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MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES

TOURISM SECTOR STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2014



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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 2014 Statistical Abstract is the Ministry's fifth 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 Education Centre, Visitation to Museums and hospitality establishments in the country. Presentations in this publication are in the form of tables, graphs and charts with explanatory text therein. Detailed tables on all chapters are appended.

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and 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.

Amb. Patrick S. Mugoya

PERMANENT SECRETARY

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
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HQ	Head Quarters
HTTI	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	Queen Elizabeth National Park
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWTI	Uganda Wildlife Training Institute

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The publication is divided into six chapters.

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

- A total of tourists 1,206,334 were registered in 2013 indicating a 0.8 percent increase from 1,196,765 in the year 2012.
- There was a negligible percentage increase (0.7%) in the number of visitors from Africa and a 10 percent decline in number of visitors from Europe.

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

- The visitors to National Parks since 2010 have registered an increasing trend with 2013 having a 17.5 percent increase from 2012.
- The visitors to National Parks increased by 31,800 in 2013 from 182,149 in 2012.
- Foreign non-residents dominated the visitor ship to NPs for the year 2013 with 47% followed by East African Residents (EAC) at 24 percent.
- There was an increase in Revenue shared with Communities adjacent to the Protected areas from Ugshs 1,889 million in 2012 to Ugshs 2,454 million in 2013 translating to a 29 percent increment.

Chapter three represents the visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre:

- There was an increase in the number of visitors to UWEC from 253,911 visitors in 2012 to 257,098 in 2013 indicating a 1 percent increment.
- The Majority of the Visitors at UWEC were School groups (60%) followed by the Local Adults (22%).

Chapter four gives a highlight of the visitors to the Uganda Museum;

- Of the 112,684 visitors registered at the museum in 2013, 84 percent were school children indicating a notable 16 percent increase in the number of school children from 81,597 in 2012 to 94,852 in 2013.
- There was a remarkable increase in the number of visitors to the Museum from 98,435 visitors in 2012 to 112,684 in 2013 indicating a 14 percent increment in the year 2013.

Chapter five gives a highlight of the contribution of hotels and restaurant to GDP

- There was an increasing trend of the contribution of hotels and restaurants from 2768 billion shilling in 2012 to 3110 billion shillings translating to a 12.4 percent increment.
- The hotels and restaurants' share of the total GDP, at current prices increased by 0.1 percent from 5.2 percent in the year 2012 to a 5.3 percent share in the year 2013

Chapter six presents statistics on Enrollment and Graduation at HTTI & UWTI

- A total of 489 students were registered at HTTI in the Academic year 2013/14. This represents an increase of 13 percent over 2012/13
- 308 students graduated from Tourism related courses in 2013 from HTTI
- A total of 121 students were registered at UWTI in the Academic year 2013/14. This represents an increase of 24.8 percent over 2012/13
- 62 students who were enrolled at UWTI graduated in the academic year 2012/13

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 in the country for more than 12 months at 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 at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country. This excludes passenger 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 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 bed rooms available for commercial accommodation

Bed rooms occupied

Total number bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation

Bed rooms occupancy rate

Percentage of available bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation

Bed nights available

Total number bed space available for commercial accommodation

Bed nights occupied:

Total number 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

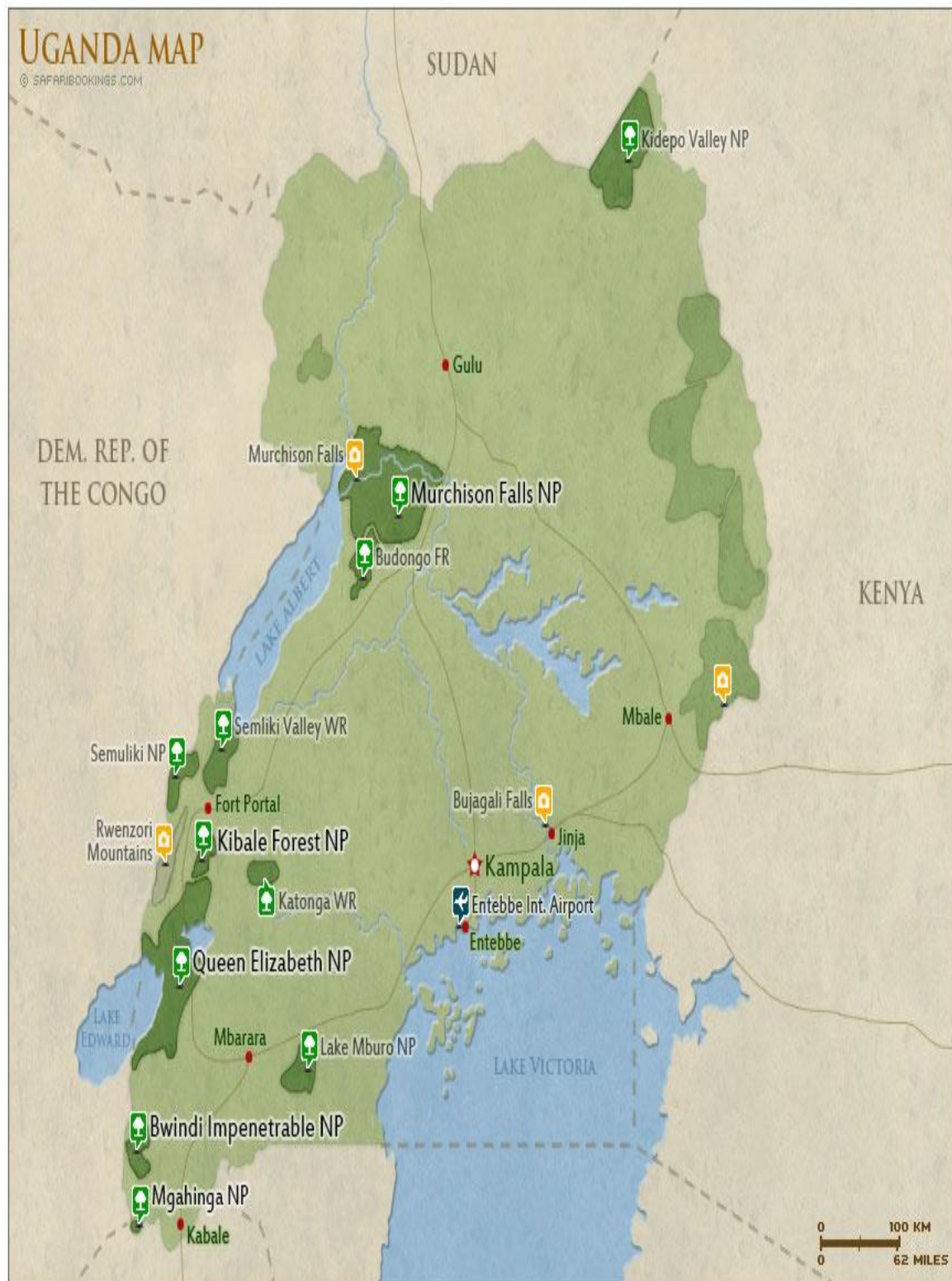
Employment in tourism sector

Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors

Number of Registered Tourism training institutes:

These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism

MAP OF UGANDA



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

INTRODUCTION

Over the years tourism is increasingly becoming instrumental in socio economic development of the country. With careful planning and commitment of resources, the tourism sector has a potential to greatly contribute to the strengthening of the fundamentals of the economy to enable the country harness her abundant opportunities.

Although the sector is recognized in the National Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15 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.

Export earnings: from a balance of trade perspective, tourism is Uganda's single largest export earner and generator of foreign exchange, at USD 979 million per annum (UBOS, 2013). This represents more than twice the earnings of coffee, the country's second biggest export.

Employment: being a labour intensive industry, tourism employs directly 200,000 people (WTTC, 2012) and provides employment for an additional 284,000 (UBOS, 2012), 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.

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. According to the Bank of Uganda, investment in the hospitality industry alone (accommodation, food and beverage services) reached USD 141 million in 2011.

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 motivation 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 increases in tourist visits is a widening of the tax base and tax receipts. According to the World Bank calculations in 2013, 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. Therefore the formulation of the Tourism Master plan is very vital not only for the development of the tourism sector but also contribute to attaining, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), achieve the targets expounded in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2015 and enable the country achieve its vision of transforming from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country, as stated in Vision 2040.

Organizational Structure and Establishment

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

Tourism Development

Wildlife Conservation

Museums and Monuments

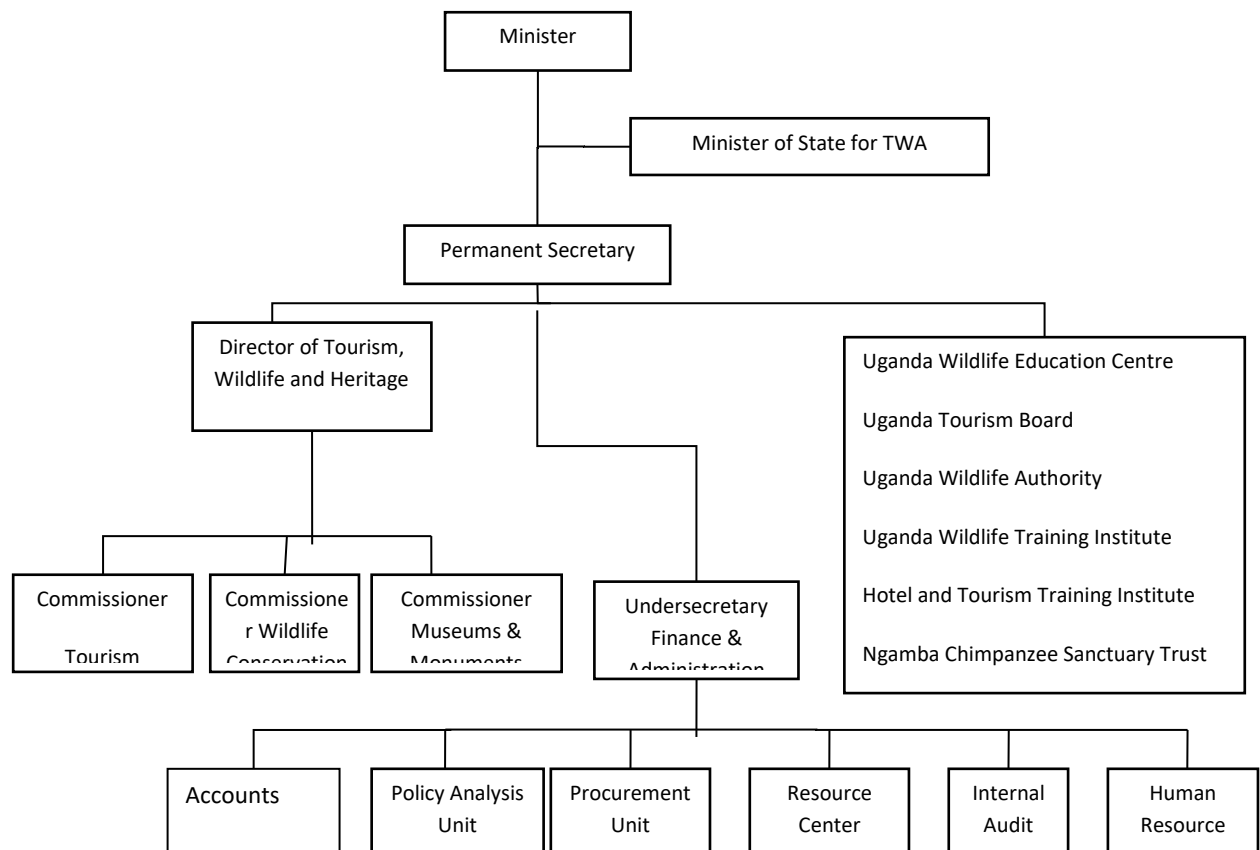
The Directorate is;

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 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 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 expenditure and tourism arrivals by mode of transport and border point.

1.1 Tourist Arrivals, 2013

Tourist arrivals refer to persons who are non-Ugandan residents entering the country from any border point. The total arrivals and departures in the country have steadily increased over the last 3 years (period 2011 – 2013). Tourist arrivals for the year 2013 increased to 1,206,334 from 1,196,765 in 2012 translating to an increment of 0.8 percent. This is a slow growth compared to 4 percent growth between 2011 and 2012. This slow growth was registered in the category of visitors coming to see their relatives and friends as shown in Figure 5: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by purpose, 2011-201. This calls for further study of why this category of visitors is continuing to decline. The category of “Others” which consist of; medical treatment, education, seeking employment also registered a decline of 16 percent which is a not a good sign for the economy but more particular to the education and health sectors.

Figure 1: Trend in Total Tourist Arrivals, 2007-2013



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.2 Top 15 Country of Origin of Tourist Arrivals, 2013

In 2013, most visitor arrivals in the country were from the African continent, followed by Europe and America. Tourists from the neighboring countries including (Kenya, Rwanda,

Tanzania, the South Sudan and D.R. Congo) accounted for 68 percent of all visitor arrivals. This was followed by the United States and United Kingdom accounting for 5 and 4 percent of non-resident arrivals respectively

Kenya and Rwanda contribute more than 50 percent of the tourist arrivals in the country. The major purpose of their visit is visiting friends and relatives; 41 percent and 45 percent for Kenya and Rwanda respectively. The reason for trade in both countries comes second at fourteen percent (14%) and fifteen percent (15%) for Rwanda and Kenya respectively. This was followed by Leisure and Holiday in third place at 12 percent and 13 percent for Rwanda and Kenya respectively.

Table 1: Top 15 Country of Origin of tourist arrivals, 2013

S/N	Country of Usual Residence	Arrivals	Percentage
1	Kenya	380,614	32%
2	Rwanda	280,431	23%
3	Tanzania	74,485	6%
4	United States	56,766	5%
5	Dr. Rep Congo	49,925	4%
6	United kingdom	43,009	4%
7	South Sudan	38,538	3%
8	Burundi	34,115	3%
9	India	28,647	2%
10	South Africa	21,184	2%
11	Germany	11,070	1%
12	China	10,792	1%
13	Somalia	10,592	1%
14	Canada	9,729	1%
15	Australia	7,842	1%

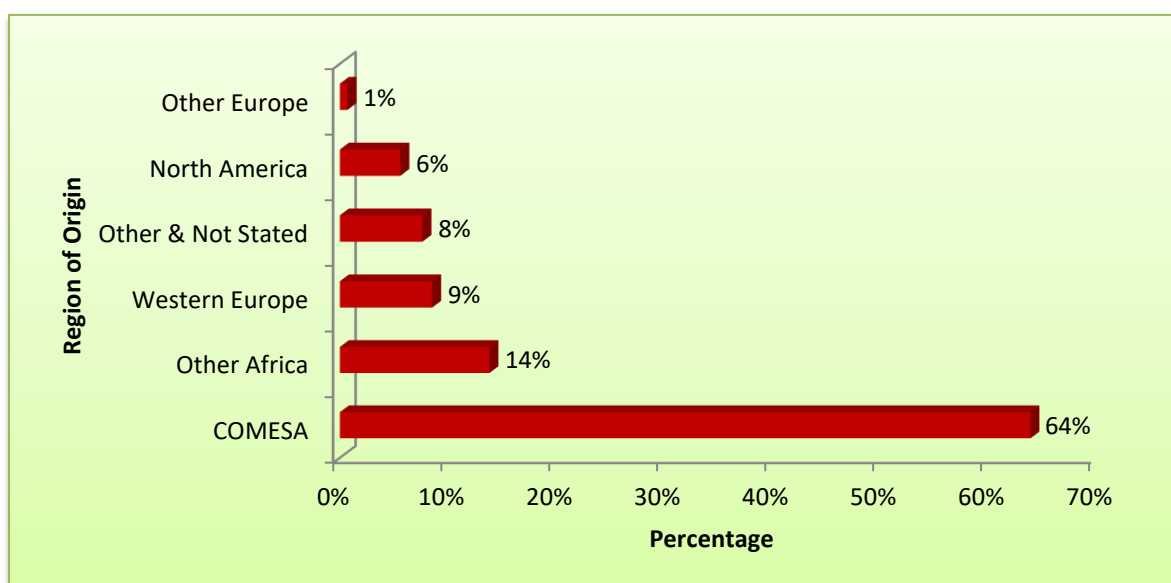
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 1 above shows that the highest number of visitors came from Kenya (380,614) which represents 32 percent of the total number of arrivals in 2013. This was followed by Rwanda (280,431), Tanzania (74,485), United States (56,766), Dr. Rep Congo (49,925) United Kingdom (43,009), South Sudan (38,538) among the top 15 country of origin of tourist arrivals

1.3 Tourist Arrivals by region of Origin, 2013

A bigger percentage of the visitors who came to Uganda were from Africa. This was followed by Europe, America, Asia, Middle East and Oceania.

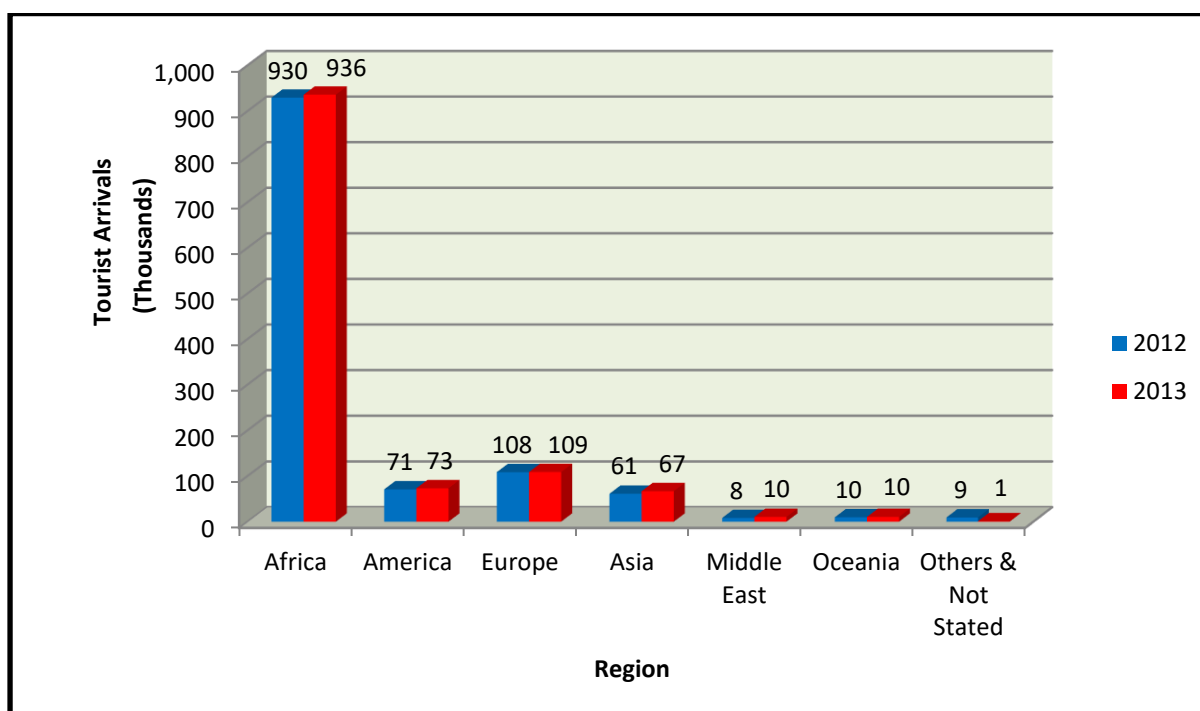
Figure 2: Tourist Arrivals by region of origin, 2013



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2 above shows that the majority of the tourist arrivals came from Africa. 64 percent of the visitors who came to Uganda came from eastern and southern Africa while 14 percent came from “other Africa”. This was followed by Western Europe (9%), Other & Not Stated (8%), North America (6%) and other Europe (1%).

Figure 3: Tourist Arrivals by Region



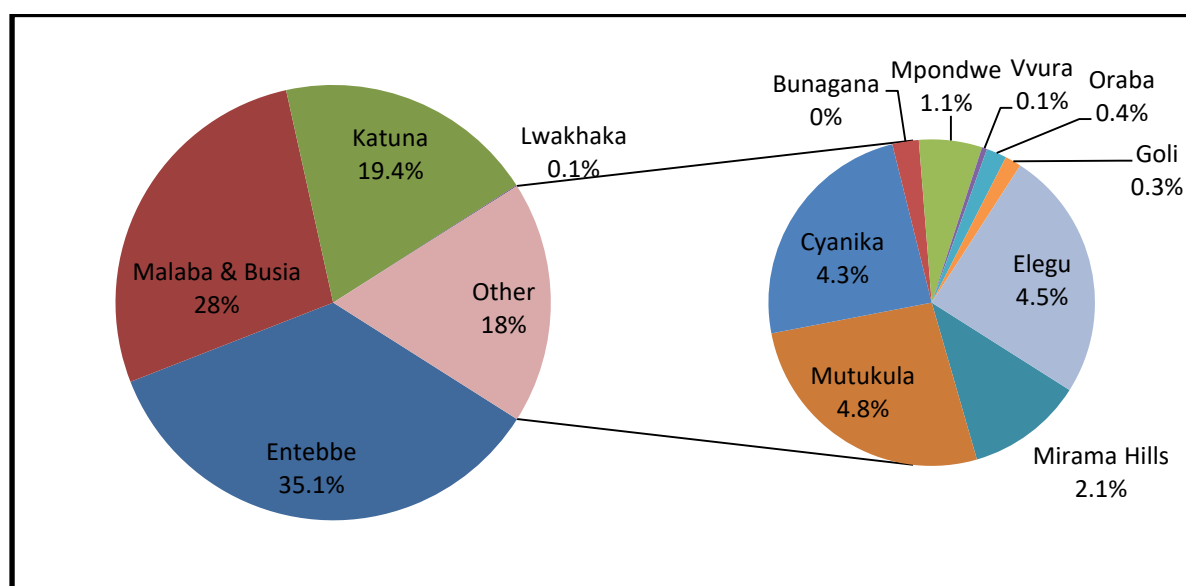
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 3 above shows that the majority of Uganda's tourists came from Africa (935,983) taking up 77.6 percent of the total number of tourists, followed by Europe (108,641), America (73,075), Asia (66,814), Others & Not stated (12,046), Middle East (10,424), and Oceania (10,421). The category of visitors who came from the Middle East registered the biggest increase (28.6%) followed by Asia (9.2%), Oceania (9.1%), America (3.3%), Africa (0.7%), Europe (0.3%) while the number of visitor Arrivals from the category of Others & Not Stated enormously declined by eighty nine point four percent (89.9%)

1.3 Visitor Arrivals by mode of transport and Border point, 2013

It has been observed that a sizable number (35% in 2013) of overseas visitors entered Uganda by air through Entebbe International Airport compared to 38 percent in 2012. 28 percent entered Uganda by road through Malaba and Busia and 19 percent entered through Katuna. A small margin of 18 percent passed through the other border points as shown in the figure below. 65 percent of our tourist arrivals used the road to enter Uganda in 2013 compared to 62 percent in 2012.

