



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES

TOURISM SECTOR STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2017



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities is tasked with the responsibility to formulate and implement policies, strategies, plans and programs that promote tourism, wildlife and cultural heritage conservation for socio-economic development and transformation of the country.

The Government of Uganda has prioritized the tourism sector as one of the key sectors that has the capacity and potential to reduce poverty, advance rural development, create more jobs while at the same time conserving our natural and cultural heritage and preserving our biodiversity. In broad terms, the Ministry is responsible for creating an enabling environment for the tourism industry to grow and flourish and to contribute towards the realization of Vision 2040.

Tourism is important to Uganda's economy, as it provides a means of improving livelihood in remote areas where there are few economic opportunities. In order for the Ugandan tourism sector to continue to grow and develop and to be sustainable yet competitive, we need to have a thorough understanding of tourism in our country and know its true dimension. The government and all stakeholders need to have up-to-date, reliable, and comprehensive information on foreign visitors to Uganda. The industry needs to know how many tourists visited the country, from which countries they came, the purpose of their visits, the point of entry, and how long they stayed in the country. These statistics provide useful data for investment, planning tourism development and further research.

This statistical Abstract shows a positive growth in tourists (+1.5%) coming into Uganda in 2016. There is no doubt that the statistics presented in this Abstract demonstrate the continuing healthy state of the Ugandan tourism industry. There is however, a call on all stakeholders to increase their efforts towards making Uganda a competitive destination.

In conclusion, I would first like to acknowledge the cooperation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the collection of Tourism arrival data and also thank the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for the support they have rendered to the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities in strengthening the capacity of the Ministry in Statistical Production. Secondly, I appreciate the cooperation of the affiliated institutions and districts in availing the data to produce this publication. I sincerely hope that our stakeholders will find the information in this publication useful. The Ministry will appreciate comments from stakeholders that are aimed at improving the quality of our next publication.



Doreen S. Katusiime (Mrs)
PERMANENT SECRETARY

ABOUT THE ABSTRACT

The 2016 Statistical Abstract is the Ministry's seventh publication. The abstract is part of the Ministry's efforts to support data/statistics use. The Sector Statistical Abstract, published annually, is the prime channel through which this Ministry presents combined information regarding the sector. The information is derived from the latest surveys and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as secondary sources. It is compiled using international best practices in statistical production. The Ministry shall continue to provide relevant, reliable and timely statistics needed to support evidence-based planning among the stakeholders annually.

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

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	i
ABOUT THE ABSTRACT	ii
ACRONYMS	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	xi
1.0 TOURISM	1
1.1 Outlook of the Tourism Industry in Uganda	1
1.2 Uganda's Tourism Numbers continue to grow	2
1.3 Major Source Markets in 2016	3
1.3.1 Top 15 Source Markets in 2016	3
1.3.2 Performance of the Top 15 Source Markets in 2016	4
1.4 Visitor Arrivals from EAC partner States	4
1.5 Demographic Profile	6
1.5.1 Sex distribution	6
1.5.2 Age Composition	8
1.6 Purpose of Visit	10
1.7 Point of Entry	12
1.8 Intended Length of Stay	14
1.9 Mode of Travel	14
1.10 Uganda's Performance by Geographical Regions	16
1.10.1 African Markets	17
1.10.2 European Markets	18
1.10.3 American Markets	18
1.10.4 Asia, Middle East and Oceania	19
1.11 Seasonality of Travel	19
1.11.1 Tourist Arrivals per Month	19
1.11.2 Tourist Arrivals per Quarter	20
1.12 The contribution of Tourism to Uganda's Economy	22
1.12.1 Total and Direct Contribution to GDP	22
1.12.2 Employment	22
1.12.3 Visitor Exports	22
1.12.4 Investment	22

2.0 STATISTICS OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES.....	23
2.1 Visitation to Uganda’s National Park	23
2.2 Visitation to National Parks by Category	24
2.2.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category	24
2.2.2 Comparison of Visitors Arrivals by Category: 2016 Vs 2015	25
2.3 Visitors Park by Park	26
2.3.1 Growth in Visitation, Park by Park 2016	27
2.4 Category of Visitors by National Park	28
2.5 Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks	29
2.5.1 Visitors to National Parks per Month	29
2.5.4 Comparison of Visitor to Uganda’s National Parks by Month, 2015-2016	30
3.0 WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTS LICENSED FOR EXPORT, 2016.....	32
3.1 Total Share of the Wildlife Species licensed for Trade, 2016	32
3.2 Export of Live Birds, 2011-2016.....	32
3.2.1 Birds Exported in 2016	33
3.3 Trade in Live Reptiles, 2011-2016.....	33
3.3.1 Trade in Live Snakes.....	34
3.3.2 Trade in Live Chameleons, 2016.....	35
3.3.3 Trade in Live Tortoises, 2016	35
3.4 Trade in Live Mammals, 2016	35
3.5 Wildlife (Sport Hunting) Trophy Exports, 2011- 2016	35
3.5.1 Wildlife (Sport Hunting) trophies licensed for Export, 2016	36
3.5.2 Wildlife Trophies Exported from Wildlife Trade, 2011- 2016.....	37
3.6 Nile crocodile Skins Exported, 2012- 2016	37
4.0 STATISTICS ON VISITATION TO UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTRE /ENTEBBE ZOO .	38
4.1 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC), 2016	38
4.2 Growth rates in Visitation to UWEC	39
4.3 Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2016.....	39
4.3.1 Distribution of Visitors by category, 2016	39
4.3.2 Comparison of Visitor Arrivals by Category and Year, 2015-2016	40
4.4 Seasonality of Visitors to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016	42
4.4.1 Monthly Visitation to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016	42

4.4.2 Comparison of Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2015 Vs 2016	42
5.0 STATISTICS OF VISITORS TO THE UGANDA MUSEUM	44
5.1 Introduction	44
5.2 Visitation to the Uganda Museum.....	44
5.3 Visitation to Uganda Museum by Category	44
5.3.1 Visitation to Uganda Museums by Category, 2016	44
5.3.2 Comparison of visitors to Uganda Museum by category	45
5.4 Seasonality of Visitor to the Uganda Museum	46
5.4.1 Visitors to the Uganda Museum by Month	46
5.4.2 Comparison of visitors by Month, 2015 Vs 2016.....	47
5.4.3 Comparison of Visitors to Uganda Museum by Month and category, 2016	47
6.0 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN TOURISM RELATED COURSES	49
6.1 Tourism Institutions offering Tourism related Courses.....	49
6.1.1 Enrollment in Tourism related courses.....	49
6.1.2 Graduation in Tourism related Courses.....	49
6.2 Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI)	50
6.2.1 Enrolment at HTTI	50
6.2.2 Type of Sponsorship at HTTI	52
6.2.3 Completion Figures at HTTI.....	53
6.3 Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute	54
6.3.1 Introduction	54
6.3.2 Enrollment at UWRTI, 2016	54
6.3.3 Distribution of Graduation by program and gender.....	54
ANNEX: TOURISM STATISTICS IN TABULAR FORM	56
Annex I: Tourist Arrivals.....	56
Annex II: Statistics on Visitation to National Parks.....	76
Annex III: Statistics on Wildlife Trade and Exports	77
Annex IV: Visitation to the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre	80
Annex V: Visitation to the Uganda Museum	83
Annex VI: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities Detailed Meta Data.....	85

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Performance of the Top Source Markets in 2016.....	4
Table 1.2: Tourist Arrivals from the EAC Partner States.....	5
Table 1.3: Five (5) Year Analysis of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit.....	12
Table 1.4: Distribution of Tourists by Points of Entry	13
Table 1.5: Distribution of Tourist arrivals by Points of Entry and Region of Residence, 2016	13
Table 1.6: Uganda's Performance in Africa Markets	17
Table 1.7: Uganda's Performance in European Markets	18
Table 1.8: Uganda's Performance in American Markets	18
Table 1.9: Uganda's Performance in Asia, Middle East and Oceania	19
Table 2.1: Performance of Visitation to Parks by Category and Year, 2012-2016	26
Table 2.2: Visitors by National Park and Category of Visitors	28
Table 3.1: Species of birds licensed for export in 2016.	33
Table 3.2: Trophies from Wildlife Trade exported, 2011-2016	37
Table 3.3: Nile crocodile Skins from wildlife trade exported, 2010-2015.	37
Table 4.1: Review of five year visitation to UWEC by Category	41
Table 5.1: Five year comparison of visitation to the Uganda Museum.....	46
Table 5.2: Visitor Arrivals to the Uganda Museum by Month in descending order, 2015-2016 .	47
Table 6.1: Enrollment of Students in Tourism related courses by education level.....	49
Table 6.2: Enrollment at UHTTI.....	50
Table 6.3: Enrolment by Program	51
Table 6.4: Enrollment by Sex	52
Table 6.5: Type of Sponsorship at UHTTI.....	52
Table 6.6: Completion Figures at UHTTI	53
Table 6.7: Enrollment at UWRTI	54
Table A1: Key Tourism Data, 2012, 2016.....	56
Table A2: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Category of Visitor, 2012-2016.....	57
Table A3: Annual Tourist arrivals from the East African Countries, 2012-2016.....	57
Table A4: Annual Tourist arrivals to the country by Region and main Source Markets, 2012-2016	57
Table A5: Annual Tourist Arrivals by Region of Residence, 2012-2016.....	58
Table A6: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Purpose, 2012-2016.....	59
Table A7: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by detailed Purpose, 2012-2016	59
Table A8: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Mode and port of Arrival, 2012-2016.....	60
Table A9: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by sex, 2012-2016.....	60
Table A10: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by sex and category of Visitors, 2012-2016 .	61
Table A11: Quarterly Tourist Arrivals to the Region, 2013-2016	62
Table A12: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Age group, 2012-2016	63
Table A13: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Region, 2013-2016.....	63
Table A14: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Mode and Port of arrival, 2016	64
Table A15: Annual Tourist arrivals to the Country by Month, 2012-2016	65
Table A16: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Sex and Age group, 2016	66

Table A17: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Region and country of Usual Residence, 2016	67
Table A18: Tourist arrivals by Region, sex and Age group, 2016.....	75
Table A19: Visitation to Uganda’s National Parks, 2011-2016	76
Table A20: Categories of Visitors to Uganda’s National Parks, 2011-2016.....	76
Table A21: Summary of Categories of live Animals Lincensed for Export, 2012-2016.....	77
Table A22: Live birds licensed for export, 2012-2016	77
Table A23: Wildlife (Sport Hunting) trophies licensed for export, 2010-2015.....	78
Table A24: Live Reptiles licensed for export, 2012-2016	79
Table A25: Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC), 2012-2016..	80
Table A26: Monthly Arrivals of Visitors to the UWEC by category of Visitors, 2012-2016	80
Table A27: Category of Visitors and the Monthly Average Visitor Arrivals in 2016.....	81
Table A28: Number of arrivals to UWEC by Category of Visit and Month of Arrival, 2012-2016	81
Table A29: Visitation to Uganda Museum, 2011-2016.....	83
Table A30: Number of arrivals to Uganda Museum by Category of Visit and Month of Arrival, 2012-2016	83
Table A31: Monthly Arrivals of Visitors to the Uganda Museum, 2012-2016.....	84
Table A32: Methodological Framework for Compilation of Harmonized Tourism Statistics	85

