
Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute

## 7.0 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN UGANDA, 2015

The distinctive attraction of Uganda as a tourist destination arises out of the variety of its game stock and its unspoilt scenic beauty. Uganda generally has substantial natural resources for tourism with a variety of landscape and ecosystems, climates and cultures within a relatively small area (241,551 sq.kms of its size). Some of its features are outstanding by international standards such as the sheer variety of bird species, while others are unique. The Ugandan experience has novelty and rarity values not easily found elsewhere in Africa.

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 36: Distribution of Tourist Attractions by Regions of Uganda**



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Figure 36 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 percent and is rich in history since its major attractions are traditional sites. The Northern region has 16 percent of all the attractions, which are mainly Monuments (Fort of Emin Pasha in Nebbi District and Gordon in Moyo District, AtyakWinam-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 percent 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.

## Appendix 1: Tourist Arrivals

Table 44: Data on key performance indicators 2010-2015

S/N	Indicator	Year						Source
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	No. of Tourist arrivals in the country	945,899	1,151,356	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	UBOS
2	Leisure Visitors	149,249	75,558	224,436	187,806	220,219	207,831	UBOS
3	Proportion of Leisure Visitors to total visitor Arrivals	15.8%	6.6%	18.8%	15.6%	17.4%	16.0%	UBOS
4	Visitor Export Earnings-US\$m	662	805	834	979	1,312	1,350	MTWA
5	% of Total Exports	19.8%	22.6%	21.5%	19.6%	26.0%	23.5%	WTTC
6	Total Contribution of tourism to GDP-US\$bn	3,234.0	4,387.0	5,177.0	5,495.0	6,395.5	7,270.5	WTTC
7	% to Total GDP	4.6%	6.3%	7.4%	7.9%	9.9%	9.0%	WTTC
8	Total contribution to Employment (000)	856.5	910.7	922.2	1,184.20	880.3	1,172.8	WTTC
9	% of Total Employment	6.8%	7.0%	6.8%	8.4%	6.1%	7.8%	WTTC
10	Direct contribution to employment (0000)	352.1	361.9	347	469.3	322.5	464.3	WTTC
12	No. of Visitors entering the parks	190,112	207,994	182,149	213,950	202,885	215,558	MTWA
13	No. of Visitors entering Uganda Museum	98,998	119,219	98,435	112,684	112,177	102,890	MTWA
14	No. of Visitors at UWEC	250,747	260,099	253,908	255,548	277,307	303,847	MTWA
15	Average Length of stay for Visitors (days)	7	7	6	6	7	7	UBOS
16	Number of beds			70,310	73,826	77,517	81,393	MTWA
17	Number of rooms			61,398	64,468	67,691	71,076	MTWA

Table 45: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Category of Visitor

Category of Visitor	Year						%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2014
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Ugandan Residents	328,795	378,643	436,739	477,584	433,798	426,728	24.7	-1.6
Foreign Arrivals	945,899	1,151,356	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	75.3	2.9
<b>All Arrivals</b>	<b>1,274,694</b>	<b>1,529,999</b>	<b>1,633,504</b>	<b>1,683,918</b>	<b>1,699,844</b>	<b>1,729,530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2010, 2015]

**Table 46: Annual Tourist arrivals from the East African Countries**

Arrivals-EAC Countries	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2014
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Burundi	44,025	40,368	34,115	41,448	45,817	3.5	10.5
Kenya	344,210	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	31.4	13.5
Rwanda	266,221	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	23.1	-13.6
Tanzania	59,013	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	7.4	67.7
<b>Total Arrivals-EAC</b>	<b>713,469</b>	<b>769,536</b>	<b>769,645</b>	<b>807,484</b>	<b>851,914</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2010, 2015]

**Table 47: Annual Tourist arrivals to the country by Region and main Source Markets**

Region	Year of Arrival					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b><u>Africa</u></b>	<b><u>874,757</u></b>	<b><u>929,569</u></b>	<b><u>935,983</u></b>	<b><u>988,641</u></b>	<b><u>1,046,968</u></b>	<b><u>80.4</u></b>	<b><u>5.9</u></b>
Kenya	344,210	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	31.4	13.5
Rwanda	266,221	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	23.1	-13.6
Tanzania	59,013	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	7.4	67.7
Dr. Rep Congo	42,147	42,604	49,925	55,628	79,430	6.1	42.8
South Sudan	-	40,861	38,538	46,116	45,221	3.5	-1.9
Other Africa	163,166	116,936	111,990	120,861	116,220	8.9	-11.3
<b><u>America</u></b>	<b><u>59,477</u></b>	<b><u>70,749</u></b>	<b><u>73,075</u></b>	<b><u>76,616</u></b>	<b><u>61,598</u></b>	<b><u>4.7</u></b>	<b><u>-19.6</u></b>
United States	47,869	55,912	56,766	60,226	49,414	3.8	-18.0
Canada	8,550	10,186	9,729	10,424	9,124	0.7	-12.5
Other America	3,058	4,651	6,580	5,966	3,060	0.2	-48.7
<b><u>Asia</u></b>	<b><u>45,166</u></b>	<b><u>61,192</u></b>	<b><u>66,814</u></b>	<b><u>70,002</u></b>	<b><u>66,133</u></b>	<b><u>5.1</u></b>	<b><u>-5.5</u></b>
India	19,419	24,849	28,647	29,620	26,671	2.0	-10.0
China	6,971	8,645	10,792	14,633	17,051	1.3	16.5
Other Asia	18,776	27,698	27,375	25,749	22,411	1.7	-13.0
<b><u>Europe</u></b>	<b><u>154,542</u></b>	<b><u>108,364</u></b>	<b><u>108,641</u></b>	<b><u>110,476</u></b>	<b><u>106,699</u></b>	<b><u>8.2</u></b>	<b><u>-3.4</u></b>
United kingdom	77,702	42,508	43,009	36,577	40,851	3.1	11.7
Germany	8,960	11,701	11,070	11,824	9,585	0.7	-18.9
Netherlands/ Holland	8,380	8,275	7,510	8,781	8,247	0.6	-6.1
Italy	5,335	6,732	7,128	5,859	6,776	0.5	15.7



Region	Year of Arrival					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Other Europe	54,165	39,148	28,854	47,435	41,240	3.2	-17.6
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>8,105</b>	<b>10,424</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>13,391</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>27.2</b>
UAE/Dubai/Abu	2,366	3,319	3,308	3,755	5,584	0.4	48.7
Other Middle East	4,877	4,786	7,116	6,770	7,807	0.6	15.3
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>9,551</b>	<b>10,421</b>	<b>8,256</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-25.3</b>
Australia	4,827	7,165	7,842	6,420	4,969	0.4	-22.6
Other Oceania	1,661	2,386	2,579	1,836	1,200	0.1	-34.6
<b>Others &amp; Unknown</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>9,235</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2010, 2015]

**Table 48: Annual Tourist Arrivals by Region of Residence, 2010-2015**

Region	Year						%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Africa	677,774	874,757	929,569	935,983	988,641	1,046,968	80.4	5.9
America	65,175	59,477	70,749	73,075	76,616	61,598	4.7	-19.6
Asia	41,200	45,166	61,192	66,814	70,002	66,133	5.1	-5.5
Europe	112,870	154,542	108,364	97,571	110,476	106,699	8.2	-3.4
Middle East	13,695	7,243	8,105	10,424	10,525	13,391	1.0	27.2
Oceania	5,861	6,488	9,551	10,421	8,256	6,169	0.5	-25.3
Others & Not stated	29,324	3,683	9,235	12,046	1,530	1,844	0.1	20.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>945,899</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2010, 2015]

**Table 49: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Purpose, 2011-2015**

Purpose of Visit	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Leisure, Recreation and Holiday	75,558	224,436	187,824	220,219	207,831	16	-5.6
Business & professional conferences	160,928	204,321	296,087	282,594	321,988	24.7	13.9
Visiting friends and relatives	602,662	582,139	527,939	440,928	453,445	34.8	2.8
Transit	80,472	93,887	121,987	143,262	149,910	11.5	4.6
Others	231,736	91,982	72,496	179,043	169,629	13	-5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2011, 2015]

**Table 50: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by detailed Purpose, 2011-2015**

Purpose of Visit	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Visiting Friends/ relatives	602,662	582,139	527,939	440,928	453,445	34.8	2.8
Tourism	0	104,615	136,307	192,463	201,620	15.5	4.8
In transit	80,472	93,887	121,987	143,262	149,910	11.5	4.6
Trade	0	76,447	143,035	83,031	146,977	11.3	77.0
Returning Resident	8,714	32,657	23,334	96,371	121,575	9.3	26.2
Business/conference	159,985	66,473	51,936	87,674	82,795	6.4	-5.6
Short Contract/consultancy	0	23,887	28,117	61,389	55,021	4.2	-10.4
Education	0	33,310	28,069	47,593	38,168	2.9	-19.8
Investment	0	25,492	62,952	39,390	25,845	2.0	-34.4
Seeking employment	943	12,022	10,048	11,111	11,350	0.9	2.2
Medical Treatment	0	18,809	13,883	8,621	7,998	0.6	-7.2
Holiday	75,558	119,821	51,517	27,755	6,211	0.5	-77.6
Temporary Employment	4,196	5,822	4,868	22,314	1,298	0.1	-94.2
Prospective Resident	1,858	1,383	2,342	4,143	590	0.0	-85.8
Not Stated	216,968	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2011, 2015]

**Table 51: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Mode and port of Arrival, 2011-2015**

Port of Arrival	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Air</b>	<b>387,265</b>	<b>415,914</b>	<b>423,208</b>	<b>443,480</b>	<b>402,207</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
Entebbe	387,265	415,914	423,208	443,480	402,207	30.9	-9.3
<b>Road</b>	<b>764,091</b>	<b>780,851</b>	<b>783,126</b>	<b>822,566</b>	<b>900,595</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Katuna	268,449	263,773	234,146	275,407	257,611	19.8	-6.5
Busia	181,295	204,262	179,830	192,042	251,261	19.3	30.8
Malaba	145,162	135,519	151,329	123,059	141,258	10.8	14.8
Cyanika		29,597	52,365	92,827	68,189	5.2	-26.5
Mutukula	38,477	47,182	57,384	27,193	61,405	4.7	125.8
Other Ports	130,708	100,518	108,072	112,038	120,871	9.3	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2011, 2015]

**Table 52: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by sex, 2011-2015**

Sex	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Male	867	827	946	1,028	965	74.1	-6.1
Female	284	369	256	237	336	25.8	41.8
Unspecified		1	4	1	2	0.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2011, 2015]

**Table 53: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by sex and category of Visitors, 2011-2015**

Quarter	Non Resident				Residents				Totals			
	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
2011	867,159	284,183	14	<b>1,151,356</b>	295,799	82,844		<b>378,643</b>	1,162,958	367,027	14	<b>1,529,999</b>
2012	826,733	368,722	1,310	<b>1,196,765</b>	304,942	131,576	221	<b>436,739</b>	1,131,675	500,298	1,531	<b>1,633,504</b>
2013	945,259	260,133	942	<b>1,206,334</b>	372,219	105,319	46	<b>477,584</b>	1,317,478	365,452	988	<b>1,683,918</b>
2014	1,028,055	237,258	733	<b>1,266,046</b>	347,128	86,628	42	<b>433,798</b>	1,375,183	323,886	775	<b>1,699,844</b>
2015	965,151	335,545	2,106	<b>1,302,802</b>	308,821	117,638	269	<b>426,728</b>	1,273,972	453,183	2,375	<b>1,729,530</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>965,151</b>	<b>335,545</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>308,821</b>	<b>117,638</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>426,728</b>	<b>1,273,972</b>	<b>453,183</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>1,729,530</b>
Qtr1	249,432	73,760	590	323,782	76,750	26,353	45	103,148	326,182	100,113	635	<b>426,930</b>
Qtr2	228,752	86,813	596	316,161	74,638	31,041	87	105,766	303,390	117,854	683	<b>421,927</b>
Qtr3	248,127	88,558	453	337,138	77,366	30,227	82	107,675	325,493	118,785	535	<b>444,813</b>
Qtr4	238,840	86,414	467	325,721	80,067	30,017	55	110,139	318,907	116,431	522	<b>435,860</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,028,055</b>	<b>237,258</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>347,128</b>	<b>86,628</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>433,798</b>	<b>1,375,183</b>	<b>323,886</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,699,844</b>
Qtr1	257,797	45,323	178	<b>303,298</b>	93,599	17,937	26	<b>111,562</b>	351,396	63,260	204	<b>414,860</b>
Qtr2	245,742	61,072	230	<b>307,044</b>	85,219	22,342	9	<b>107,570</b>	330,961	83,414	239	<b>414,614</b>
Qtr3	267,141	71,207	215	<b>338,563</b>	85,661	24,924	7	<b>110,592</b>	352,802	96,131	222	<b>449,155</b>
Qtr4	257,375	59,656	110	<b>317,141</b>	82,649	21,425	-	<b>104,074</b>	340,024	81,081	110	<b>421,215</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>945,259</b>	<b>260,133</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>372,219</b>	<b>105,319</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>477,584</b>	<b>1,317,478</b>	<b>365,452</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,683,918</b>
Qtr1	211,494	65,544	315	<b>277,353</b>	83,947	27,602	13	<b>111,562</b>	295,441	93,146	328	<b>388,915</b>
Qtr2	233,291	65,867	105	<b>299,263</b>	86,883	26,106	11	<b>113,000</b>	320,174	91,973	116	<b>412,263</b>
Qtr3	251,375	73,117	102	<b>324,594</b>	98,055	30,639	13	<b>128,707</b>	349,430	103,756	115	<b>453,301</b>
Qtr4	249,099	55,605	420	<b>305,124</b>	103,334	20,972	9	<b>124,315</b>	352,433	76,577	429	<b>429,439</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>826,733</b>	<b>368,722</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>304,942</b>	<b>131,576</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>436,739</b>	<b>1,131,675</b>	<b>500,298</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,633,504</b>