Figure 4: Visitor arrivals by border point, 2013



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

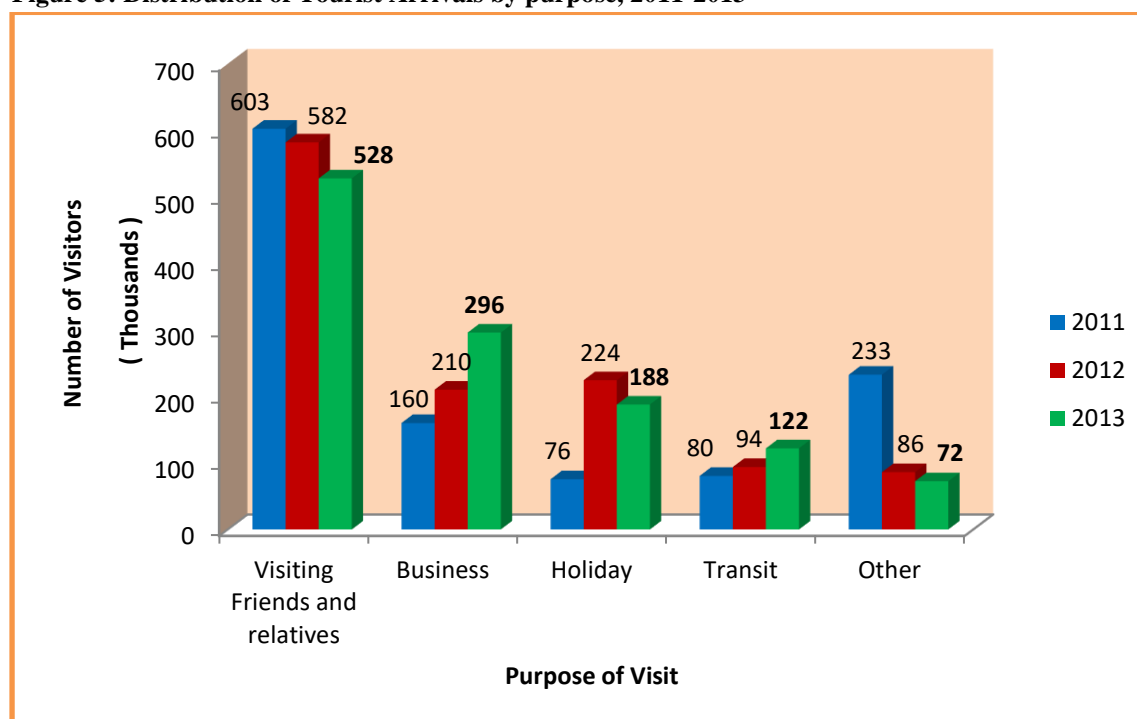
Note: Other border points include: Ishasha, Banagana, Goli, Mpondwe, Paidha for DRC border; Kagitumba&Miruma Hills for Rwanda border; Nimule, Oraba, Kaya for South Sudan border; Mutukula, Kikagati&Musoma for Tanzanian border; and Lwakhakha for Kenyan border.

1.4 Tourist Arrivals by Purpose, 2013

Out of 1,206,334 tourist arrivals, 43.8 percent visited friends and relatives in 2013 compared to 48 percent registered in 2012. This was followed by Business/Conference at 25 percent

and 16 percent came for leisure and holiday. The number of tourists who visited friends and relatives has continued to decline over the past three years with 2013 registering a ten point three percent (10.3%) decline from 582,139 in 2012. The business visitors continued to register an increase from 14 percent in 2011 to 18 percent in 2012 and 29 percent in 2013

Figure 5: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by purpose, 2011-2013



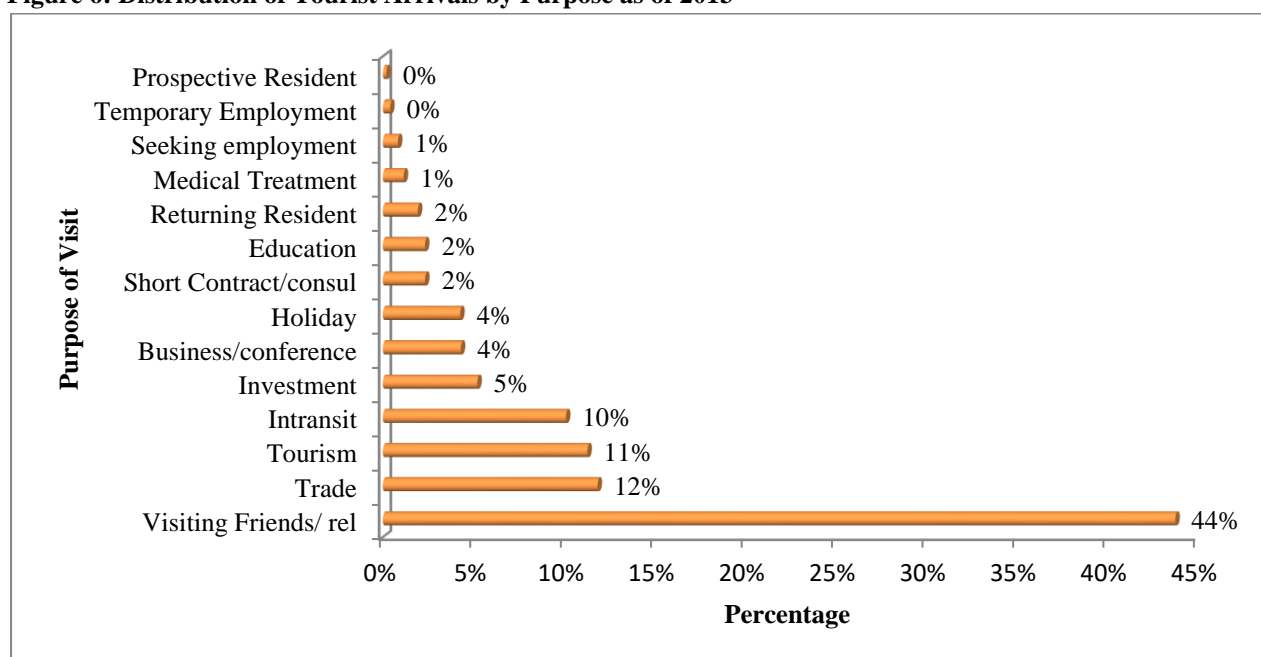
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 5 above illustrates the trend of tourist arrivals by purpose between 2011 and 2013. It is seen that the number of tourist arrivals who came to visit friends and relatives and that of the category of others have continued to decline in the past three years while the number of visitors who came for Business and those on transit have continued to increase in the last three years.

1.4.1 Detailed Tourist Purpose of Visit

Figure 6 below shows that a good number of the Visitors who came to Uganda came purposely to Visit their friends and relatives (44%). This was followed by Trade (12 %). Tourism came third at 11 percent followed by those in transit, investment, Business/Conferences as shown in the figure above.

Figure 6: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2013

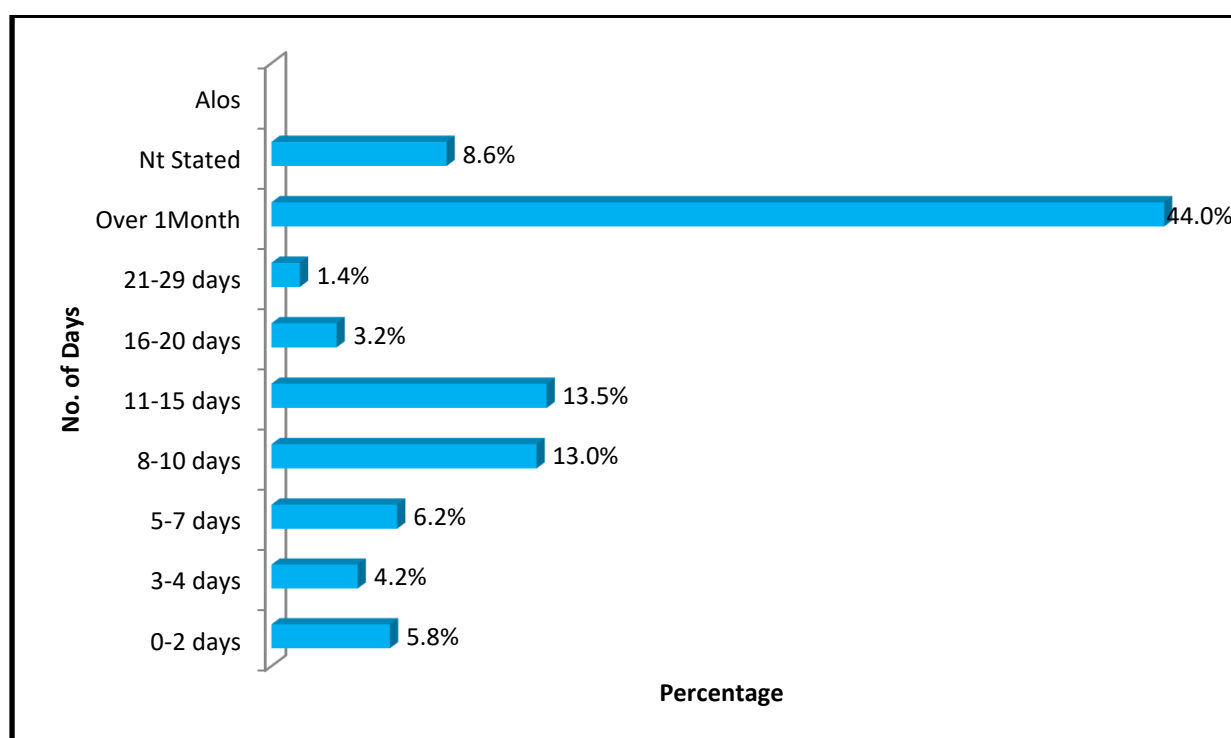


Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

1.5 Length of Stay, 2013

Figure 7 below shows that the majority of the visitors (44%) stayed in the country for more than 1 month, 13.5 percent stayed between 11 to 15 days, 13 percent stayed between 8 to 10 days and the remainder stayed for less than a week.

Figure 7: length of stay of visitors 2013

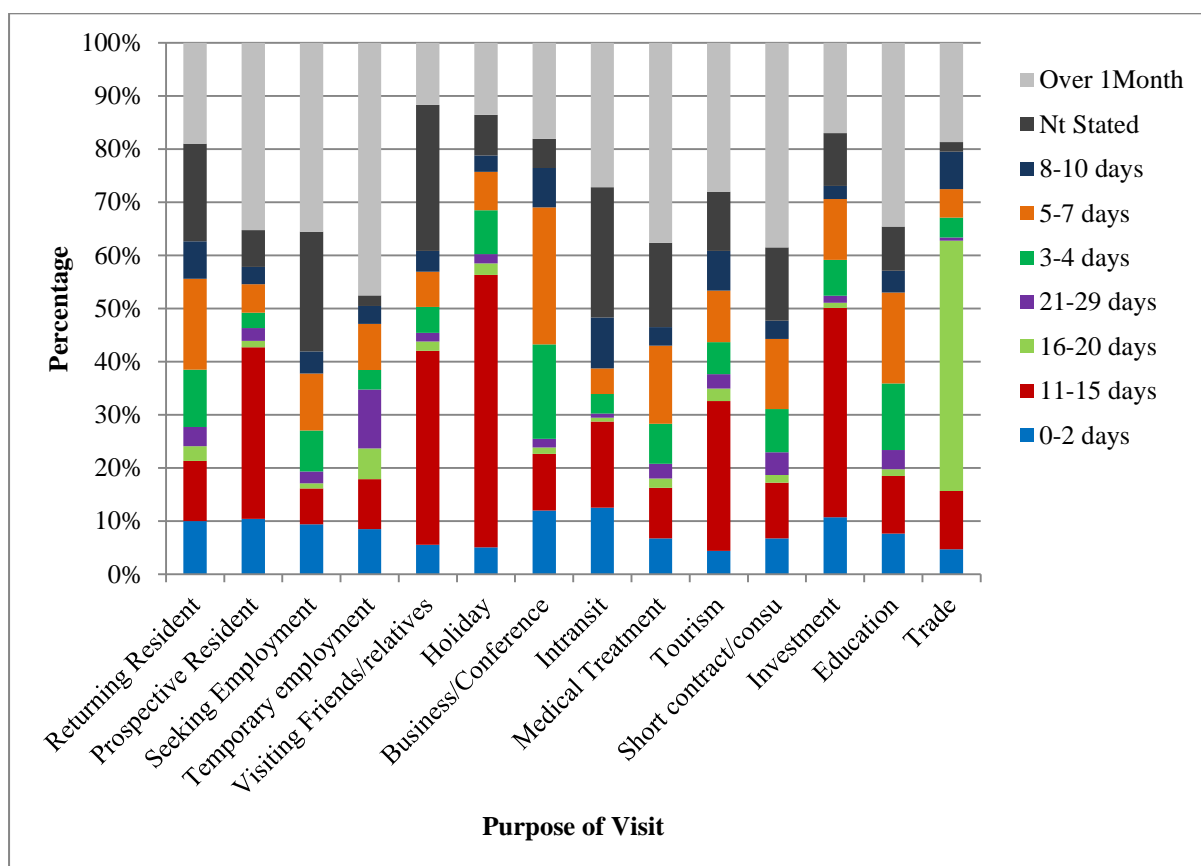


Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

1.6 Length of Stay by purpose, 2013

Figure 8 below shows that close to 50 percent of the visitors stayed for more than 1 month while 29.3 percent stayed not more than 10 days and 18.1 percent stayed in the country between 11 to 30 days and the remainder 8.6 percent did not state their length of stay.

Figure 8: Length of stay by purpose



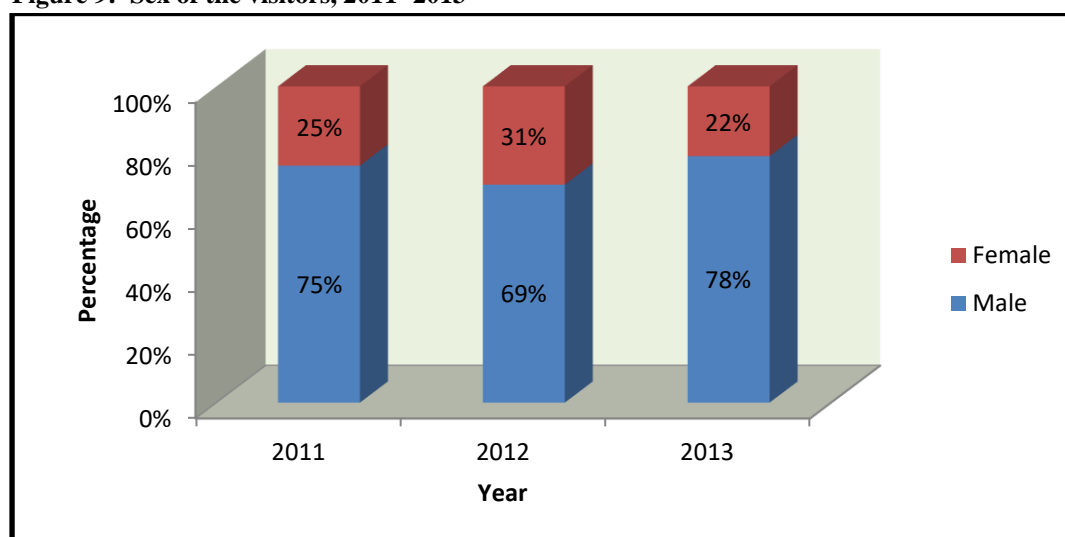
Source: Uganda Bureau of statistics

1.7 Demographics of the visitors

1.7.1 Sex of the traveler, 2013

Of the total visitors, males more than doubled the females. This also applied to leisure and holiday visitors implying that out of 10 visitors 7 were males. The number of males doubled the number of females for business/conference visitors. (See Figure 9 below)

Figure 9: Sex of the visitors, 2011- 2013



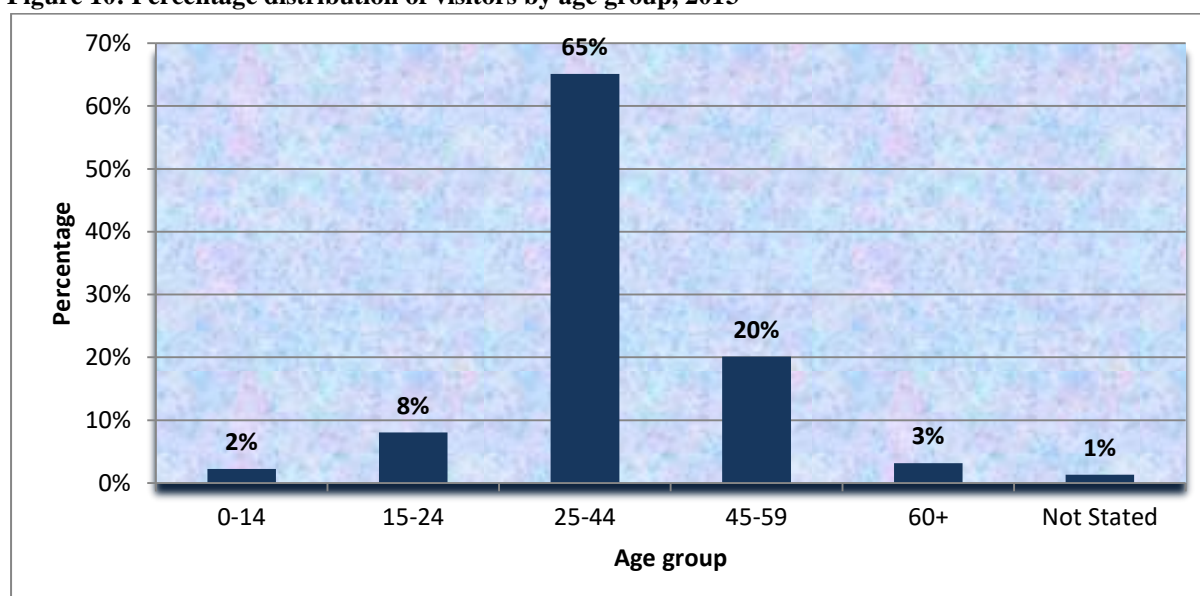
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The males have consistently dominated the tourist arrivals. On average they constituted more than 70 percent of the tourist arrivals over the past three years (2011 - 2013). The majority of the tourist arrivals were in the age group 25-44 years followed by the age group between 45-59 years.

1.7.2 Age group of tourist visitors, 2013

Majority of tourist visitors were between ages of 25 to 44 years summing up to 65 percent. Of leisure and holiday visitors, over 60 percent of them were between the ages of 21 to 40 years. A sizeable portion (24%) of the holiday and leisure visitors was between 45 and 60 years old.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of visitors by age group, 2013

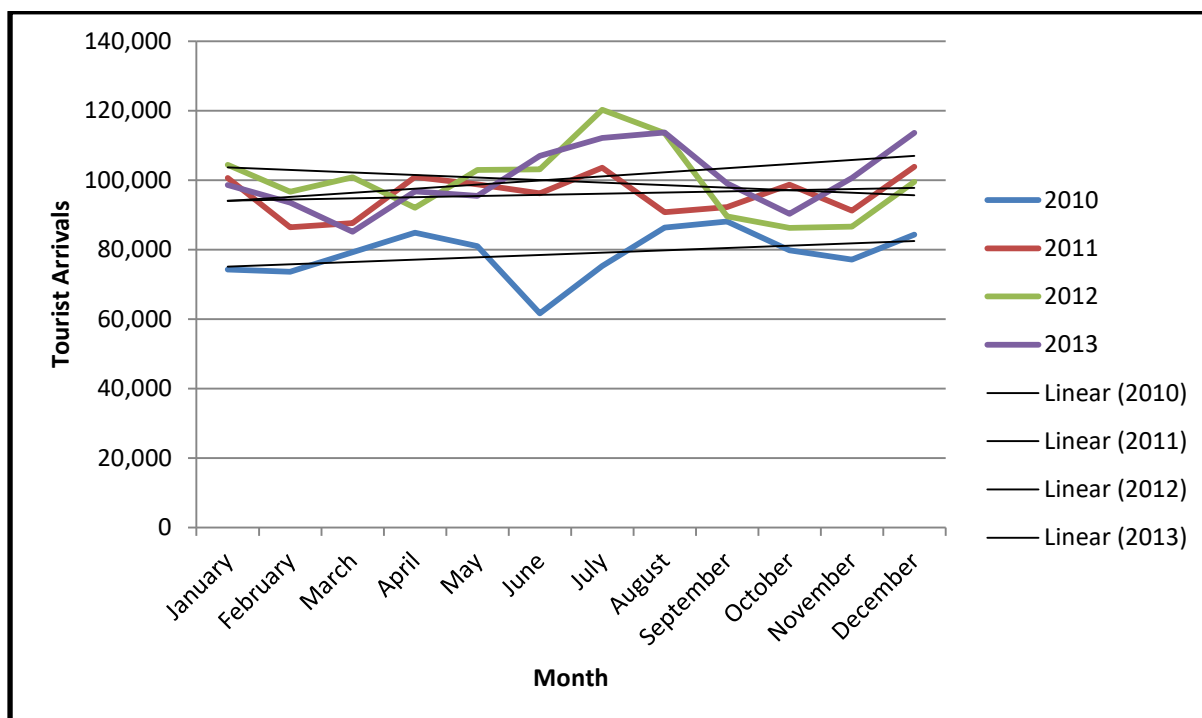


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.8 Comparison of monthly non-residence Tourist Arrivals, 2013

Unlike in previous years, in 2010 and 2011 where peak season started from August to October, there was a shift to months of June to August as 2012 and 2013 peak seasons. Furthermore the months of September to November experienced a decline in tourist arrivals. This could be partly attributed to incidences of Marburg disease in the country. Major tourist arrivals were registered during the month of June, July, August, and December.

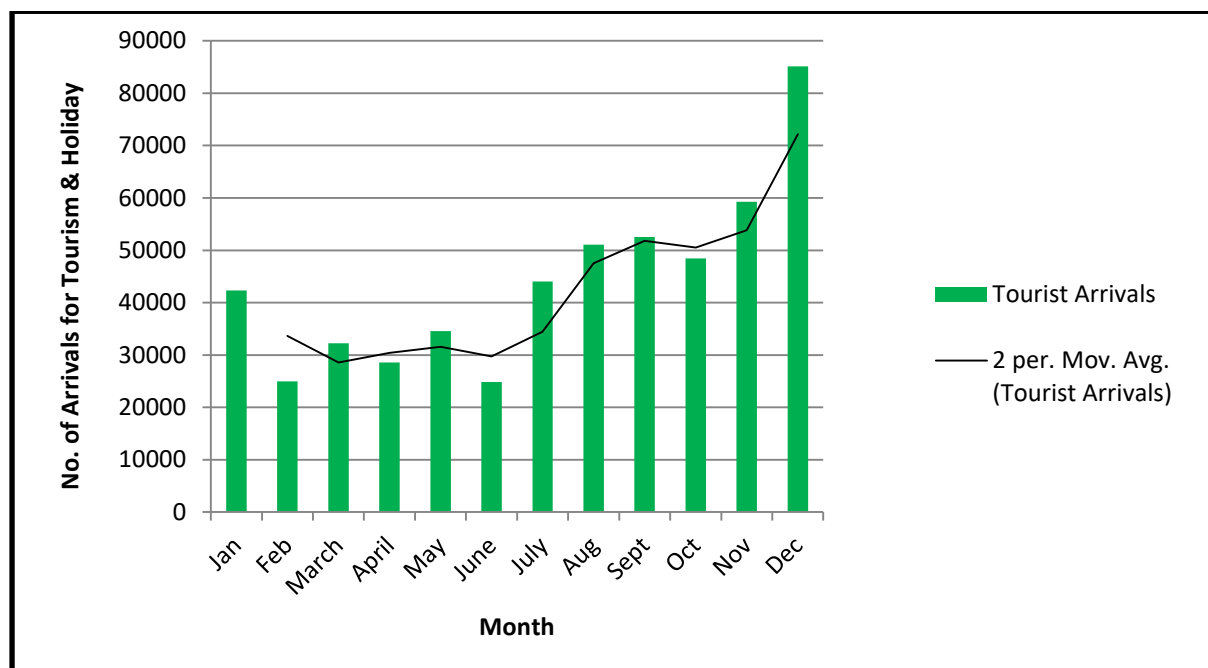
Figure 11: Monthly non residence tourism arrivals (2010 – 2013)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

From figure 12 below , leisure and holiday visitors peaked during the month of December. The figure below further shows that from January to June, leisure visitors are minimal. This could be spiced by other activities to encourage visitors in the country.