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Foreign Visitors to Uganda in 000s' (2007-2016)	1
Figure 1.2: Tourist Arrivals, 2012-2016.....	2
Figure 1.3: Source Markets in 2016	3
Figure 1.4: Visitor Arrivals from EAC partner States.....	5
Figure 1.5: Sex Composition of visitor Arrivals	6
Figure 1.6: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals to Uganda by sex and Region of Residence, 2016	7
Figure 1.7: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals to Uganda by Gender and Country of Residence, 2016	7
Figure 1.8: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Age group, 2016	8
Figure 1.9: Age Composition of Visitor Arrivals.....	9
Figure 1.10: Composition of Tourist Arrivals by Age group and Region of Residence, 2016	9
Figure 1.11: Distribution of Tourist arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2016.....	10
Figure 1.12: Comparison Between Total Arrivals and Leisure & holiday visitors	11
Figure 1.13: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in 000s', 2015-2016	12
Figure 1.14: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Travel, 2016	14
Figure 1.15: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Travel and Region of Residence, 2016	15
Figure 1.16: Comparison of Tourist arrivals by mode of Travel, 2015-2016	15
Figure 1.17: Tourist Arrivals by Month of travel and Mode of Travel	16
Figure 1.18: Uganda's Performance by Geographical Regions.....	17
Figure 1.19: Monthly Tourist Arrivals to Uganda, 2016	20
Figure 1.20: Tourist Arrivals by Quarter, 2016	21
Figure 1.21: Tourist Arrivals by Quarter, 2016	21
Figure 2.1: Trend of the number of visitors to the National Parks, 2012-2016	23
Figure 2.2: Growth rates of visitors to the National Parks, 2012-2016.....	24
Figure 2.3: Percentage share of Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2016	25
Figure 2.4: Comparison of Visitors Arrivals by Category: 2016 Vs 2015	25
Figure 2.5: Percentage share in Visitation in each Park	27
Figure 2.6: Growth in Visitation park by park: 2016 Vs 2015	28
Figure 2.7: Monthly Visitor Arrivals to Uganda's National Parks, 2016	29
Figure 2.8: Comparison of Monthly Tourist Arrivals, 2015-2016	30
Figure 2.9: Monthly Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks by Category of Visitors	31
Figure 3.1: Volume of Live Wild animal exports licensed for Commercial Trade, 2016	32
Figure 3.2: Exports of Live Birds, 2011-2016	33
Figure 3.3: Reptiles licensed for export, 2011-2016.....	34
Figure 3.4: Volume of Live Snakes licensed for export, 2016	34
Figure 3.5: Trend of Wildlife Trophy Exports Licensed for Export, 2011-2016	36
Figure 3.6: Wildlife (Sport Hunting) Trophy Export, 2016	36
Figure 4. 1: Trend of visitors to UWEC, 2012-2016	38
Figure 4.2: Time series Presentation of Growth rates of visitation at UWEC	39
Figure 4.3: Representation of Visitor categories to UWEC, 2016.....	40
Figure 4.4: Visitor arrivals by category, 2015-2016	41
Figure 4.5: Visitor arrivals by category, 2015-2016	42

Figure 4.6: Comparison of Visitation to UWEC, 2015-2016.....	43
Figure 4.7: Monthly Visitation to UWEC by Category of Visitors, 2016	43
Figure 5.1: Trend of visitors to Ugandan Museums over the past five years.....	44
Figure 5.2: Visitors to the Museum by category, 2016.....	45
Figure 5.3: Comparison of visitors to Uganda Museum by category	45
Figure 5.4: Seasonality of Visitors at the Uganda Museum, 2016.....	46
Figure 5.5: Visitors to Uganda Museum by Month and category in descending order, 2016	48
Figure 6.1: Graduation in tourism related courses.....	50
Figure 6.2: Completion Figures at UHTTI by Course and sex.....	53
Figure 6.3: Distribution of Graduation by Program and gender.....	55

ACRONYMS

BN	Billion shillings
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DCOs	District Commercial Officers
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HQ	Head Quarters
HTTI	Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
ICT	Information Communications Technology
KINP	Kibale National Park
KVNP	Kidepo Valley National Park
LMNP	Lake Mburo National Park
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MENP	Mount Elgon National Park
MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
MGNP	Mgahinga National Park
MTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities
NDP	National Development Plan
NP	National Park
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Conservation Centre
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Tourism Statistics Abstract includes analysis of the 2016 foreign arrivals to Uganda with detailed statistical tables in the annex. It presents the overview of Visitors to Uganda and their profiles, the travel information on tourist arrivals to Uganda and their hotel statistics, with special emphasis on the bed occupancy rates.

The total number of visitor arrivals to Uganda in 2016 was 1,322,522 a growth of 1.5% compared to 2015. However, growth was positive for the total number of tourists coming from overseas regions (Europe, America, Asia and Other) to Uganda with 7.7%, while it remained in a state of indifference for tourists coming from African Countries to Uganda. Increases of 15.4%, 10.4%, 3.5% for those coming from America, Europe, Asia, a 0% growth for those coming from Africa and a decrease of 1.9% for the tourist arrivals to Uganda from other non-African countries.

In the 2016 rankings of top 15 tourism markets for Uganda, the structure almost remained the same as in 2015 which was as follows: Rwanda, Kenya, DR Congo Tanzania, United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), South Sudan, India, China, Germany, Canada, Netherlands/Holland, Italy, UAE and Australia.

Africa remained the big tourist market for Uganda in 2016 with 79.2% (1,047,013) arrivals, of which Rwanda accounted for 27.4% and Kenya accounted for 26.7% of total arrivals into the country. African countries were followed by European countries with 8.3%, of which United Kingdom accounted for the largest proportion (3.0%). America, Asia and other overseas represented 5.4%, 5.5% and 1.6% of the total tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2016 respectively.

The distribution of tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2016 by gender was 69.9% male and 30.1% female, percentages that remained similar to 2015. While there was a significant gender imbalance structure for the tourist arrivals to Uganda from Africa (68.8% male and 31.2% female), the overseas tourists also showed an imbalanced gender breakdown (73.9% male and 26.1% female). However, Tanzania (37%), Eritrea (35%), Sweden (35%) and Germany (34%) had the most female travelers to Uganda in 2016.

In 2016, the majority of tourists (54.6%) were in the 20-39 years old age-group which was also the same for the majority of tourist arrivals to Uganda from Africa, America and Asia. However, the dominant age-group of tourists from Europe was 40-59 years old (42.3%), followed by the age-group of 20-39 years old with 38.1%.

Just like in 2015, the majority of visitor arrivals came into the country to visit friends and relatives (37.7%) followed by those who came on business or to attend conferences (21.9%) then those who came for Leisure, recreation and holidays (17.9%).

The majority of tourists entered Uganda through the Entebbe International Airport (32.7%). The second most used border post was Katuna (19.2%) due to high number of Tourist arrivals from

Rwanda. Tourists arriving from overseas mainly used Entebbe International Airport as the main point of entry to Uganda.

In 2016, the intended length of stay of tourist arrivals to Uganda was 7.2 days

The most commonly used mode of entry was by road (67.3%) due to the large number of tourists coming from Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania who prefer to use ground transportation. However, the majority of tourists arriving from overseas used air travel as the main mode of travel to Uganda.

The peak tourist season remained July-September, accounting for 26.5% (350,046) of all tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2016. This structure remained similar to 2015.

KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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 any person travelling to and staying in a place outside their usual residence (environment) for a period of not more than twelve consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourism attraction sites

The protected/reserved area that offers tourist products and facilities

National parks

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

Game Reserves/ Game controlled areas

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

Museum

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

Wildlife Education Centers

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

Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves

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

National residents

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

Foreign Non Resident

These are non-residents who are not Ugandans

Foreign Residents

They are non-citizen residing in Uganda.

Other EAC Residents

They are residents of EAC members that are excluding Uganda.

Visitors to Registered Museums

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

International visitor arrivals

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

Transit

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

Visiting Friends and relatives

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

Average Length of Stay

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

Visitors by Mode of transport

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

Accommodation establishments

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

Bed rooms Available

Total number of bed rooms available for commercial accommodation.

Bed rooms occupied

Total number of bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation.

Bed rooms occupancy rate

Percentage of available bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation.

Bed nights available

Total number of bed space available for commercial accommodation.

Bed nights occupied

Total number of bed space occupied for commercial accommodation

Bed occupancy rate

Percentage of available bed space occupied for commercial accommodation

Inbound tourist expenditure

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

Government Total Expenditure on Tourism as % of total budget

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

Employment in tourism sector

Persons directly employed in the tourism related sectors

Number of Registered Tourism training institutes

These are training institutions with a mandate to teach tourism

1.0 TOURISM

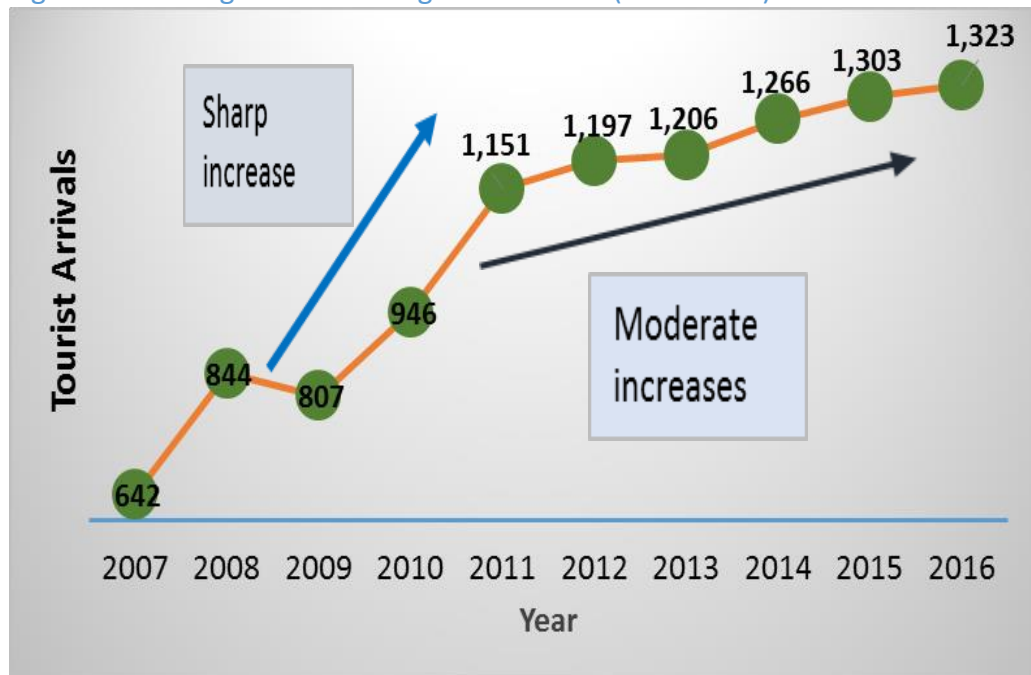
This section covers tourist arrivals into Uganda through the major entry points, tourist arrivals by region of origin, distribution of tourist attractions by region, Tourism Length of stay, tourism expenditure and tourism arrivals by mode of transport and border point.

1.1 Outlook of the Tourism Industry in Uganda

Tourism Industry in Uganda has emerged as a robust source of growth and development. It is no exaggeration that tourism has shaped the development fortunes of Uganda. The country is endowed with a range of natural attractions that bring tourists from around the globe. The most renowned attractions include the Source of the Nile, the wildlife spectacle of the 10 National Parks which host the big five; Mount Rwenzori also known as the Mountains of the moon; Various cultural sites and a conducive climate.