Quarter	Non Resident				Residents				Totals			
	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
Qtr1	210,077	91,836	333	<b>302,246</b>	68,186	31,206	59	<b>99,451</b>	278,263	123,042	392	<b>401,697</b>
Qtr2	207,586	90,281	425	<b>298,292</b>	72,686	29,454	89	<b>102,229</b>	280,272	119,735	514	<b>400,521</b>
Qtr3	216,014	107,260	311	<b>323,585</b>	80,859	37,348	56	<b>118,263</b>	296,873	144,608	367	<b>441,848</b>
Qtr4	193,056	79,345	241	<b>272,642</b>	83,211	33,568	17	<b>116,796</b>	276,267	112,913	258	<b>389,438</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>867,159</b>	<b>284,183</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>295,799</b>	<b>82,844</b>		<b>378,643</b>	<b>1,162,958</b>	<b>367,027</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,529,999</b>
Qtr1	195,265	79,532	2	<b>274,799</b>	67,311	21,353		<b>88,664</b>	262,576	100,885	2	<b>363,463</b>
Qtr2	221,504	74,509	4	<b>296,017</b>	70,954	18,864		<b>89,818</b>	292,458	93,373	4	<b>385,835</b>
Qtr3	221,396	65,246	2	<b>286,644</b>	76,843	21,237		<b>98,080</b>	298,239	86,483	2	<b>384,724</b>
Qtr4	228,994	64,896	6	<b>293,896</b>	80,691	21,390		<b>102,081</b>	309,685	86,286	6	<b>395,977</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2011, 2015]

**Table 54: Quarterly Tourist Arrivals to the Region, 2013-2015**

Quarter Year	Total	Tourists						
		Africa	Europe	America	Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Others & Unknown
<b>2013</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	935,983	97,571	73,075	10,424	66,814	10,421	12,046
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	988,641	110,476	76,616	10,525	70,002	8,256	1,530
<b>2015</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	1,046,968	106,699	61,598	13,391	66,133	6,169	1,844
<b>2015</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>1,046,968</b>	<b>106,699</b>	<b>61,598</b>	<b>13,391</b>	<b>66,133</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>1,844</b>
Qtr1	<b>323,782</b>	257,328	28,024	16,596	3,603	16,269	1,591	371
Qtr2	<b>316,161</b>	256,656	23,438	14,704	3,077	16,545	1,169	572
Qtr3	<b>337,138</b>	272,197	27,802	15,308	3,336	16,470	1,557	468
Qtr4	<b>325,721</b>	260,787	27,435	14,990	3,375	16,849	1,852	433
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>988,641</b>	<b>110,476</b>	<b>76,616</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>70,002</b>	<b>8,256</b>	<b>1,530</b>
Qtr1	<b>303,298</b>	222,920	30,079	23,646	2,812	20,374	2,805	662
Qtr2	<b>307,044</b>	238,984	25,457	20,106	2,688	17,591	1,894	324
Qtr3	<b>338,563</b>	266,987	30,878	19,329	2,717	16,385	1,904	363
Qtr4	<b>317,141</b>	259,750	24,062	13,535	2,308	15,652	1,653	181
<b>2013</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>935,983</b>	<b>97,571</b>	<b>73,075</b>	<b>10,424</b>	<b>66,814</b>	<b>10,421</b>	<b>12,046</b>
Qtr1	<b>277,353</b>	208,792	26,119	17,211	2,793	16,389	2,571	3,478
Qtr2	<b>299,263</b>	234,169	21,446	19,602	2,456	16,588	2,522	2,480
Qtr3	<b>324,594</b>	251,577	27,100	20,434	2,500	17,021	2,777	3,185
Qtr4	<b>305,124</b>	241,445	22,906	15,828	2,675	16,816	2,551	2,903

**Table 55: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Age group, 2012-2015**

Age group	Year				%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<20	55,781	46,944	74,140	57,342	4.4	-22.7
20-39	649,281	737,272	751,561	708,800	54.4	-5.7
40-59	431,514	367,860	377,602	453,904	34.8	20.2
60+	48,146	38,097	52,225	55,957	4.3	7.1
Un Specified	12,043	16,161	10,518	26,799	2.1	154.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2015]

**Table 56: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Region, 2013-2015**

Year	Region	Month of arrival												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2013		98,662	93,535	85,156	96,781	95,456	107,026	112,228	113,737	98,629	91,264	100,174	113,686	1,206,334
2014		104,766	112,565	85,967	103,293	105,403	98,348	110,619	121,282	106,662	97,943	102,373	116,825	1,266,046
2015		110,205	103,821	109,756	99,703	111,381	105,077	109,399	121,580	106,159	105,136	106,689	113,896	1,302,802
2013		98,662	93,535	85,156	96,781	95,456	107,026	112,228	113,737	98,629	91,264	100,174	113,686	1,206,334
	Africa	74,253	71,310	63,229	77,127	76,277	80,765	84,087	89,376	78,114	71,471	78,096	91,878	935,983
	America	5,937	5,220	6,054	5,060	4,803	9,739	8,145	6,759	5,530	4,866	5,479	5,483	73,075
	Asia	6,050	5,597	4,742	5,250	5,546	5,792	6,246	5,906	4,869	5,219	6,413	5,184	66,814
	Europe	9,187	8,525	8,407	6,946	6,476	8,024	10,803	8,861	7,436	7,217	7,569	8,120	97,571
	Middle East	1,208	795	790	720	784	952	804	777	919	844	847	984	10,424
	Oceania	938	933	700	855	755	912	1,034	889	854	683	789	1,079	10,421
	Others & Unknown	1,089	1,155	1,234	823	815	842	1,109	1,169	907	964	981	958	12,046
2014		104,766	112,565	85,967	103,293	105,403	98,348	110,619	121,282	106,662	97,943	102,373	116,825	1,266,046
	Africa	77,362	79,342	66,216	80,010	82,950	76,024	85,633	95,473	85,881	82,039	84,450	93,261	988,641
	America	8,386	9,518	5,742	6,193	7,010	6,903	7,104	6,344	5,881	3,963	3,656	5,916	76,616
	Asia	6,574	8,904	4,896	6,367	5,980	5,244	4,801	6,717	4,867	4,168	6,270	5,214	70,002
	Europe	10,148	12,285	7,646	9,099	7,938	8,420	11,512	10,908	8,458	6,603	6,730	10,729	110,476
	Middle East	1,109	959	744	825	921	942	806	1,113	798	659	659	990	10,525
	Oceania	984	1,312	509	706	502	686	660	592	652	454	552	647	8,256

Year	Region	Month of arrival												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
	Others & Unknown	203	245	214	93	102	129	103	135	125	57	56	68	1,530
2015		110,205	103,821	109,756	99,703	111,381	105,077	109,399	121,580	106,159	105,136	106,689	113,896	1,302,802
	Africa	88,896	82,188	86,244	81,287	91,818	83,551	85,352	97,606	89,239	86,273	84,363	90,151	1,046,968
	America	5,548	5,211	5,837	3,941	5,150	5,613	5,689	5,738	3,881	4,420	4,900	5,670	61,598
	Asia	5,174	5,123	5,972	5,412	5,604	5,529	5,067	6,519	4,884	4,814	6,527	5,508	66,133
	Europe	8,879	9,241	9,904	7,632	7,319	8,487	11,450	9,747	6,605	8,122	9,022	10,291	106,699
	Middle East	972	1,396	1,235	957	944	1,176	1,178	1,254	904	917	1,167	1,291	13,391
	Oceania	632	545	414	323	383	463	477	560	520	457	581	814	6,169
	Others & Unknown	104	117	150	151	163	258	186	156	126	133	129	171	1,844

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2013, 2015]

**Table 57: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Mode and Port of arrival**

Port of arrival and Mode of Travel	Total	Percentage	Month of Arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110,205</b>	<b>103,821</b>	<b>109,756</b>	<b>99,703</b>	<b>111,381</b>	<b>105,077</b>	<b>109,399</b>	<b>121,580</b>	<b>106,159</b>	<b>105,136</b>	<b>106,689</b>	<b>113,896</b>
<b>Air</b>	<b>402,207</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>33,541</b>	<b>36,861</b>	<b>38,862</b>	<b>30,463</b>	<b>31,553</b>	<b>33,475</b>	<b>36,591</b>	<b>35,606</b>	<b>27,662</b>	<b>29,203</b>	<b>32,923</b>	<b>35,467</b>
Entebbe	402,207	30.9	33,541	36,861	38,862	30,463	31,553	33,475	36,591	35,606	27,662	29,203	32,923	35,467
<b>Road</b>	<b>900,595</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>76,664</b>	<b>66,960</b>	<b>70,894</b>	<b>69,240</b>	<b>79,828</b>	<b>71,602</b>	<b>72,808</b>	<b>85,974</b>	<b>78,497</b>	<b>75,933</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>78,429</b>
Busia	251,261	19.3	20,109	17,453	24,443	20,737	25,494	18,708	19,876	18,506	18,347	22,641	18,937	26,010
Katuna	257,611	19.8	23,429	18,523	17,860	19,720	23,190	23,249	21,043	25,665	25,013	19,634	19,923	20,362
Malaba	141,258	10.8	9,862	10,651	10,168	7,397	14,825	11,766	11,518	15,154	11,872	13,271	13,774	11,000
Mutukula	61,405	4.7	7,667	6,978	6,194	4,280	2,461	3,368	3,682	4,878	6,084	5,139	4,006	6,668
Elegu/Atiaka	39,760	3.1	5,663	2,233	1,579	5,663	2,596	2,193	1,533	5,616	2,827	3,309	2,540	4,008
Cyanika	68,189	5.2	3,079	4,604	4,012	4,405	3,300	5,147	8,552	10,395	7,178	6,450	7,619	3,448
Mpondwe	29,868	2.3	1,398	2,001	2,322	2,506	3,660	4,079	2,373	2,448	2,353	1,980	1,745	3,003
Mirama Hills	27,900	2.1	3,324	1,902	2,279	2,816	3,004	1,532	2,453	1,297	2,724	1,467	3,068	2,034
Bunagana	4,358	0.3	211	588	313	187	39	121	251	246	796	313	796	497
Vvura	4,905	0.4	521	377	348	389	377	521	389	348	377	521	348	389
Oraba	5,371	0.4	405	975	717	515	242	143	485	620	158	648	209	254
Afogi	1,452	0.1	105	95	69	77	118	80	25	184	170	93	218	218
Lwakhaka	1,022	0.1	30	58	34	14	26	66	66	60	122	132	218	196
Goli	3,028	0.2	298	281	67	265	256	350	313	407	299	118	240	134
Kitagati	1,451	0.1	314	62	170	82	43	141	100	77	143	143	61	115
Suam River	691	0.1	119	57	20	100	32	39	58	43	34	74	64	51
Paidha	1,065	0.1	130	122	299	87	165	99	91	30				42

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2015

**Table 58: Annual Tourist arrivals to the Country by Month, 2011-2015**

Month	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,356</b>	<b>1,196,765</b>	<b>1,206,334</b>	<b>1,266,046</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Jan	100,623	104,452	98,662	104,766	110,205	8.5	5.2
Feb	86,487	96,913	93,535	112,565	103,821	8.0	-7.8
Mar	87,689	100,881	85,156	85,967	109,756	8.4	27.7
Apr	100,967	92,096	96,781	103,293	99,703	7.7	-3.5
May	98,798	103,015	95,456	105,403	111,381	8.5	5.7
Jun	96,252	103,181	107,026	98,348	105,077	8.1	6.8
Jul	103,635	120,310	112,228	110,619	109,399	8.4	-1.1
Aug	90,748	113,634	113,737	121,282	121,580	9.3	0.2
Sep	92,261	89,641	98,629	106,662	106,159	8.1	-0.5
Oct	98,754	86,341	91,264	97,943	105,136	8.1	7.3
Nov	91,271	86,704	100,174	102,373	106,689	8.2	4.2
Dec	103,871	99,597	113,686	116,825	113,896	8.7	-2.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2011, 2015]