Figure 12: Monthly arrivals of leisure and holiday visitors, 2013

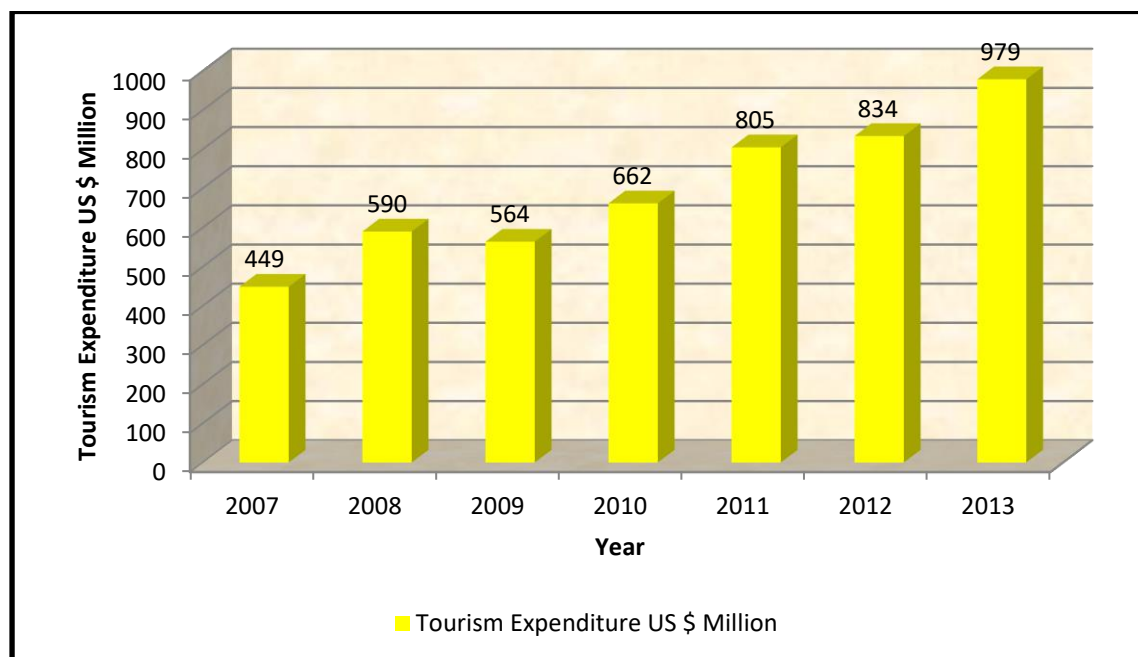


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.9 Tourism expenditure in Uganda, 2013

From the tourism basic indicators, the figure below shows the tourism expenditure (US \$ 979million) in the country. From the figure, it is shown that the year 2013 (US \$979million) registered an increment of 17.4 percent from the previous year 2012 (US \$834million) compared to the 3.6 percent increase from 2012.

Figure 13: Tourism exchange earnings (US\$ million)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 13 above shows that the tourism exchange earnings have continued to increase for the last five years indicating a 73.6 percent increase between 2009 and 2013. This increment is accredited to the growing numbers of tourist arrivals in the country.

Table 2: Travel and Tourism contribution to GDP, 2013

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2013 (US\$bn)	Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2013 (US\$bn)
	Africa Average	35.8		Africa Average	85.4
	World Average	18.0		World Average	55.0
38	South Africa	10.7	29	South Africa	33.4
74	Kenya	2.1	78	Kenya	5.3
87	Tanzania	1.5	86	Tanzania	4.3
105	Uganda	0.9	110	Uganda	2.1
110	Senegal	0.8	117	Senegal	1.8
121	Madagascar	0.6	122	Madagascar	1.6
138	Namibia	0.3	125	Namibia	1.6
143	Rwanda	0.3	146	Rwanda	0.7
167	Gambia	0.1	168	Gambia	0.2
179	Central African Republic	0.0	180	Central African Republic	0.1

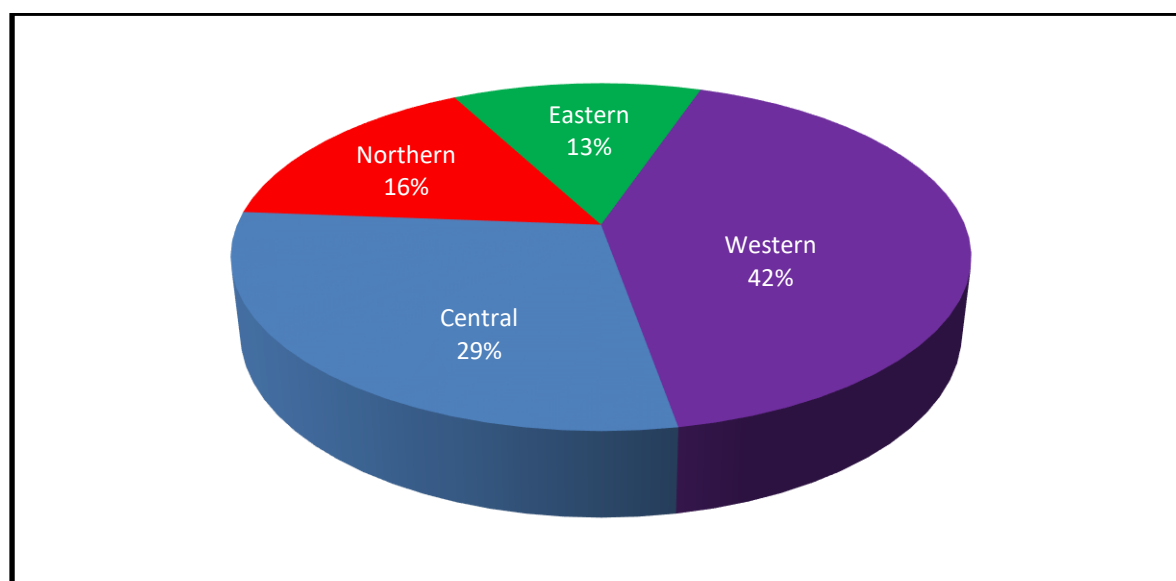
Source: World Travel & Tourism Council

1.10 Tourist Attractions in Uganda, 2013

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

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

Figure 14: Distribution of Tourist Attractions by Regions of Uganda



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Figure 14 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 EminPashainNebbi 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.

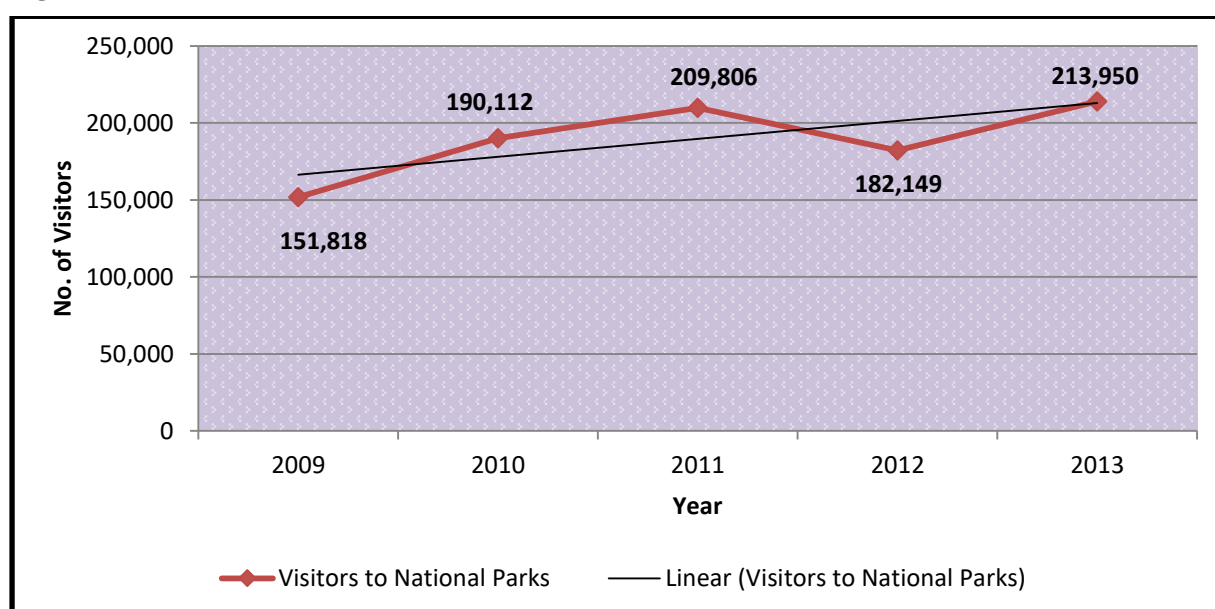
2.0 UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

This section covers visitor ship to National Parks and other areas of the wildlife habitation.

2.1 Visitors to National Parks, 2013

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 below is a representation of visitors to 12 national parks and 3 wildlife reserves. Visitors to national parks have increased by 31,801 persons from 2012 (182,149 persons) to 2013 (213,950 persons), representing an increase of 17.5 percent. This was caused by incidences of Marburg and Ebola in the Western Uganda, the economic meltdown in the source market countries, security advisories on Uganda by the source markets and the war in Eastern DRC

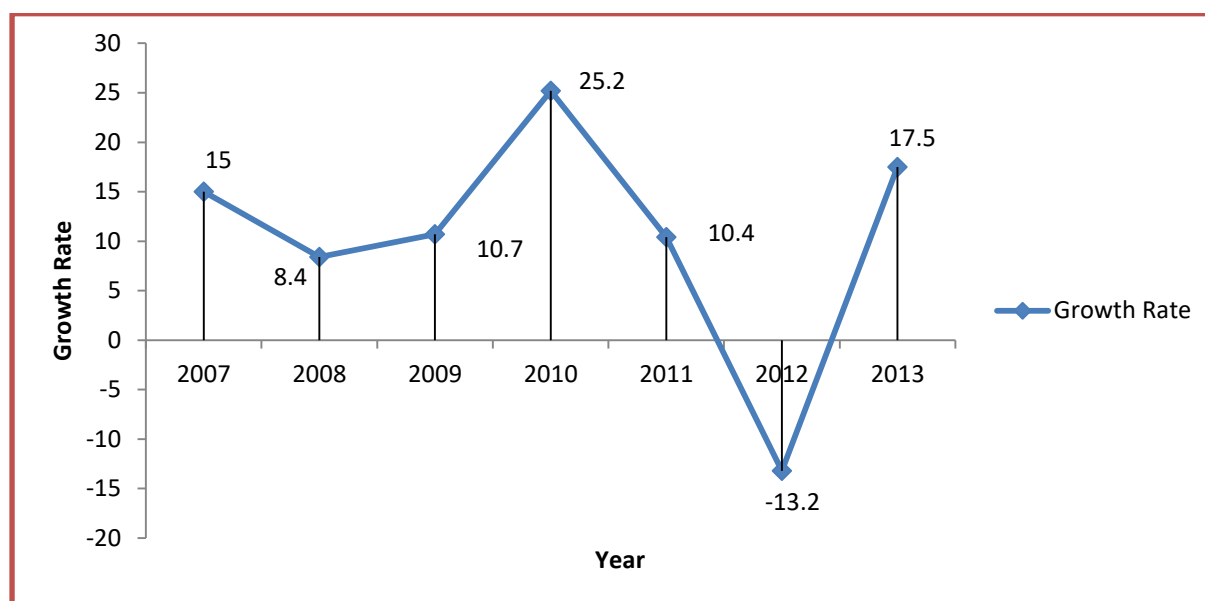
Figure 15: Trend of the Total Number of Visitors to National Parks (2007-2013)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

From the figure above, since 2009, there has been a positive trend in visitor numbers to the 12 National Parks and 3 game reserves. The number of visitors to the national parks has increased from 151,818 to 213,950 between 2009 and 2013 representing a 41 percent increase but registered a 13.2 percent decline between 2011 and 2012. The year 2013 has registered an increase in the visitor ship to the national parks to 213,950 in 2013 leading to a 17.5 percent increase from the previous year.

Figure 16: Growth rate of Visitors to Uganda's National Parks (2007-2013)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

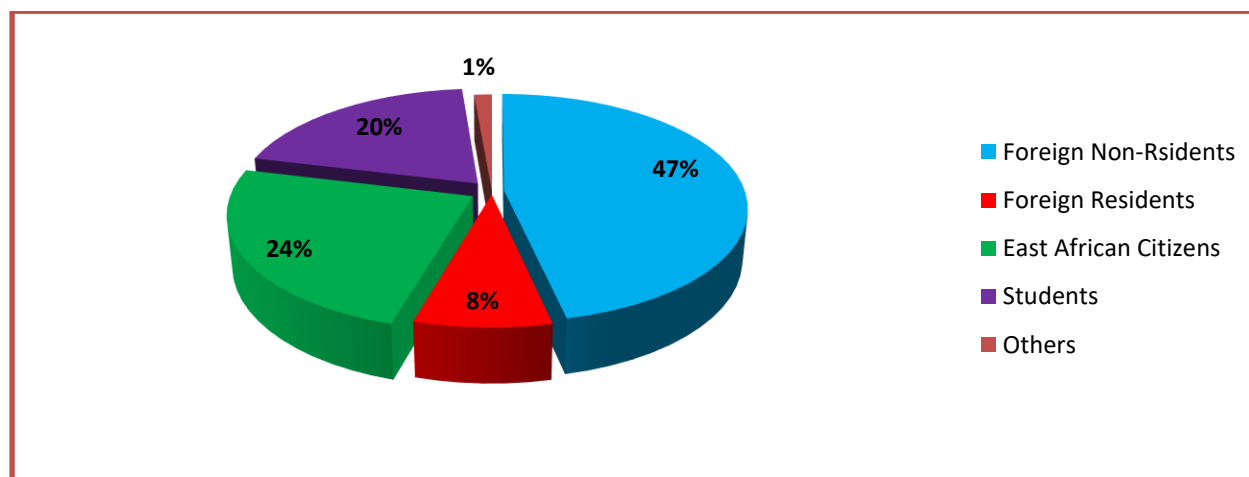
Figure 16 above indicates the percentage growth rate of visitors at national parks from 2007 to 2013. From 2007 to 2008, there was a decline in the growth rate from 15 percent to 8.4 percent and a 2 percent increase in 2009. The year 2010 registered the highest growth rate at 25.2 percent. However from 2010 the growth started declining with 2012 being the worst. The growth rate then spontaneously increased from -12.4 percent in 2012 to 17.5 percent in 2013.

2.1.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2013

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

Out of the 213,950 visitors to the protected areas in 2013, 47 percent were Foreign Non-residents, followed by East African Citizens (24%), Students at 20 percent, Foreign Residents at 8 percent and Others (Transit and VIPs/UWA) at one percent as shown in the Figure 17.

Figure 17: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2013

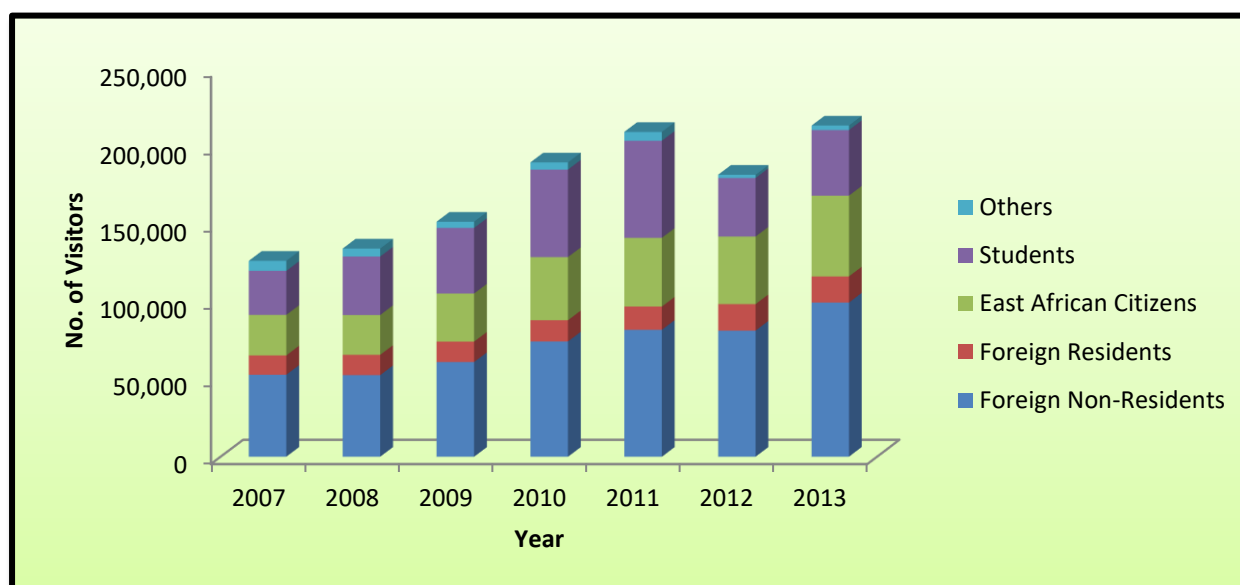


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

The distribution by category in the year 2013 was not significantly different from that of 2012 (in terms of percentage) towards the total Visitors received in National Parks. The highest percentage (47 percent) of visitors to national parks were non residents of foreign origin followed by residents from East African countries and Ugandan students accounting for 24 and 20 percent respectively.

2.1.2 Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2013

Figure 18: Visitors to National Parks by Category 2007-2013

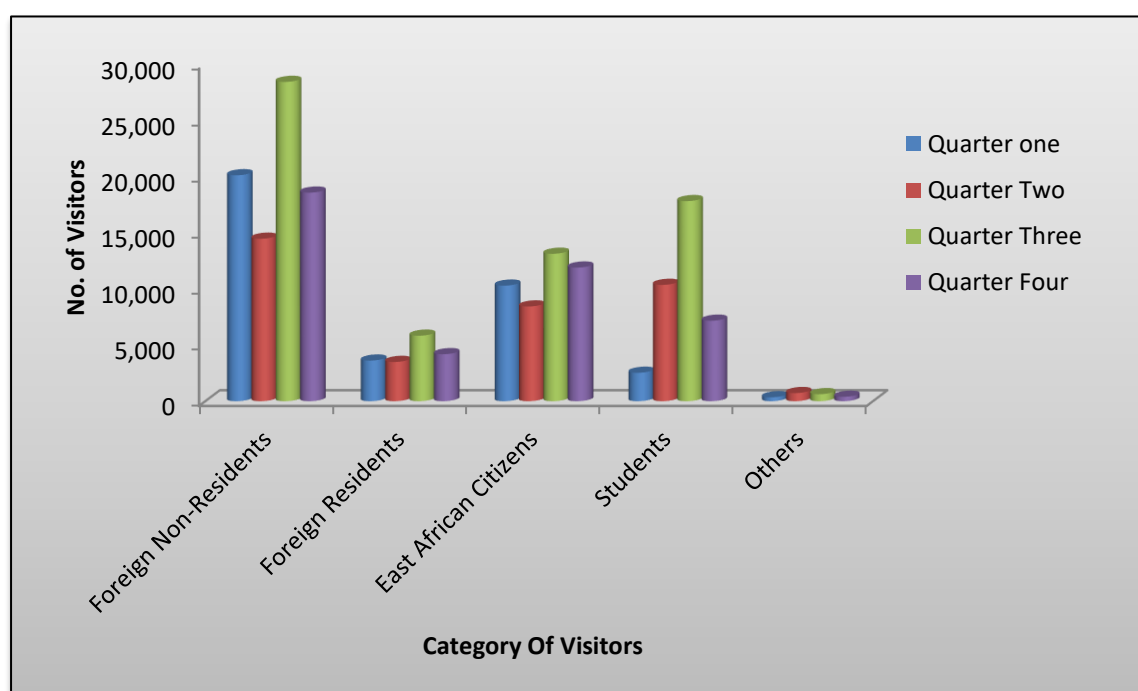


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.1.3 Visitors to National Parks by quarters, 2013

The data from the national parks indicates that the biggest number of visitors was obtained in the 3rd quarter of the calendar year (July – September) which accounts for 39.45 percent of the total number of visitors. This was followed by the 4th quarter (October – December) which accounted for 25.07 percent. The 1st and 2nd quarters got 18.85 percent and 19.63 percent respectively.

Figure 19: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks for 2013

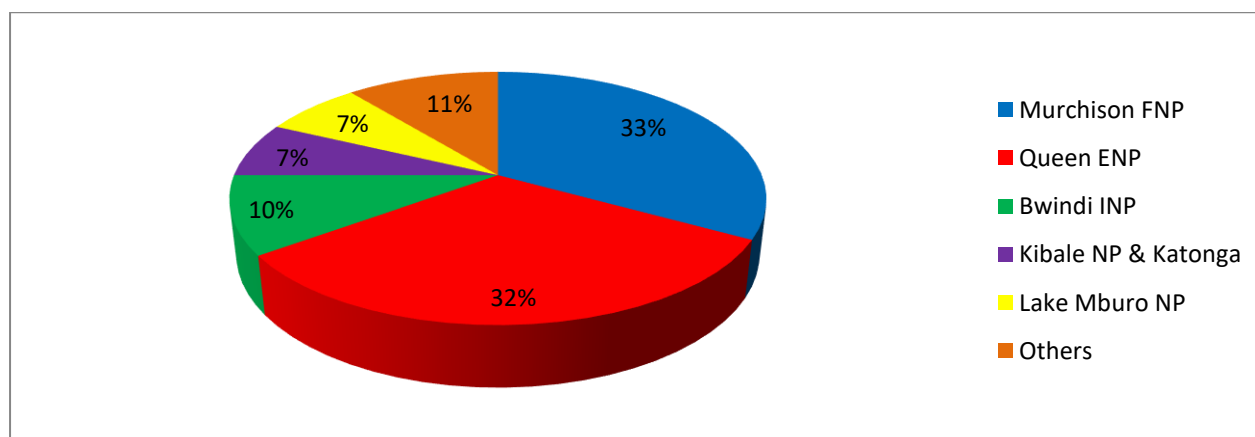


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.2 Distribution of Visitors by the Various National Parks, 2013

The most commonly visited national parks in 2013 was Murchison falls (33 percent) followed by Queen Elizabeth (32 percent) and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest (10 percent). The three collectively account for more than three in four of the visitors to National Parks. There was a 41 percent increase the number of visitors to the national parks between 2009 and 2013. Lake Mburo (7 percent), Kibale NP & Katonga (7 percent) and other national parks shared 11 percent of the total Visitors received in Uganda in the year 2013.