Within a decade the number of foreign visitors has more than doubled from 641,743 tourists in 2007 to 1,322,802 by 2016- a growth of 106 percent (*see Figure 1.1*). Uganda's share as of 2016 increased to 2.1 percent of Africa's travel and tourism Market Share (56m) The majority of international tourists (close to 80 percent) arrive from Africa followed by Europe, Asia and America. The average length of stay has remained the same at 7.2 days. Around 55 percent of visitors were aged between 20 and 39 years and 35.4 percent were aged between 40 and 59 years.

Figure 1.1: Foreign Visitors to Uganda in 000s' (2007-2016)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

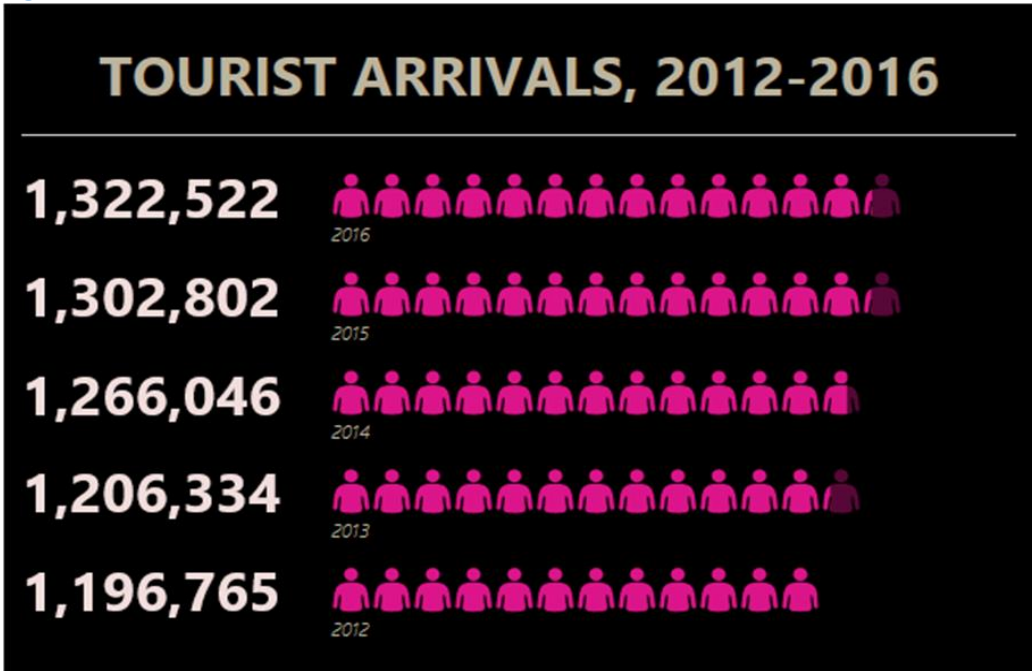
The sector generates the bulk of export revenues for the country followed by remittances from abroad and provides direct and indirect employment to over 500,000 people. As a relatively labor-intensive sector, tourism serves as a robust source of good quality jobs in the country, with the potential to alleviate poverty.

The economic benefits are stronger than might appear given the employment opportunities generated, with cross-sectoral spillover effects and linkages dominating those of other traditional sectors of the economy. Apart from these obvious economic benefits, tourism can stimulate broader benefits to the economy: upgrades to infrastructure, conservation of natural habitats, and gender equity by providing decent jobs for women, making it an ideal vehicle for propelling growth and development.

1.2 Uganda’s Tourism Numbers continue to grow

The number of international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) in 2016 reached a total of 1.323 million, an increase of 20,000 from the previous year (1.303 million in 2015) translating to an increase of 1.5%. (See **Figure 1.2**). Taking interest in the overall Performance of Uganda’s Tourism in the last five years, Reveals a moderate growth trend over the last 5 years.

Figure 1.2: Tourist Arrivals, 2012-2016



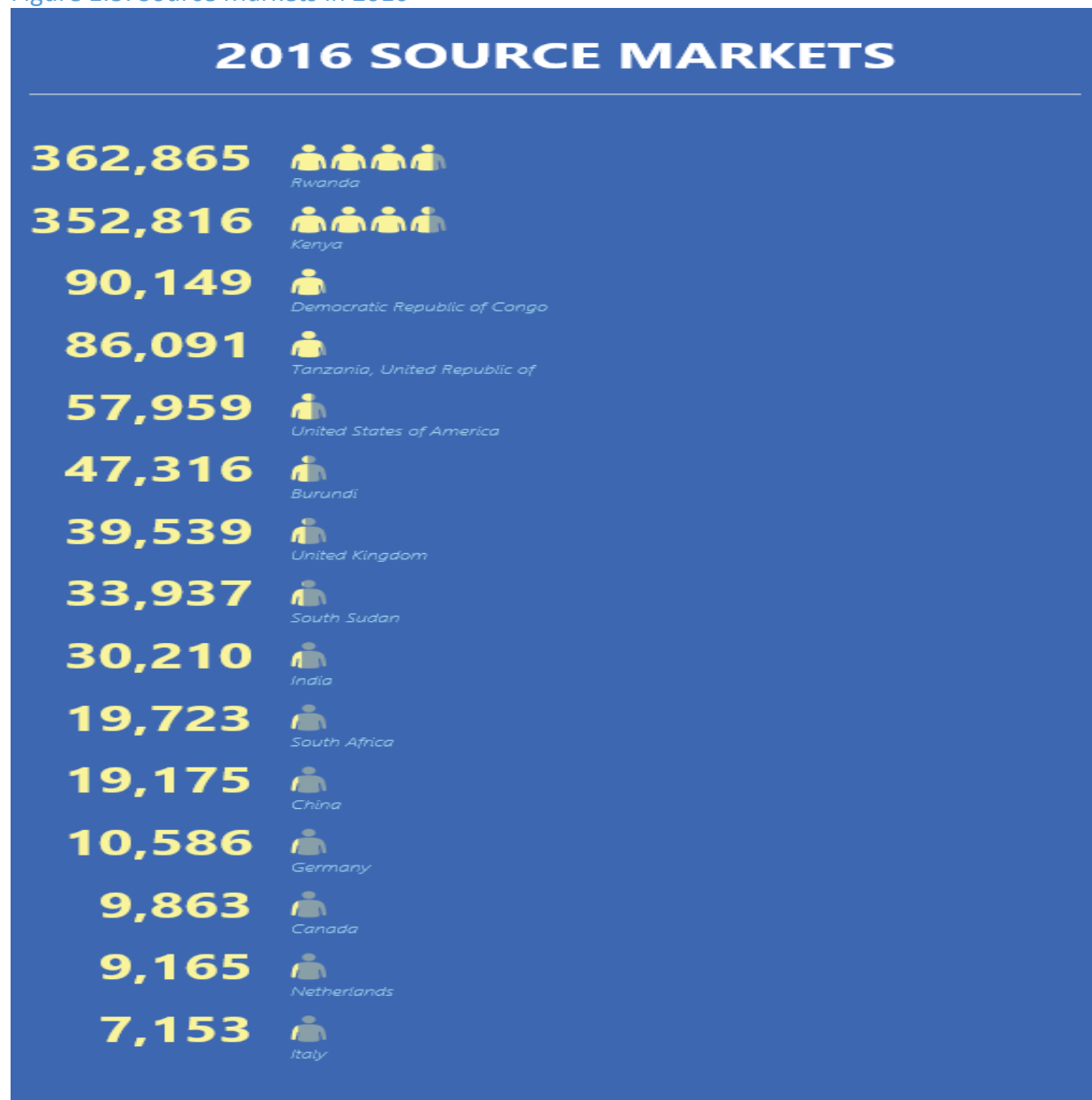
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.3 Major Source Markets in 2016

1.3.1 Top 15 Source Markets in 2016

The top fifteen(15) source markets for Uganda in 2016 contributing close to 85% of total tourist arrivals were; **Rwanda (27.4%), Kenya (26.7%), D.R. Congo (6.8%), Tanzania (6.5%), United States of America (4.4%), Burundi (3.6%), United Kingdom (3%), South Sudan (2.7%), India (2.3%), South Africa (1.5%), China (1.4%), Germany (0.8%), Canada (0.7%), Holland (0.7%) and Italy (0.5%)** as shown in **Figure 1.3** below;

Figure 1.3: Source Markets in 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.3.2 Performance of the Top 15 Source Markets in 2016

This section compares performance of the top 15 source markets in 2016 with 2015 performance. There was an increase in the number of visitors in 2016 from each of the key source markets with the exception of Kenya, Tanzania, United Kingdom and South Sudan. For the first time, Rwanda overtook Kenya as the number one (No.1) source market having grown by 20.7% in 2016 whereas the number of visitors from Kenya decreased by 13.8%

Visitor arrivals from USA increased by **17.3%** to **57,959** visitors in 2016 while India, China and Germany visitor arrivals also grew over the period by **13.3%**, **12.5%** and **10.4%** respectively.

Visitors from Tanzania, United Kingdom and South Sudan dropped by **10.3%**, **3.2%** and **25%** respectively (see **Table 1.1**).

Table 1.1: Performance of the Top Source Markets in 2016

Region/Country	2015	2016	%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Rwanda	300,747	362,865	27.4%	20.7%
Kenya	409,417	352,816	26.7%	-13.8%
Democratic Republic of Congo	79,430	90,149	6.8%	13.5%
Tanzania, United Republic of	95,933	86,091	6.5%	-10.3%
United States of America	49,414	57,959	4.4%	17.3%
Burundi	45,817	47,316	3.6%	3.3%
United Kingdom	40,851	39,539	3.0%	-3.2%
South Sudan	45,221	33,937	2.6%	-25.0%
India	26,671	30,210	2.3%	13.3%
South Africa	18,438	19,723	1.5%	7.0%
China	17,051	19,175	1.4%	12.5%
Germany	9,585	10,586	0.8%	10.4%
Canada	9,124	9,863	0.7%	8.1%
Netherlands	8,247	9,165	0.7%	11.1%
Italy	6,776	7,153	0.5%	5.6%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

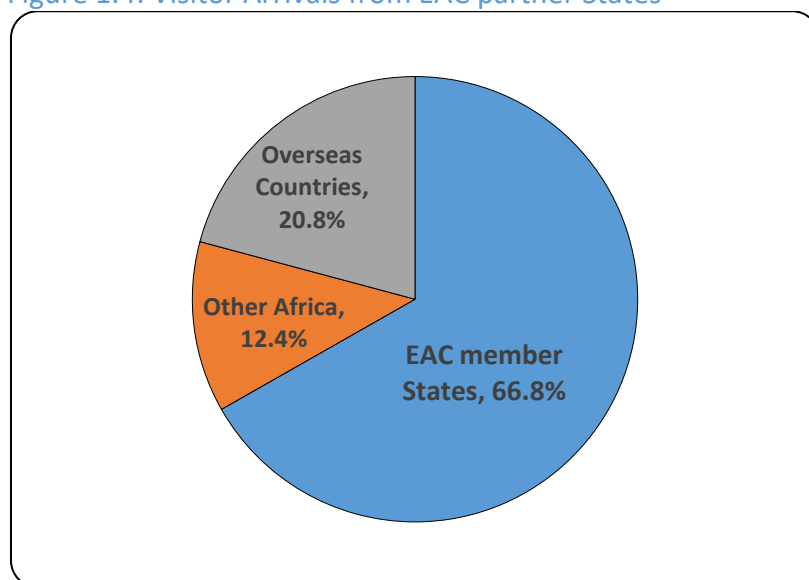
1.4 Visitor Arrivals from EAC partner States

The East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol guarantees free movement of persons who are citizens of Partner States within the EAC territory. Statistics on arrivals within the region is therefore important in monitoring implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol.