**Table 59: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Sex and Age group, 2015**

Sex and age group	Total	Percentage	Month of Arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>All</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110,205</b>	<b>103,821</b>	<b>109,756</b>	<b>99,703</b>	<b>111,381</b>	<b>105,077</b>	<b>109,399</b>	<b>121,580</b>	<b>106,159</b>	<b>105,136</b>	<b>106,689</b>	<b>113,896</b>
<20	57,342	4	4,815	4,616	3,543	4,337	4,819	4,751	6,104	6,124	3,981	3,171	3,560	7,521
20-39	708,800	54	62,052	57,367	60,080	54,411	61,116	57,085	58,952	66,150	59,408	57,456	55,631	59,092
40-59	453,904	35	36,329	34,324	38,583	34,776	38,430	36,068	37,837	41,638	36,433	37,952	41,265	40,269
60+	55,957	4	4,967	5,096	5,208	4,214	4,788	4,761	4,349	4,892	4,013	4,481	4,631	4,557
Unspecified	26,799	2	2,042	2,418	2,342	1,965	2,228	2,412	2,157	2,776	2,324	2,076	1,602	2,457
<b>Male</b>	<b>965,151</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84,381</b>	<b>81,522</b>	<b>83,529</b>	<b>72,554</b>	<b>79,970</b>	<b>76,228</b>	<b>79,396</b>	<b>89,888</b>	<b>78,843</b>	<b>77,706</b>	<b>81,650</b>	<b>79,484</b>
<20	32,585	3	2,958	3,062	2,077	2,414	2,688	2,571	3,191	3,481	2,281	1,739	2,034	4,089
20-39	515,591	40	47,190	44,838	45,448	38,636	42,853	40,931	42,065	47,946	43,133	41,367	41,321	39,863
40-59	357,428	27	29,054	28,009	30,404	27,080	29,472	27,833	29,475	32,867	28,839	29,899	33,712	30,784
60+	41,696	3	3,796	3,985	3,990	3,112	3,505	3,379	3,210	3,641	2,986	3,299	3,555	3,238

Sex and age group	Total	Percentage	Month of Arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Unspecified	17,851	1	1,383	1,628	1,610	1,312	1,452	1,514	1,455	1,953	1,604	1,402	1,028	1,510
Female	335,545	26	25,712	22,046	26,002	27,005	31,239	28,569	29,831	31,537	27,190	27,267	24,878	34,269
<20	24,664	2	1,854	1,549	1,461	1,913	2,116	2,169	2,905	2,632	1,692	1,425	1,523	3,425
20-39	192,530	15	14,832	12,456	14,555	15,711	18,186	16,040	16,826	18,163	16,256	16,045	14,258	19,202
40-59	96,009	7	7,258	6,247	8,121	7,654	8,916	8,164	8,312	8,755	7,569	8,031	7,529	9,453
60+	14,189	1	1,169	1,104	1,209	1,097	1,279	1,369	1,135	1,247	1,020	1,178	1,067	1,315
Unspecified	8,153	1	599	690	656	630	742	827	653	740	653	588	501	874
Unspecified	2,106	0	112	253	225	144	172	280	172	155	126	163	161	143
<20	93	0	3	5	5	10	15	11	8	11	8	7	3	7
20-39	679	0	30	73	77	64	77	114	61	41	19	44	52	27
40-59	467	0	17	68	58	42	42	71	50	16	25	22	24	32
60+	72	0	2	7	9	5	4	13	4	4	7	4	9	4
Unspecified	795	0	60	100	76	23	34	71	49	83	67	86	73	73

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2015

**Table 60: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Region and country of Usual Residence, 2015**

Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All		1,302,802	110,205	103,821	109,756	99,703	111,381	105,077	109,399	121,580	106,159	105,136	106,689	113,896
Africa		1,046,968	88,896	82,188	86,244	81,287	91,818	83,551	85,352	97,606	89,239	86,273	84,363	90,151
America		61,598	5,548	5,211	5,837	3,941	5,150	5,613	5,689	5,738	3,881	4,420	4,900	5,670
Europe		106,699	8,879	9,241	9,904	7,632	7,319	8,487	11,450	9,747	6,605	8,122	9,022	10,291
Middle East		13,391	972	1,396	1,235	957	944	1,176	1,178	1,254	904	917	1,167	1,291
Asia		66,133	5,174	5,123	5,972	5,412	5,604	5,529	5,067	6,519	4,884	4,814	6,527	5,508
Oceania		6,169	632	545	414	323	383	463	477	560	520	457	581	814
Others & Not Stated		1,844	104	117	150	151	163	258	186	156	126	133	129	171
Africa		1,046,968	88,896	82,188	86,244	81,287	91,818	83,551	85,352	97,606	89,239	86,273	84,363	90,151
Algeria		140	10	15	34	4	9	11	18	10	2	9	11	7
Angola		134	7	6	5	21	10	11	7	24	6	11	9	17
Botswana		550	31	22	41	44	49	81	55	39	21	35	40	92
Burundi		45,817	4,030	3,357	3,384	3,265	3,687	4,663	4,117	4,487	4,472	3,437	3,156	3,762
Cameroon		1,112	68	92	64	99	93	106	87	100	102	105	113	83
Cape Verde		9					3		4	1			1	
Cent.Afri.Rep		402	36	42	47	35	40	33	46	27	15	43	25	13
Chad		210	11	13	13	21	16	20	15	26	20	13	18	24
Comoros		116	9	3	6	7	7	10	17	17	13	9	8	10
Congo		10	2			1	1	2		1	1			2
Dr. Rep Congo		79,430	5,364	6,016	6,145	5,904	7,547	8,416	7,269	6,918	7,075	6,040	6,186	6,550
Benin		324	39	36	38	24	27	13	44	20	18	16	23	26
Equatorial Guinea		5						1		3	1			



Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ethiopia		6,298	630	736	600	511	484	419	444	513	433	487	564	477
Eritrea		6,057	548	519	467	543	463	503	434	496	465	553	469	597
Djibouti		191	15	14	19	13	21	18	17	22	11	11	7	23
Gabon		77	5	6	14	11	7	4	3	4	4	2	6	11
Gambia		179	24	18	23	10	5	19	10	10	15	15	13	17
Ghana		2,880	222	222	246	172	194	191	244	321	285	339	270	174
Guinea		112	10	11	24	7	5	8	5	10	6	8	7	11
Cote d'Ivoire		561	49	61	56	56	45	48	37	42	48	33	39	47
Kenya		409,417	32,055	28,733	34,867	32,078	40,295	31,870	31,781	37,041	32,491	36,523	34,092	37,591
Lesotho		271	28	55	16	16	16	18	24	20	13	14	17	34
Liberia		503	46	49	41	48	69	57	34	32	19	31	29	48
Libyan Arab Jam		151	13	10	12	4	15	22	18	21	6	9	15	6
Madagascar		320	28	22	20	21	22	15	36	33	18	22	45	38
Malawi		1,690	159	143	164	151	127	107	110	199	144	118	140	128
Mali		344	36	35	35	21	46	39	27	18	15	21	26	25
Mauritania		60	5	7	13	5	2	5	1	4	1	10	4	3
Mauritius		229	22	12	16	13	19	29	53	17	16	9	16	7
Morocco		2,120	146	357	146	169	48	92	168	171	126	189	87	421
Mozambique		307	14	42	18	29	41	21	27	20	20	17	31	27
Namibia		343	19	41	21	26	32	21	24	35	21	35	32	36
Niger		90	4	8	13	7	7	13	14	8	3	8	2	3
Nigeria		6,104	695	610	538	384	544	389	402	578	531	547	408	478
Guinea Bissau		43	2	2		4	3	3	4	5	6	3	4	7
Reunion		1												1
Rwanda		300,747	25,405	21,106	21,192	23,491	25,608	23,920	26,540	31,092	28,943	23,683	26,563	23,204
Saint Helena		66	6	2		8	4	9	2	13	2	5	5	10
Sao Tome Pm		3		2	1									
Senegal		393	44	62	42	28	25	23	29	40	21	23	20	36
Seychelles		80	7	11	5	7	5	5	9	6	6	5	5	9
Sierra Leone		443	54	39	43	22	31	27	29	43	39	40	34	42
Somalia		9,586	1,389	1,918	1,218	752	482	665	593	485	447	587	509	541
South Africa		18,438	1,223	1,395	1,629	1,528	1,447	1,639	1,606	1,628	1,432	1,433	1,684	1,794
Zimbabwe		2,187	201	161	200	218	203	207	165	183	143	149	152	205
South Sudan		45,221	4,929	4,063	3,978	4,607	3,738	3,214	2,744	4,648	2,760	3,479	2,852	4,209
Sudan		1,576	279	182	292	76	115	84	123	145	129	85	27	39
Western Sahara		2					1		1					
Swaziland		207	13	14	14	14	11	12	5	28	17	8	22	49
Togo		131	7	15	11	6	6	5	17	14	12	2	27	9
Tunisia		270	24	22	33	21	17	18	22	32	20	14	31	16
Egypt		2,644	225	218	262	225	337	237	185	195	159	198	192	211
Tanzania		95,933	10,495	11,391	9,916	6,358	5,608	5,994	7,495	7,551	8,494	7,676	6,158	8,797

Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Burkina Faso		238	21	27	28	18	14	22	11	19	14	20	19	25
Zambia		2,196	192	245	234	184	167	192	180	191	158	144	150	159
<b>America</b>		<b>61,598</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>5,670</b>
Angtigua Barb		2				1	1							
Argentina		104	8	2	4	9	14	18	4	14	4	9	9	9
Bahamas		118	13	1	1	10	18	7	8	16	10	5	13	16
Barbados		15	1	1	2	1	2		1		5		2	
Bermuda		1		1										
Bolivia		86	12	13	5	7	5	4	4	10	5	5	4	12
Brazil		381	51	39	28	38	28	37	20	27	22	19	44	28
Belize		49	3	1	3	3		5	6	9	7	5	5	2
British Virgin Isl.		249	112	59	78									
Canada		9,124	884	839	894	688	803	697	726	780	561	624	705	923
Cayman Islands		2							1					1
Chile		52	3	10	2	2	1	1	6	5	1		11	10
Colombia		206	6	11	17	25	14	22	26	24	19	7	19	16
Coata Rica		86	6	3	3	7	6	5	12	8	6	6	15	9
Cuba		81	18	4	1	5	4	4	3	8	19	6	5	4
Dominica		3			1		1						1	
Dominicati Rep		47	3	7	5	1	4	2	4	5	2	3	5	6
Ecuador		16	2	1	1		3	5	2	2				
El Savador		36	3	2	5	3	4	5	4	3	1	2		4
Falkland Isl		6		1			1				1	1	2	
French, Guiana		9				1		4		3				1
Greenland		1											1	
Grenada		3	1				1							1
Guadeloupe		1							1					
Guatemala		248	10	23	13	14	6	10	10	38	29	21	41	33
Guyana		19	1	3		2		6	1	1	3	2		
Haiti		122	12	6	6	15	20	12	10	4	4	10	9	14
Honduras		27	2	3	8	1		1	5		1	2		4
Jamaica		65	6	9	11	2	5	10		9	2	2	3	6
Saba U		9				2	3				2		2	
Martinique		3				2								1
Mexico		196	7	16	23	7	14	22	20	19	16	14	12	26
Montserrat		13	1			3	2	1		1	3		1	1
Aruba		1			1									
Bonaile		5						1	1	1			1	1
Caracao L		6	1			1	1					1		2
Nicaragua		16		1	4	3		1		1	1	1	3	1
Panama		5					2	1				1	1	

Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Paraguay		41	6	5	3	5	1	3	4	1	2	2	2	7
Peru		98	10	12	15	9	8	1	8	8	5	5	9	8
Puerto rico		3					1	2						
Anguilla		2						1					1	
Saint Lucia		14		1	1	1	1	3		4	1		1	1
St.Perre Mq		7		2	1		1	1	1			1		
Saint Vincent		9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
Suriname		71	6	4	6	6	4	7	8	8	1	5	7	9
Trinidad Tbg		80	7	5	5	8	7	8	8	7	3	7	7	8
Turks/Caicos		12				2	4	5					1	
United States		49,414	4,329	4,084	4,663	3,036	4,152	4,676	4,751	4,674	3,097	3,595	3,903	4,454
U.S Virgin Islands		22				3	2			2	1	12	1	1
Uruguay		377	19	40	23	16	5	20	31	35	40	46	54	48
Venezuela		26	3	1	3	1		4	2	2	6	1		3
Hawaii(USA)		9								9				
<b>Europe</b>		<b>106,699</b>	<b>8,879</b>	<b>9,241</b>	<b>9,904</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>9,022</b>	<b>10,291</b>
Albania		79	2	2	5	4	10	5	6	11	4	11	10	9
Andrra		5						1	2	2				
Azebagon		15			5	1		2		3	2	2		
Austria		3,574	420	287	286	236	201	288	432	344	179	272	428	201
Armenia		12	1	1		1	1	2	3	1	1		1	
Belgium		4,623	390	398	349	465	313	359	537	430	301	356	348	377
Bosnia Harzg		149	14	21	10	10	12	11	5	15	9	12	15	15
Bulgaria		167	20	24	25	2	18	11	13	18	7	5	12	12
Belarus		57	5	7	5	7	4	5	6	1	1	1	4	11
Croatia		164	13	13	11	4	8	5	12	25	12	12	22	27
Cyprus		88	12	3	2	8	13	16	13	3	7	2	5	4
Czech Rep		497	21	66	34	45	42	50	49	41	35	28	45	41
Denmark		4,360	427	346	370	215	190	235	427	450	274	480	501	445
Estonia		78	15	10	9	4	2	11	4	6	8	3	3	3
Faeroe is		27	1		2	1	1	15	1	1	1	3		1
Finland		512	65	45	81	56	45	50	20	15	20	38	40	37
France		4,694	354	371	406	341	334	361	405	433	308	403	521	457
Georgia		18	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	3		1		1
Germany		9,585	923	1,041	1,049	603	531	650	750	931	662	618	828	999
Gibraltar		2						1				1		
Greece		316	46	60	37	14	12	19	20	32	15	15	20	26
Holy See		2							2					
Hungary		147	9	13	17	16	11	7	13	10	14	11	12	14
Iceland		82	3	1	13	16	7	9	8	10	5	2	4	4
Ireland		1,601	130	121	125	74	94	150	272	147	91	147	137	113

Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Italy		6,776	526	446	422	448	427	417	702	927	471	652	747	591
Latvia		77	9	7	16	8	3	2	5	9	6	1	5	6
Lechtenstein		1												1
Lithuania		316	11	9	17	21	29	33	23	42	19	25	40	47
Luxembourg		45	3	4	9	3	3	4	3	5	2		2	7
Malta		37			1	2	5	3	1	4	8	2	5	6
Monaco		7		1			2	1			2		1	
Rep Moldva		37	4	2	5	2	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	5
Netherlands/ Holand		8,247	759	685	705	560	730	574	917	603	548	779	765	622
Norway		3,160	351	451	447	212	146	330	253	140	181	207	174	268
Poland		541	80	45	62	24	10	27	32	42	62	50	71	36
Portugal		314	36	23	38	34	26	35	13	25	21	19	19	25
Romania		552	35	62	39	55	54	38	50	55	37	43	37	47
Russian Fed		164	12	18	16	9	31	10	14	7	17	16	3	11
San Marino		4				1			2	1				
Serbia		457	27	41	35	39	38	26	37	57	27	52	32	46
Slovakia		86	14	10	9	1	7	9	12	2	6	6	7	3
Slovenia		99	9	19	10	3	5	7	2	14	1	12	8	9
Spain		1,686	97	107	154	94	85	127	236	229	153	135	129	140
Svalbard Is		3		1				1					1	
Sweden		5,028	493	573	441	347	273	469	342	274	229	360	489	738
Switzerland		2,212	179	204	159	156	139	175	275	138	179	170	167	271
Ukraine		1,415	100	152	171	110	110	170	86	109	93	89	99	126
TFYR/Macedonia		34	3	4	2	3	3	4	4		3	2	1	5
Russia		3,582	459	303	442	381	295	270	248	261	234	258	192	239
United kingdom		40,851	2,784	3,220	3,852	2,984	3,042	3,475	5,168	3,864	2,344	2,809	3,067	4,242
Channel Is		17				2	2	3	8			2		
Isle of Man		11	3	4	2				2					
Yugoslavia		86	13	16	7	8	1	9	8	5	5	8	3	3
<b>Middle East</b>		<b>13,391</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,291</b>
Bahram		180	4	5	9	12	13	29	41	13	18	6	11	19
Iran		230	33	54	48	12	8	6	14	14	5	15	8	13
Iraq		93	11	10	15	8	9	10	8	4	7	4	6	1
Israell		1,588	160	133	137	123	111	161	109	175	137	91	133	118
Jordan		981	28	277	92	53	49	100	61	127	25	34	97	38
Kuwait		179	20	15	16	15	15	12	17	17	10	13	10	19
Lebanon		616	57	58	60	48	50	56	40	59	51	35	52	50
Oman		543	52	60	41	32	47	36	62	67	30	38	33	45
Qatar		506	31	28	40	50	45	39	60	49	21	27	47	69
Saudi Arabia		505	27	23	31	17	32	35	50	44	45	66	64	71
Syrian Arabia		97	9	8	9	7	7	14	7	11	3	10	6	6

Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
UAE/Dudai/Abu		5,584	346	455	467	389	387	479	552	472	340	473	549	675
Palestine		89	2	6	2	6	11	9	10	14	11	8	2	8
Turkey		2,013	183	245	248	165	145	174	118	165	188	91	138	153
Yemen		187	9	19	20	20	15	16	29	23	13	6	11	6
<b>Asia</b>		<b>66,133</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>5,412</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>6,519</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>5,508</b>
Afghanistan		183	24	17	7	9	14	15	23	15	16	13	13	17
Bangladesh		6,613	292	439	446	453	367	411	535	596	706	298	1,763	307
Bhutan		95	3	9	10	8	8	8	8	6	8	12	9	6
Br.Ind.Oc.Tr		2								1	1			
Brunei darussalam		2	1						1					
Myanmar		31	4	3	2	1	3	4	4	3	2	1	2	2
Cambodia		67	6	7	3	6	7	5	9	2	3	10	4	5
Sri Lanka		936	72	103	94	79	64	93	67	85	81	40	79	79
China		17,051	1,436	1,013	1,571	1,384	1,429	1,365	1,546	1,756	1,302	1,459	1,537	1,253
Taiwan		187	12	3	12	5	26	5	21	21	9	9	44	20
Christmas Is		1		1										
Cocos Is		23	2		2	5	3	2	3	1	4	1		
Hong Kong		154	14	6	11	4	8	15	9	16	10	18	23	20
India		26,671	2,161	2,470	2,459	2,434	2,670	2,219	1,796	2,198	1,554	2,011	2,123	2,576
Indonesia		924	169	48	188	101	69	43	43	76	36	49	52	50
Japan		3,179	196	275	343	246	238	378	151	209	296	231	182	434
Kazakhstan		31		4	2	1	1	5	4	2	2	7		3
Korea dem		600	18	13	20	21	18	33	38	107	60	74	118	80
Korea Rep		1,885	170	128	222	158	98	146	365	154	102	92	111	139
Kyrgyzston		33	2	3	6	2	2	6	2		5	3	1	1
Lao P.Dem R		15	3		1	1	1			2	1	2	1	3
Macau		10	1			1		2	2	2		1	1	1
Malaysia		406	43	23	37	30	33	41	27	28	33	22	49	40
Maldives		23	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1		3
Mongolia		91	15	11	9	6	7	3	11	2	1	6	9	11
Nepal		2,505	76	94	104	86	132	321	111	884	359	126	116	96
Pakistan		2,864	320	337	264	209	275	285	157	202	200	206	187	222
Philippiness		871	84	63	87	90	80	78	61	75	63	64	56	70
East Timor		51	12	1	6	4		5		1	5	6	6	5
Singapore		184	15	16	17	22	16	9	21	12	3	14	13	26
viet nam		139	5	10	11	14	10	9	19	14	9	13	9	16
Tajikistan		46	2	3	1	1	1	6	7	6	4	7	4	4
Thailand		190	14	13	26	23	13	11	19	24	4	14	13	16
Turkmenistan		4					2		1	1				
Uzbekistan		66	1	5	9	6	7	5	5	16	2	5	2	3
<b>Oceania</b>		<b>6,169</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>814</b>

Region of Usual Residence	Country	Total	Month of arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
American Samoa		2							2					
Australia		4,969	510	438	328	258	287	367	388	437	398	351	503	704
Solomon Is		11	3	2	1	2	1	1	1					
Cook Is		4					1	1	1					1
Fiji		119	19	9	12	2	9	8	9	7	13	11	5	15
French Polynesia		29	2		1	2	1	8	4	1	2	4	1	3
Guam		2						1		1				
Johnston IS		2			1	1								
Midway Is		9				2	2	1	2			2		
New Caledonia		16		2		1		1		4	1	2	4	1
Vanautu		4	1		1			1			1			
New Zealand		787	64	55	43	47	74	65	66	96	95	47	60	75
Norfolk Is		22										22		
Marshall Is		78	28	26	19			1			1	2	1	
Palau		12		2							1	6		3
Papua New Guinea		5								1		3		1
Pitcan		1											1	
North Mariana Is		14	3	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1
Tokelao		6		1	1		1	1						2
Tuvalu		8		1	2					2	2	1		
Wake Is		26	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	6	2	2	1	3
Wallis Fut.Is		1										1		
Samoa		37	1	6	2	5	1	4	1	4	2	2	4	5
Kosras St		5			1		2	1	1					
<b>Others &amp; Not Stated</b>		<b>1,844</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>171</b>
Others		1,844	104	117	150	151	163	258	186	156	126	133	129	171

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2015

**Table 61: Tourist arrivals to the Country by sex and Age group, 2015**

Sex and Age group	Total	Region of Residence						
		Africa	America	Europe	Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Others & Unknown
<b>All</b>	<b>1,302,802</b>	<b>1,046,968</b>	<b>61,598</b>	<b>106,699</b>	<b>13,391</b>	<b>66,133</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>1,844</b>
<20	57,342	41,967	4,035	7,813	527	2,528	375	97
20-39	708,800	592,157	26,566	42,537	6,881	37,244	2,854	561
40-59	453,904	357,546	22,299	43,413	5,038	23,112	2,163	333
60+	55,958	32,397	7,921	11,719	681	2,507	688	45
Nt Stated	26,798	22,901	777	1,217	264	742	89	808
<b>Male</b>	<b>965,151</b>	<b>778,299</b>	<b>41,180</b>	<b>72,476</b>	<b>10,994</b>	<b>57,456</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>780</b>
<20	32,585	24,367	2,066	4,020	311	1,576	188	57

Sex and Age group	Total	Region of Residence						
		Africa	America	Europe	Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Others & Unknown
20-39	515,591	431,585	16,757	27,072	5,456	32,650	1,693	378
40-59	357,428	281,984	16,376	32,153	4,433	20,674	1,581	227
60+	41,696	24,667	5,501	8,504	584	1,980	434	26
Nt Stated	17,851	15,696	480	727	210	576	70	92
<b>Female</b>	<b>335,545</b>	<b>267,498</b>	<b>20,384</b>	<b>34,148</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>323</b>
<20	24,664	17,523	1,966	3,790	214	949	186	36
20-39	192,530	160,016	9,796	15,436	1,418	4,560	1,161	143
40-59	96,009	75,206	5,908	11,225	596	2,411	582	81
60+	14,189	7,675	2,417	3,208	96	526	254	13
Nt Stated	8,153	7,078	297	489	54	166	19	50
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>741</b>
<20	93	77	3	3	2	3	1	4
20-39	679	556	13	29	7	34	-	40
40-59	467	356	15	35	9	27	-	25
60+	73	55	3	7	1	1	-	6
Nt Stated	794	127	-	1	-	-	-	666

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2015

## Appendix 2: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Table 62: Number of Visitors, Percentage Share and Percentage Change of visitors to National Parks, 2002-2015

National Park	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Queen Elizabeth NP	88,407	58,172	69,193	58,769	72,964	33.8%	24.2%
Murchison Falls NP	56,799	60,803	70,798	66,844	65,366	30.3%	-2.2%
Lake Mburo NP	20,864	22,927	24,057	26,980	24,979	11.6%	-7.4%
Bwindi Impenetrable NP	16,997	18,259	21,695	20,611	16,476	7.6%	-20.1%
Kibale NP	7,530	10,372	10,834	12,097	10,463	4.9%	-13.5%
Semliki NP	3,152	3,591	5,752	4,824	10,389	4.8%	115.4%
Kidepo Valley NP	2,452	2,300	2,890	4,091	5,663	2.6%	38.4%
Rwenzori Mountains NP	1,798	1,663	2,724	2,758	3,343	1.6%	21.2%
Mount Elgon NP	2,334	1,565	2,096	2,314	2,669	1.2%	15.3%
Mgahinga Gorilla NP	7,661	2,497	3,289	3,033	2,648	1.2%	-12.7%
Toro Semliki WR			622	564	598	0.3%	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,994</b>	<b>182,149</b>	<b>213,950</b>	<b>202,885</b>	<b>215,558</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

**Table 63: Number, % Share and % Change of visitor Arrivals to National Parks by Category of Visitors, 2007-2015**

Category of Visitors	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-14
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Foreign Non-Residents	81,999	81,470	99,622	89,402	77,206	35.8	-13.6
Students	62,678	37,812	42,363	45,774	65,074	30.2	42.2
EAC Residents	44,390	43,683	52,169	49,480	54,770	25.4	10.7
Foreign Residents	15,015	17,101	16,871	15,354	14,775	6.9	-3.8
Others	3,912	2,083	2,925	2,875	3,733	1.7	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,994</b>	<b>182,149</b>	<b>213,950</b>	<b>202,885</b>	<b>215,558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.2</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