Figure 20: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks as of 2013

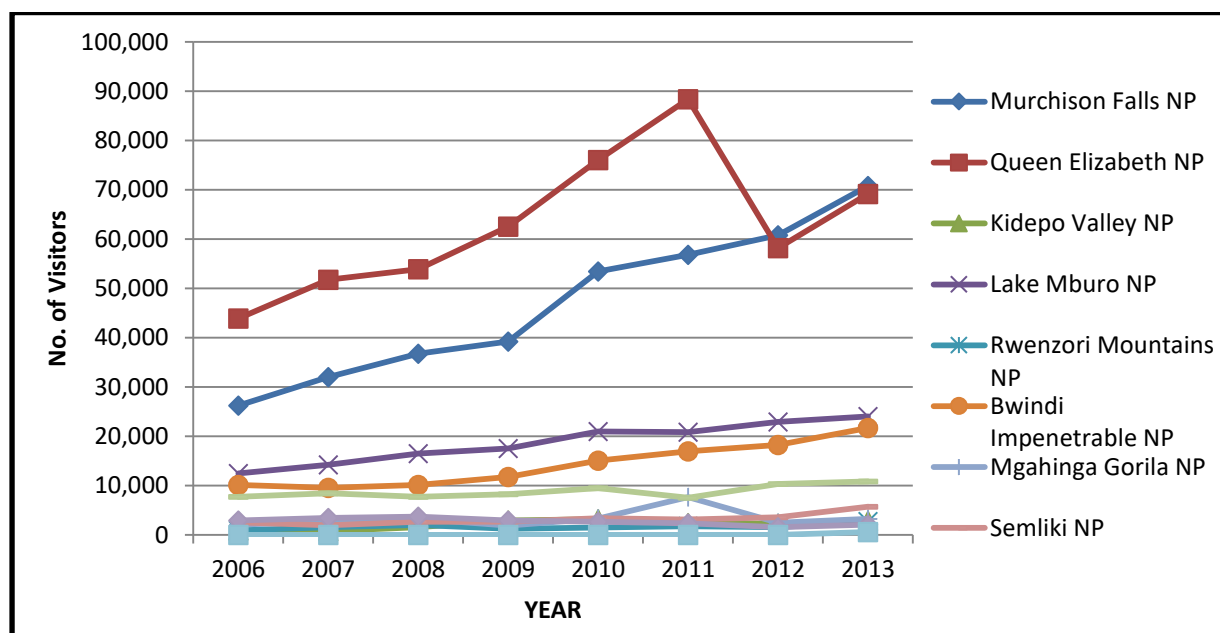


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

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

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

Figure 21: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks from 2007 to 2013



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

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

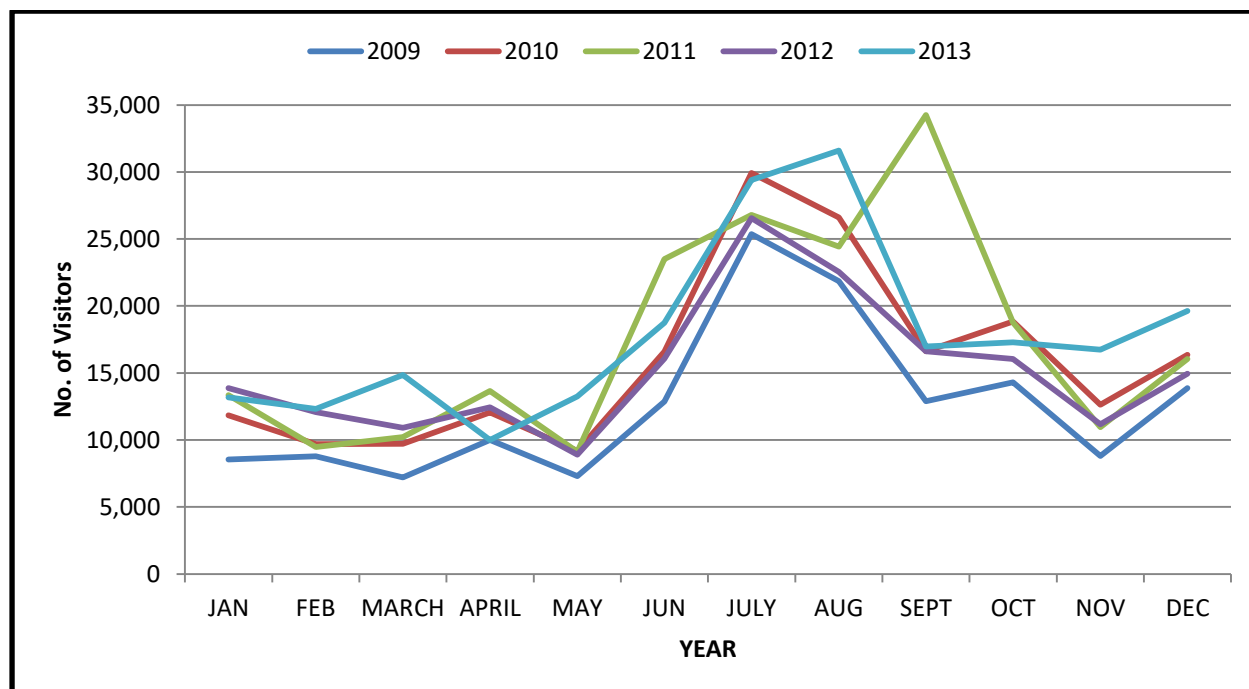
The trend of visitors to National Parks is expected to improve further especially with increased joint efforts to market the country among Ugandans with other government agencies and stakeholders such as tour companies, the media, hotel and transport owners. The significant increase is indicative of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

2.3 Seasonality of visitors to National Parks, 2009-2013

The figure below indicates that the highest numbers of visitors were received in the month of August for both 2012 and 2013 with 2012 having 26,565 Visitors and 2013 having 31,609 visitors. The month of April received the least number of Visitors of about 10,001 in 2013. On average, Uganda received about 17,829 Visitors per month in the year 2013 which was an increment from the previous year 2012 (15,179).

Further, it can be observed from the figure that the visitation to Uganda's national parks is seasonal year in year out, but there has been a slight change in seasonality of the visitors in the year 2013. This trend is in line with tourist arrivals in the country.

Figure 22: Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks, 2009-2013



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

2.4 Wildlife and wildlife products licensed for Export, 2013

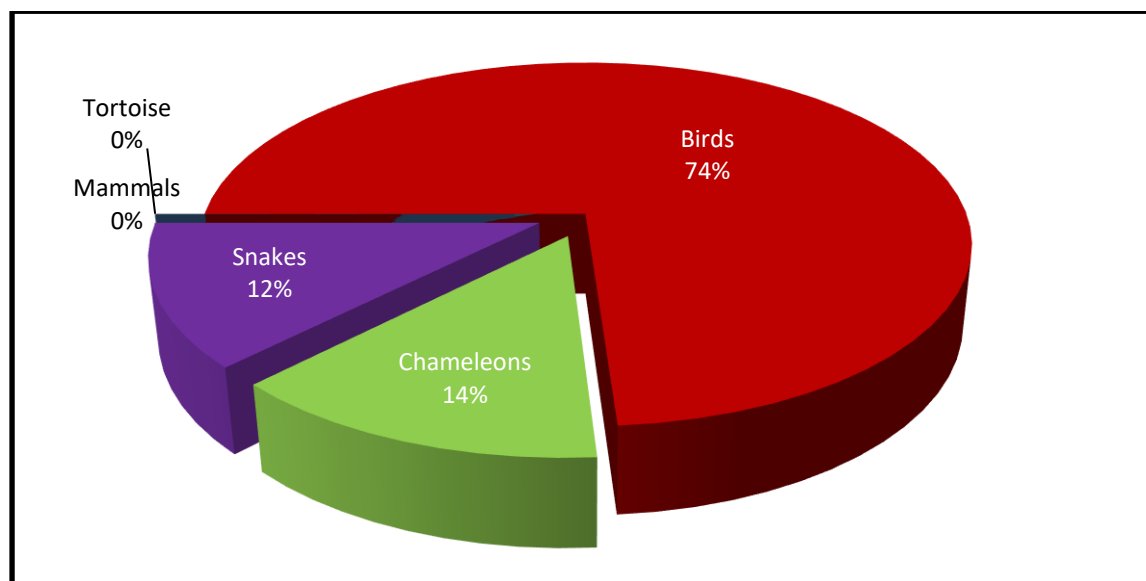
Wildlife trade in Uganda is regulated by both the Wildlife Act, CAP 200 and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) using CITES permits and certificates of origin. Approved annual quotas are set to regulate the trade.

2.4.1 Share of licensed Wildlife Exports by Category 2013

In the year 2013, a total of 2,431 species were licensed for export. Of those 74% were Birds, followed by Chameleons (14%), snakes (12%), and no mammals and Tortoise.

Unlike in the previous year (2012) where serval cats and vervet monkeys were exported in a one off trade, there was no demand for the two species in the following year which led to the absence of mammals on the list.

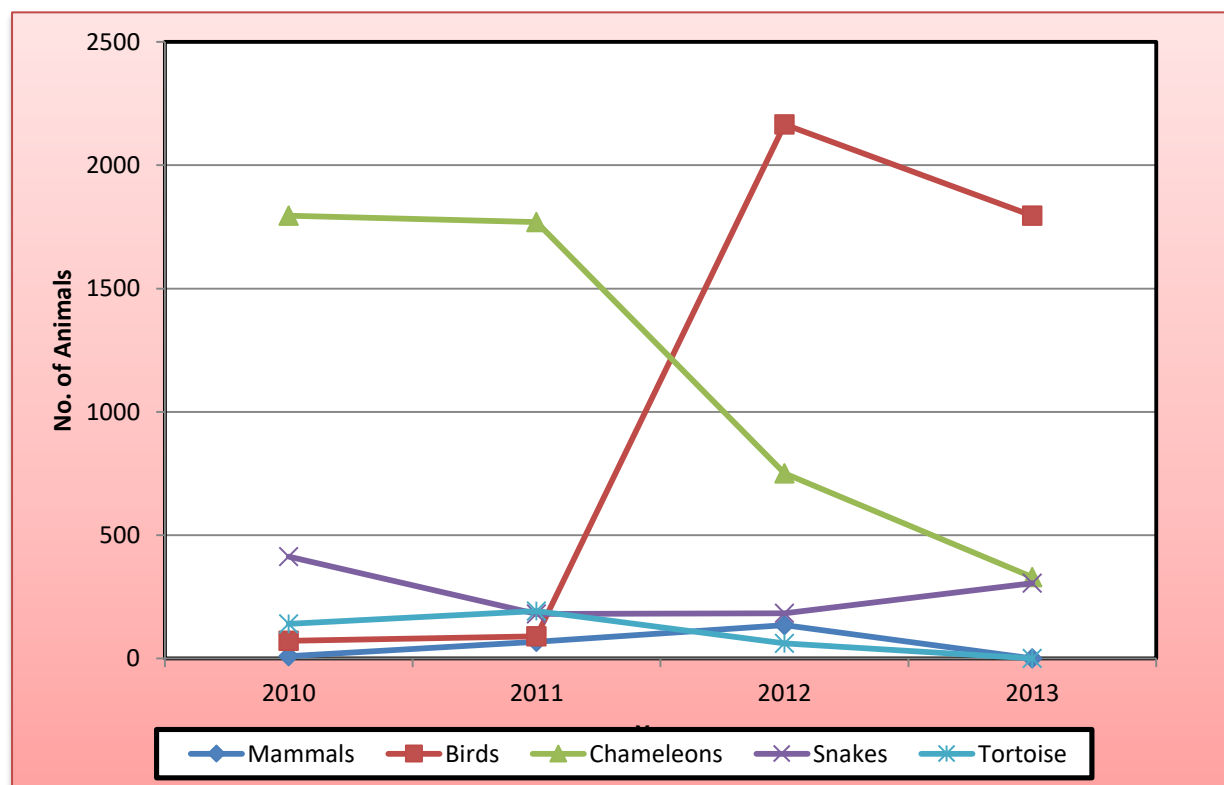
Figure 23: Volume of Live Wild animals licensed for export, 2013



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 23 shows that Birds account for the highest volume of wildlife species licensed for export constituting 74 percent of the total wildlife species licensed for export. This is followed by the Chameleons (14%) and Snakes (12%).

Figure 24: Live Wild animals licensed for export, 2010-2013.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 24 above shows that there was a 26.3 percent decline in the volume of wildlife and wildlife products licensed for export in 2013 from 3,297 in 2012 compared to the 43.3 percent increase in 2012.

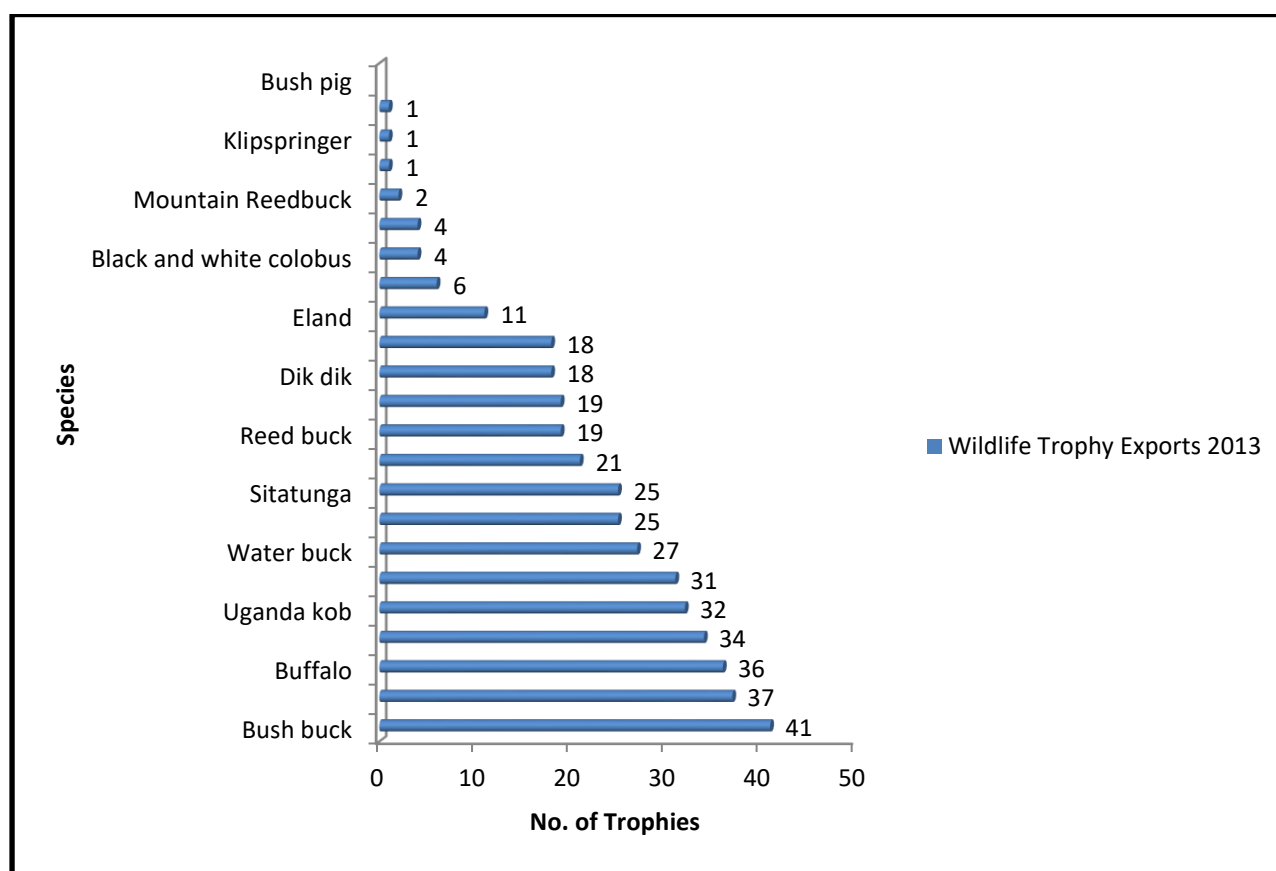
The decline can be attributed to stricter regulation by government in quota setting. Other causes are market forces including reduced demand and supply since import is mainly by breeders abroad and low levels of marketing by local wildlife use rights holders in Uganda.

2.5 Wildlife Trophy Exports, 2013

The most common species licensed for export as wildlife trophies in the year 2013 are specimens of Bush buck, Impala, Buffalo, Reed buck and Sitatunga. The species with low levels of exports are Dikdik, Duiker, Eland, Olive baboon and Leopard. The single Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) export, was a trophy hunted under CITES quota to enhance sustainable utilization of problem leopards in Uganda in order to reverse indiscriminate killing of the predators by local communities.

Uganda also has a CITES quota for Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus* for commercial ranching.

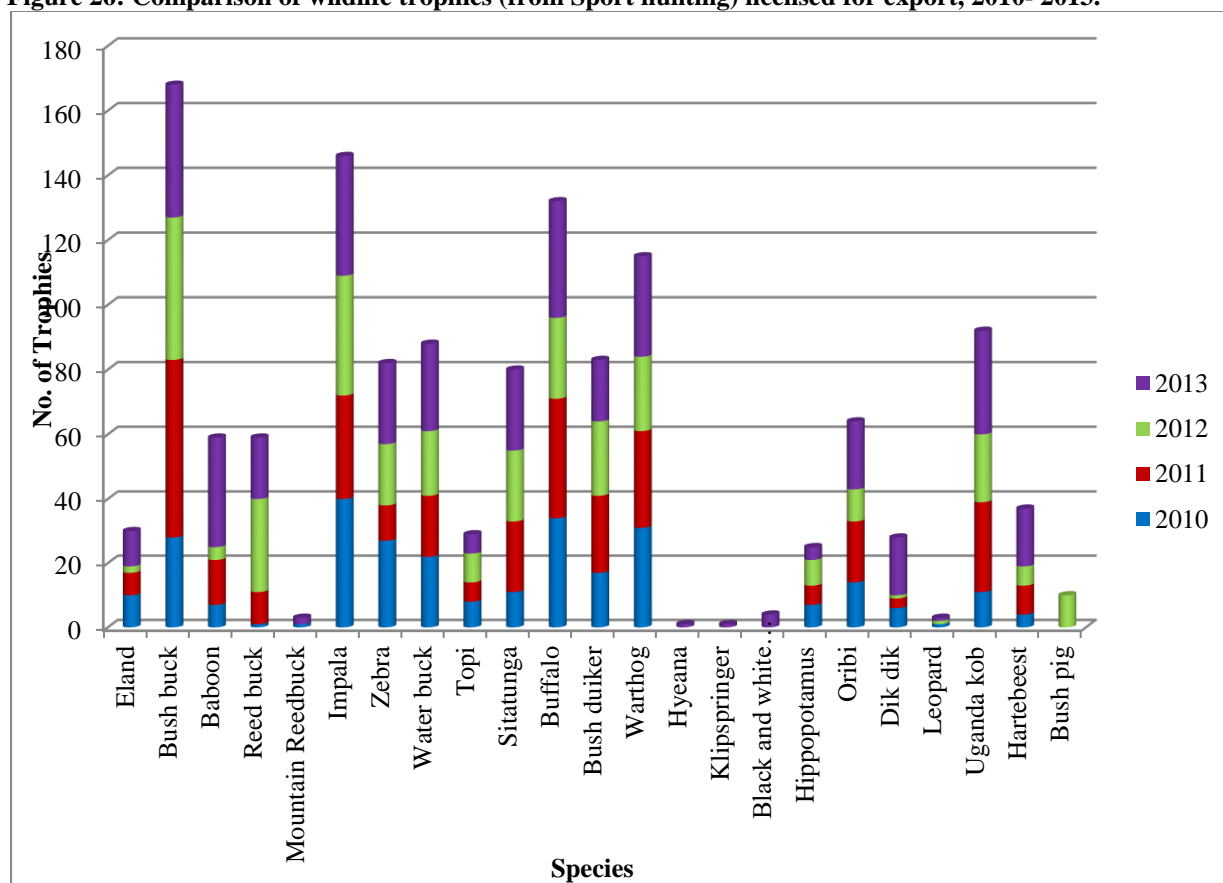
Figure 25: Wildlife Trophies (from Sport Hunting) licensed for Export, 2013



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 25 above shows number of Wildlife trophies exported in 2013 by the 5 Wildlife Use Rights companies licensed by UWA to undertake sport hunting in various hunting blocks. The specie with most trophies exported in 2013 was bush buck with 41 animals hunted. Each animal generates one skin and one skull but on rare occasions may also include scrotum, tail and hooves.

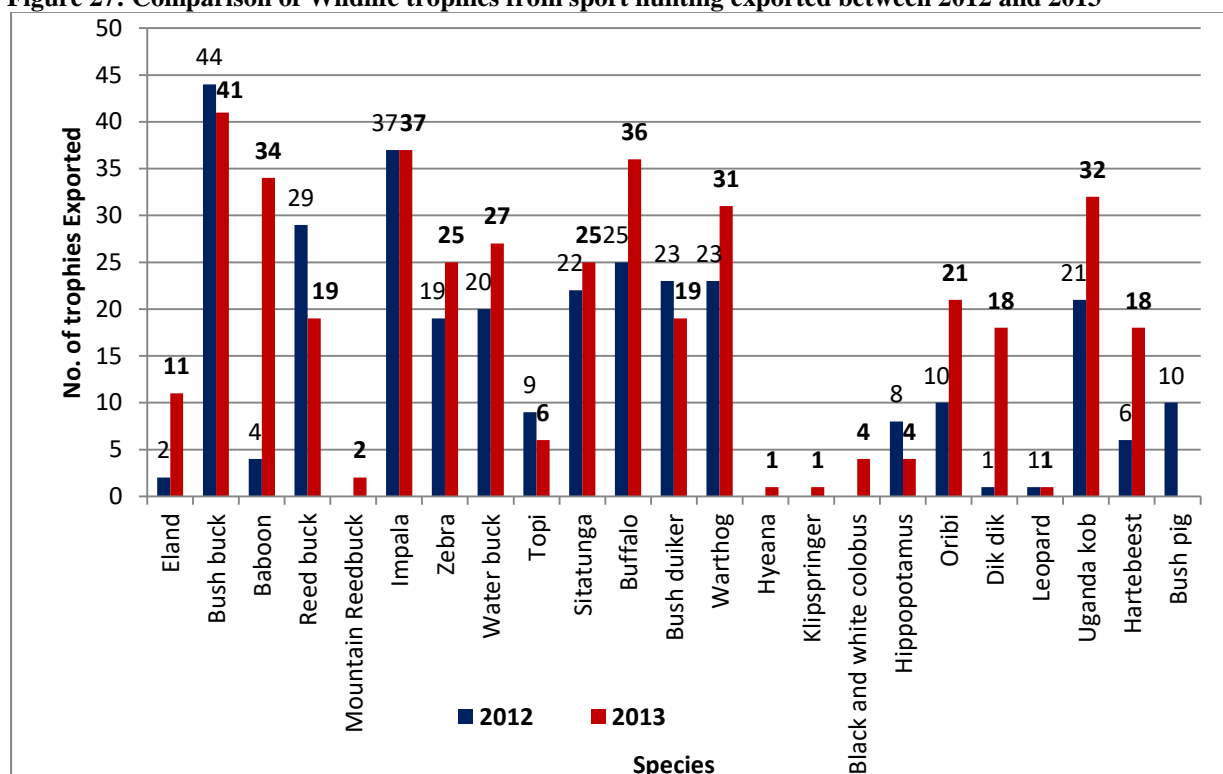
Figure 26: Comparison of wildlife trophies (from Sport hunting) licensed for export, 2010- 2013.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 26 above shows the distribution of wildlife trophy exports for the last four years. The mostly exported trophies were specimens from Bush bucks, Impala, Buffalos, Baboons, Uganda kob, Warthogs and the Reed Bucks. The lowest numbers of wildlife trophy exports came from the Hyenas, Klipspringer, Leopards and Mountain Reed bucks

Figure 27: Comparison of Wildlife trophies from sport hunting exported between 2012 and 2013



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 27 shows that the numbers of wildlife trophies from sport hunting exported in 2014 were on the rise with the total number of wildlife trophies in 2013 registering a 32 percent increase compared to the 5 percent decline in the previous year. The Eland, Baboon, Zebra, Water buck, Sitatunga, Buffalo, Warthog, Oribi, Dik dik, Uganda Kob and the Hartebeest all registered an increase in the number of wildlife trophies exported in 2013 from the previous year while the number of wildlife trophies exported for the Reed buck, Topi, Bush duiker and Hippopotamus all decreased. The highest decline was registered for the species; Hippopotamus (50%) followed by Reed buck (34%), Topi (33%), Bush duiker (17%) and the Bush buck (7%).

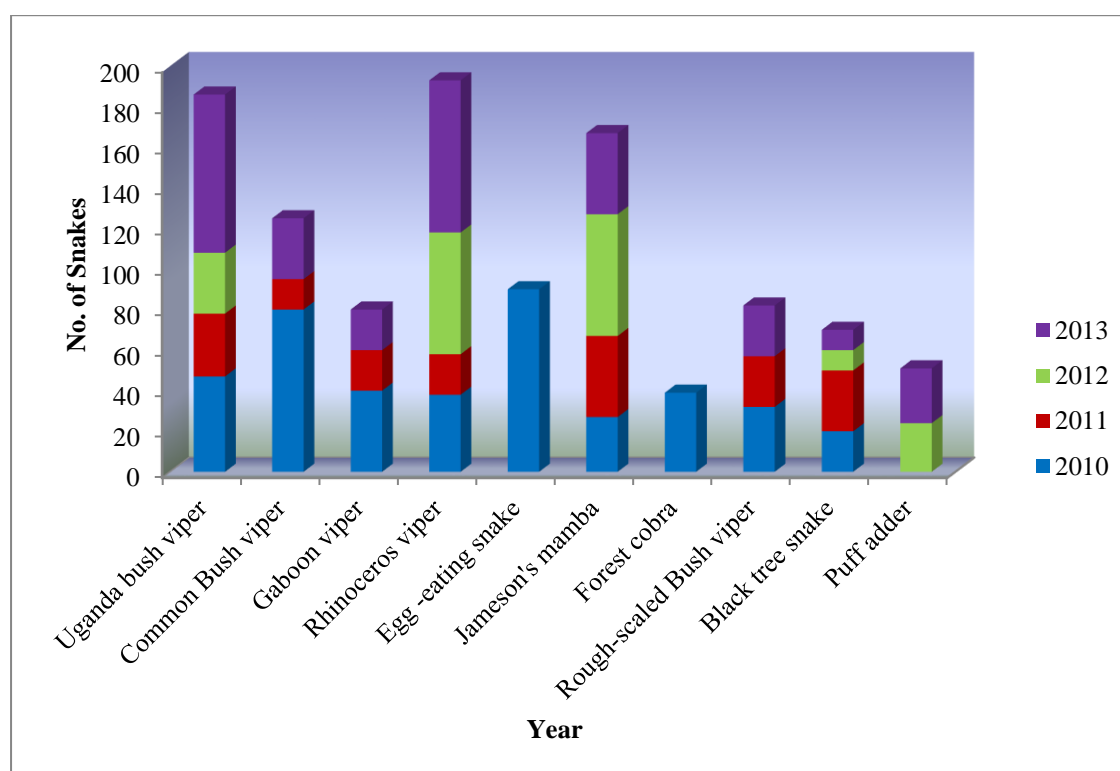
2.6 Trade in Live Animals, 2013

Commercial trade in live wildlife and wildlife trophies is regulated under the Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and the CITES Convention to ensure sustainability. The re-export of African Grey Parrot, *Psittacus erithacus* pet which have been legally obtained and in most cases imported by foreigners and expatriate workers who carry them along during their temporary stay in Uganda was licenced.