The number of arrivals from EAC member states increased from 810,397 in 2012 to 883,025 in 2016. It can also be noted that visitors from the EAC partner states constituted 66.8% of total

tourist arrivals to Uganda followed by overseas countries (20.8%) and the Other African Countries (12.4%) as seen in **Figure 1.4**

Figure 1.4: Visitor Arrivals from EAC partner States



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Whereas the number of visitors from the EAC partner states constituted up to 66.8%, there was a decline of 1.6 percent in 2016.

Table 1.2 further shows that *the highest number of tourists to Uganda from the EAC came from Rwanda (362,865) followed by Kenya (352,816), Tanzania (86,091) and Burundi (47,316).*

Table 1.2: Tourist Arrivals from the EAC Partner States

Arrivals-EAC Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Rwanda	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	362,865	27.4	20.7
Kenya	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	352,816	26.7	-13.8
Tanzania	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	86,091	6.5	-10.3
Burundi	40,368	34,115	41,448	45,817	47,316	3.6	3.3
South Sudan*	40,861	38,538	46,119	45,221	33,937	2.6%	-25.0%
Total Arrivals-EAC	810,397	808,183	853,603	897,135	883,025	66.8	-1.6
Other Countries	386,368	398,151	412,443	405,667	439,497	33.2	8.3
Grand Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.5 Demographic Profile

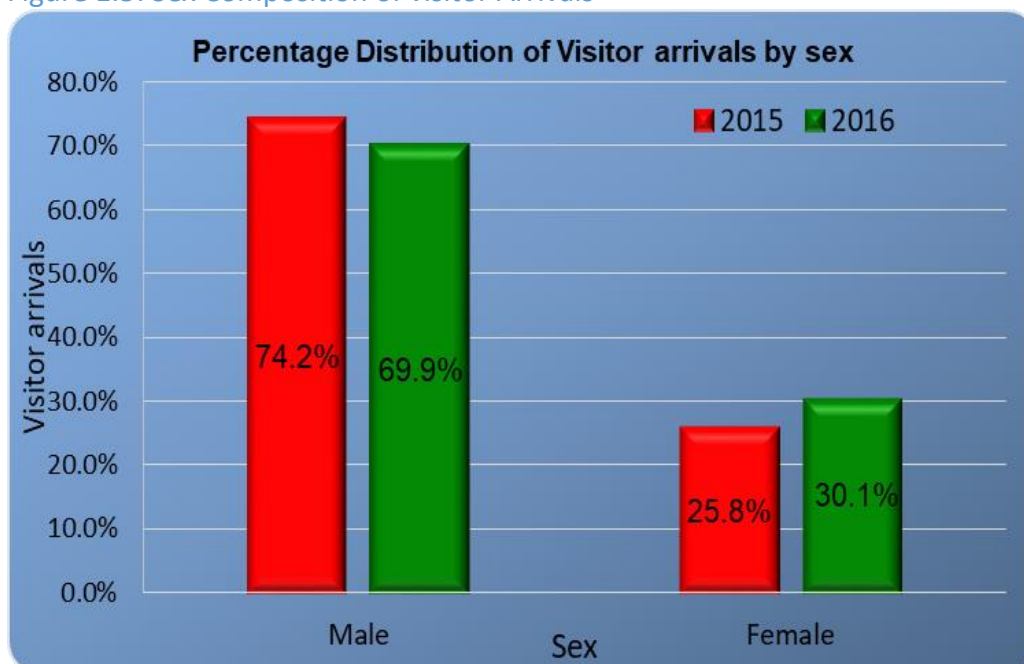
This section discusses the demographical characteristics of Visitors to Uganda. Among total visitor arrivals, the distribution of demographic characteristics remained relatively constant over the period under review, while experiencing mixed rates of growth.

1.5.1 Sex distribution

In 2016, a total of 965,151 tourists were male representing 69.9% while 335,545 were females, representing 30.1% of the total tourists that visited Uganda. This distribution has not changed much from that of 2015 where male tourists represented 74.2% while female tourists were 25.8%. (*See Figure 1.5*)

There was a significant increase in the number of female visitors by 18.2% compared to the increase in the number of male visitors by 4.2%

Figure 1.5: Sex Composition of visitor Arrivals

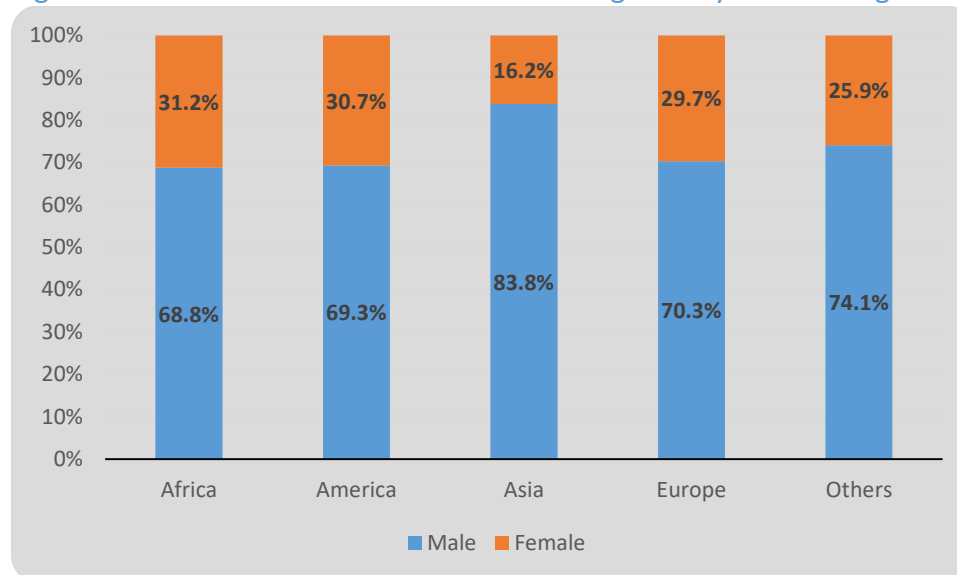


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Figure 1.6 below shows that more Males visited Uganda than the females from all regions. The figure further shows that among the tourists travelling from Africa to Uganda, males represented 68.8% and females represented 31.2%.

America, Europe and Asia, all registered more males than females visiting Uganda. Africa followed by Europe registered the highest numbers of female visitors to Uganda.

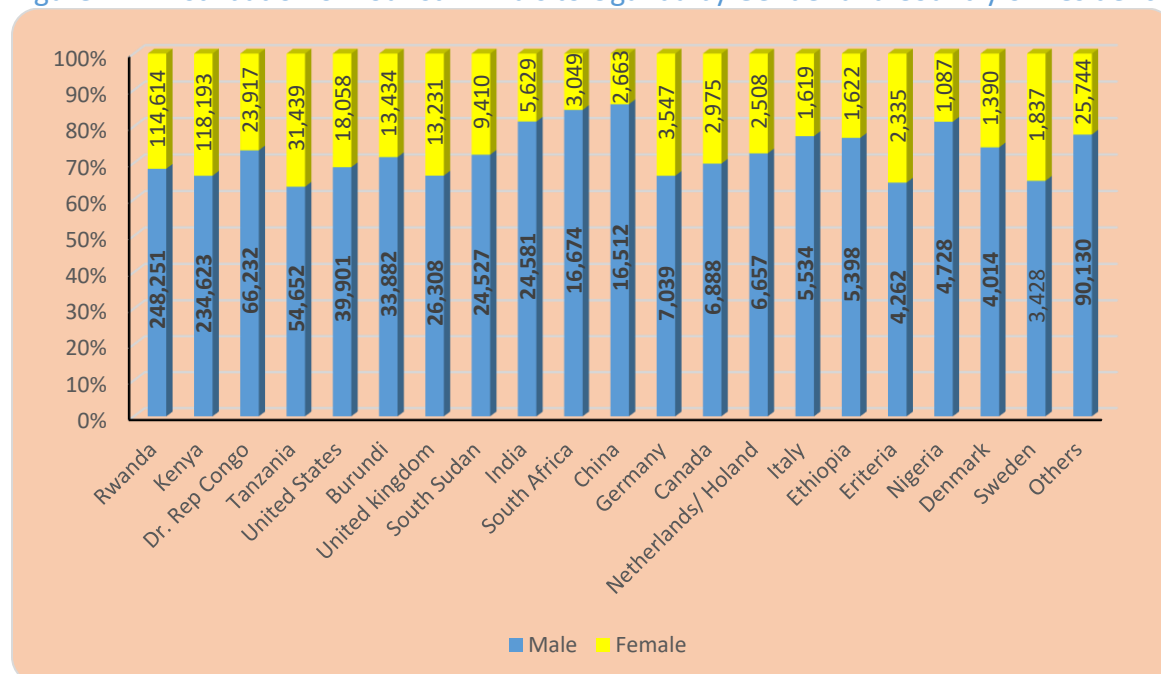
Figure 1.6: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals to Uganda by sex and Region of Residence, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Figure 1.7 below shows that China (86%) and South Africa (85%), India (81%) and Nigeria (81%) had the highest number of tourist arrivals of males in 2016 while Tanzania (37%), Eritrea (35%), Sweden (35%) and Germany (34%) had the highest proportions of female visitors.

Figure 1.7: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals to Uganda by Gender and Country of Residence, 2016

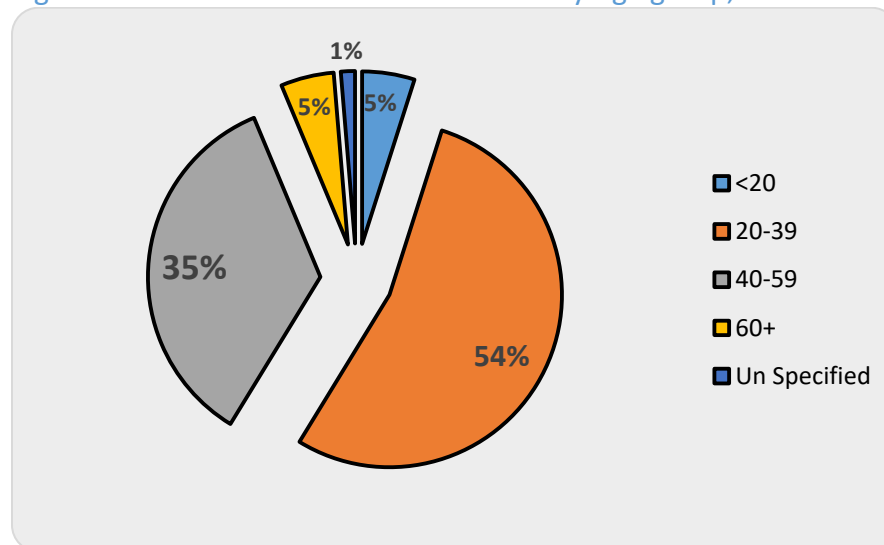


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.5.2 Age Composition

With respect to the age distribution of visitor arrivals, **Figure 1.8** below illustrates the domination of overnight arrivals by visitors aged 20-59 years. Those 20-39 years of age represented **53.8%** of total visitor arrivals in 2016, while those 40-59 years accounted for **35.0%**. Arrivals by tourists under the age of 20 and tourists 60 years and above accounted for **4.9%** and **5.0%** of total visitors respectively. Growth rates in visitor arrivals by age group ranged from a low of **0.4%** among visitors 20-39 years of age and peaked at **17.9%** among those 60 years and over.