**Table 64: Number of Visitors to National Parks by Month of Arrival and Category of Visitors, 2012-2015**

Year Category of Visitors	Total	Month of Arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2012</b>	<b>182,149</b>	<b>13,863</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>10,905</b>	<b>12,447</b>	<b>8,894</b>	<b>16,077</b>	<b>26,565</b>	<b>22,550</b>	<b>16,620</b>	<b>16,038</b>	<b>11,162</b>	<b>14,948</b>
EAR	43,683	3,990	3,244	3,040	3,358	2,101	2,963	5,138	4,717	3,251	3,585	2,543	5,753
FNR	81,470	7,740	7,272	5,077	4,247	3,527	6,671	11,192	10,345	6,855	6,434	5,489	6,621
FR	17,101	1,457	1,216	938	1,544	741	1,205	2,092	2,464	1,267	1,437	1,018	1,722
STUDENTS	37,812	458	271	1,797	3,023	2,281	5,037	7,873	4,846	5,071	4,375	1,942	838
VIPS/UWA	2,083	218	77	53	275	244	201	270	178	176	207	170	14
<b>2013</b>	<b>213,950</b>	<b>13,179</b>	<b>12,308</b>	<b>14,844</b>	<b>10,001</b>	<b>13,248</b>	<b>18,746</b>	<b>29,402</b>	<b>31,609</b>	<b>16,971</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>16,737</b>	<b>19,620</b>
EAR	52,169	3,870	2,816	4,239	2,449	3,321	3,875	5,097	6,449	3,676	3,555	5,238	7,584
FNR	99,622	7,827	7,758	6,576	3,862	5,115	7,934	13,809	13,897	8,644	7,605	7,923	8,672
FR	16,871	1,150	1,197	1,881	975	1,040	1,504	1,752	1,866	737	1,242	1,104	2,423
STUDENTS	42,363	307	372	1,817	2,434	3,555	5,301	8,540	9,228	3,705	4,628	1,936	540
TRANSIT	2,781	-	136	319	270	196	113	192	166	208	252	529	400
VIPS/UWA	144	25	29	12	11	21	19	12	3	1	3	7	1
<b>2014</b>	<b>202,885</b>	<b>15,772</b>	<b>14,825</b>	<b>11,435</b>	<b>15,738</b>	<b>12,745</b>	<b>17,933</b>	<b>26,415</b>	<b>27,488</b>	<b>16,741</b>	<b>16,259</b>	<b>11,386</b>	<b>16,148</b>
EAR	49,480	4,623	3,365	2,805	3,820	2,754	3,638	4,772	5,506	4,102	3,534	3,083	7,478
FNR	89,402	9,640	9,677	5,087	5,129	4,653	7,375	12,626	11,660	7,019	5,910	5,294	5,332
FR	15,354	960	1,230	1,248	1,967	1,055	1,192	1,361	1,330	772	1,140	861	2,238
STUDENTS	45,774	312	360	2,076	4,569	3,975	5,495	7,283	8,774	4,611	5,518	1,943	858
TRANSIT	2,481	211	177	196	241	244	209	369	158	165	116	175	220
VIPS/UWA	394	26	16	23	12	64	24	4	60	72	41	30	22
<b>2015</b>	<b>215,558</b>	<b>12,032</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>10,474</b>	<b>14,839</b>	<b>14,395</b>	<b>19,562</b>	<b>31,683</b>	<b>31,975</b>	<b>16,044</b>	<b>18,383</b>	<b>14,318</b>	<b>20,824</b>
EAR	54,770	4,424	2,916	2,670	4,568	3,262	3,986	5,671	6,870	3,424	4,245	3,629	9,105
FNR	77,206	6,063	6,254	3,867	3,761	4,379	4,635	10,786	10,413	6,931	5,924	6,682	7,511



Year Category of Visitors	Total	Month of Arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
FR	14,775	981	1,044	940	1,926	1,080	1,310	1,153	1,144	704	1,193	742	2,558
STUDENTS	65,074	432	532	2,816	4,426	5,527	9,349	13,828	13,118	3,700	6,879	3,165	1,302
TRANSIT	3,390	111	262	168	143	92	217	231	404	1,277	114	47	324
VIPS/UWA	343	21	21	13	15	55	65	14	26	8	28	53	24

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

**Table 65: Number of Visitor to National Parks by Category of Visitors, 2012-2015**

National Park	Year	Total	Category of Visitors					
			EAR	FNR	FR	STUDENTS	TRANSIT	VIPS/UWA
<b>2012</b>		<b>182,149</b>	<b>43,683</b>	<b>81,470</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>37,812</b>		<b>2,083</b>
Bwindi Impenetrable		18,259	204	17,553	130	146		226
Kibale NP		10,372	659	8,642	376	668		27
Kidepo Valley NP		2,300	734	768	456	342		-
Lake Mburo NP		22,927	5,774	8,759	2,090	6,213		91
Mount Elgon NP		1,565	573	437	189	353		13
Murchison Falls NP		60,803	19,281	24,554	8,940	6,358		1,670
Mgahinga Gorilla NP		2,497	236	1,649	197	409		6
Queen Elizabeth NP		58,172	14,891	17,514	4,345	21,418		4
Rwenzori Mountains NP		1,663	276	964	178	239		6
Semiliki NP		3,591	1,055	630	200	1,666		40
<b>2013</b>		<b>213,950</b>	<b>52,169</b>	<b>99,622</b>	<b>16,871</b>	<b>42,363</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>144</b>
Bwindi Impenetrable		21,695	450	21,002	120	78	-	45
Kibale NP		10,834	603	8,876	260	1,075	-	20
Kidepo Valley NP		2,890	1,262	1,115	512	-	-	1
Lake Mburo NP		24,057	6,627	10,140	2,261	5,014	-	15
Mount Elgon NP		2,096	586	506	260	744	-	-
Murchison Falls NP		70,798	22,079	30,494	8,626	6,821	2,778	-
Mgahinga Gorilla NP		3,289	278	2,187	85	736	-	3
Queen Elizabeth NP		69,193	18,426	23,465	3,879	23,423	-	-
Rwenzori Mountains NP		2,724	154	1,206	241	1,114	3	6
Semiliki NP		5,752	1,570	489	468	3,195	-	30
Toro Semiliki WR		622	134	142	159	163	-	24

National Park	Year	Total	Category of Visitors					
			EAR	FNR	FR	STUDENTS	TRANSIT	VIPS/UWA
2014		202,885	49,480	89,402	15,354	45,774	2,481	394
Bwindi Impenetrable		20,611	602	19,585	202	190	-	32
Kibale NP		12,097	926	10,167	382	527	27	68
Kidepo Valley NP		4,091	1,991	1,301	479	320	-	-
Lake Mburo NP		26,980	7,588	10,552	2,018	6,822	-	-
Mount Elgon NP		2,314	1,120	304	298	566	14	12
Murchison Falls NP		66,844	21,079	27,244	7,971	8,122	2,428	-
Mgahinga Gorilla NP		3,033	309	2,092	83	532	-	17
Queen Elizabeth NP		58,769	14,468	16,874	3,221	24,206	-	-
Rwenzori Mountains NP		2,758	158	765	264	1,566	1	4
Semiliki NP		4,824	1,163	347	304	2,872	-	138
Toro Semiliki WR		564	76	171	132	51	11	123
2015		215,558	54,770	77,206	14,775	65,074	3,390	343
Bwindi Impenetrable		16,476	705	14,891	730	126	-	24
Kibale NP		10,463	623	8,874	306	655	-	5
Kidepo Valley NP		5,663	3,186	1,625	599	243	-	10
Lake Mburo NP		24,979	6,866	8,096	2,122	7,895	-	-
Mount Elgon NP		2,669	1,582	382	269	434	-	2
Murchison Falls NP		65,366	22,607	24,279	6,839	8,251	3,390	-
Mgahinga Gorilla NP		2,648	429	1,640	53	456	-	70
Queen Elizabeth NP		72,964	16,862	15,947	3,199	36,956	-	-
Rwenzori Mountains NP		3,343	291	908	271	1,866	-	7
Semiliki NP		10,389	1,467	379	271	8,156	-	116
Toro Semiliki WR		598	152	185	116	36	-	109

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 66: Number of Visitors to National Parks by Month of Arrival and Quarter, 2009-2015

Year Month Quarter	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,994</b>	<b>182,149</b>	<b>213,950</b>	<b>202,885</b>	<b>215,558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Month</b>							
Jan	10,816	13,863	13,179	15,772	12,032	5.6	-23.7
Feb	9,479	12,080	12,308	14,825	11,029	5.1	-25.6
Mar	10,210	10,905	14,844	11,435	10,474	4.9	-8.4
Apr	13,653	12,447	10,001	15,738	14,839	6.9	-5.7
May	9,107	8,894	13,248	12,745	14,395	6.7	12.9
Jun	23,487	16,077	18,746	17,933	19,562	9.1	9.1
Jul	26,790	26,565	29,402	26,415	31,683	14.7	19.9
Aug	24,425	22,550	31,609	27,488	31,975	14.8	16.3

Year Month Quarter	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Sep	34,239	16,620	16,971	16,741	16,044	7.4	-4.2
Oct	18,772	16,038	17,285	16,259	18,383	8.5	13.1
Nov	10,963	11,162	16,737	11,386	14,318	6.6	25.8
Dec	16,053	14,948	19,620	16,148	20,824	9.7	29.0
<b>Quarter</b>							
Q1	30,505	36,848	40,331	42,032	33,535	15.6	-20.2
Q2	46,247	37,418	41,995	46,416	48,796	22.6	5.1
Q3	85,454	65,735	77,982	70,644	79,702	37.0	12.8
Q4	45,788	42,148	53,642	43,793	53,525	24.8	22.2

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

**Table 67: Number of Visitors to National Parks by Category of Visitors and by Quarter, 2012-2015**

Year Category of Visitors	Total	Quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>2012</b>	<b>182,149</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>37,418</b>	<b>65,735</b>	<b>42,148</b>
EAR	43,683	10,274	8,422	13,106	11,881
FNR	81,470	20,089	14,445	28,392	18,544
FR	17,101	3,611	3,490	5,823	4,177
STUDENTS	37,812	2,526	10,341	17,790	7,155
VIPS/UWA	2,083	348	720	624	391
<b>2013</b>	<b>213,950</b>	<b>40,331</b>	<b>41,995</b>	<b>77,982</b>	<b>53,642</b>
EAR	52,169	10,925	9,645	15,222	16,377
FNR	99,622	22,161	16,911	36,350	24,200
FR	16,871	4,228	3,519	4,355	4,769
STUDENTS	42,363	2,496	11,290	21,473	7,104
TRANSIT	2,781	455	579	566	1,181
VIPS/UWA	144	66	51	16	11
<b>2014</b>	<b>202,885</b>	<b>42,032</b>	<b>46,416</b>	<b>70,644</b>	<b>43,793</b>
EAR	49,480	10,793	10,212	14,380	14,095
FNR	89,402	24,404	17,157	31,305	16,536
FR	15,354	3,438	4,214	3,463	4,239
STUDENTS	45,774	2,748	14,039	20,668	8,319
TRANSIT	2,481	584	694	692	511
VIPS/UWA	394	65	100	136	93
<b>2015</b>	<b>215,558</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>48,796</b>	<b>79,702</b>	<b>53,525</b>
EAR	54,770	10,010	11,816	15,965	16,979
FNR	77,206	16,184	12,775	28,130	20,117

Year Category of Visitors	Total	Quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FR	14,775	2,965	4,316	3,001	4,493
STUDENTS	65,074	3,780	19,302	30,646	11,346
TRANSIT	3,390	541	452	1,912	485
VIPS/UWA	343	55	135	48	105

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

### Appendix 3: Department of Wildlife Conservation Statistics

Table 68: Live birds licenced for export, 2010-2015

S/N	Birds	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	African citril	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>			250	150	280	100
2	African firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>					-	50
3	African pied hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	12					
4	Black and white casqued hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	10	1	9	6	24	8
5	Black crowned waxbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>			530	400	150	500
6	Black headed waxbill	<i>Estrilda atricapilla</i>					-	200
7	Brimstone canary	<i>Serinus sulpuratus</i>			330	280	80	130
8	Brown twin spot	<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>			30		30	30
9	Eastern grey plantain eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>		20	10		-	10
10	Fawn breasted waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>			10		-	25
11	Golden breasted bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>					-	10
12	Greater blue turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>		20	25	52	-	8
13	Jameson's fire finch	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>					40	-
14	Papyrus canary	<i>Serinus koliensis</i>					-	300
15	Red billed hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhincus</i>			6			
16	Red chested sunbird	<i>Nectarinia erythrocerca</i>	4					
17	Red headed lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	2				160	260
18	Ross's turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>		49	10	6	-	8

S/N	Birds	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
19	White bellied canary	<i>Serinus dorsostratus</i>					-	150
20	White crested turaco	<i>Tauraco leucolophus</i>					13	13
21	White headed barbet	<i>Lybuis leucocephalus</i>	30					
22	White rumped seed eater	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>			50	100	440	150
23	Yellow rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	4					
24	Yellow fronted canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	10		700	550	210	670
25	Yellow white eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>			200	400	200	100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>2,722</b>

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

**Table 69: Live mammals licenced for export, 2010-2015.**

S/N	Mammals	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Serval cat	<i>Leptailurus (Felis) serval</i>	0	3	15	0	2	20
2	Vervet monkey	<i>Chlorocebus (Cercopithecus) pygerythrus</i>	0	65	120	0	0	185
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>205</b>