Over the last one year, there has been a decline in the volume of exports for chameleons and other reptiles which include Leopard tortoises, *Stigmochely spardalis* and various species of snakes. However, export of birds and mammals grew. The most common species of birds exported were Red billed hornbill, *Serinus mozambicus* and Black and white casqued hornbill, *Estrildanonulla*. All the chameleons exported belong to genus *Chameleo*.

2.7 Volume of trade in live animals, 2013

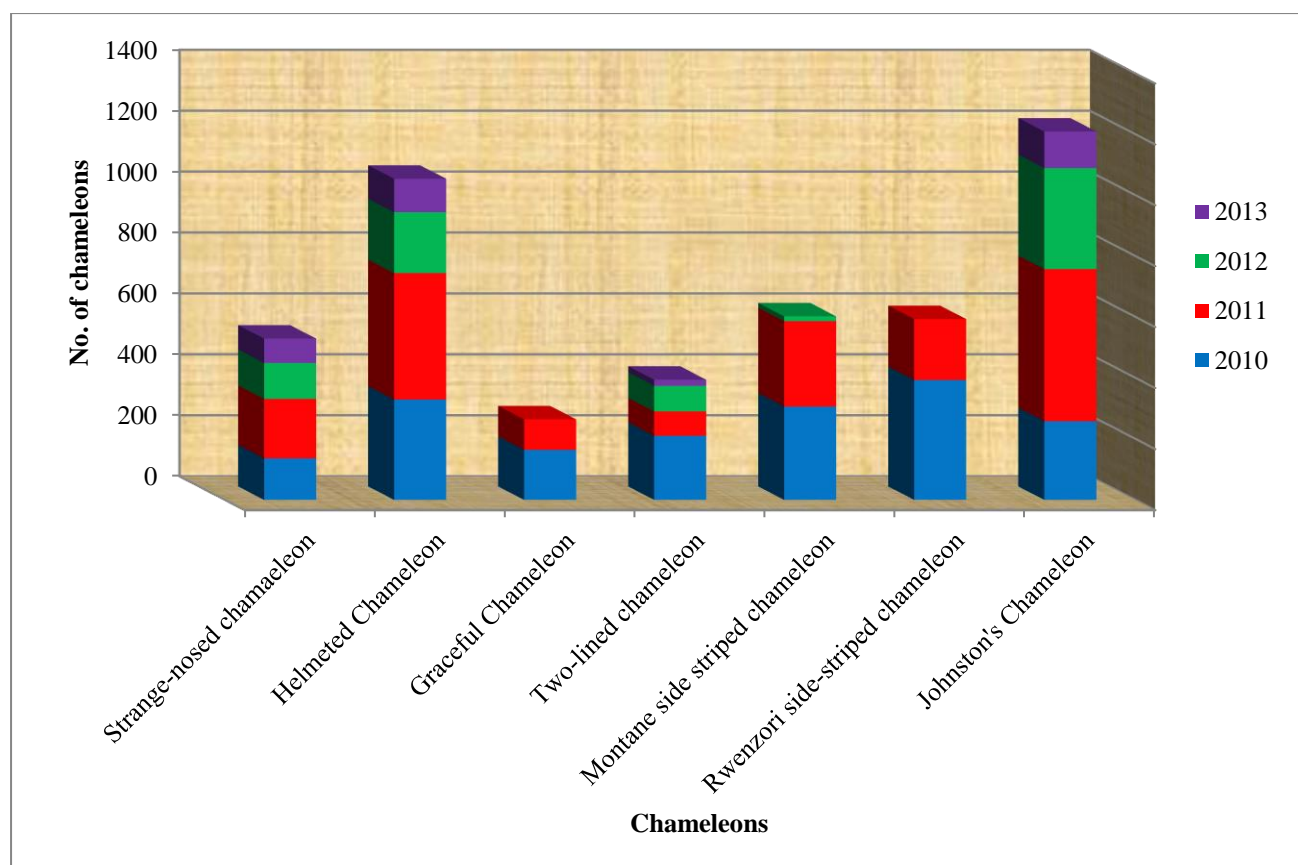
Figure 28: Export of Live Snakes, 2010-2013



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 28 above shows that in the last four years, the Rhinoceros Viper and the Uganda bush viper were the most commonly exported species of live snakes in Uganda followed by the Jameson's mamba, Common Bush viper, Egg eating Snake, Rough scaled bush viper, Gaboon viper, Black tree snake, Puff adder and the Forest Cobra. There was a 66 percent increase in the number of the live snakes exported in 2013 from the previous year.

Figure 29: Export of Live Chameleons, 2010-2013



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Figure 29 shows that since 2010, the Johnston's Chameleon and the Helmeted Chameleon have been the most commonly exported chameleons in the country. These were followed by the Montane side-striped chameleon, Rwenzori side-striped chameleon, Strange-nosed chameleon whereas the two-lined chameleon and Graceful chameleons have registered the lowest numbers in terms of export of live chameleons. The figure also shows that the number of live chameleons being exported have continued to decline from 1796 in 2010 to 1769 in 2011 to 750 in 2012 and 330 in 2013 implying an 82 percent decline in the last four years.

2.8 Revenue Sharing with Communities

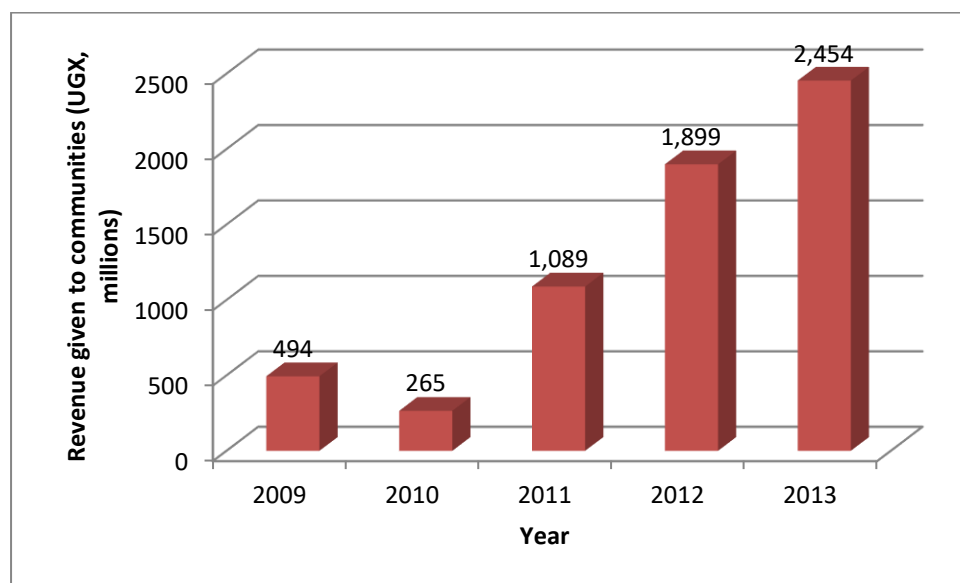
Uganda Wildlife Authority shares 20% of park entrance fees with local communities surrounding Protected Areas.

The goal for sharing this revenue was to enable communities living adjacent to protected areas to derive financial benefits from conservation. Most of this revenue managed by respective District Local Governments is used to fund livelihood and public good projects of the community choice.

2.8.1 Total Revenue shared with communities neighboring Protected Areas, 2013

Revenue shared with communities has increased over the year mainly as a result of increasing tourist visiting the wildlife protected areas. It has also been noted that as a result of more revenue shared, there was reduction in illegal activities.

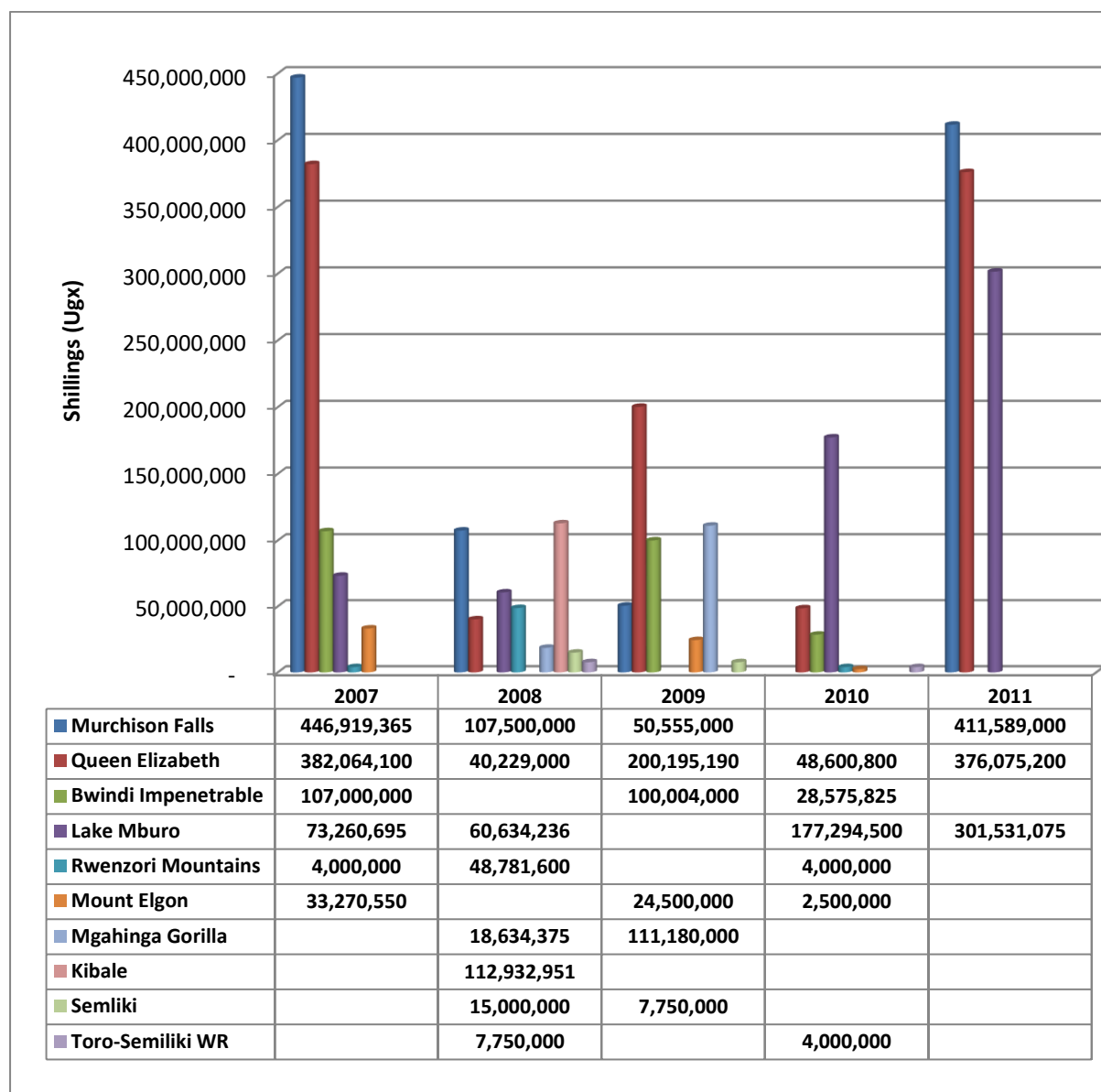
Figure 30: Summary of revenue shared with communities (2009-2013)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Figure 30 shows increase in Revenue Sharing funds from Ugx1,899millions in 2012 to Ugx2,454millions in 2013 translating to a 29 percent increment. This is attributed to the increase in the number of Visitors to national parks as reported by UWA.

Figure 31: Distribution of revenue shared with communities (park by park)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

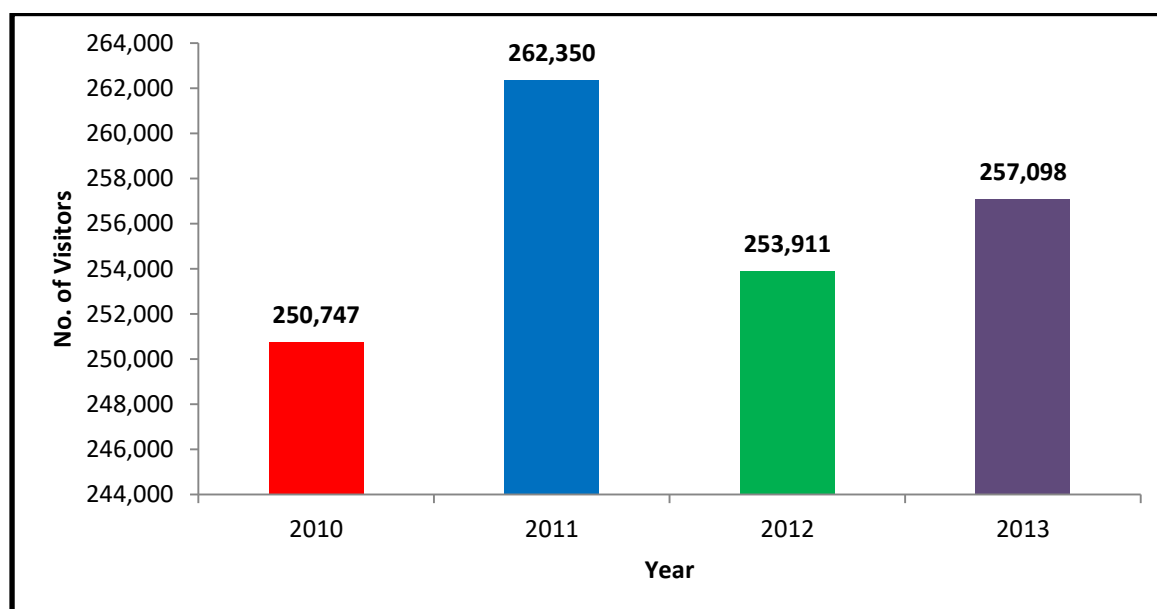
3.0 UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTRE

The Uganda Wildlife Education Centre was opened in 1952 as an animal orphanage. In the early 1960's it became a zoo, commonly known as Entebbe Zoo. In May 1994, the New York Zoological society turned it into a conservation Education centre for conservation awareness purposes, hence the name Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC). It is now a place to go to see and learn about animals as a recreation park for the Ugandan public. UWEC is also a rescue and rehabilitation centre and a captive breeding unit for threatened animal species rescued from poachers, illegal trade or accidents.

3.1 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2013

UWEC received 257,098 visitors in the year 2013, which was slightly higher than those received in 2012 (253,911) indicating a one percent (1%) increase in growth from the previous year.

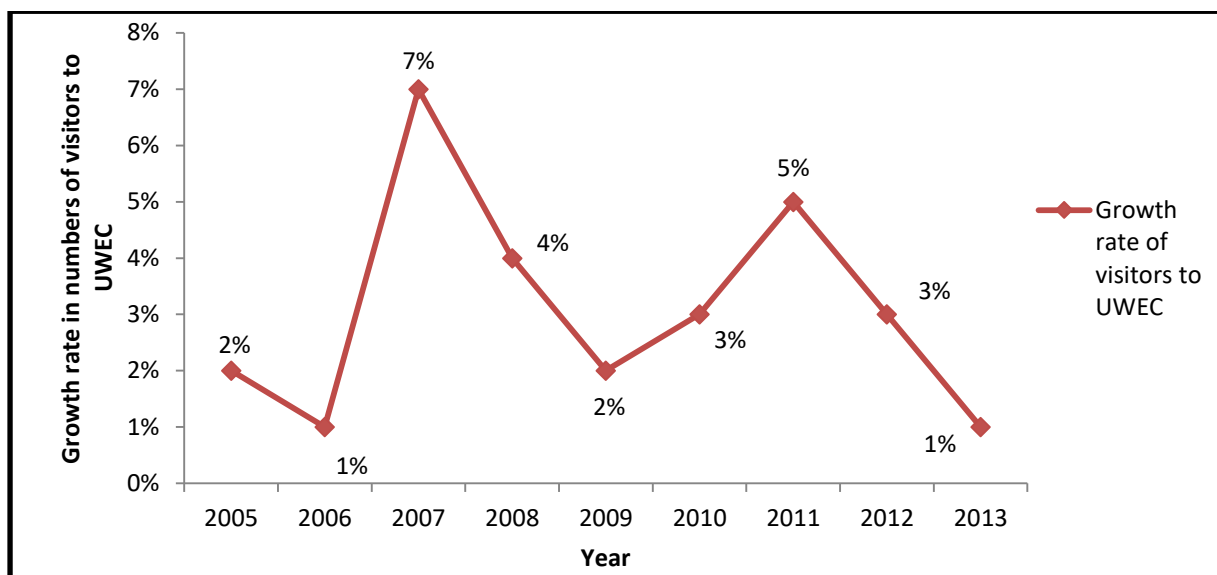
Figure 32: Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2010-2013



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

The figure above indicates an increase in the number of visitors to UWEC by 3,187 visitors in 2013 from 253,911 in 2012 implying that there was a 1 percent increase in the visitor numbers at UWEC

Figure 33: Annual growth rate in the number of visitors to UWEC (2007 to 2013)



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

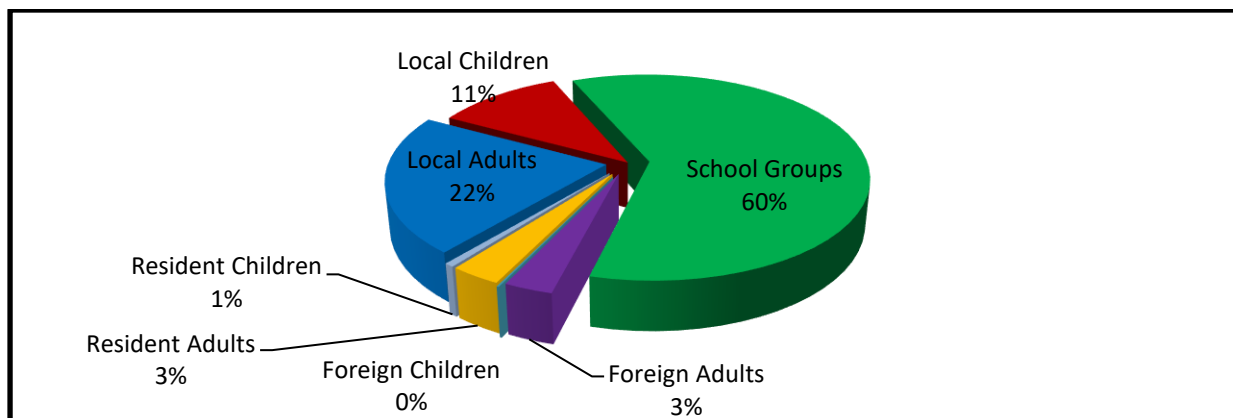
Figure 33 indicates an increase in the annual growth rate in the Visitor numbers to UWEC from three percent (3%) in 2010 to five percent (5%) in 2011 and a decline in the annual growth rate in Visitor numbers to UWEC from five percent (5%) in 2011 to three percent (3%) in 2012. The figure also indicates that there was a decline in the annual growth rate in Visitor numbers to UWEC from three percent (3%) in 2012 to one percent (1%) in 2013.

3.1.1 Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2013

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

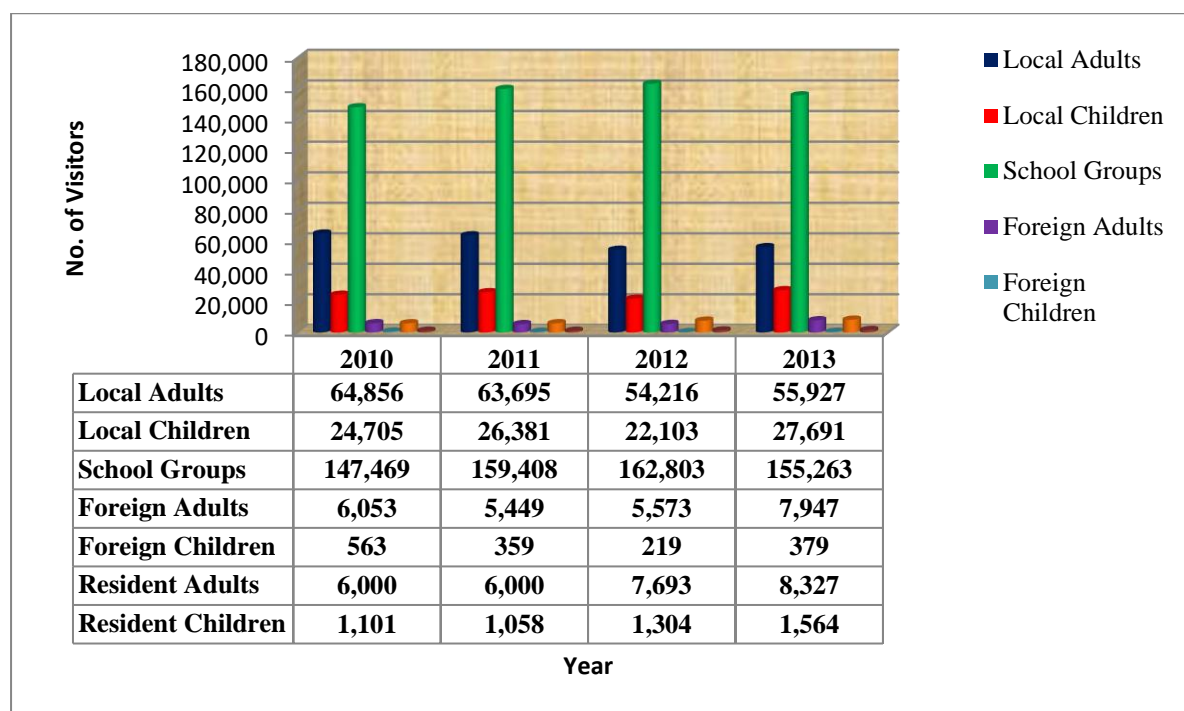
Of the 257,098 visitors received at UWEC in 2013, 60 percent were school groups, followed by Local adults (22 %), Local children (11%), Resident adults (03%), Foreign Adults (03%), Resident children (01%) and Foreign Children (0%) as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 34: Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2013



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Figure 35: Distribution of visitors to UWEC by Category from 2010 to 2013



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

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

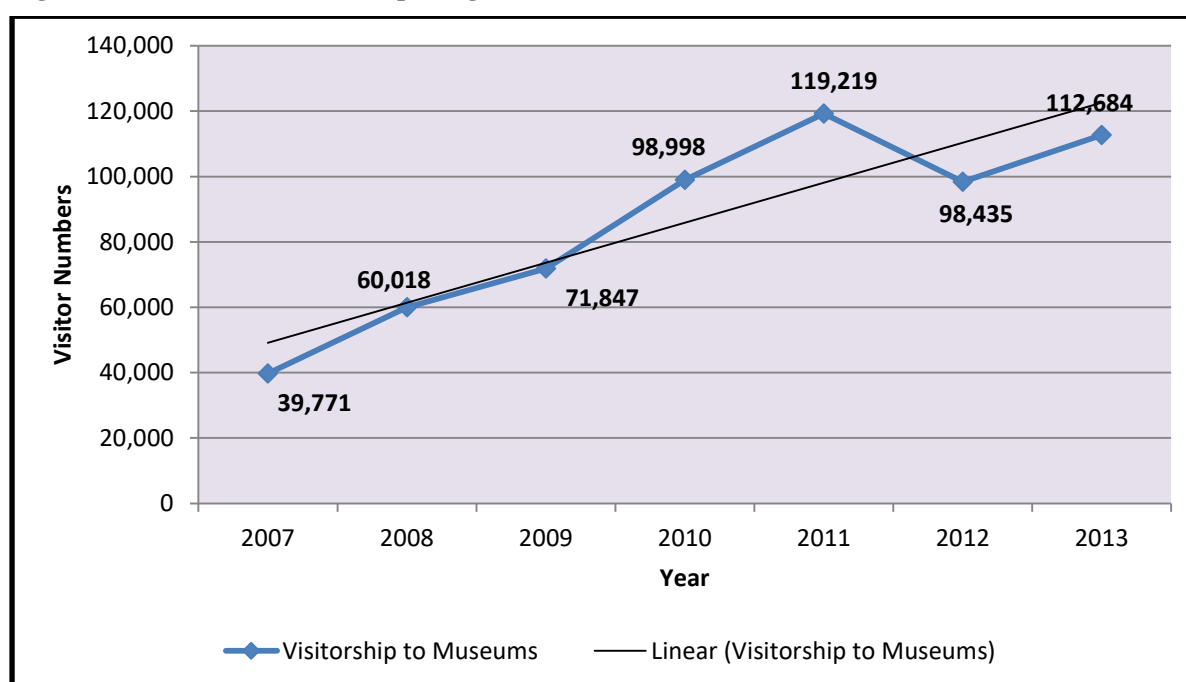
4.0 UGANDA MUSEUM

4.1 Visitor ship to Uganda Museums, 2013

The visitor ship to the Uganda Museums has registered a remarkable increase from 98, 435 visitors in 2012 to 112,684 visitors in 2013 indicating a 14 percent increment from the previous year. This shows that the Uganda Museum has continued to register an increasing trend in the number of visitors over the last years.