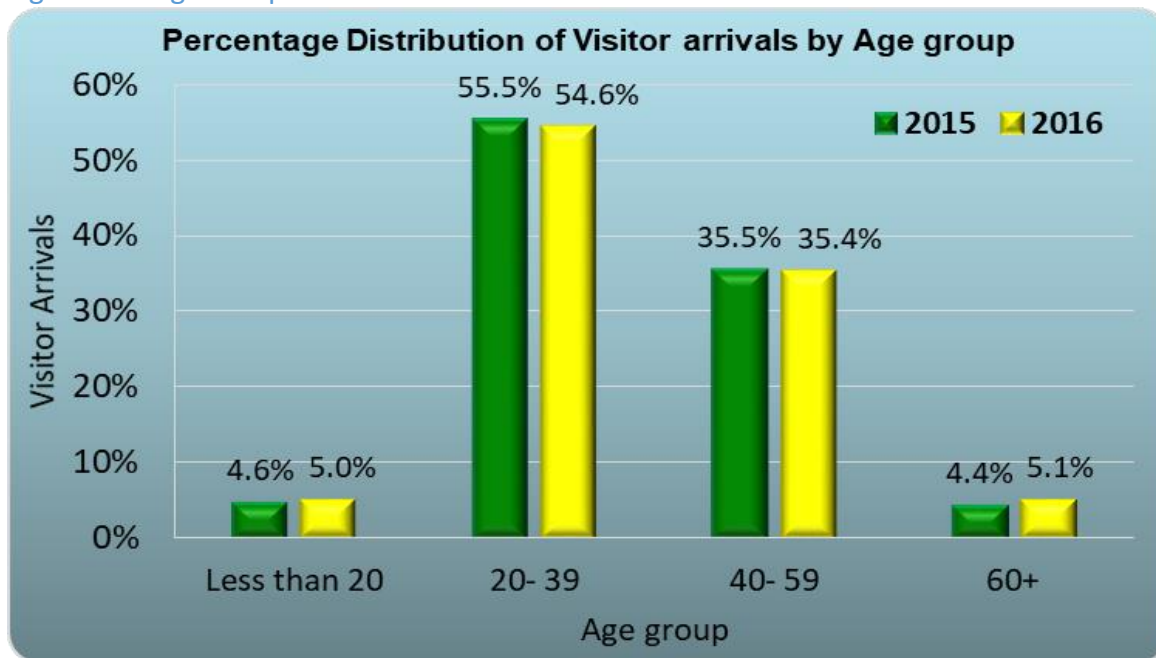
Figure 1.8: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Age group, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Compared to 2015, the majority of tourists that came to Uganda were still in the age category of 20-39 years and represented 54.6% of all tourists' arrivals, followed by one other dominant age group, which was 40-59, which accounted for 35.4% of all tourist arrivals. The rest of the age groups represented the least tourist arrivals to Uganda, as shown in **Figure 1.9**. This distribution of all tourist arrivals by age group has remained in a state of indifference when compared to 2015.

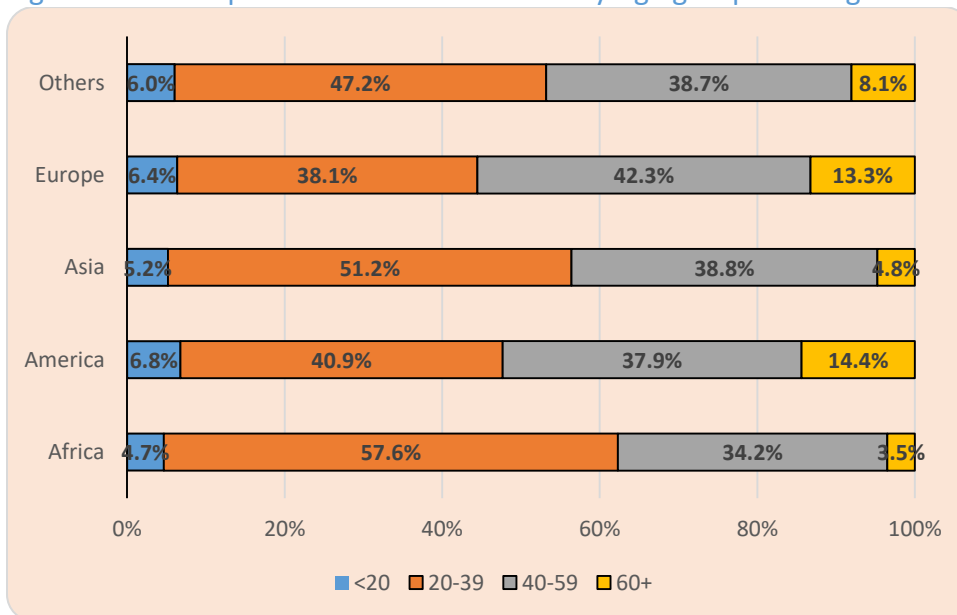
Figure 1.9: Age Composition of Visitor Arrivals



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Figure 1.10 indicates that the dominant age group of Tourists from Europe was 40-59 years with 42.3% followed by 20-39 years with 38.1%. The dominant age group of Tourist arrivals from Africa, America and Asia was 20-39 years with 57.6%, 40.9% and 51.2% respectively, followed by 40-59 years with 34.2%, 37.9% and 38.8% respectively.

Figure 1.10: Composition of Tourist Arrivals by Age group and Region of Residence, 2016



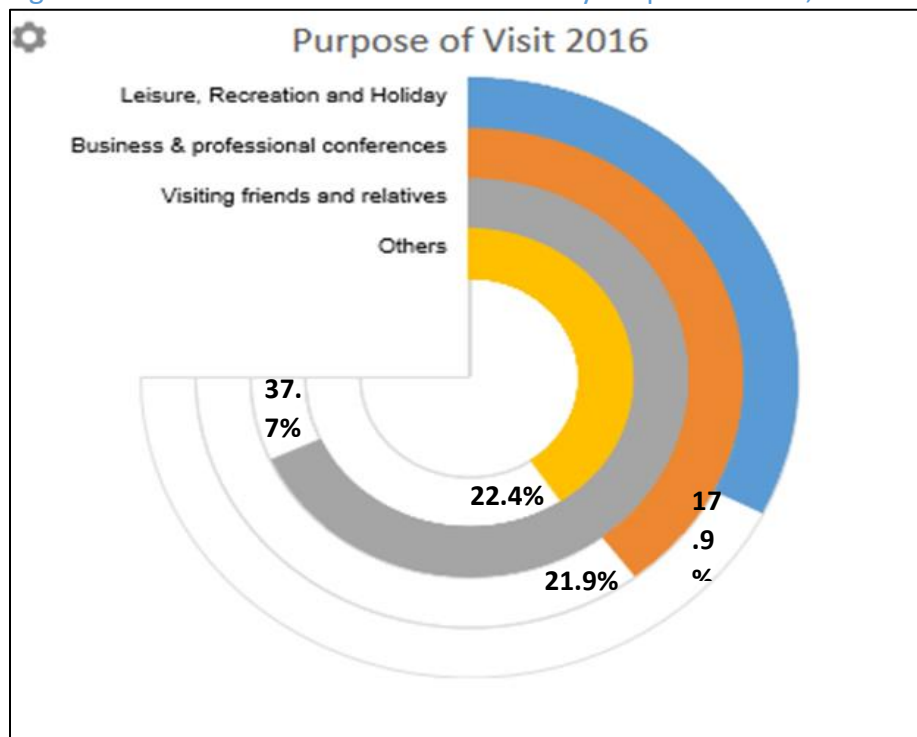
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.6 Purpose of Visit

The purpose of visit is categorized in three major types namely: Visiting friends and Relatives, Leisure, recreation and Holiday, Business/Professional and Conferences, and Other unspecified business.

Figure 1.11 shows that majority of tourists that came to Uganda were those Visiting Friends and family comprising 37.7 percent followed by those who came to attend Business and professional conferences making up 21.9 percent and Leisure, recreation and holiday tourists making up 17.9 percent of the total number of arrivals.

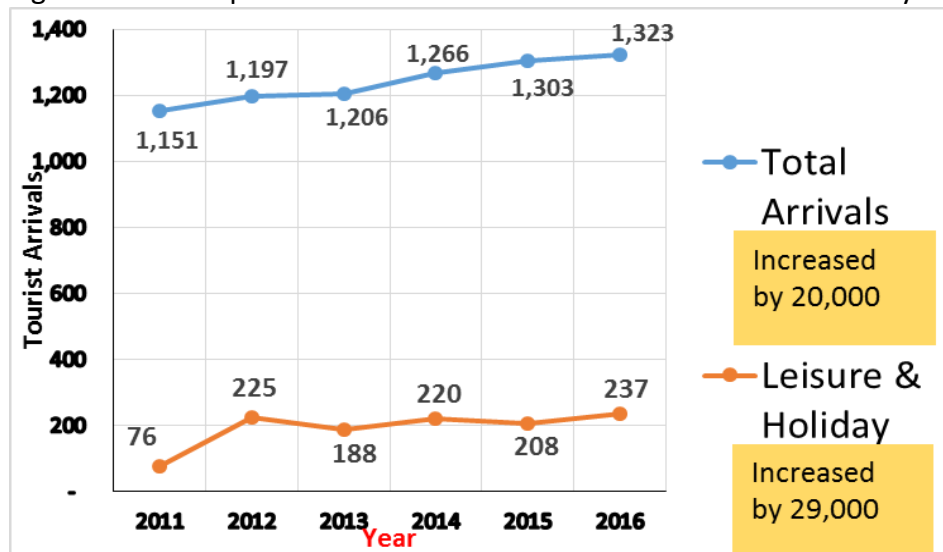
Figure 1.11: Distribution of Tourist arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Comparing the Purpose of Visit and total tourist arrivals from the world, reveals that by close of 2016, the country had received 1,323,000 international visitors increasing by 20,000 visitors compared to 2015. Of these, 237,000 were leisure and holiday visitors who also grew by almost an equivalent number (29,000). This means that the increase in the overall visitors in 2016 was largely attributed to the increase in Leisure and Holiday visitors as seen in **Figure 1.12** below;