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

**Table 70: Live reptiles licenced for export, 2010-2015**

S/N	Reptiles	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>A</b>	<b>Snakes</b>		<b>621</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>49</b>
1	African house snake	<i>Lamprophis fuliginosus</i>					30	
2	Black tree snake	<i>Thrasops jacksonii</i>	20	30	10	10		
3	Blanding tree snake	<i>Boiga blandingi</i>					7	1
4	Common bush viper	<i>Atheris sqamiger</i>	110	15		30	52	
5	Egg eating snake	<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	120				20	
6	Forest cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i>	54				6	
7	Gabon viper	<i>Bitis gabonica</i>	65	20		20	46	8
8	Jameson's mamba	<i>Dendroaspis jamesonii</i>	52	40	60	40	42	20

S/N	Reptiles	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	Puff adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>			24	27	21	
10	Rhinoceros viper	<i>Bitis nasicornis</i>	68	20	60	75	58	
11	Rough scaled bush viper	<i>Atheris hispida</i>	50	25	10	25	11	
12	Uganda bush viper	<i>Atheris nitschei</i>	82	31	30	78	70	20
<b>B</b>	<b>Chameleons</b>		<b>2,281</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>-</b>
1	Graceful chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo gracillis</i>	194	100				
2	Helmeted chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) hoehnelli</i>	414	415	200	110	190	
3	Rwenzori three horned chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) johnstonii</i>	358	499	332	120	510	
4	Mountain dwarf chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) ellioti</i>	381	280	16		150	
5	Rwenzori side striped chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) rudis</i>	443	200			190	
6	Strange nosed chameleon	<i>Kinyongia xenorhina</i>	206	195	118	80	150	
7	Two lined chameleon	<i>Triceros bitaeniatus</i>	285	80	84	20	100	
<b>C</b>	<b>Leopard tortoise</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130</b>
1	Leopard tortoise	<i>Geochelona pardalis</i>	141	192	62			130
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,043</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>179</b>

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

**Table 71: Wildlife (Sport Hunting) trophies licenced for export, 2010-2015.**

S/N	Trophy Exports	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Black and white colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>				3		
2	Bohor reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>				18		2
3	Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	33	36	25	35	44	32
4	Bush buck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	26	47	44	41	58	34
5	Bush pig	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>			3		2	1
6	Dik dik	<i>Madoqua guentheri</i>	4	3	1	18	13	6
7	Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	16	23	19	19	22	14
8	Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	11	6	2	11	8	5

S/N	Trophy Exports	Scientific Names	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	Harte beast	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	4	8	6	19	14	11
10	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	6	5	8	4	1	2
11	Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>				1		1
12	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	40	27	37	37	23	27
13	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>				1		
14	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	2		1	1		
15	Mountain reedbuck	<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	1			2	3	2
16	Olive baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	7	12	4	23	7	4
17	Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	13	17	9	21	29	9
18	Reed buck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>	1	8	25	1	26	6
19	Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>	10	18	22	25	36	24
20	Topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum jimela</i>	7	6	9	6	7	8
21	Uganda kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>	11	27	19	32	27	17
22	Vervet monkey	<i>Chorocebus (Cercopithecus) pygerythrus</i>					2	0
23	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	22	19	20	29	15	9
24	Water buck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>	15	15	19	25	20	16
25	Zebra	<i>Equus burcheli boehmi</i>	23	11	18	26	16	11
	<b>Total</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>241</b>

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation, MTWA.

#### Appendix 4: Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC)

Table 72: Number of Arrivals to UWEC by Year and Category

Category of Visitors	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2014
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
School Parties	159,410	162,803	151,419	176,362	191,110	62.9	8.4
Ugandan Adults	59,825	54,213	58,163	56,750	65,498	21.6	15.4
Ugandan Children	26,386	22,103	27,714	26,270	28,824	9.5	9.7
Resident Adults	6,005	7,693	8,344	8,335	8,533	2.8	2.4

Category of Visitors	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2014
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Foreign Adults	6,862	5,573	7,973	7,451	7,879	2.6	5.7
Resident children	1,135	1,304	1,557	1,778	1,589	0.5	-10.6
Foreign Children	476	219	378	361	414	0.1	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,099</b>	<b>253,908</b>	<b>255,548</b>	<b>277,307</b>	<b>303,847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

**Table 73: Monthly Arrivals of Visitors to the UWEC by category of Visitors**

Year	Arrivals by Month				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	16,024	13,052	11,795	13,718	13,519
Feb	5,388	4,937	5,475	5,562	6,090
Mar	9,698	15,461	15,207	12,233	14,966
Apr	16,529	13,868	15,016	17,761	15,348
May	7,723	7,415	9,015	7,544	9,600
Jun	18,676	30,690	16,380	25,977	27,886
Jul	64,409	73,975	54,168	77,552	94,762
Aug	27,096	13,882	45,445	24,839	30,989
Sep	12,390	9,915	12,148	11,963	14,232
Oct	37,336	32,020	31,451	39,608	34,217
Nov	26,337	20,725	20,798	22,928	20,323
Dec	18,493	17,968	18,650	17,622	21,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,099</b>	<b>253,908</b>	<b>255,548</b>	<b>277,307</b>	<b>303,847</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>21,675</b>	<b>21,159</b>	<b>21,296</b>	<b>23,109</b>	<b>25,321</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

**Table 74: Monthly and Quarterly Arrivals of Visitors to UWEC**

Month Quarter	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Month</b>	<b>260,099</b>	<b>253,908</b>	<b>255,548</b>	<b>277,307</b>	<b>303,847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Jan	16,024	13,052	11,795	13,718	13,519	4.4	-1.5
Feb	5,388	4,937	5,475	5,562	6,090	2.0	9.5
Mar	9,698	15,461	15,207	12,233	14,966	4.9	22.3
Apr	16,529	13,868	15,016	17,761	15,348	5.1	-13.6
May	7,723	7,415	9,015	7,544	9,600	3.2	27.3



Month Quarter	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Jun	18,676	30,690	16,380	25,977	27,886	9.2	7.3
Jul	64,409	73,975	54,168	77,552	94,762	31.2	22.2
Aug	27,096	13,882	45,445	24,839	30,989	10.2	24.8
Sep	12,390	9,915	12,148	11,963	14,232	4.7	19.0
Oct	37,336	32,020	31,451	39,608	34,217	11.3	-13.6
Nov	26,337	20,725	20,798	22,928	20,323	6.7	-11.4
Dec	18,493	17,968	18,650	17,622	21,915	7.2	24.4
<b>Quarter</b>							
Q1	31,110	33,450	32,477	31,513	34,575	11.4	9.7
Q2	42,928	51,973	40,411	51,282	52,834	17.4	3.0
Q3	103,895	97,772	111,761	114,354	139,983	46.1	22.4
Q4	82,166	70,713	70,899	80,158	76,455	25.2	-4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,099</b>	<b>253,908</b>	<b>255,548</b>	<b>277,307</b>	<b>303,847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

**Table 75: Category of Visitors and the Monthly Average Visitor Arrivals in 2015**

Category of Visitors, 2015	Total	Percentage (%)	Average	Average (%)
School Parties	191,110	62.9	15,926	5.2%
Ugandan Adults	65,498	21.6	5,458	1.8%
Ugandan Children	28,824	9.5	2,402	0.8%
Resident Adults	8,533	2.8	711	0.2%
Foreign Adults	7,879	2.6	657	0.2%
Resident children	1,589	0.5	132	0.0%
Foreign Children	414	0.1	35	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,321</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

**Table 76: Number of arrivals to UWEC by Category of Visit and Month of Arrival, 2011-2015**

Year	Category of Visitors	Year												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2011	Foreign Adults	810	436	470	491	445	581	985	710	394	489	520	530	6,862
	Foreign Children	46	13	59	84	52	34	82	40	10	20	17	19	476
	Resident Adults	470	249	360	516	317	379	564	670	377	469	594	1,041	6,005
	Resident children	89	30	46	123	64	99	164	91	39	98	99	192	1,135
	School Parties	1,838	707	5,660	6,779	1,698	14,554	55,719	15,006	7,320	30,813	18,578	740	159,410

Year	Category of Visitors	Year												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	Ugandan Adults	8,525	2,373	2,530	6,169	3,497	2,019	5,642	6,797	3,171	4,508	4,665	9,930	59,825
	Ugandan Children	4,247	1,579	573	2,366	1,651	1,009	1,254	3,782	1,080	940	1,863	6,042	26,386
<b>2011 Total</b>		<b>16,024</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>9,698</b>	<b>16,529</b>	<b>7,723</b>	<b>18,676</b>	<b>64,409</b>	<b>27,096</b>	<b>12,390</b>	<b>37,336</b>	<b>26,337</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>260,099</b>
2012	Foreign Adults	489	459	380	445	387	427	515	593	460	462	403	553	5,573
	Foreign Children	21	23	12	27	6	9	27	40	4	5	15	30	219
	Resident Adults	735	495	669	960	552	567	702	545	414	454	505	1,095	7,693
	Resident children	106	78	100	128	66	91	137	132	76	50	87	253	1,304
	School Parties	1,415	1,214	10,872	4,034	2,038	24,769	65,442	5,081	5,636	25,965	15,587	750	162,803
	Ugandan Adults	6,536	2,163	2,852	6,097	3,100	4,052	6,054	4,577	2,476	3,874	3,272	9,160	54,213
	Ugandan Children	3,750	505	576	2,177	1,266	775	1,098	2,914	849	1,210	856	6,127	22,103
<b>2012 Total</b>		<b>13,052</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>15,461</b>	<b>13,868</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>30,690</b>	<b>73,975</b>	<b>13,882</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>32,020</b>	<b>20,725</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>253,908</b>
2013	Foreign Adults	671	699	734	526	468	657	798	847	652	559	623	739	7,973
	Foreign Children	27	21	44	20	15	34	47	75	12	26	22	35	378
	Resident Adults	600	517	853	699	781	691	643	754	540	506	579	1,181	8,344
	Resident children	146	69	158	138	147	132	134	170	91	113	54	205	1,557
	School Parties	714	543	6,979	8,726	2,432	10,023	45,537	32,493	4,268	24,089	14,729	886	151,419
	Ugandan Adults	5,819	2,437	4,548	3,615	3,184	3,632	5,400	7,605	4,054	4,716	3,592	9,561	58,163
	Ugandan Children	3,818	1,189	1,891	1,292	1,988	1,211	1,609	3,501	2,531	1,442	1,199	6,043	27,714
<b>2013 Total</b>		<b>11,795</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>15,207</b>	<b>15,016</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>16,380</b>	<b>54,168</b>	<b>45,445</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>31,451</b>	<b>20,798</b>	<b>18,650</b>	<b>255,548</b>
2014	Foreign Adults	726	809	585	494	380	734	867	702	532	567	494	561	7,451
	Foreign Children	22	27	27	25	21	24	52	47	16	23	18	59	361
	Resident Adults	700	525	537	788	749	652	712	898	493	751	468	1,062	8,335
	Resident children	147	82	127	176	172	155	139	223	105	125	75	252	1,778
	School Parties	876	737	7,778	8,046	1,942	19,589	66,370	13,641	6,968	31,815	16,756	1,844	176,362
	Ugandan Adults	6,418	2,332	2,410	5,363	2,644	3,709	7,601	6,063	2,889	4,993	4,096	8,232	56,750
	Ugandan Children	4,829	1,050	769	2,869	1,636	1,114	1,811	3,265	960	1,334	1,021	5,612	26,270
<b>2014 Total</b>		<b>13,718</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>17,761</b>	<b>7,544</b>	<b>25,977</b>	<b>77,552</b>	<b>24,839</b>	<b>11,963</b>	<b>39,608</b>	<b>22,928</b>	<b>17,622</b>	<b>277,307</b>
2015	Foreign Adults	666	639	537	548	547	692	912	726	657	616	565	774	7,879
	Foreign Children	37	28	12	21	51	17	126	55	18	12	11	26	414
	Resident Adults	752	563	496	911	780	691	759	776	582	663	465	1,095	8,533
	Resident children	185	89	88	23	166	128	202	197	75	116	75	245	1,589
	School Parties	763	1,530	10,031	5,842	1,911	21,257	80,788	18,883	6,793	27,048	14,498	1,766	191,110
	Ugandan Adults	6,400	2,416	3,010	5,542	4,067	4,005	9,595	6,899	4,283	4,761	3,710	10,810	65,498
	Ugandan Children	4,716	825	792	2,461	2,078	1,096	2,380	3,453	1,824	1,001	999	7,199	28,824
<b>2015 Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,519</b>	<b>6,090</b>	<b>14,966</b>	<b>15,348</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>27,886</b>	<b>94,762</b>	<b>30,989</b>	<b>14,232</b>	<b>34,217</b>	<b>20,323</b>	<b>21,915</b>	<b>303,847</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

## Appendix 5: Uganda Museum

**Table 77: Visitation to Uganda Museum, 2011-2015**

Category of visitors	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2014
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Ugandans	11,998	12,471	12,937	15,255	12,034	11.7	-21.1
Non Ugandan	6,361	4,367	4,895	5,336	4,563	4.4	-14.5
Sch. Children	100,860	81,597	94,852	91,586	86,293	83.9	-5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,219</b>	<b>98,435</b>	<b>112,684</b>	<b>112,177</b>	<b>102,890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-8.3</b>