Over the seven years' period, the Visitor ship has grown by 183 percent (from 39,771 in 2007 to 112,684 in 2013). The trend in the Visitor ship to the Uganda Museums is as shown in the figure below.

Figure 36: Trend in the visitor ship to Ugandan Museums, 2007-2013

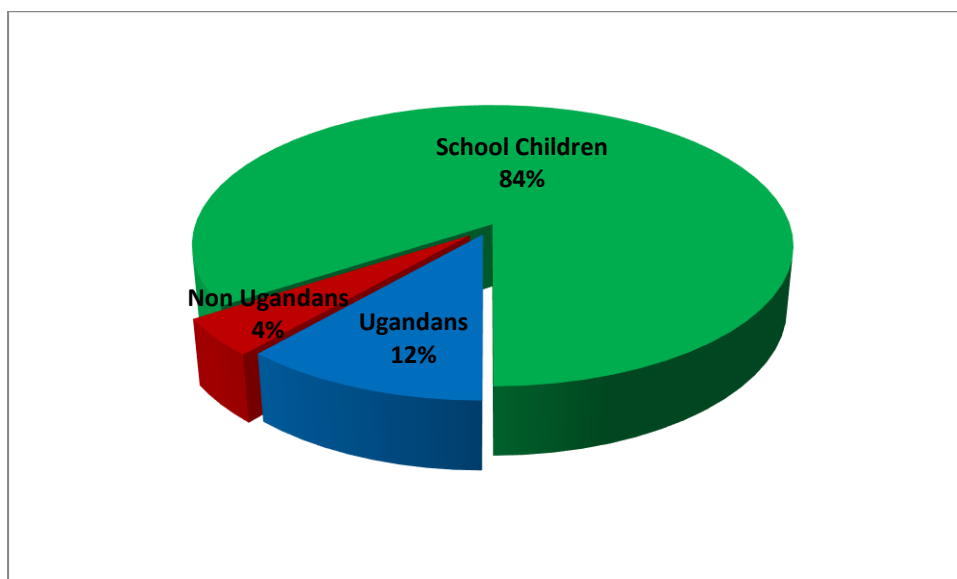


Source: Uganda Museums

4.2 Visitor ship to Uganda Museums by category in 2013

Out of the 112,684 visitors registered in year 2013, 84 percent were school children indicating an increase in the number of school children by 16 percent in 2013 from 81,597 in 2012, 12 percent were Ugandan Nationals, and 4 percent Non-Ugandans. This shows that the majority of the Visitors received during the year 2013 were school children, and this has been the trend for the last five years.

Figure 37: Visitors to Uganda Museums by Category in 2013

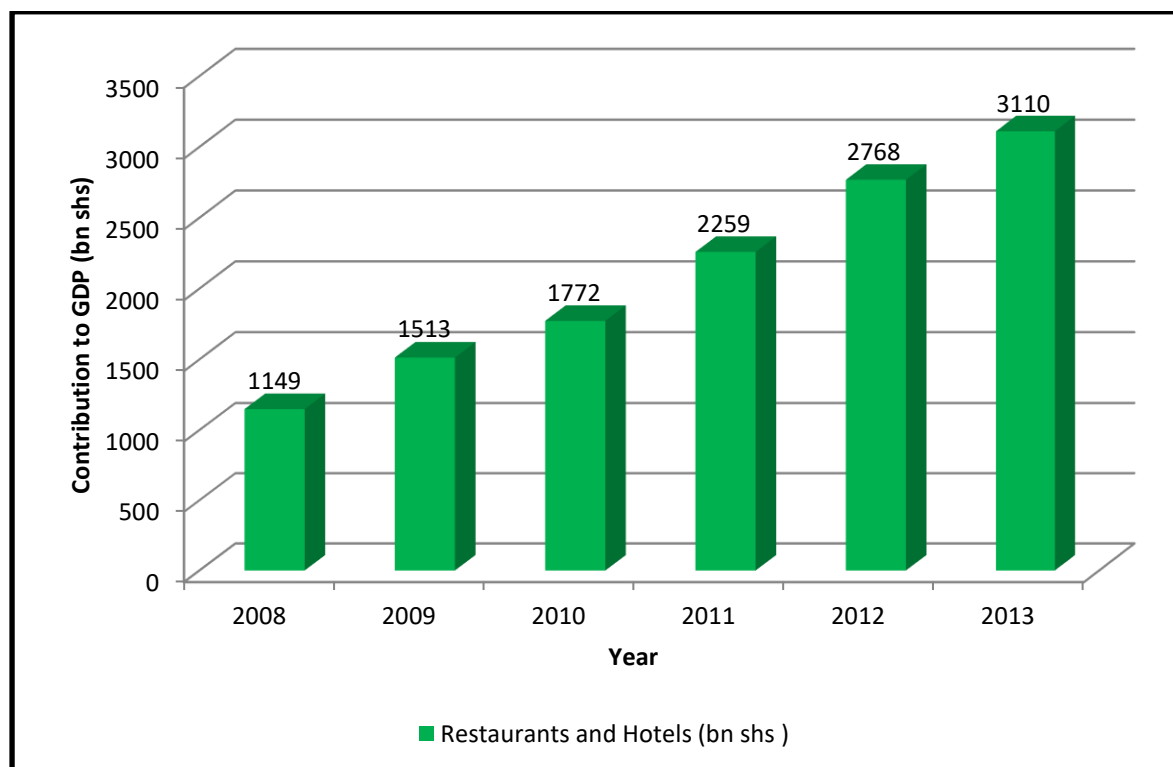


Source: Uganda Museums

5.0 CONTRIBUTION OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS TO GDP

The figure below shows the contribution of the hotels and restaurants to GDP. The graph indicates an increasing trend of the contribution of the hotels and restaurants from the calendar year 2008 (1149bnshs) to 2013 (3110bnshs) indicating a 12 percent increase from the previous year, 2012. The growth is attributed to the increase in the number of visitors in the country and the growing urban population. The hotels and restaurants had a 5.3 percent share of the total GDP, at current prices in the year 2013.

Figure 38: Contribution of Hotels and restaurants to GDP, 2008-2013



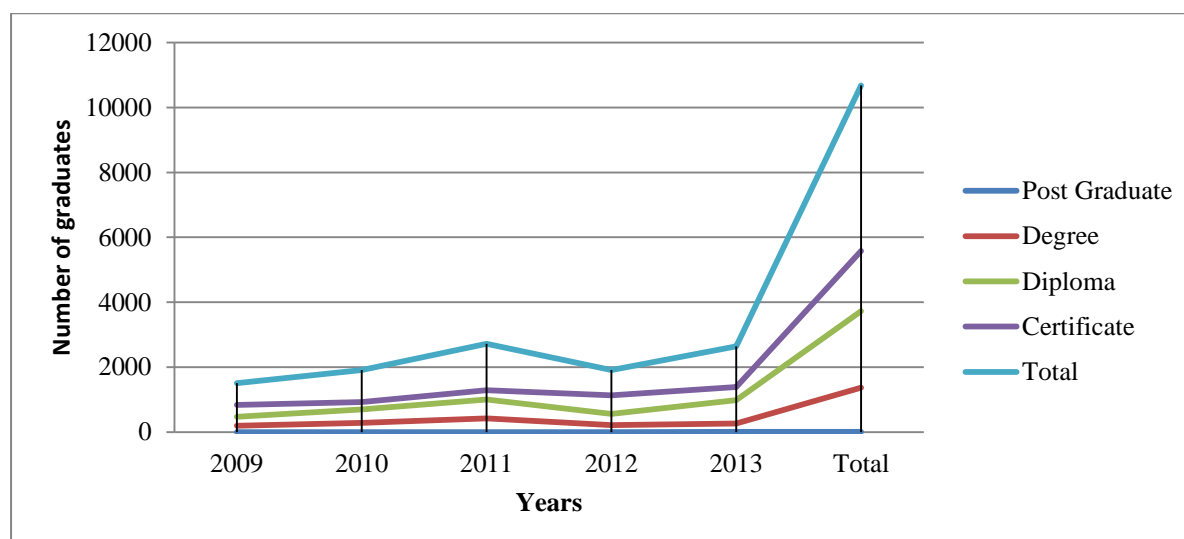
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

5.1 Graduates in Tourism Related Courses

Data on graduates in tourism related courses is collected from 23 institutions as shown in

Table 16: Table Showing Total number of Graduates per Institution over a 5 year period. According to Figure 39: Total number of graduates in tourism related courses, 2009-2013, more than 50 percent of graduates for the 5 year period are those of certificate level followed by those of diploma at 35 percent. It should be noted that the number post graduates in tourism related course is still low.

Figure 39: Total number of graduates in tourism related courses, 2009-2013



Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

6.0 ENROLLMENT & GRADUATE FIGURES AT HTTI AND UWTI

6.1 Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (HTTI)

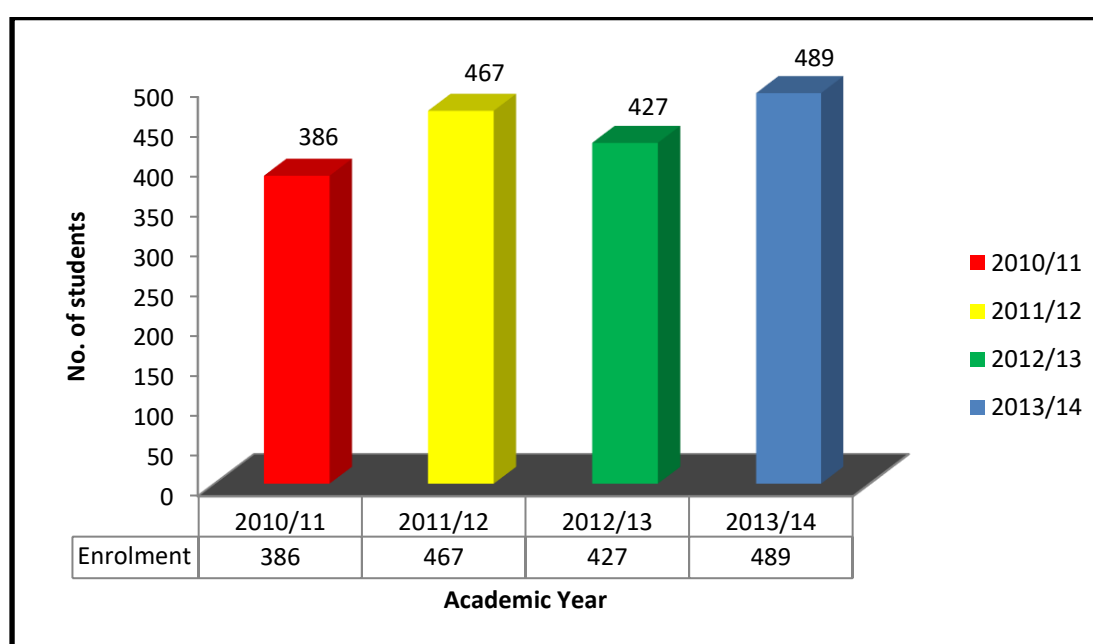
Since its establishment in the mid 1980's, the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute also known as Crested Crane Hotel has trained over 7,000 students both in full and part time course programmes. The above number includes both local and foreign students.

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

6.2 Enrolment at HTTI

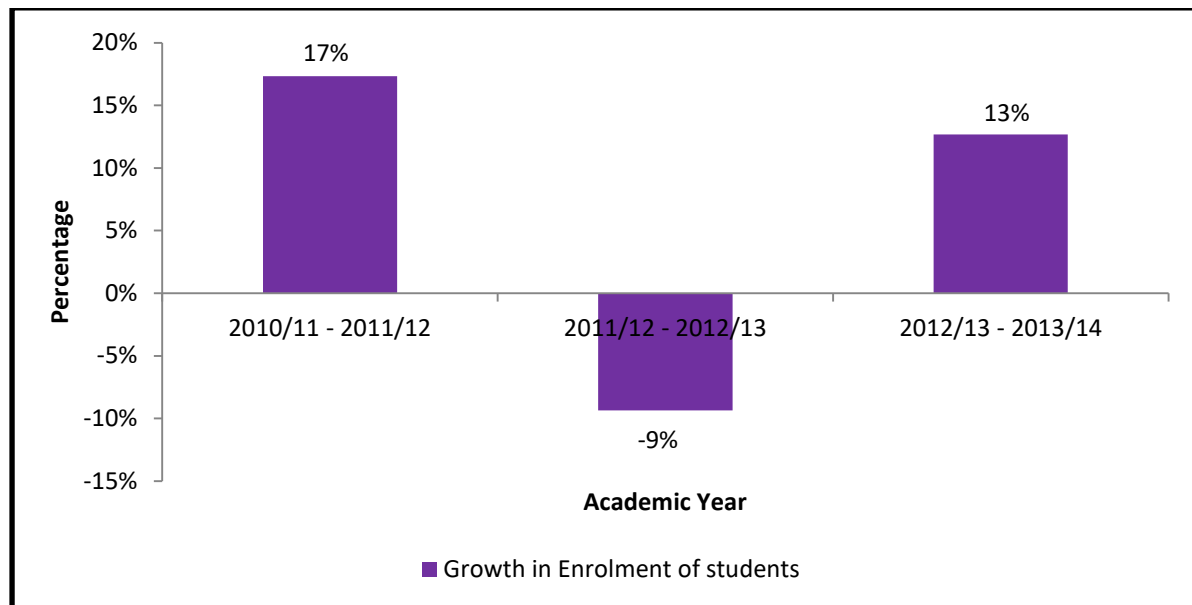
A total of 489 students were registered at HTTI in the academic year 2013/14. This represents an increase of 13 percent over the academic year 2012/13. Of the total enrollment, 77 percent enrolled in Diploma Courses followed by Certificate courses (21%) Short courses (2%), Supervisory Courses (1%) and In service course (0%).

Figure 40: Enrollment for the last 4 Academic years



Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

Figure 41: Growth rate of student Enrollment at HTTI, (2010-2013)



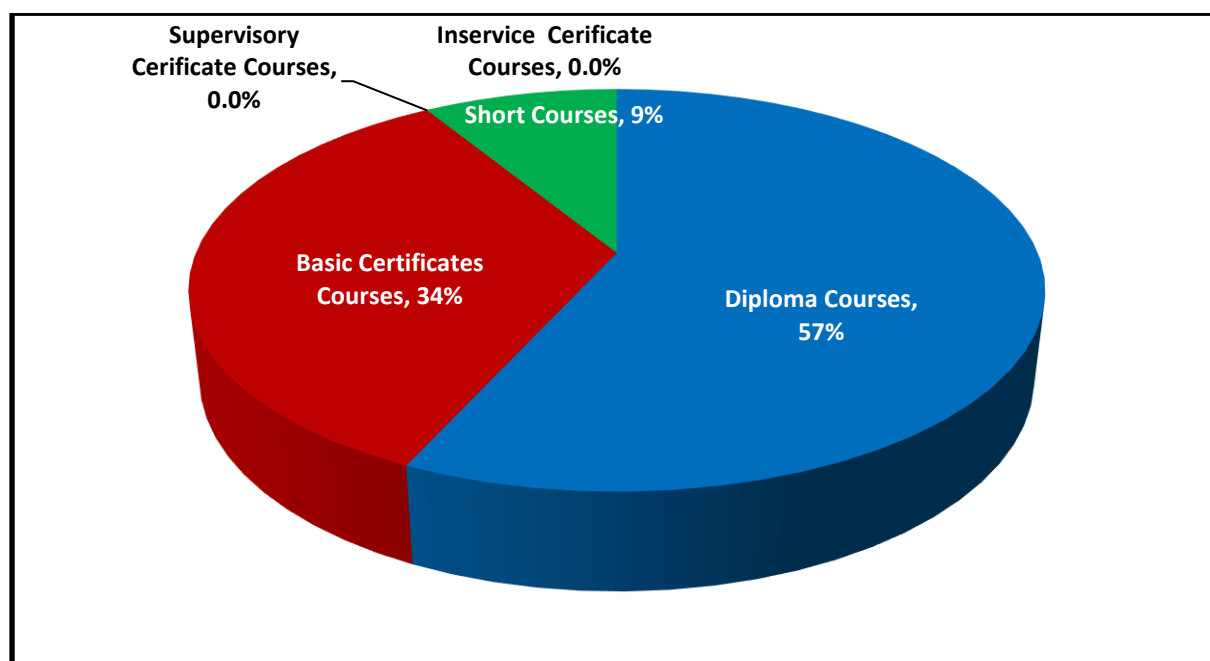
Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

Figure 41 indicates percentage growth rate of student's enrollment at HTTI from academic year 2010/11 to 2013/14. From academic year 2011/12 to 2012/13, there was a decrease in growth rate from 17 percent to 9 percent. From the academic year 2012/13 to 2013/14, there was a spontaneous increase (13%) in enrollment.

6.3 Graduates in Tourism Related Courses at HTTI

A total of 308 students graduated from tourism related courses at HTTI in 2013. This represents a decrease of 86 percent over 2011. Out of the total graduates in 2013, 57 percent graduated from Diploma courses followed by Basic Certificate courses and Short Courses at 34 percent and 9 percent respectively. The year 2013 did not register any graduate from the In-service Certificate Course and the Supervisory Certificate Course. This is illustrated in figure 42 below;

Figure 42: Graduate in Tourism Related Courses at HTTI, 2013



Source: Hotel and Tourism, Training Institute

Note: Diploma Courses include; Diploma in Hotel Management (DHM), Diploma in Tourism Management (DTM) and Diploma in Pastry and Bakery (DPB).

Supervisory Certificate Courses include: Front office Supervision (FOS), Food production Supervision (FPS), Housekeeping (HKS), Food and Beverages Service Supervision (FBSS). **Basic Certificate Courses** include; Basic Certificate in Hotel operations, Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving, Basic Certificate in Pastry and Bakery. **In-Service Certificate Course** include; Rooms Division (INS-RD), Food and beverage service (INS F&BS), Food Production (INS-FP). **Short Courses** include; Food production, Front office, Food and beverage service, Driving skills, Management and leadership skills, Culinary art and food safety, Entrepreneurship skills, Pastry and Bakery etc

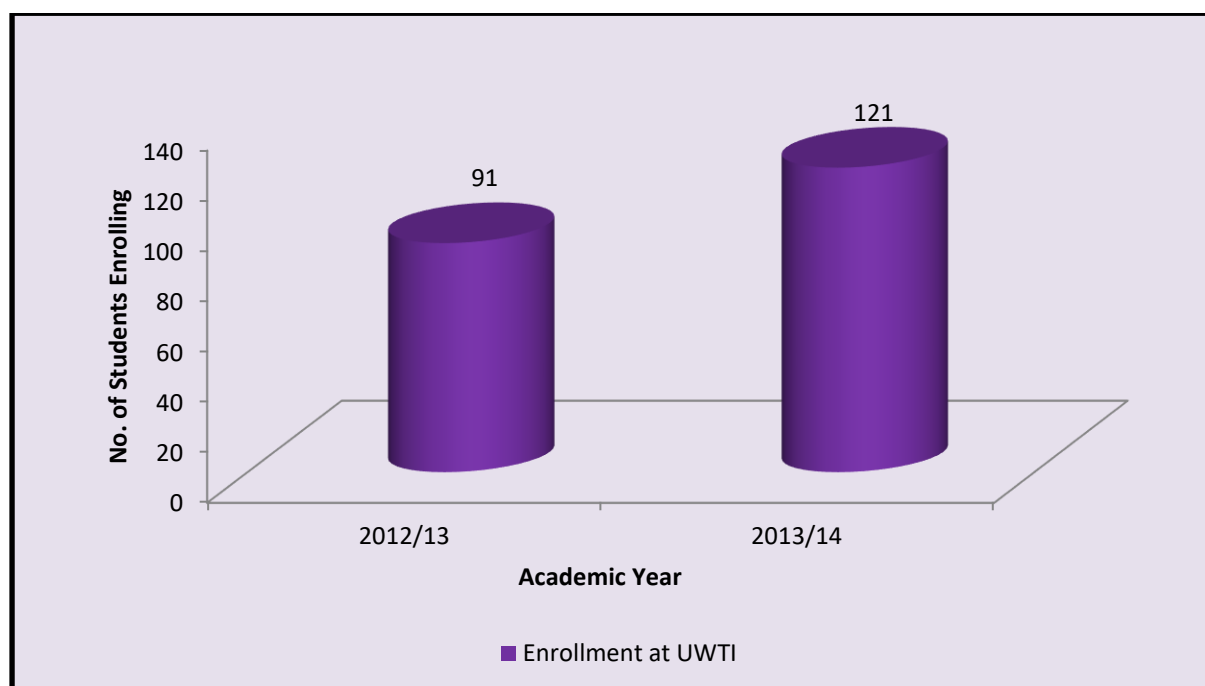
6.4 Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWTI)

Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWTI) 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).

6.5 Enrollment at UWTI

A total of 121 students were registered for the courses offered at UWTI for the academic year 2013/14. This represents an increase of 24.8 percent over the academic year 2012/13.