Figure 1.12: Comparison Between Total Arrivals and Leisure & holiday visitors

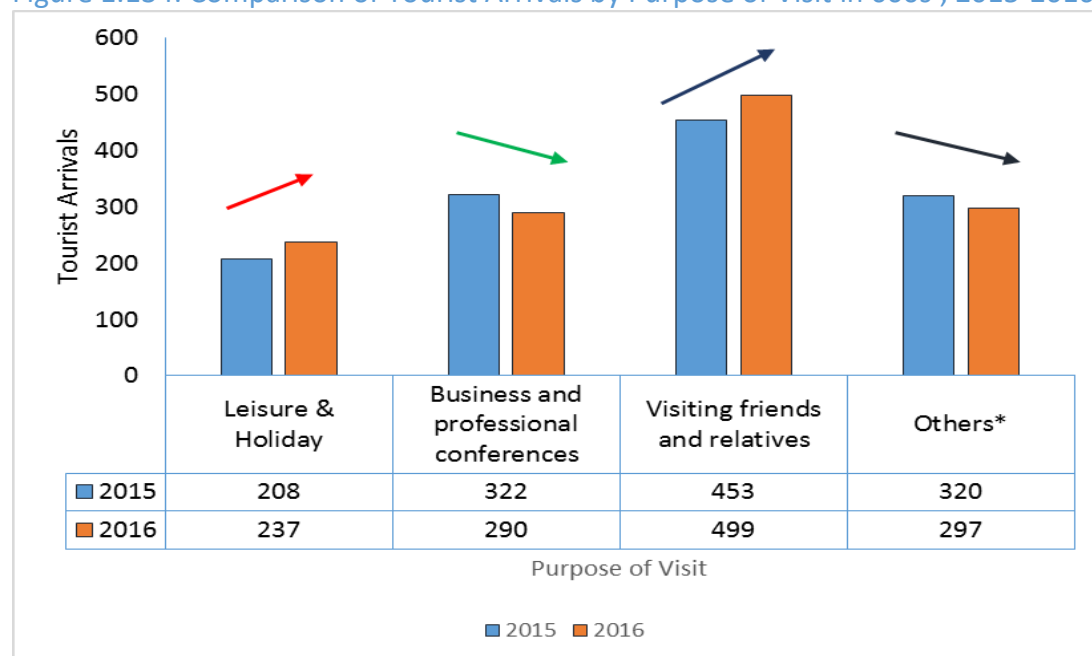


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Among total visitor arrivals to Uganda in 2016, the Leisure, recreation and holiday segment constituted **17.9%** (**237,312** visitors) and grew by **13.9%** in 2016. Visitors who came on business or to attend conferences stood at **289,932** equivalent to **21.9%** and those that came to visit their friends and relatives constituted **37.7%** of total visitor arrivals equivalent to **498,745** arrivals.

Figure 1.13 further shows that the most significant growth level was achieved among visitors who travelled to Uganda for Leisure, recreation and holiday, which showed positive growth of **13.9%** when compared to 2015 and those who travelled to visit friends and relatives, which showed positive growth of **10.2%** when compared to 2015. Declines in arrivals were recorded among visitors who came to attend Business and Professional Conferences (**a decline of 9.9%**) and the category of other (**a decline of 7.2%**).

Figure 1.134: Comparison of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit in 000s', 2015-2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

An analysis over the last five years portrays a fluctuating trend for the Leisure, recreation and Holiday segments and the Business and Professional Conference Segments. The Segments of those visiting friends and relatives has been on a decline over the last 5 years. (**See Table 1.3**)

Table 1.3: Five (5) Year Analysis of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit

Purpose of Visit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Leisure, Recreation and Holiday	224,436	187,824	220,219	207,831	237,312
Business & professional conferences	204,321	296,087	282,594	321,988	289,932
Visiting friends and relatives	582,139	527,939	440,928	453,445	498,745
Others	185,869	194,483	322,305	319,539	296,533
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.7 Point of Entry

The points of entry for Uganda are classified by 22 gazetted border posts as follows: Entebbe International Airport, Katuna, Malaba Border Posts, Busia border Post, Cyanika Border Post, Mirama Hills, Elegu border post and Other Land Border points.

Entebbe International Airport had the majority of tourist arrivals (32.7%) followed by Katuna (19.2%), Busia (15.6%) and the rest had below 10% as presented in the **Table 1.4** below;

Table 1.4: Distribution of Tourists by Points of Entry

Port of Entry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100%	1.5%
Entebbe	415,914	423,208	443,480	402,207	432,282	32.7%	7.5%
Katuna	263,773	234,146	275,407	257,611	254,458	19.2%	-1.2%
Busia	204,262	179,830	192,042	251,261	206,734	15.6%	-17.7%
Malaba	135,519	151,329	123,059	141,258	121,508	9.2%	-14.0%
Cyanika	29,597	52,365	92,827	68,189	104,509	7.9%	53.3%
Elegu/Nim		53,943	50,139	19,880	25,094	1.9%	26.2%
Mirama Hi	26,595	25,031	40,974	27,900	55,604	4.2%	99.3%
Mutukula	47,182	57,384	27,193	61,405	60,850	4.6%	-0.9%
Mpondwe		13,561	8,786	29,868	31,557	2.4%	5.7%
Oraba	6,045	4,353	3,096	5,371	2,562	0.2%	-52.3%
Bunagana	4,404	5,694	2,982	4,358	9,705	0.7%	122.7%
Vvura	3,532	1,125	2,876	4,905	4,905	0.4%	0.0%
Goli	1,432	3,507	1,736	3,028	3,341	0.3%	10.3%
Afogi			808		1,281	0.1%	
Suam River			445	691	1,382	0.1%	100%
Lwakhakha		858	196	1,022	1,022	0.1%	0.0%
Atiaka	58,510			19,880			
Kikagati					2,283	0.2%	
Paidha					1,630	0.1%	
Lia					1,815	0.1%	
Other				3,968			

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Africa had the highest total number of arrivals to Uganda in 2016 (1,047,013) followed by Europe (110,391), Asia (73,005) and America (71,083).

Of the 1,047,013 tourists from Africa in 2016, 30.3% used Malaba border post, 23.7% used Katuna and 17.4% used Entebbe International Border point. Tourists that arrived from Europe (90.3%), America (90.7%), Asia (92.1%) and other regions (86.6%) mainly used Entebbe International Airport as a point of entry. (*See Table 1.5 below*);

Table 1.5: Distribution of Tourist arrivals by Points of Entry and Region of Residence, 2016

Regions	Entebbe	Katuna	Malaba	Other BPs	Total
Africa	17.4%	23.7%	30.3%	28.6%	1,047,013
Europe	90.3%	2.6%	3.7%	3.4%	110,391
Asia	92.1%	1.5%	4.4%	2.0%	73,005
America	90.7%	2.6%	3.7%	3.1%	71,083
Others	86.6%	2.7%	6.0%	4.7%	21,030
Total	32.7%	19.2%	24.8%	23.3%	1,322,522

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

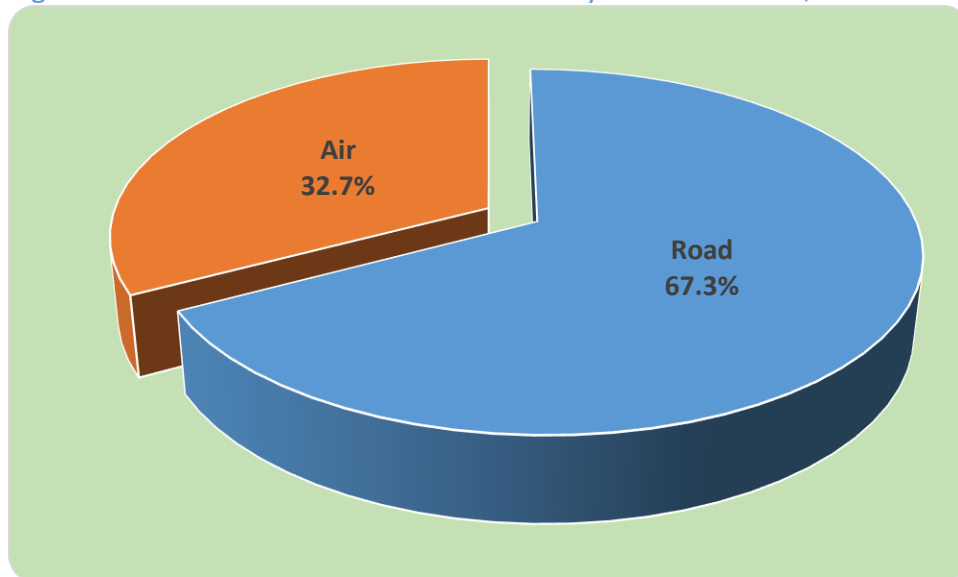
1.8 Intended Length of Stay

The intended length of stay for the Tourist arrivals in 2016 was 7.2 days

1.9 Mode of Travel

There are two major forms of travel into and out of Uganda namely; Air and Road. The majority of tourists entering Uganda used road (67.3%), and the rest (32.7%) used air in 2016. (*See Figure 1.14*)

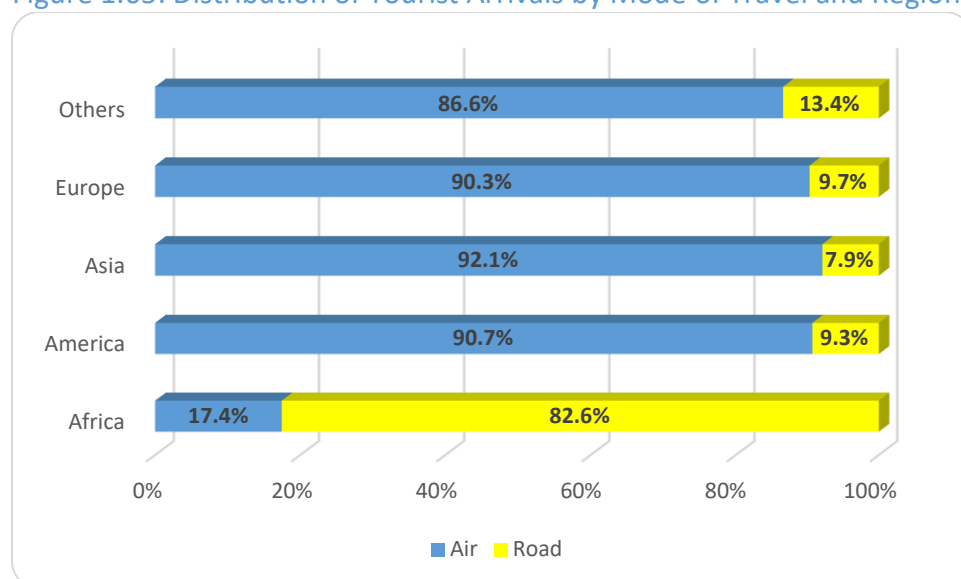
Figure 1.54: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Travel, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

When analyzed by group of regions, **Figure 1.15** shows that the majority of tourists arriving from Europe, America, Asia and Other overseas countries entered Uganda by Air with 90.3%, 90.7%, 92.1% and 86.6% respectively, while those coming from Africa used mainly road (82.6%) as mode of travel. The majority of tourists coming from Africa to Uganda came from Rwanda (27.4%) and Kenya (26.7%) and entered by road.