Source: Uganda Museum

**Table 78: Monthly and Quarterly Arrivals of Visitors to Uganda Museum, 2009-2015**

Month Quarter	Year					%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2014-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,219</b>	<b>98,435</b>	<b>112,684</b>	<b>112,177</b>	<b>102,890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
Jan	980	1,442	1,455	1,308	1,023	1.0	-21.8
Feb	1,007	2,366	2,568	2,677	2,242	2.2	-16.2
Mar	5,329	4,816	5,735	5,838	5,366	5.2	-8.1
April	6,332	5,791	7,001	7,531	6,311	6.1	-16.2
May	1,099	1,361	1,810	2,747	2,419	2.4	-11.9
June	5,721	6,014	7,611	8,486	6,629	6.4	-21.9
July	20,967	17,609	18,520	12,794	13,620	13.2	6.5
Aug	22,939	19,446	19,513	18,657	16,976	16.5	-9.0
Sept	6,050	4,960	6,956	11,165	6,938	6.7	-37.9
Oct	23,148	18,834	18,453	13,259	18,432	17.9	39.0
Nov	21,063	12,892	19,936	17,467	19,804	19.2	13.4
Dec	4,584	2,904	3,126	10,248	3,130	3.0	-69.5
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>		
Q1	7,316	8,624	9,758	9,823	8,631	8.4	-12.1
Q2	13,152	13,166	16,422	18,764	15,359	14.9	-18.1
Q3	49,956	42,015	44,989	42,616	37,534	36.5	-11.9
Q4	48,795	34,630	41,515	40,974	41,366	40.2	1.0

Source: Uganda Museum

**Table 79: Categories of Visitors arrivals to the Uganda Museum by Year and Quarter 2010-2015**

Year Quarter	Total	Category of Visitors		
		Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children
<b>2015</b>	<b>102,890</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>86,293</b>
Qrt I	8,631	1,289	759	6,583
Qrt II	15,359	1,444	903	13,012
Qrt III	37,534	4,389	1,699	31,446
Qrt IV	41,366	4,912	1,202	35,252
<b>2014</b>	<b>112,177</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>91,586</b>
Qrt I	9,823	1,269	863	7,691
Qrt II	18,764	1,981	1,040	15,743
Qrt III	42,616	5,399	2,125	35,092
Qrt IV	40,974	6,606	1,308	33,060
<b>2013</b>	<b>112,684</b>	<b>12,937</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>94,852</b>
Qrt I	9,758	1,560	1,059	7,139
Qrt II	16,422	1,772	932	13,718
Qrt III	44,989	4,620	1,668	38,701
Qrt IV	41,515	4,985	1,236	35,294
<b>2012</b>	<b>112,684</b>	<b>12,937</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>94,852</b>
Qrt I	8,624	1,491	981	6,152
Qrt II	13,166	1,501	800	10,865
Qrt III	42,015	5,011	1,535	35,469
Qrt IV	34,630	4,468	1,051	29,111
<b>2011</b>	<b>119,219</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>100,860</b>
Qrt I	7,316	1,409	1,072	4,835
Qrt II	13,152	1,481	1,239	10,432
Qrt III	49,956	5,275	2,440	42,241
Qrt IV	48,795	3,833	1,610	43,352

Source: Uganda Museums

**Table 80: Categories of Visitors arrivals to the Uganda Museum by Year by Month and by Quarter 2010-2015**

Year Month Quarter	Total	Category of Visitors		
		Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children
2015	102,890	12,034	4,563	86,293
2014	112,177	15,255	5,336	91,586

Year Month Quarter	Total	Category of Visitors		
		Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children
2013	<b>112,684</b>	12,937	4,895	94,852
2012	<b>98,435</b>	12,471	4,367	81,597
2011	<b>119,219</b>	11,998	6,361	100,860
<b>2015</b>	<b>102,890</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>86,293</b>
Jan	1,023	407	291	325
Feb	2,242	371	254	1,617
Mar	5,366	511	214	4,641
April	6,311	314	266	5,731
May	2,419	414	198	1,807
June	6,629	716	439	5,474
July	13,620	1,674	669	11,277
Aug	16,976	1,961	594	14,421
Sept	6,938	754	436	5,748
Oct	18,432	1,910	422	16,100
Nov	19,804	2,390	282	17,132
Dec	3,130	612	498	2,020
<b>2014</b>	<b>112,177</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>91,586</b>
Jan	1,308	471	377	460
Feb	2,677	309	290	2,078
Mar	5,838	489	196	5,153
April	7,531	602	321	6,608
May	2,747	428	215	2,104
June	8,486	951	504	7,031
July	12,794	1,980	720	10,094
Aug	18,657	2,020	660	15,977
Sept	11,165	1,399	745	9,021
Oct	13,259	1,680	550	11,029
Nov	17,467	3,009	438	14,020
Dec	10,248	1,917	320	8,011
<b>2013</b>	<b>112,684</b>	<b>12,937</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>94,852</b>
Jan	1,455	650	490	315
Feb	2,568	422	358	1,788
Mar	5,735	488	211	5,036
April	7,001	518	290	6,193
May	1,810	398	209	1,203
June	7,611	856	433	6,322

Year Month Quarter	Total	Category of Visitors		
		Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children
July	18,520	1,980	570	15,970
Aug	19,513	1,866	696	16,951
Sept	6,956	774	402	5,780
Oct	18,453	1,957	418	16,078
Nov	19,936	2,407	279	17,250
Dec	3,126	621	539	1,966
<b>2012</b>	<b>98,435</b>	<b>12,471</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>81,597</b>
Jan	1,442	601	470	371
Feb	2,366	371	316	1,679
Mar	4,816	519	195	4,102
April	5,791	543	227	5,021
May	1,361	321	206	834
June	6,014	637	367	5,010
July	17,609	2,789	507	14,313
Aug	19,446	1,631	681	17,134
Sept	4,960	591	347	4,022
Oct	18,834	1,728	320	16,786
Nov	12,892	1,931	171	10,790
Dec	2,904	809	560	1,535
<b>2011</b>	<b>119,219</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>100,860</b>
Jan	980	566	400	14
Feb	1,007	296	221	490
Mar	5,329	547	451	4,331
April	6,332	497	331	5,504
May	1,099	318	299	482
June	5,721	666	609	4,446
July	20,967	2,361	742	17,864
Aug	22,939	2,231	998	19,710
Sept	6,050	683	700	4,667
Oct	23,148	2,158	501	20,489
Nov	21,063	755	429	19,879
Dec	4,584	920	680	2,984

Source: Uganda Museums

**Table 81: Percentage Change in the visitor ship at the Uganda Museum by Category of Visitors, 2014-2015**

Month	Category of Visitors									Total		
	Ugandan			Non Ugandan			Sch. Children					
Year	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
2013	15,255	12,034	-21.1	5,336	4,563	-14.5	91,586	86,293	-5.8	112,177	102,890	-8.3
Jan	471	407	-13.6	377	291	-22.8	460	325	-29.3	1,308	1,023	-21.8
Feb	309	371	20.1	290	254	-12.4	2,078	1,617	-22.2	2,677	2,242	-16.2
Mar	489	511	4.5	196	214	9.2	5,153	4,641	-9.9	5,838	5,366	-8.1
Apr	602	314	-47.8	321	266	-17.1	6,608	5,731	-13.3	7,531	6,311	-16.2
May	428	414	-3.3	215	198	-7.9	2,104	1,807	-14.1	2,747	2,419	-11.9
Jun	951	716	-24.7	504	439	-12.9	7,031	5,474	-22.1	8,486	6,629	-21.9
Jul	1,980	1,674	-15.5	720	669	-7.1	10,094	11,277	11.7	12,794	13,620	6.5
Aug	2,020	1,961	-2.9	660	594	-10.0	15,977	14,421	-9.7	18,657	16,976	-9.0
Sep	1,399	754	-46.1	745	436	-41.5	9,021	5,748	-36.3	11,165	6,938	-37.9
Oct	1,680	1,910	13.7	550	422	-23.3	11,029	16,100	46.0	13,259	18,432	39.0
Nov	3,009	2,390	-20.6	438	282	-35.6	14,020	17,132	22.2	17,467	19,804	13.4
Dec	1,917	612	-68.1	320	498	55.6	8,011	2,020	-74.8	10,248	3,130	-69.5
Average	1,271	1,003	-21.1	444.7	380.3	-14.5	7,632	7,191	-5.8	9,348	8,574	-8.3

Source: Uganda Museums

## Appendix 6: Enrollment & Graduation from institutions offering Tourism Related Courses in Uganda

**Table 82: Enrollment by Education level and sex**

Education Level	FY 2014/15			FY 2015/16			% Change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Certificate	1,060	2,665	3,725	1,299	3,507	4,806	22.5%	31.6%	29.0%
Diploma	507	733	1,240	585	963	1,548	15.4%	31.4%	24.8%
Degree	526	764	1,290	561	844	1,406	6.7%	10.5%	9.0%
Post Graduate	74	78	152	122	75	197	64.9%	-3.8%	29.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>7,957</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

**Table 83:** Trend in number of graduates in tourism related courses over a 5 year period

Education Level	Year					Total	Total %
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Post Graduate	—	1	6	19	113	139	0.8%
Degree	420	210	263	582	1,279	2,754	15.5%
Diploma	1,007	563	979	725	1,693	4,967	28.0%
Certificate	1,292	1,132	1,392	2,353	3,706	9,875	55.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>17,735</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

**Table 84:** Graduation by Education Level and sex, 2014-2015

Education Level	2014			2015			% Share 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Certificate	741	1,612	2,353	1,019	2,687	3,706	42.4%	61.2%	54.6%
Diploma	309	416	725	751	942	1,693	31.3%	21.5%	24.9%
Degree	222	360	582	572	707	1,279	23.8%	16.1%	18.8%
Post Graduate	12	7	19	61	52	113	2.5%	1.2%	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

## Appendix 7: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (HTTI)

**Table 85:** Number of students enrolling at HTTI by program

Program	Financial Year		%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16-FY2014/15
	FY2014/15	FY2015/16		
Diploma in Hotel Management	50	44	21.2	-12.0
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	20	28	13.5	40.0
Diploma in Tourism Management	18	21	10.1	16.7
Basic certificate in Hotel Operations	62	82	39.4	32.3
Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery	20	19	9.1	-5.0
Basic certificate in Tour guiding and driving	14	14	6.7	0.0



<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>
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Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

**Table 86: Number of students enrolling at HTTI by sex**

Academic Year	Financial Year		%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16-FY2014/15
	2014/15	2015/16		
Male	47	62	29.8	31.9
Female	137	146	70.2	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

**Table 87: Number of students enrolling at HTTI by award**

Award	FY 2014/15			FY 2015/16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Certificate	22	74	96	32	83	115
Diploma	25	63	88	30	63	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

**Table 88: Number of students enrolling at HTTI by sex and award**

Program Sex	Financial Year		%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16-FY2014/15
	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16		
Certificate	96	115	55.3	19.8
Male	22	32	15.4	45.5
Female	74	83	39.9	12.2
Diploma	88	93	44.7	5.7
Male	25	30	14.4	20
Female	63	63	30.3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

**Table 89: Number of students graduating by Type of Award**

Award	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2013
	2013	2015		
Basic Certificate	104	129	34.1	24.0

Award	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2013
	2013	2015		
Diploma	175	210	55.6	20.0
Short Course	27	39	10.3	44.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.5</b>

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

**Table 90: Number of students graduating by Type of Award and Program**

Award/Program	2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Basic Certificate</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>129</b>
Basic Certificate Hotel Operations	16	82	98	11	87	98
Basic Certificate in Pastry And Bakery	0	0	0	0	14	14
Basic Certificate in Tour Guiding And Driving	2	4	6	7	10	17
<b>Diploma</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>210</b>
Diploma in Tourism Management	13	19	32	19	15	34
Diploma in Hotel Management	30	65	95	35	86	121
Diploma in Pastry And Bakery	16	32	48	15	40	55
<b>Short Course</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>
Short Course in Book Keeping	0	0	0	0	1	1
Short Course in Computer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short Course in Food And Beverage	0	0	0	0	3	3
Short Course in Food Production	2	1	3	2	10	12
Short Course in Front Office	0	0	0	1	0	1
Short Course in Housekeeping & Laundry Operations	0	1	1	1	1	2
Short Course in Management And Leadership	1	2	3	0	0	0
Short Course in Pastry And Bakery	2	18	20	3	17	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>378</b>