Figure 43: Enrollment of Students at UWTI (2012/13-2013/14)

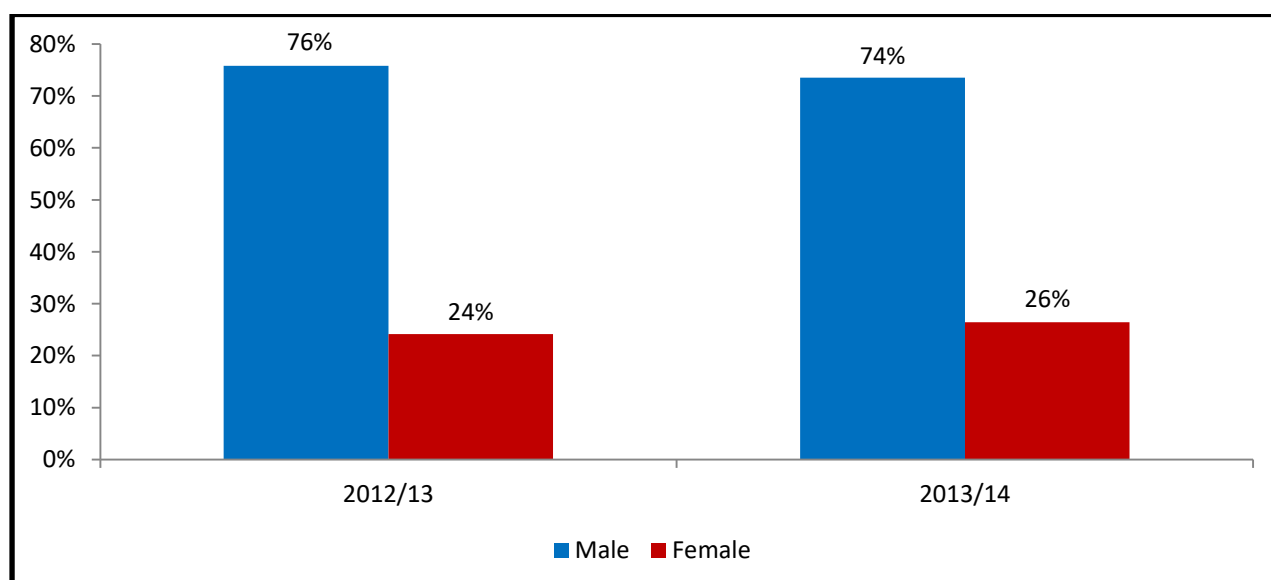


Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute

6.6 Demography of the Students Enrolling at UWTI

Figure 44 below shows that males have consistently dominated enrollment at UWTI. On average they constitute more than 70 percent of the number of students registered at the institute in the last two academic years as shown below

Figure 44: Demography of the students registered at UWTI

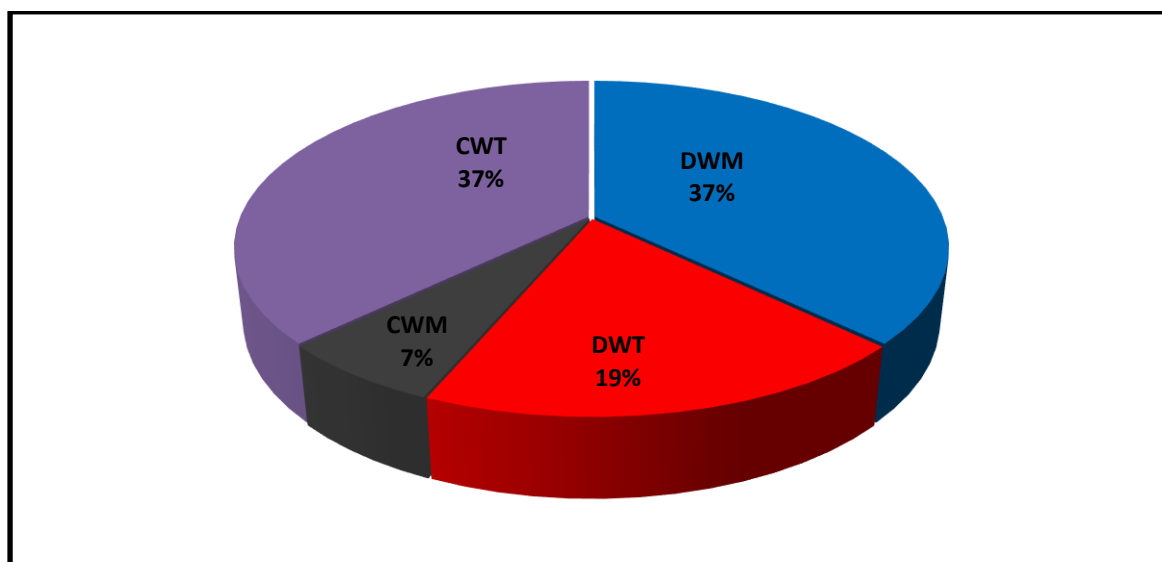


Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute

6.7 Graduates in Tourism Related Courses at UWTI

A total of 62 students who enrolled for the programs at UWTI graduated in the academic year 2012/13. Of the total graduates, 37 percent graduated in DWM, CWT (37%), DWT (19%) and CWM (7%) as in the figure below;

Figure 45: Percentage of Graduates at UWTI for the academic year 2012/13



Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute

Note: 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).

APPENDICES

Table 3: Tourist Arrivals

YEAR	Resident	Non-resident	Total
2008	319,504	843,864	1,163,368
2009	288,176	806,658	1,094,834
2010	328,795	945,899	1,274,694
2011	378,643	1,151,356	1,529,999
2012	436,739	1,196,765	1,633,504
2013	477,584	1,206,334	1,683,918

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: Arrivals by Quarter

Year	Resident	Non-resident	Total
2008			
Quarter 1	61,253	180,896	242,149
Quarter 11	71,208	185,714	256,922
Quarter 111	98,939	260,493	359,432
Quarter 1V	88,104	216,761	304,865
Total	319,504	843,864	1,163,368
2009			
Quarter 1	70,368	195,590	265,958
Quarter 11	69,614	197,984	267,598
Quarter 111	79,590	221,417	301,007
Quarter 1V	68,604	191,667	260,271
Total	288,176	806,658	1,094,834

Quarter 1

Year	Resident	Non-resident	Total
Quarter 11	78,269	227,222	305,491
Quarter 111	78,985	227,565	306,550
Quarter 1V	103,504	321,331	424,835
Quarter 1	65,999	256,413	322,412
Total	326,757	1,032,531	1,359,288
2011			
Quarter 1	88,664	274,801	363,465
Quarter 11	89,818	296,016	385,834
Quarter 111	98,080	286,644	384,724
Quarter 1V	102,081	293,895	395,976
Total	378,643	1,151,356	1,529,999
2012			
Quarter 1	100,481	305,606	347,462
Quarter 11	102,229	298,292	400,521
Quarter 111	116,157	317,675	433,832
Quarter 1V	117,872	275,192	393,064
Total	436,739	1,196,765	1,574,879
2013			
Quarter 1	111,562	277,353	388,915
Quarter 11	113,000	299,263	412,263
Quarter 111	128,707	325,015	453,722
Quarter 1V	124,315	304,703	429,018
Total	477,584	1,206,334	1,683,918

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 5: Non-Resident Arrivals by month for 2010-2013

Month	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
January	74,282	100,624	104,416	98,662	
February	73,681	86,487	96,738	93,535	
March	79,259	87,690	100,849	85,156	
April	84,891	100,967	92,039	96,781	
May	81,042	98,798	102,980	95,456	
June	61,630	96,251	103,114	107,026	
July	75,262	103,635	120,255	112,228	
August	86,370	90,748	113,604	113,737	
September	88,080	92,261	89,592	99,050	
October	79,856	98,754	86,302	90,372	
November	77,191	91,270	86,659	100,645	
December	84,355	103,871	99,566	113,686	
Total	945,899	1,151,356	1,196,765	1,206,334	

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Table 6: International visitor arrivals by Purpose 2009-2013

Purpose	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Business & Professionals	166,982	183,693	159,985	210,143	296,087
Leisure, Recreation & Holiday	126,421	149,249	75,558	224,436	187,806
Transit	41,350	71,015	80,472	93,887	121,987
Visiting Friends and relatives	406,245	357,418	602,662	582,139	527,957
Other	65,657	184,524	232,679	86,160	72,497
Total	806,655	945,899	1,151,356	1,196,765	1,206,334

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by region of origin of 2012 and 2013

Region of Origin	2012	% Distribution	2013	% Distribution	% change (2013-2012)
Africa	929,569	77.7%	935,983	77.6%	0.7%
Europe	108,364	9.1%	108,641	9.0%	0.3%
America	70,749	5.9%	73,075	6.1%	3.3%
Asia	61,192	5.1%	66,814	5.5%	9.2%
Others & Not Stated	9,235	0.8%	976	0.1%	-89.4%
Middle East	8,105	0.7%	10,424	0.9%	28.6%
Oceania	9,551	0.8%	10,421	0.9%	9.1%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8: Tourist Attractions by District

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
1	Murchison Falls National Park	Western	Buliisa	National Park
2	Busingiro Eco-Tourism Site	Western	Buliisa	Eco-Tourism Site
3	Buliisa Escarpments	Western	Buliisa	Escarpments
4	Pearson Memorial Site	Western	Buliisa	monument
5	SS Robert Coryndon steam ship	Western	Buliisa	Ship
6	Wanseko Landing Site	Western	Buliisa	Landing site
7	Semliki National Park	Western	Bundibugyo	National Park
8	River Semliki	Western	Bundibugyo	River
9	Sempaya Hot springs	Western	Bundibugyo	hot spring
10	Batwa community	Western	Bundibugyo	Community
11	Rwenzori ranges	Western	Bundibugyo	
12	Kitagatahotsprings	Western	Bushenyi	hot spring
13	Kyambura Gorge	Western	Bushenyi	Gorge

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
14	Imaramagambo Forest	Western	Bushenyi	Forest
15	Imaramagambo bats cave	Western	Bushenyi	Cave
16	Apolinari's Farm	Western	Bushenyi	agro farm
17	Batuna's farm	Western	Bushenyi	agro farm
18	Lake Nkugute	Western	Bushenyi	Lake
19	Nyanja Ibiri	Western	Bushenyi	Lake
20	Nyaruharo Dry and Wet Craters	Western	Bushenyi	Lake
21	Kalinju Forest Eco Tourism Site	Western	Bushenyi	Eco-Tourism Site
22	Kashoya -Kitomi Central Forest Reserve	Western	Bushenyi	Forest
23	KibiroHotsprings and Salt Works	Western	Hoima	Hotspring
24	MusaijaMukulu Hill	Western	Hoima	Hill
25	Buhimba Heroes Monument	Western	Hoima	monument
26	Katasiha Fort	Western	Hoima	Fort
27	Kyamalera Wildlife education centre	Western	Hoima	Education centre
28	Buhanika Memorial war veterans monument	Western	Hoima	Monument
29	Mparo Tombs	Western	Hoima	Tombs
30	Bugoma Ecotourism Site	Western	Hoima	Eco-Tourism Site
31	Omukama's Palace	Western	Hoima	Palace
32	Mukaz'anyaara	Western	Ibanda	water based
33	AmabaaregaGhot	Western	Ibanda	monument
34	Kijongo Crater	Western	Ibanda	Lake
35	Nyamuronge Crater	Western	Ibanda	Lake
36	Nyakahondogoro Caves	Western	Ibanda	Cave
37	Equator Path	Western	Ibanda	equator

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
38	Lake Bunyonyi	Western	Kabale	Lake
39	Kitumba Black Smiths	Western	Kabale	smith
40	Kichumbi Hot Springs	Western	Kabale	hot spring
41	Nyanga cave	Western	Kabale	Cave
42	Edirisa Museum	Western	Kabale	museum
43	Maziba dam	Western	Kabale	Dam
44	Mushroom Training and Resource Center	Western	Kabale	education centre
45	Mabale Apple Farm	Western	Kabale	Farm
46	Kalungu Hot Springs	Western	Kabale	hot spring
47	Batwa Communities	Western	Kabale	Community
48	RwagimbaSulphurHotsprings	Western	Kabarole	hot spring
49	Top of the World	Western	Kabarole	Hill
50	Crater Valley Kibale (Lake Nyabikere)	Western	Kabarole	Lake
51	Lake Nkuruba	Western	Kabarole	Lake
52	Mahoma waterfalls	Western	Kabarole	Fall
53	AmabereganyinaMwiru	Western	Kabarole	Cave
54	Karuzika palace	Western	Kabarole	palace
55	Karambi Tombs	Western	Kabarole	Tombs
56	Kihingani wetland	Western	Kabarole	wetland
57	Tooro botanical gardens	Western	Kabarole	gardens
58	Lake saka	Western	Kabarole	Lake
59	Ndali –Kasienda crater lakes	Western	Kabarole	Lake
60	Lake Kaitabarogo	Western	Kabarole	Lake
61	Fort Lugard	Western	Kabarole	monument
62	Sir Gerald Portal Monument	Western	Kabarole	monument

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
63	Kibale National Park	Western	Kamwenge	National Park
64	Magombe / Bigodi wetland Sanctuary	Western	Kamwenge	wetland
65	Mpanga waterfalls	Western	Kamwenge	waterfall
66	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Camp	Western	Kanungu	National Park
67	Ishasha Hydro Electric Power station	Western	Kanungu	power station
68	Kibwtere Inferno	Western	Kanungu	monument
69	Ngoto Swamp Resort	Western	Kanungu	resort
70	Mt Rwenzori and Rwenzori National Park	Western	Kasese	National Park
71	Kilembe Copper Quarry	Western	Kasese	quarry
72	Lake Katwe	Western	Kasese	Lake
73	Kibenge hot spring	Western	Kasese	Hotspring
74	Rajimba Hot spring	Western	Kasese	Hotspring
75	Semwema Cave and Hill	Western	Kibale	Cave
76	Kayirabwa Chimpanzee Conservancy	Western	Kibale	sanctuary
77	Nyakiti Wetland	Western	Kibale	wetland
78	Nabigereka (Hanging) Rock	Western	Kibale	Rock
79	Busimba rock	Western	Kibale	Rock
80	Mugore Rock	Western	Kiruhura	Rock
81	Karuma Falls	Western	Kiryadongo	waterfall
82	Cwaa tree	Western	Kiryadongo	Tree
83	Masindi Port Pier	Western	Kiryadongo	Port
84	First Kiryadongo Hospital	Western	Kiryadongo	building
85	Vitunga mountain ranges	Western	Kisoro	mountain
86	Lake Mutanda	Western	Kisoro	Lake

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
87	Mwambikye Cave	Western	Kisoro	Cave
88	Lake Kyahafi	Western	Kisoro	Lake
89	Lake Kayumbu	Western	Kisoro	Lake
90	Sagitwe Caldera	Western	Kisoro	caldera
91	Karunga Hill	Western	Kisoro	Hill
92	Ruganzu's Footsteps	Western	Kisoro	monument
93	Chuhu Water Site	Western	Kisoro	waterbased
94	IbaaleLyekitinisa	Western	Kyenjojo	Rock
95	Katoosa Martyrs monument site	Western	Kyenjojo	monument
96	Nyakabara hills and rocks	Western	Kyenjojo	Rock
97	Kajumagi eco-tourism site	Western	Kyenjojo	Eco-Tourism Site
98	Muzizi river	Western	Kyenjojo	River
99	Traditionalists (Dr. KambateraneYowana)	Western	Kyenjojo	traditional
100	Mukwano Tea estate	Western	Kyenjojo	Tea
101	Lake Mburo National Park	Western	Mbarara	National Park
102	Ankole Kingdom Head Quarters Kamukuzi	Western	Mbarara	traditional
103	Ankole Kingdom Burial Grounds Nkokonjeru	Western	Mbarara	traditional
104	Itaaba cultural site	Western	Mbarara	traditional
105	Igongo Cultural Centre	Western	Mbarara	traditional
106	Rwenjeru Community Campsite	Western	Mbarara	nature
107	Karibeita Shrine	Western	Mbarara	traditional
108	Lake Nyabihoko	Western	Ntungamo	Lake
109	Kalegyeya stone	Western	Ntungamo	Rock
110	Nshenyi Village	Western	Ntungamo	Community

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
111	Rukarango Tilting rock	Western	Ntungamo	Rock
112	Kisizi falls	Western	Rukungiri	waterfall
113	Katabushera Hills	Western	Rukungiri	Hill
114	IhimboHotsprings	Western	Rukungiri	Hotspring
115	Rubabohotsprings	Western	Rukungiri	hot spring
116	Speke Resort Munyonyo	Central	Kampala	resort
117	MulungiKabaka's Recreation Center	Central	Kampala	recreational
118	Gaba Beach Hotel	Central	Kampala	beach
119	Ndere Centre	Central	Kampala	recreational
120	Kiwatule Recreational centre	Central	Kampala	recreational
121	Nakawa Commonwealth Veterans Cemetery	Central	Kampala	monument
122	Bahai Temple	Central	Kampala	spiritual
123	Makerere University	Central	Kampala	Education
124	Mulago Hospital	Central	Kampala	traditional
125	MuganziLwaza Hill	Central	Kampala	traditional
126	Mbogo Tombs	Central	Kampala	traditional
127	St. Mary's Rubaga Cathedral	Central	Kampala	spiritual
128	Namirembe Cathedral	Central	Kampala	spiritual
129	The Kabaka's round about	Central	Kampala	traditional
130	Kasubi royal tombs	Central	Kampala	traditional
131	The torture chambers of Amin Dada	Central	Kampala	traditional
132	The King's Palace	Central	Kampala	traditional
133	Kabaka's lake	Central	Kampala	traditional
134	Buganda kingdom headquarters	Central	Kampala	traditional
135	Alexander Mackay cave and church	Central	Kampala	monument

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
136	Wamala Tombs- Tomb of King Suuna II	Central	Kampala	traditional
138	Lugard's Fort at Old Kampala	Central	Kampala	monument
139	Uganda National Museum	Central	Kampala	Cultural
140	The National Theater	Central	Kampala	Entertainment
141	Independence Monument	Central	Kampala	monument
142	Muteesa II Presidential Monument	Central	Kampala	monument
143	Uganda Railways	Central	Kampala	building
144	The CHOGM monument	Central	Kampala	monument
145	Bank of Uganda	Central	Kampala	building
146	Parliament Building	Central	Kampala	building
147	Golf course	Central	Kampala	golf course
148	Hindu Temple	Central	Kampala	spiritual
149	Nakasero Mosque	Central	Kampala	spiritual
150	KijjumuwaCave	Central	Kiboga	Cave
151	Bulaga rock	Central	Kiboga	Cave
152	Kampala Cave	Central	Kiboga	Cave
153	Walusi Hill	Central	Luwero	Traditional
154	Luwero war memorial mausoleums	Central	Luwero	monument
155	Wakyato Local Wildlife Reserve	Central	Luwero	Wildlife reserve
156	Bamunanika Palace	Central	Luwero	Traditional
157	Busambu hill and caves	Central	Luwero	Cave
158	Lake Nabugabo Holiday and Conference Centre	Central	Masaka	Lake
159	Equator	Central	Masaka	equator

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
160	Walumbe tombs (Tanda Archaeological archives)	Central	Mityana	shrine
161	Magonga Shrines (Kintu's palace)	Central	Mityana	shrine
162	Lake Wamala	Central	Mityana	Lake
163	Buwama crocodile Farm	Central	Mpigi	reptilepark
164	Mpanga Forest Reserve	Central	Mpigi	forest
165	Nakayima Tree	Central	Mubende	Tree
166	Muyinayina Rocks	Central	Mubende	Rock
167	Kanywegeera rock	Central	Mubende	Rock
168	Madudu rocks and cave	Central	Mubende	Cave
169	Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary	Central	Nakasongola	sanctuary
170	Kibuye landing site on Lake Kyoga	Central	Nakasongola	Landing site
171	Kageri Hill	Central	Nakasongola	Hill
172	Namugongo martyrs' shrine	Central	Wakiso	shrine
173	Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary	Central	Wakiso	sanctuary
174	Uganda Wildlife Education centre	Central	Wakiso	education
175	Water front club	Central	Wakiso	gardens
176	Imperial resort beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
177	Entebbe Botanical gardens	Central	Wakiso	gardens
178	Muzinga park monument	Central	Wakiso	monument
179	Kigungu landing site	Central	Wakiso	Landing site
180	Kigungu bird bleeding site	Central	Wakiso	bleeding site
181	Entebbe bay swamp	Central	Wakiso	swamp
182	OmutiGwedembe	Central	Wakiso	Tree
183	Anderita beach	Central	Wakiso	beach

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
184	Ssesse gateway beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
185	Uganda Reptiles village	Central	Wakiso	reptile park
186	Kampala Snake Park	Central	Wakiso	reptile park
187	Kasenyi landing site	Central	Wakiso	Landing site
188	Banana Village	Central	Wakiso	gardens
189	Country lake resort	Central	Wakiso	beach
191	Garuga resort beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
192	Lutembe bay wetland	Central	Wakiso	wetland
193	Lido beach	Central	Wakiso	beach
194	Zika Forest	Central	Wakiso	forest
195	Guide Leisure farm	Central	Wakiso	agro farm
196	Naggalabi Buddo Coronation site	Central	Wakiso	cultural
197	Mabamba wetland	Central	Wakiso	wetland
198	East Madi Wildlife Reserve	Northern	Adjumani	Game Reserve
199	Amuruhotspring	Northern	Adjumani	hot spring
200	Indriani monument	Northern	Adjumani	monument
201	Arra fishing village	Northern	Adjumani	fishing village
202	Nile River near Arra Fishing Lodge	Northern	Adjumani	Nile river
203	Zoka forest Foot Bridge	Northern	Adjumani	foot bridge
204	Ajai wildlife reserve	Northern	Arua	Game Reserve
205	Iti mountains	Northern	Arua	mountain
206	Izuku monument	Northern	Arua	monument
207	Adolomela lake	Northern	Koboko	Lake
208	Ombokodo tilted rock	Northern	Koboko	Rock
209	Saliamusala boarder	Northern	Koboko	boarder point

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
210	Kuru falls	Northern	Maracha	water falls
211	Alikua pyramid	Northern	Maracha	memorial
212	Mt. Wati	Northern	Arua	Hill
213	Fort of Emin Pasha & Gordon	Northern	Moyo	Fort
214	Gbari-arapi mountain	Northern	Moyo	mountain
215	Vuraopi	Northern	Moyo	memorial
216	Locjudongo	Northern	Nebbi	Tree
217	Wanglei-purungu	Northern	Nebbi	water stream
218	AmuruPiiHotsprings in Panyimur	Northern		hot spring
219	Atyakwinam(king's palace)	Northern	Zombo	king's palace
220	Agbinika falls	Northern	Yumbe	water fall
221	Mt. kei	Northern	Yumbe	mountain
222	Akwang Hills/ Rock	Northern	Agagu	rock with cave
223	Wil Polo Martyrs Shrine and Church	Northern	Agagu	shrine
224	Kalongo hill/Rock	Northern	Agagu	Rock
225	AmuruPiiHotsprings	Northern	Amuru	hot spring
226	Ibuje rock	Northern	Apac	Rock
227	Kungu port	Northern	Apac	Port
228	Sir Samuel Bakers Fort	Northern	Gulu	Fort
229	Captain Tarner Burial Site	Northern	Gulu	memorial
230	Ker KwaroAcholi/ Acholi Cultural Center	Northern	Gulu	cultural center
231	Kidepo Valley National park	Northern	Kabong	national park
232	Lelekan Bird Sanctuary	Northern	Kitugum	sanctuary
233	Lotutur	Northern	Kitugum	escarpment

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
234	AgoroAgu mountains	Northern	Kitugum	Hill
235	Ngetta Rock	Northern	Lira	Rock
236	Itek/Okire Rice scheme	Northern	Lira	rice scheme
237	Lango Cultural centre	Northern	Lira	cultural center
238	World war Memorial site	Northern	Lira	memorial
239	Barlonyo Memorial site	Northern	Lira	memorial
240	RwotOwinyAkuru Palace	Northern	Oyam	palace
241	Aruu Falls	Northern	Pader	water fall
242	Iyingo landing site	Eastern	Buyende	landing site
243	Kasato hills	Eastern	Buyende	Hill
244	source of the Nile	Eastern	Jinja	source of the nile
245	Bujagali falls	Eastern	Jinja	water falls
246	Itanda falls	Eastern	Jinja	water falls
247	Iyingo site	Eastern	Kamuli	rocks
248	Bagonza Christian martyrs shrine	Eastern	Kaliro	shrine
249	Wako Zibondo's Palace	Eastern	Kaliro	palace
250	Bishop Hannington Memorial Site Kyando	Eastern	Mayuge	memorial
251	Bukaleba Palace	Eastern	Mayuge	palace
252	isimba falls	Eastern	Kamuli	water falls
253	Izaniro falls	Eastern	Kamuli	water falls
254	kagulu rocks	Eastern	Kamuli	Rock
255	Buhumbula shrine/ palace	Eastern	Kamuli	shrine
256	Mt. Elgon National park	Eastern		national park