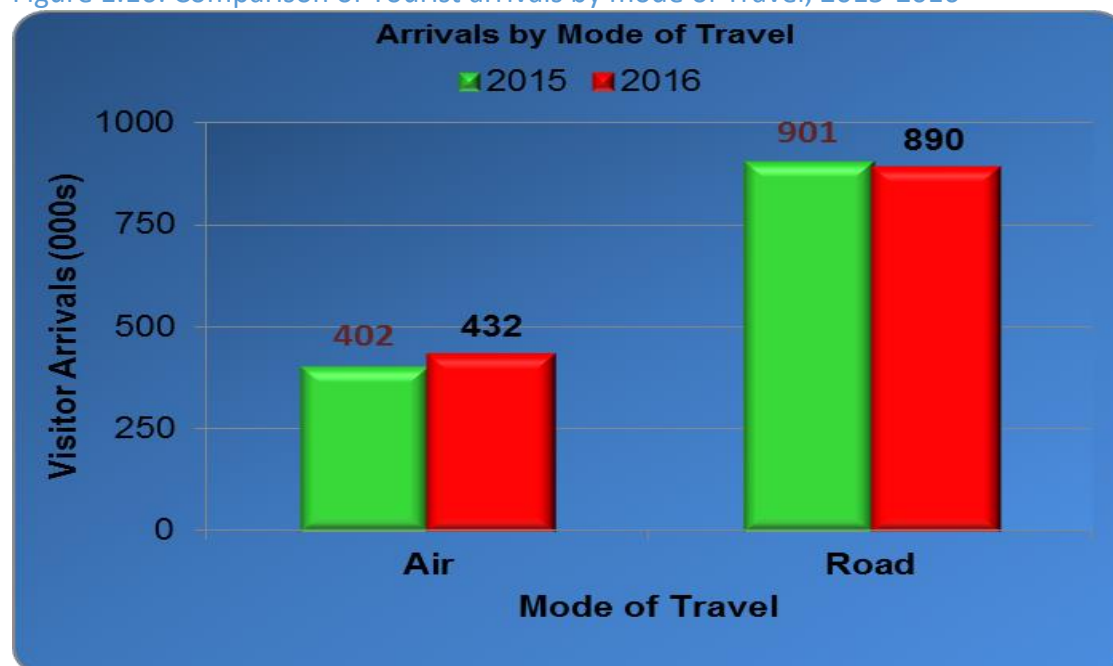
Figure 1.65: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Travel and Region of Residence, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

In comparison with the previous year, the number of visitor arrivals by air transport increased from **402,207** in 2015 to **432,282**, reflecting a **7.5 percent** growth in air travel. On the Contrary, the number of visitor arrivals by road declined by 1.2 percent from **901,595** in 2015 to **890,240** in 2016. Katuna, Busia, Malaba, Cyanika and Mutukula were the major land entry borders used. (See Figure 1.16)

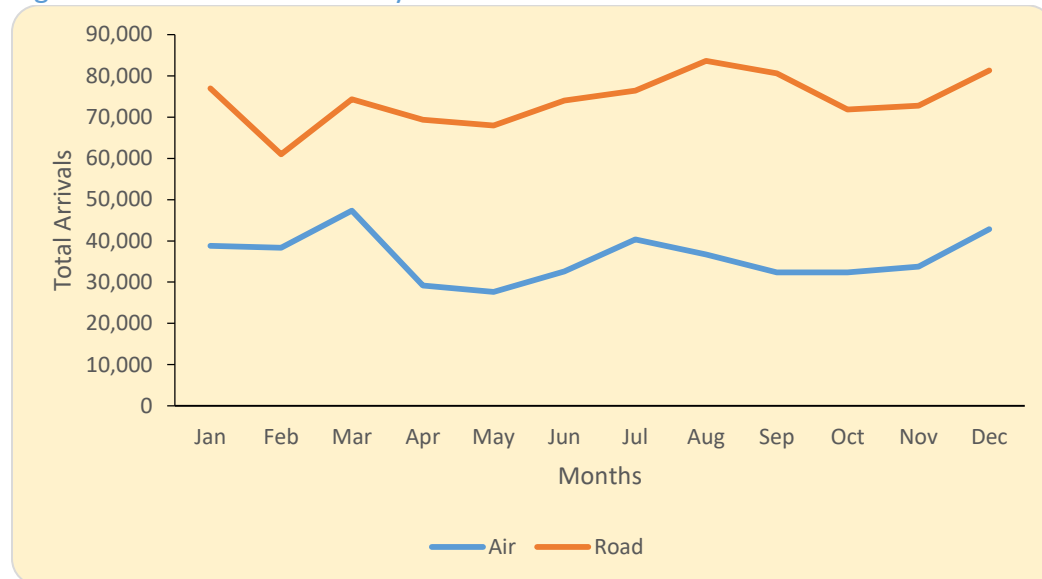
Figure 1.16: Comparison of Tourist arrivals by mode of Travel, 2015-2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

Figure 1.17 shows the mode of travel against the month of arrival. It continues to show the seasonality in the arrivals and the fact that there are more road arrivals than air arrivals all year round. The highest number of road users was in August while the air travelers had the highest number in March as shown below;

Figure 1.77: Tourist Arrivals by Month of travel and Mode of Travel

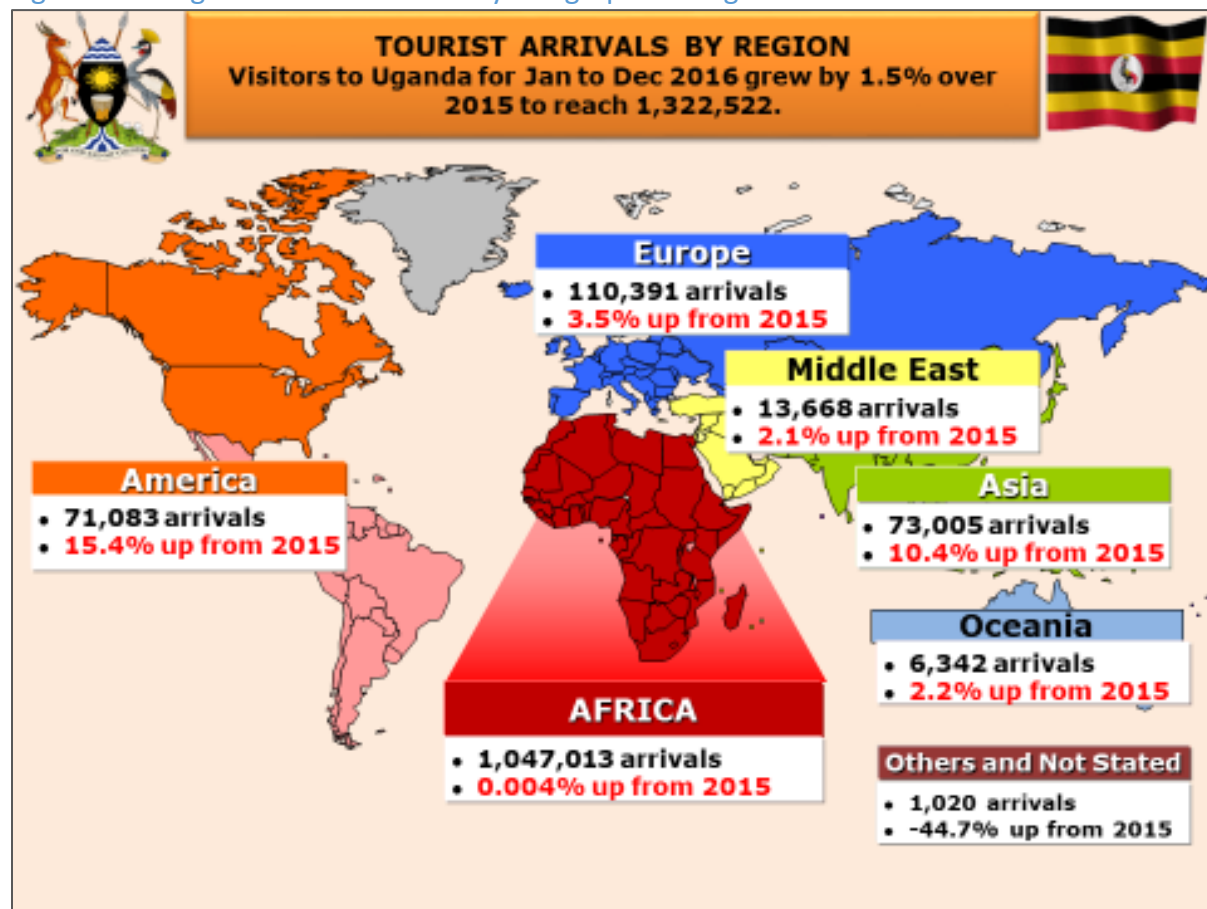


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.10 Uganda's Performance by Geographical Regions

Looking at Uganda's performance by geographical segments between 2015 and 2016 (**Figure 1.18**), more than 79% of the total international arrivals were from Africa, but this segment grew by 0.004% in this period. Overall, the American segment registered the highest growth rate of 15.4% followed by Asia at 10.4%; Europe at 3.5%; Oceania at 2.2% and Middle East by 2.1%. Such a trend in the geographical market segments for Uganda implies the continued importance of these source markets and the need for multi prolonged interventions to spur performance.

Figure 1.18: Uganda's Performance by Geographical Regions



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.10.1 African Markets

A notable growth trend can be observed over the last 5 years from tourists from Africa. Rwanda, Kenya, DRC and Tanzania are the top four segments. (See Table 1.6)

Table 1.6: Uganda's Performance in Africa Markets

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Africa	929,569	935,983	988,641	1,046,968	1,047,013	79.2%	0.004%
Rwanda	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	362,865	27.4%	20.7%
Kenya	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	352,817	26.7%	-13.8%
DR Congo	42,604	49,925	55,628	79,430	90,148	6.8%	13.5%
Tanzania	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	86,091	6.5%	-10.3%
Sudan	43,258	40,067	49,281	45,221	35,353	2.7%	-21.8%
Ethiopia	6,466	5,432	6,099	6,298	7,020	0.5%	11.5%
Egypt	2,080	2,494	2,658	2,644	3,211	0.2%	21.4%

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Other Africa	105,993	102,535	108,939	107,278	109,508	8.3%	2.1%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.10.2 European Markets

Tourists from Europe mainly came from UK (3%), Germany (0.8%), Netherlands (0.7%), Italy (0.5%), Denmark (0.4%), Sweden (0.4%), Belgium (0.4%), France (0.4%), Austria (0.2%) and Norway (0.2%). There was a growth in Tourist arrivals from all European markets except UK, and Austria (**See Table 1.7**)

Table 1.7: Uganda's Performance in European Markets

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Europe	108,364	108,641	110,476	106,630	110,316	8.3%	3.5%
United Kingdom	42,508	43,009	36,577	40,851	39,539	3.0%	-3.2%
Germany	11,701	11,070	11,824	9,585	10,586	0.8%	10.4%
Netherlands	8,275	7,510	8,781	8,247	9,165	0.7%	11.1%
Italy	6,732	7,128	5,859	6,776	7,153	0.5%	5.6%
Denmark'	3,890	3,426	3,513	4,360	5,404	0.4%	23.9%
Sweden	5,866	5,670	5,559	5,028	5,265	0.4%	4.7%
Belgium	5,094	5,050	5,045	4,623	5,240	0.4%	13.3%
France	4,938	4,594	4,180	4,694	5,041	0.4%	7.4%
Austria	2,132	1,724	5,623	3,574	3,245	0.2%	-9.2%
Norway	2,705	2,543	3,833	3,160	3,228	0.2%	2.2%
Other Europe	14,523	16,917	19,682	15,732	16,450	1.2%	4.6%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.10.3 American Markets

In the American segment there is notable growth in 2016 compared to 2015. For individual countries, Uganda's market share improved in Uruguay, USA and Canada in 2016. However, a fluctuating trend is noted over the five year period. (**Details in Table 1.8 below**).