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

**Table 91: Number and Percentages of students graduating by Type of Award and Program**

Program/Award	Year		%Age Share 2015	%Age Change 2015-2013
	2013	2015		
<b>Basic Certificate</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Basic Certificate Hotel Operations	98	98	25.9	0
Basic Certificate in Pastry And Bakery	0	14	3.7	
Basic Certificate in Tour Guiding And Driving	6	17	4.5	183.3
<b>Diploma</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Diploma in Tourism Management	32	34	9.0	6.3
Diploma in Hotel Management	95	121	32.0	27.4
Diploma in Pastry And Bakery	48	55	14.6	14.6
<b>Short Course</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Short Course in Book Keeping	0	1	0.3	
Short Course in Computer	0	0	0.0	
Short Course in Food And Beverage	0	3	0.8	
Short Course in Food Production	3	12	3.2	300.0
Short Course in Front Office	0	1	0.3	
Short Course in Housekeeping & Laundry Operations	1	2	0.5	100
Short Course in Management And Leadership	3	0	0.0	-100
Short Course in Pastry And Bakery	20	20	5.3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.5</b>

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

## Appendix 8: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

**Table 92: Number of Students enrolling at UWRTI**

Program	Financial Year			%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16-FY2014/15
	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16		
Certificate in Wildlife and Allied Natural Resource Management	4	15	11	9.7	-26.7
Certificate in Wildlife Tourism	30	53	52	46	-1.9

Program	Financial Year			%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16-FY2014/15
	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16		
Diploma in Wildlife and Allied Natural Resource Management	32	11	12	10.6	9.1
Diploma in Wildlife Tourism	25	39	38	33.6	-2.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-4.2</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

**Table 93: Number of Students enrolling at UWRTI by sex**

Academic Year	Financial Year			%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16-FY2014/15
	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16		
<b>Male</b>	69	81	79	69.9	-2.5
<b>Female</b>	22	37	34	30.1	-8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-4.2</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

**Table 94: Number of Students enrolling at UWRTI by sex and Program**

Academic Year Program	Sex		Total	% Age Share
	Male	Female		
<b>2012/13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
CWM	3	1	4	4.4
CWT	22	8	30	33.0
DWM	27	5	32	35.2
DWT	17	8	25	27.5
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100</b>
CWM	11	4	15	12.7
CWT	38	15	53	44.9
DWM	8	3	11	9.3
DWT	24	15	39	33.1
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>
CWM	8	3	11	9.7
CWT	30	22	52	46.0
DWM	10	2	12	10.6
DWT	31	7	38	33.6

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

**Table 95: Number of Students graduating at UWRTI**

Program	Academic Years			%Age 2015/16	Share	%Age Change 2015/16-2014/15
	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16			
CWM	4	3	5	5.4		66.7
CWT	23	24	25	26.9		4.2
DWM	23	36	21	22.6		-41.7
DWT	12	22	42	45.2		90.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>9.4</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

**Table 96: Number of Students graduating at UWRTI by sex**

Academic Year	Academic Year			%Age Share FY2015/16	%Age Change FY2015/16- FY2014/15
	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16		
<b>Male</b>	47	60	70	75.3	16.7
<b>Female</b>	15	25	23	24.7	-8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

**Table 97: Number of Students graduating at UWRTI by sex and Program**

Academic Year Program	Sex		Total	%Age Share FY2015/16
	Male	Female		
<b>2012/13</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>
CWM	3	1	4	6.5
CWT	18	5	23	37.1
DWM	18	5	23	37.1
DWT	8	4	12	19.4
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>
CWM	2	1	3	3.5
CWT	14	10	24	28.2
DWM	30	6	36	42.4
DWT	14	8	22	25.9
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
CWM	5	0	5	5.4
CWT	19	6	25	26.9
DWM	19	2	21	22.6
DWT	27	15	42	45.2

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWRTI)

# APPENDIX VII: MINISTRY OF TOURISM DETAILED META DATA

Table 98: EAC Methodological Framework for Compilation of Harmonized Tourism Statistics

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
<b>I) Tourism attractions</b>								
Tourism attraction sites	Number	The protected/reserved area that offer tourist products and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National parks</li> <li>• Game Reserves</li> <li>• Game controlled areas</li> <li>• Historical Sites and Buildings</li> <li>• Museum</li> <li>• Amusement parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Ministry of Tourism, wildlife and Antiquities</li> <li>• Uganda Wildlife Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is collected using pre-designed forms and is captured in MS excel.</li> <li>•Data is aggregated by site, category and location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of data is done in media and format:</li> <li>• Advance release calendar: Not available</li> <li>• Dissemination on request Yes</li> </ul>	Annually	
(i) National parks	Sq Km	An area of international and national importance because of its biological diversity, landscape or national heritage and in which the following activities may be permitted: (a) biodiversity conservation; (b) recreation; (c) scenic viewing; (d) scientific research; and (e) any other economic activity.	Number , Area sqkm, national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities,</li> <li>•Uganda Wildlife Authority</li> </ul>	National parks are gazetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adhoc	Degazettement can only happen in cases of public demand that has to approved by Executive
(ii) Game Reserves/ Game controlled areas	Sq Km	An area of importance for wildlife conservation and management and in which the following activities are permitted; conservation of biological diversity, scenic viewing, recreation,	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities</li> <li>• Uganda Wildlife Authority</li> </ul>	Game reserves are gazetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adhoc	

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
		scientific research and regulated extra activities of natural resource						
<b>Historical sites</b>								
<b>Number of registered historical sites</b>								
Museum	Numbers	A museum is a nonprofit making, permanent institution, in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves researches, communicates and exhibits for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment of material evidence about man and his environment.	Government, Private and Community	MTWA	This is a count of established and registered museums	A national museum and monument policy 2014	Adhoc	There are also museums under private holding
<b>Number of Registered Museums</b>	<b>Numbers</b>							
Wildlife Education Centres	Numbers	Is an institution which provides Wildlife Conservation Education and awareness and also serves as the CITES wild animals Rescue Centre	National	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre Bill	Established by an Act of Parliament	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre Act 2014		
<b>Number of Wildlife Education Centres</b>								
Cultural sites								

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
Number of cultural sites								
<b>II) Visitors</b>								
Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves	Number	A non-resident or resident visitor who goes to the protected areas with a view of seeing wild animals and plants	Data is collected from all National parks. It (covers all visitors to the protected areas)	Administrative registers from Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is collected using gate registers as visitors enter the protected area</li> <li>• Data is validated using gate receipts</li> <li>• Indicators computed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Visitors by protected area</li> <li>-Visitors by country of residence</li> <li>-Visitors by age</li> <li>-Visitors by activity</li> <li>-Visitors by activity</li> <li>-Visitors by length of stay</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total visitors by Protected Area on a monthly basis.</li> <li>• Data is also aggregated by nationality and gender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is disseminated in form of technical reports posted on the ministry website</li> <li>• The annuals statistical abstracts</li> <li>• UWA</li> </ul>	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual basis	<p>The available data is limited to protected areas under UWA</p> <p>Excludes private controlled areas</p>



Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
<b>Visitors by category:</b>								
National residents	Number	Citizens of Uganda that have in the country for more than 12 months at the time of the visit						
Foreign Non Resident	Number	These are non residents who are not Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda						
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member state excluding Uganda						
<b>Visitors to other Tourism Attraction Sites</b>								
(i) Visitors to Historical Sites								
National residents	Number	Citizens of Uganda that have in the country for more than 12 months at the time of the visit						
Foreign Non Resident	Number	These are nonresidents who are not Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non-citizen residing in Uganda						
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member state excluding Uganda						
(ii) Visitors to Registered Museums	Number	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,	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities	• Data collection: data is collected as visitors enter the museums at the reception	Presented in MTWA statistical Abstract, Ministerial Policy Statement, Annual Sector Review reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual basis	

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
			adult/children, area of interest are collected		<p>desk</p> <p>•<b>Data compilation:</b> Data on visitors is compiled on daily basis into a tally form and later captured into MS Excel worksheets.</p> <p>•Data is validated by using a tally sheet which is compiled on a daily basis comparatively with the record and visitors books</p> <p>• Indicators computed include: Total visitor ship by period, nationality, age groups area of interest</p>			
National residents	Number	Citizens of Uganda that have in the country for more than 12 months at the time of the visit						

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
Foreign Non Resident	Number							
Foreign Residents	Number							
Other EAC Residents	Number							
<b>(ii) Visitors to Wildlife Education Centres</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>A visitor</b>						
National residents	Number	Citizens of Uganda that have in the country for more than 12 months at the time of the visit						
Foreign Non Resident	Number	These are non residents who are not Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda						
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member states excluding Uganda						
International visitor 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 one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country.	• Data is collected on all travelers entering or leaving the country at all major border points.	Department of citizenship and immigration Control (DCIC )- Ministry of Internal Affairs	Data is captured from the immigration cards and excludes resident arrivals from total arrivals	Statistics are available at UBOS and MTWA on hard and soft copies	Quarterly and annual basis	Data is not based on all migration points- The other 6 posts are not fully operational
		This excludes passenger in transit at the airports				The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report		

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The indicator is based on 16 border post out of 22 gazetted/ registered border posts</li> </ul>		UBOS collects cards on monthly basis from respective stations captures, cleans, edits analyses data on a quarterly basis			<p>There is a long time lag involved producing this indicator</p> <p>It includes collection processing done at UBOS instead of and immigration based on manual systems</p>
i) Visitors	Number							
ii) Visitors by Purpose of visit								
(a) Business	Number		Business/conference includes investment, seeking employment, consultancy and trade					
(b) Holiday	Number		Tourism, vacation, holiday					
(c) Transit	Number	Persons who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal . This include persons travelling the country for a short period	Covers all the border points					
(d) Visiting Friends and relatives	Number	Visitors coming for the purpose of seeing their friends and relatives	Visiting Friends and relatives					
(e) Other	Number		returning residents, prospective residents, medical treatment and education					
iii) Average Length of Stay	Number	Total number of nights divided by total number of visitors for a given period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is collected on all travelers entering or leaving the country at all</li> </ul>	UBOS	Data is compiled by UBOS after summing total	Statistics are available at UBOS and MTWA on hard and soft copies	Quarterly and annual basis	Data is not based on all migration points- The other 6 posts are not fully operational

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
		of time	major border points.		nights and total visitors	The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report		
								There is a long time lag involved producing this indicator
						The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report		It includes collection processing done at UBOS instead of and immigration based on manual systems
iv) Visitors by Mode of transport		This refers to the main mode used by the visitor on the trip.	Mode used to cross the border of a country	UNWTO	NA	UNWTO: International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008	NA	NA
(a) Air	Number		Entebbe Airport	Department of citizenship and immigration Control (DCIC )- Ministry of Internal Affairs	Data is captured from the immigration cards and excludes resident arrivals from total arrivals			
					UBOS collects cards from respective stations captures, cleans, edits analyses data on a quarterly basis			
(b) Water	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cards are not being used to capture visitors through Port bell
(c ) Road	Number		15 border points					
(d) Railway	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	The railway transport is mainly for cargo

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
Total Arrivals	Number		Include non residents and resident arrivals					
<b>III) Accommodation facilities</b>								
Accommodation establishments	Number	Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation	National, data collected includes type, location and size of the facility By rooms, bed space and employment size	MTWA	Data collected using questionnaires, data capture and analysis done centrally	available data is for 2011	5 yearly	The next national and housing census of 2014 will provide an updated list of Accommodation establishments
Bed rooms Available	Number	Total number bed rooms available for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	
Bed rooms occupied	Number	Total number bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	
Bed rooms occupancy rate	percent	Percentage of available bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	
Bed available nights	Number	Total number bed space available for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	
Bed occupied nights	Number	Total number bed space occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	
Bed occupancy rate	percent	Percentage of available bed space occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
<b>IV) Other Tourism Indicators</b>								
Inbound tourist expenditure	USD millions	Total consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference	<p>Survey carried out on departing non residences and covers major</p> <p>The survey is based on sample of 4 entry/exit points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entebbe Airport</li> <li>• Malaba</li> <li>• Busia</li> <li>• Katuna</li> </ul>	MTWA/UBOS	<p>Inbound tourist expenditure is derived from survey data obtained from pre designed Questionnaire</p> <p>Conducted during the low and high seasons to remove seasonality effects</p> <p>From the sample results an average expenditure is calculated and multiplied by the total number of international visitors</p>	Details available in the Motivation and expenditure survey report 2013	2 years	
Government Total Expenditure on Tourism as % of total budget	Percent	The amount of money given to the tourism sector as a percentage of Government total expenditure	Funds given to MTWA, UTB	MFPED	A summation of budgets for MTWA and UTB over the total government expenditure	Data is availed through the National Budget Framework paper	Annually	
<sup>1</sup> Employment in tourism sector	Number	Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors	Hotels, restaurants, tourism training institutions, tour agents,	UBOS				

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
			tour operators, recreation activities					
Number of Registered Tourism training institutes	Number	These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism	tourism related courses	MTWA/UBOS				

<b>Units of Measure</b>	Gives the unit of measure of indicator
<b>Definition</b>	Defines the indicator as used in the Partner State
<b>Scope/Coverage of the Data</b>	Gives the scope and coverage
<b>Sources of the data</b>	The institutions where data is sourced from
<b>Methodology and Compilation Practices</b>	How the data is treated to come out with the final indicator- indicate the methodology used
<b>Accessibility and availability of data</b>	Raw data and indicator availability and accessibility and from which institutions
<b>Periodicity</b>	The frequency that the indicator is availed and disseminated (e.g. Annual/Quarterly/Monthly etc)

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