	Name of Tourist attraction	Region	District	Type of Attraction
257	sipi falls	Eastern	Kapchorwa	water fall
258	missi cave	Eastern	Kapchorwa	Cave
259	Buguye Rock	Eastern	Kaliro	Rocks with a cave
260	Amari Rock	Eastern	Kaliro	rocks with a cave
261	Former KyabazingaNadiopes'home and Tombs	Eastern	Kaliro	palace
262	Nyero Rock Paintings	Eastern	Kumi	Rock paintings
263	Mukongoro Rock	Eastern	Kumi	Rock
264	Lake BisinaRamsar Site	Eastern	Kumi, Katakwi and Soroti	Lake
265	lake OpetaRamsar site	Eastern	Nakapiripirit, Sironko, Katakwi and Kumi	Lake
266	Kanka Cave	Eastern	Mbale	Cave
267	Mutoto Circumcision site	Eastern	Mbale	cultural site
268	Semeikakungulu Tombs	Eastern	Mbale	tombs
269	Nyagua landing site	Eastern	Pallisa	landing site with rock
270	Midodi Rocks	Eastern	Pallisa	Rocks with a cave
271	Kakoro Rocks	Eastern	Pallisa	rocks with small caves
272	Mt. Elgon National park	Eastern	Sironko	national park
273	sisiyi falls	Eastern	Sironko	water fall
274	Opiya rock	Eastern	Soroti	Rocks
275	Ameku Training Village	Eastern	Soroti	cultural center

Table 9: Visitation to National parks by category

Category	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Foreign non-resident	61,190	74,435	81,999	81,470	99,622
Foreign residents	13,166	13,759	15,015	17,101	16,871
EAC Residents	31,085	40,776	44,390	43,683	52,169
Students	42,394	56,484	62,678	37,812	42,363
Others	3,983	4,658	5,724	2,083	2,925
Total	151,818	190,112	209,806	182,149	213,950

Source: Uganda wildlife Authority

Table 10: Visitation to National Parks by National Parks

National Park	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murchison Falls	39,237	53,460	56,799	60,803	70,799
Queen Elizabeth	62,513	76,037	88,407	58,172	69,193
Kidepo Valley	2,924	3,208	2,452	2,300	2,890
Lake Mburo	17,521	20,966	20,864	22,927	14,068
Rwenzori Mountains	1,281	1,529	1,798	1,663	2,724
Bwindi Impenetrable	11,806	15,108	16,997	18,259	21,695
Mgahinga Gorilla	1,886	3,328	7,661	2,497	8,951
Semliki	2,701	3,393	3,152	3,591	5,752
Kibale	7,799	9,482	7,530	10,372	15,782
Mount Elgon	2,943	2,660	2,334	1,565	2,096
Katonga	448	301	0	0	0
Toro Semliki	759	640	0	0	0
Total	151,818	190,112	207,994	182,149	213,950

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table 11: Monthly visitors for last 5 years

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2013	13179	12308	14844	10001	13248	18745	29402	31609	16972	17285	16737	19620	213,950
2012	13,863	12,080	10,905	12,447	8,894	16,077	26,565	22,550	16,620	16,038	11,162	14,948	182,149
2011	10,816	9,479	10,210	13,653	9,107	23,487	26,790	24,425	34,239	18,772	10,963	16,053	207,994
2010	11,850	9,702	9,722	12,062	9,195	16,605	29,933	26,607	16,620	18,835	12,633	16,348	190,112
2009	8,550	8,783	7,214	9,995	7,312	12,878	25,355	21,857	12,898	14,302	8,809	13,865	151,818

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: UWEC Visitor Statistics 2013

S/N	CATEGORY	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Local Adults	64,856	63,695	54,216	55,927
2	Local Children	24,705	26,381	22,103	27,691
3	School Groups	147,469	159,408	162,803	155,263
4	Foreign Adults	6,053	5,449	5,573	7,947
5	Foreign Children	563	359	219	379
6	Resident Adults	6,000	6,000	7,693	8,327
7	Resident Children	1,101	1,058	1,304	1,564
Total		250,747	262,350	253,911	257,098

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 13: Entry fees to UWEC by category

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

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (2011)

Table 14: Student Enrollment 2009/10-2012/13

Program	Year Of Entry	Enrolment FY	Enrolment Figures
Diploma in Hotel Management	2009	2009/10	67
Diploma in Tourism Management	2010	2010/11	22
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	2010	2010/11	44
Diploma in Hotel Management	2010	2010/11	83
Diploma in Tourism Management	2011	2011/12	20
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	2011	2011/12	42
Diploma in Hotel Management	2011	2011/12	97
Diploma in Tourism Management	2012	2012/13	28
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	2012	2012/13	32
Diploma in Hotel Management	2012	2012/13	82
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations	Apr-12	2011/12	49
Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving	Apr-12	2011/12	7
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations	Sep-12	2012/13	36
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations	Apr-13	2012/13	39
Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving	Apr-13	2012/13	8

Table 15: Table showing total number of Graduates in Tourism related courses over a 5 year period.

Education Level	Post Graduate	Degree	Diploma	Certificate	Total	%Total
2009	1	189	472	839	1,501	14.1%
2010	—	286	700	927	1,913	17.9%
2011	—	420	1,007	1,292	2,719	25.5%
2012	1	210	563	1,132	1,906	17.8%
2013	6	263	979	1,392	2,640	24.7%
Total	8	1,368	3,721	5,582	10,679	100%
%Total	0.1%	12.8%	34.8%	52.3%	100	

Table 16: Table Showing Total number of Graduates per Institution over a 5 year period

Institution	Year of Graduation					Total	%
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
YMCA	358	442	499	621	651	2571	23.9%
Jimmy Sekasi Institute of Catering	221	148	407	—	506	1282	11.9%
Makerere University	171	253	362	172	216	1174	10.9%
Hotel & Tourism Training Institute (HTTI)	—	—	456	—	281	737	6.9%
YWCA	143	120	124	145	140	672	6.3%
Tourism & Hotel Training Institute-Kabale	207	102	180	112	61	662	6.2%
Career Institute - Kampala	70	85	127	165	146	593	5.5%
African International Christian Ministry Vocational Training Centre	56	126	89	129	88	488	4.5%
Buganda Royal Institute of Business & Vocational Studies	0	218	0	131	119	468	4.4%
CCP Vocational Training-Mbale	49	91	67	96	104	407	3.8%
UCC-Tororo	55	90	77	50	36	308	2.9%
Shoa Institute Of Hotel Management & Business Studies-Soroti	22	40	80	84	68	294	2.7%
Nkumba University	23	48	93	49	56	269	2.5%

Institution	Year of Graduation					Total	%
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
UCC-Aduku	31	15	57	26	28	157	1.5%
UCC-Kabale	29	36	27	20	12	124	1.2%
Victoria Business Institute-Tororo	18	28	27	20	22	115	1.1%
MUBS	22	32	17	14	10	95	0.9%
Nile Vocational	15	28	16	11	15	85	0.8%
Kabale University	11	11	10	20	28	80	0.7%
UCC-Soroti	—	—	—	35	—	35	0.3%
African College of Commerce-Kabale	—	—	4	6	24	34	0.3%
Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWTI)	—	—	—	35	44	79	0.7%
Muteesa I Royal University	—	—	—	—	15	15	0.1%
Total	1,501	1,913	2,719	1,906	2,670	10,744	100%

Table 17: Animal Species held at UWEC

Common Names	Scientific Names (Species 43)	Current Total numbers head of animals held=399
Class: Aves		
Order : Ciconiformes		
Shoe billed stork	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	2
Marabou stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	1
Order : Falconiformes		
Fish eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	2
Order: Galliformes		
Indian peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	3

Common Names	Scientific Names (Species 43)	Current Total numbers head of animals held=399
Order : Gruiformes		
Grey crown crane	<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i>	6
Order: Mosophagiformes		
Eastern grey plantain eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>	1
Order: Pelecaniformes		
Pink backed pelican	<i>Pelicanus rufescens</i>	1
Order:psittaciformes		
African grey parrots	<i>Psittacus arithacus</i>	232(confiscated and to be released soon) UWEC are 22
Order: Strigiformes		
Spotted eagle owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	1
Wood owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	2
Order: Struthioniformes		
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	4
Class : Reptilia		
Order: Chelonian		
Leopard tortoise	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	3
Bell hinged tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	12
Marsh terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufo</i>	9
Order: crocodyla		
Nile crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	4
Order:serpentes		
African rock python	<i>Python sebae</i>	8

Common Names	Scientific Names (Species 43)	Current Total numbers head of animals held=399
Gaboon vipers	<i>Bitis gabonica</i>	1
Egyptian cobras	<i>Naja naja</i>	1
Order: squamata		
Nile monitor lizards	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	
Class : Pisces		
	<i>Protopterus sp.</i>	
African lung fish	<i>Haplochromis sp.</i>	
	<i>Labeo victorians</i>	
Class: Mammalia		
Domestic animals		
oxen	<i>Bos indicus</i>	1
Domestic donkey	<i>Equus asinus</i>	5
Arabian camels		2
Order: Primates		
Olive baboons	<i>Papio anubis</i>	3
Common chimps	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	14
Patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus pata</i>	8
Colobus monkey	<u><i>Colobus guereza</i></u>	1
Redtailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>	5
Order: Carnivore		
Spotted hyenas	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	1
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	3
Spotted neck otters	<i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i>	3
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1

Common Names	Scientific Names (Species 43)	Current Total numbers head of animals held=399
Order: Artiodactyla		
Uganda kob	<i>Kobus kobus</i>	5
Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>	1
White Rhinos	<i>Rhinoceros</i>	2
African buffalos	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	2
Bush duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia grimmis</i>	1
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	2
Common zebras	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	3
Water bucks	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	8
Warthogs	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	6
Giant forest hog	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>	2
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	1
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</i>	3
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	1

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 18: Visitor ship to UWEC by category

Year	Local Adults	Local Children	School Groups	Foreign Adults	Foreign Children	Resident Adults	Resident Children	Total no. of visitors
2006	55,418	28,371	88,687	4,368	262	6,212	1,370	184,689
2007	52,090	20,099	110,721	6,541	256	5,791	1,221	196,719
2008	53,233	20,921	119,828	4,787	260	4,647	961	204,637
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,049
2010	64,856	24,705	147,469	6,053	563	6,000	1,101	250,747

Year	Local Adults	Local Children	School Groups	Foreign Adults	Foreign Children	Resident Adults	Resident Children	Total no. of visitors
2011	63,695	26,381	159,408	5,449	359	6,000	1,058	262,350
2012	54,216	22,103	162,803	5,573	219	7,693	1,304	253,911
2013	55,927	27,691	155,263	7,947	379	8,327	1,564	257,098

Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table 19: Wildlife Species Licensed for export, 2010-2013.

Category	Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mammals	9	68	135	0
Birds	72	90	2166	1796
Chameleons	1796	1769	750	330
Snakes	413	181	184	305
Tortoise	141	192	62	0
Total	2431	2300	3297	2431

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 20: Volume of wildlife trophy export, 2013

Species Common name	Scientific name	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	10	7	2	11
Bush buck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	28	55	44	41
Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>	7	14	4	34
Reed buck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>	1	10	29	19
Mountain Reedbuck	<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	1			2

Species Common name	Scientific name	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	40	32	37	37
Zebra	<i>Equus burchelli boehmi</i>	27	11	19	25
Water buck	<i>Kobus ellipsipymnus defassa</i>	22	19	20	27
Topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum jimela</i>	8	6	9	6
Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>	11	22	22	25
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	34	37	25	36
Bush duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	17	24	23	19
Warthog	<i>Phocochoerus africanus</i>	31	30	23	31
Hyeana	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>				1
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>				1
Black and white colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>				4
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	7	6	8	4
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	14	19	10	21
Dik dik	<i>Madoqua guentheri</i>	6	3	1	18
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1		1	1
Uganda kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>	11	28	21	32
Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	4	9	6	18
Bush pig	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>			10	
Total		280	332	314	413

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 21: Trade in live Mammals.

Species Common Name	Scientific name	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Serval cat	<i>Leptailurus (Felis) Serval</i>		3	15	
Vervet monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>		65	120	
Patas Monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	7			
Red tailed Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascaricus</i>	2			
Total		9	68	135	

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 22: Trade in live Snakes

Species Common Name	Scientific name	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Uganda bush viper	<i>Atheris nitschei</i>	47	31	30	78
Common Bush viper	<i>Atheris squamigera</i>	80	15		30
Gaboon viper	<i>Bitis gabonica</i>	40	20		20
Rhinoceros viper	<i>Bitis nasicornis</i>	38	20	60	75
Egg -eating snake	<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	90			
Jameson's mamba	<i>Dendroaspis jamesonii</i>	27	40	60	40
Forest cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i>	39			
Rough-scaled Bush viper	<i>Atheris hispidus</i>	32	25		25
Black tree snake	<i>Thrasops jacksonii</i>	20	30	10	10
Puff adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>			24	27
Total		413	181	184	305

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 23: Trade in live Tortoise

Species	Scientific Name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Leopard Tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>	141	192	62	
Total		141	192	62	

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 24: Trade in Live chameleons

Species	Scientific name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Strange-nosed chamaeleon	<i>Bradypodion xenorhinum</i>	136	195	118	80
Helmeted Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo hoehnelii</i>	329	415	200	110
Graceful Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	164	100		
Two-lined chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo bitaeniatus</i>	210	80	84	20
Montane side striped chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo ellioti</i>	306	280	16	
Rwenzori side-striped chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo rudis</i>	393	200		
Johnston's Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo johnstoni</i>	258	499	332	120
Total		1796	1769	750	330

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 25: Trade in Live birds

Species	Scientific name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Greater blue turaco	<i>Corynhaeala cristata</i>		20	25	52
Yellow- rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	4			
Red- chested sunbird	<i>Nectarinia erythrocerca</i>	4			

Species	Scientific name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	10		700	550
Red- headed lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>	2			
Black and white casqued hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	10	1	9	6
African pied hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	12			
White headed barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>	30			
Black crowned waxbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>			530	400
African citril	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>			250	150
Brimstone canary	<i>Serinus sulphuratus</i>			330	280
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>			5	
Ross's turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>		49	10	6
Eastern grey plantain eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>		20	10	
Red billed hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>			6	
Yellow white eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>			100	250
African yellow white eye	<i>Zesterops senegalensis</i>			100	
Brown twinspace	<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>			30	
Fawn breasted waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>			10	
White rumped seed eater	<i>Serinus leocopygius</i>			50	100
African grey parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>			1	2
Total		72	90	2166	1796

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 26: Trade in live Nile Crocodiles

Species	Scientific Name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013

Species	Scientific Name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	500		405	400
Total		500		405	400

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 27: Trade in Hippopotamus

Species	Scientific Name	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	5986 kgs	5270 kgs	1042 kgs	970 kgs
Total		5986 kgs	5270 kgs	1042 kgs	970 kgs

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 28: Trade in Giant Pangolin

Species	Scientific Name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Giant pangolin	<i>Manis gigantea</i>			70 kgs	70 kgs
Total				70 kgs	70 kgs

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 29: Trade in Warthog

Species	Scientific Name	Year			
Common Name		2010	2011	2012	2013
Wart hog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>				77 kgs
Total					77 kgs

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

Table 30: Visitor ship to Uganda Museums, 2007-2012

Category of visitors	YEAR				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ugandans	5,809	8,275	11,998	4,367	12,937
Non Ugandans	5,737	5,357	6,361	12,471	4,895
School Children	60,301	85,366	100,860	81,597	94,852
Total	71,847	98,998	119,219	98,435	112,684

Source: Uganda Museums

Table 31: Comparative Visitor ship 2009 – 2013

MONTH	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	681	762	980	1,442	1,455
February	710	918	1,007	2,366	2,568
March	4,070	3,933	5,329	4,816	5,735
April	5,031	4,155	6,332	5,791	7,001
May	1,337	844	1,099	1,361	1,810
June	4,296	4,568	5,721	6,014	7,611
July	12,277	18,788	20,967	17,609	18,520
August	8,547	19,018	22,939	19,446	19,513
September	3,880	4,073	6,050	4,960	6,956
October	14,900	18,678	23,148	18,834	18,453
November	10,078	19,868	21,063	12,892	19,936
December	6,040	3,393	4,584	2,904	3,126
Grand Total	71,847	98,998	119,219	98,435	112,684

Source: Uganda Museums

Table 32: Visitor ship at the Uganda Museum by Category

Month	Year								
	2011			2012			2013		
	Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children	Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children	Ugandan	Non Ugandan	Sch. Children
Jan	566	400	14	601	470	371	650	490	315
Feb	296	221	490	371	316	1679	422	358	1788
Mar	547	451	4331	519	195	4102	488	211	5036
April	497	331	5504	543	227	5021	518	290	6193
May	318	299	482	321	206	834	398	209	1203
Jun	666	609	4446	637	367	5010	856	433	6322
Jul	2361	742	17864	2789	507	14313	1980	570	15970
Aug	2231	998	19710	1631	681	17134	1866	696	16951
Sept	683	700	4667	591	347	4022	774	402	5780
Oct	2158	501	20489	1728	320	16786	1957	418	16078
Nov	755	429	19879	1931	171	10790	2407	279	17250
Dec	920	680	2984	809	560	1535	621	539	1966
Total	11,998	6,361	100,860	12,471	4,367	81,597	12,937	4,895	94,852

Source: Uganda Museums

Table 33: Student Enrollment Figures at HTTI

A DIPLOMA		Base		Last 5 Years Considered			
	Years	0	1	2	3	4	
	Program	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
1	Diploma in Hotel Management	48	66	65	101	81	70
2	Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	20	23	44	42	30	30
3	Diploma in Tourism Management	22	21	23	20	29	35
Number of Students Admitted in AY		90	110	132	163	140	135
Total Diploma Enrolment Per AY				290	354	368	376
B CERTIFICATE		Base		Last 5 Years Considered			
	Years	0	1	2	3	4	
	Program	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
1	Basic Certificate in Hotel operations	116	70	78	41	85	
2	Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving	9	7	7	8	11	
3	Basic Certificate in Pastry and Bakery	-	-	-	-	6	
4	Supervisory Course	2	1	11		3	
5	Short Course	1	18	17	10	8	
6	In service	1					
Number of Certificate Students Admitted In AY		129	96	113	59	113	
Total Enrolment For Both Diploma And Certificates				386	467	427	489

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

Table 34: Graduates at HTTI

HTTI - Number of Graduates For The Last Five Years			
PROGRAM	2011	2013	TOTAL
DIPLOMA			
Diploma in Hotel Management	140	95	
Diploma in Tourism Management	59	32	
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	45	48	
Vocational Diploma in Hotel Management	1		
Total	245	175	420
CERTIFICATES			
Basic certificate in Hotel operations	160	100	
Basic certificate in Tour Guiding and Driving	14	6	
Basic certificate in Food and Beverage Service	25		
Basic certificate in Rooms Division	6		
Total	205	106	311
SUPERVISORY			
Supervisory in Food Production	5		
Supervisory in House Keeping	1		
Supervisory in Foods and Beverage Service	6		
Supervisory in Rooms Division	1		
Total	13		13
INSERVICE			
In service R/D	1		
In service F&BS	4		
Total	5		5
SHORT COURSES			

HTTI - Number of Graduates For The Last Five Years			
PROGRAM	2011	2013	TOTAL
DIPLOMA			
Short Course in Food Production	92	3	
Short Course in Management & Leadership skills	4	3	
Short Course in Electrical Installations	1		
Short Course in Front Office	1		
Short Course in Pastry and Bakery	7	20	
Short Course in House Keeping		1	
Short Course in Computer	1		
Total	106	27	133
G TOTAL	574	308	882

Source: Hotel and Tourism Training Institute

Table 35: Student Enrollment Figures at UWTI

	PROGRAM	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
2012/13	DWM	27	5	32
INTAKE	DWT	17	8	25
	CWM	3	1	4
	CWT	22	8	30
Total		69	22	91
2013/14	DWM	25	3	28
INTAKE	DWT	34	19	53
	CWM	5	1	6
	CWT	25	9	34
Total		89	32	121

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute

Table 36: Graduates at UWTI

2012/13 GRADUANTS	PROGRAM	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% Total
	DWM	18	5	23	37%
	DWT	8	4	12	19%
	CWM	3	1	4	6%
	CWT	18	5	23	37%
Total		47	15	62	100%

Source: Uganda Wildlife Training Institute

MINISTRY OF TOURISM DETAILED META DATA

Table 37: 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
I) Tourism attractions								
Tourism attraction sites		The protected/reserved area that offer tourist products and facilities	• National parks	The Ministry of Tourism, wildlife and heritage Uganda Wild Life Authority	Data is collected using pre-designed forms and is captured in MS excel.	Dissemination of data is done in media and format:	annually	
			• Game Reserves			Advance release calendar: Not available		

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"> • Game controlled areas • Historical Sites and Buildings • Museum • Amusement parks 		Data is aggregated by site, category and location	Dissemination on request Yes		
(i) 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	Number , Area sqkm, national	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, Uganda Wildlife Authority	National parks are gazzetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adhoc	Degazettement can only happen in cases of public demand that has to approved by Executive

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
		viewing; (d) scientific research; and (e) any other economic activity.						
Number	Number							
Total Area	Sq Km							
(ii) 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	National	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and Antiquities, Uganda Wildlife Authority	Game reserves are gazzetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adhoc	
Number	Number							

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
Area	Sq Km							
Historical sites								
Number of registered historical sites	Numbers							
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.	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

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 Registered Museums	Numbers							
Wildlife Education Centres		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		
Number of Wildlife Education Centres								
Cultural sites								
Number of cultural sites								
II) Visitors								
Visitors to National Parks	Number	A non-resident or resident visitor who	Data is collected from all National	Administrative registers from	Data is collected using	Data is disseminated in form of technical	Monthly, Quarterly	The available data is limited to protected areas

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
and Game Reserves		goes to the protected areas with a view of seeing wild animals and plants	parks. It (covers all visitors to the protected areas)	Uganda Wildlife Authority	gate registers as visitors enter the protected area	reports posted on the ministry website:	and Annual basis	under UWA
					Data is validated using gate receipts	The annuals statistical abstracts		Excludes private controlled areas
					Indicators			
						UWA		
					computed include:			
					• Visitors by protected area			
					• Visitors by country of residence			
					• Visitors by age			

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
					• Visitors by activity			
					Visitors by length of stay			
					• Total visitors by Protected Area on a monthly basis.			
					• Data is also aggregated by nationality and gender			
Visitors by category:								
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						

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
		Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda						
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC memberstare excluding Uganda						
Visitors to other Tourism Attraction Sites								
(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 non residents who are not Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda						

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
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member states 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, adult/children, area of interest are collected	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities	Data collection: data is collected as visitors enter the museums at the reception desk Data compilation: Data on visitors is compiled on daily basis into a tally form and later captured into MS Excel worksheets.	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
					<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></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						

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
		12 months at the time of the visit						
Foreign Non Resident	Number							
Foreign Residents	Number							
Other EAC Residents	Number							
(ii) Visitors to Wildlife Education Centres	Number	A visitor						
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						

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
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator is based on 16 border post out of 22 		UBOS collects cards on monthly basis			There is a long time lag involved producing this indicator

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
			gazetted/ registered border posts		from respective stations captures, cleans, edits analyses data on a quarterly basis			
								It includes collection processing done at UBOS instead of and immigration based on manual systems
i) Visitors	Number							
ii) Visitors by Purpose of visit								
(a) Business	Number		Business/conference includes investment, seeking employment, consultancy and trade					

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) 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 of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is collected on all travelers entering or leaving the country at all 	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
			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	Data is captured from the immigration cards and excludes			

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
				Internal Affairs	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
Total Arrivals	Number		Include non residents and					

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
			resident arrivals					
III) Accommodation facilities								
Accommodation establishments	Number	Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation	<div>National, data collected includes type, location and size of the facility</div> <div>By rooms, bed space and employment size</div>	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	

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
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 nights available	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 nights occupied	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	
IV) Other Tourism Indicators								

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
Inbound tourist expenditure	USD millions	Total consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference	Survey carried out on departing non residences and covers major	MTWA/UBOS	Inbound tourist expenditure is derived from survey data obtained from pre designed Questionnaire	Details available in the Motivation and expenditure survey report 2013	2 years	
			The survey is based on sample of 4 entry/exit points		Conducted during the low and high seasons to remove seasonality effects			
			• Entebbe Airport					
			• Malaba		From the sample results an average expenditure is			

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
					calculated and multiplied by the total number of international visitors			
			• Busia					
			• Katuna					
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	
¹ Employment in tourism sector	Number	Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors	Hotels, restaurants, tourism training institutions, tour agents, tour operators, recreation activities	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
Number of Registered Tourism training institutes	Number	These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism	tourism related courses	MTWA/UBOS				

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

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