Table 1.8: Uganda's Performance in American Markets

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
America	70,749	73,075	76,616	61,583	71,078	5.4%	15.4%
USA	55,912	56,766	60,226	49,414	57,959	4.4%	17.3%
Canada	10,186	9,729	10,424	9,124	9,863	0.7%	8.1%
Uruguay	571	609	257	377	708	0.1%	87.8%
Other America	4,080	5,971	5,709	2,668	2,548	0.2%	-4.5%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.10.4 Asia, Middle East and Oceania

Uganda's market share in Asia and Middle East has been consistently growing over the last five years but declining for Oceania in general. Particularly India and China are emerging markets for Uganda. Important to note is that Uganda's market share in Japan is declining over the last 5 years. (*See Table 1.9*)

Table 1.9: Uganda's Performance in Asia, Middle East and Oceania

Country of Residence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Asia	61,192	66,814	70,002	66,133	73,005	5.5%	10.4%
India	24,849	28,647	29,620	26,671	30,210	2.3%	13.3%
China	8,645	10,792	14,633	17,051	19,175	1.4%	12.5%
Japan	4,186	3,889	4,029	3,179	3,791	0.3%	19.3%
Pakistan	2,950	3,085	2,419	2,864	3,790	0.3%	32.3%
Other Asia	20,562	20,401	19,301	16,368	16,039	1.2%	-2.0%
Middle East	8,105	10,424	10,525	13,391	13,668	1.0%	2.1%
UAE/Dubai/Abu	3,319	3,308	3,755	5,584	5,262	0.4%	-5.8%
Other Middle East	4,786	7,116	6,770	7,807	8,406	0.6%	7.7%
Oceania	9,551	10,421	8,256	6,169	6,342	0.5%	2.8%
Australia	7,165	7,842	6,420	4,969	4,972	0.4%	0.1%
New Zealand	690	598	840	787	823	0.1%	4.6%
Other Oceania	1,696	1,981	996	413	547	0.0%	32.4%

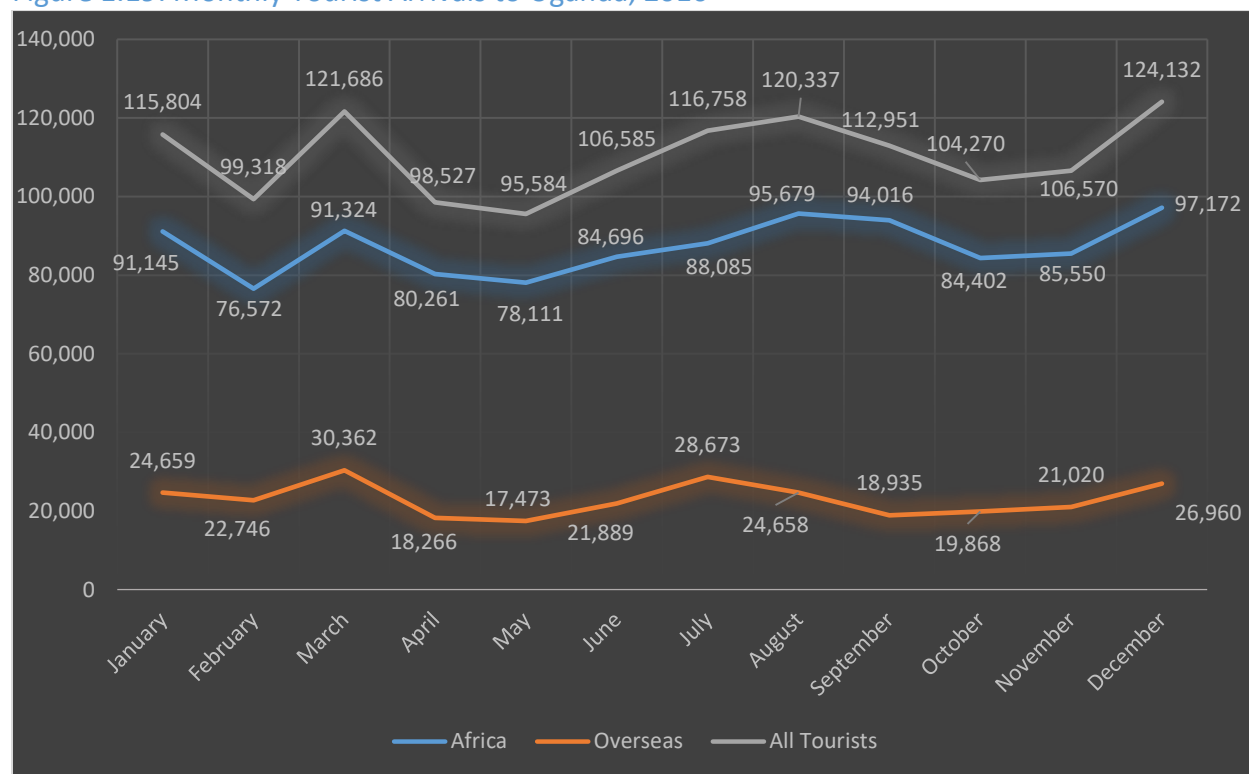
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.11 Seasonality of Travel

1.11.1 Tourist Arrivals per Month

The distribution of tourist arrivals in Uganda by month is presented by **Figure 1.19**. Although there were some changes between months, visitor arrivals peaked in the month of December followed by March and August. The lowest numbers in visitor arrivals were recorded in April and May. The overseas tourist peaked in March and July, while those from Africa reached a peak in August followed December. Furthermore, the results for the overseas tourists showed the tendency of June– August as Uganda's peak season for tourism.

Figure 1.19: Monthly Tourist Arrivals to Uganda, 2016

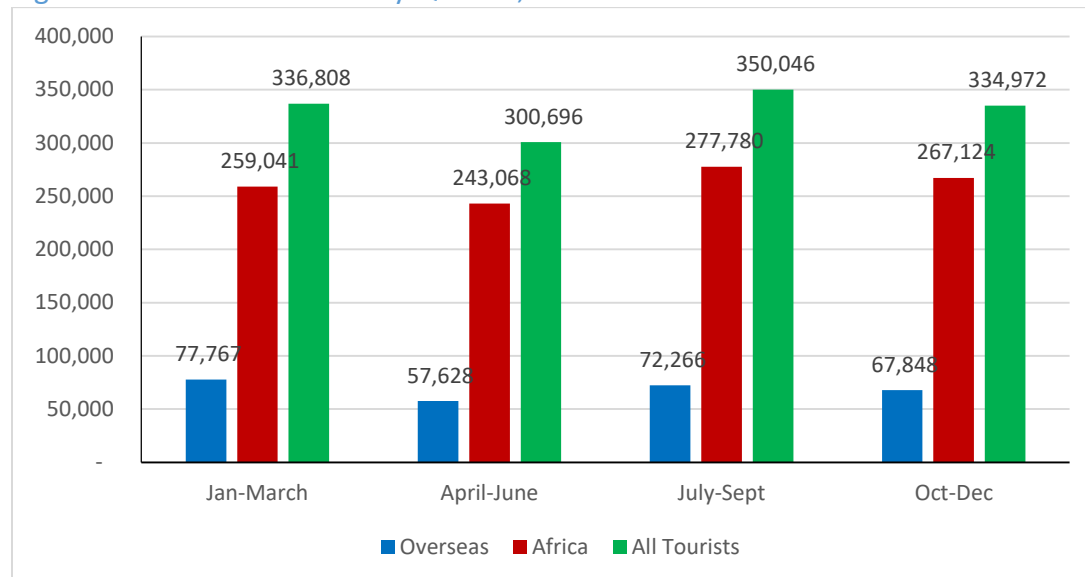


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.11.2 Tourist Arrivals per Quarter

The number of tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2016 by quarter is presented in **Figure 1.20**. It is clear that overseas tourists (Europe, America, Asia and Other) showed a significant peak season in Jan – March which accounted for 77,767 of all overseas tourists coming to Uganda 2016 followed by the peak season of Jul-September with 72,266 overseas visitors, while Africa showed a peak season in Jul – September accounting for 277,780 of all African tourists coming to Uganda in 2016. The overall peak quarter was July-September with a total of 350,046 tourists followed by the quarter January-March with 336,808 tourists.

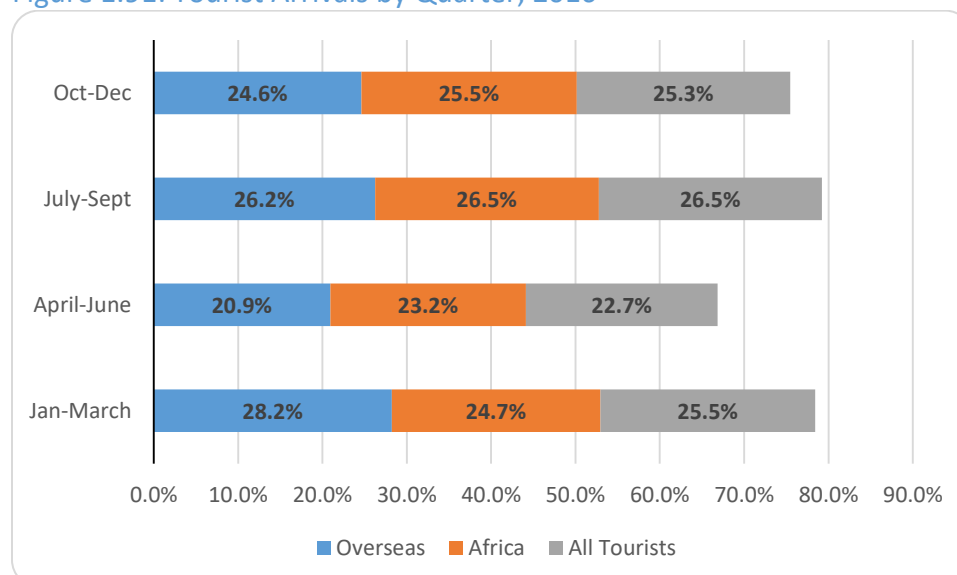
Figure 1.80: Tourist Arrivals by Quarter, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

The greatest number of tourists visited Uganda during the peak season of July – September as shown in **Figure 1.21**. This peak season accounted for 26.5% of all tourists arriving to Uganda in 2016 representing the same structure as last year. Among tourists arriving from Africa 26.5% came in this season, while those coming from overseas were 26.2%.

Figure 1.91: Tourist Arrivals by Quarter, 2016



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

1.12 The contribution of Tourism to Uganda's Economy

Tourism continues to be the leading foreign exchange earner to the Ugandan economy followed by remittances. Visitor exports generated USD 1.371bn followed by remittances at USD 1.1bn in 2016.

1.12.1 Total and Direct Contribution to GDP

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was UGX2,423.6bn (USD0.7bn), 2.6% of total GDP in 2016 (**Source: World Travel and Tourism Council-WTTC, 2016**)

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was UGX6,171.5bn (USD1.8bn), 6.6% of GDP in 2016, and is forecast to rise by 14.5% in 2017 (**Source: World Travel and Tourism Council-WTTC, 2016**)

1.12.2 Employment

In 2016 Travel & Tourism directly supported 191,000 jobs (2.2% of total employment). (**Source: World Travel and Tourism Council-WTTC, 2016**)

In 2016, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 5.8% of total employment (504,000 jobs).(**Source: World Travel and Tourism Council-WTTC, 2016**)

1.12.3 Visitor Exports

Visitor exports generated UGX2,592.9bn (USD764.9mn), 15.7% of total exports in 2016..**(Source: World Travel and Tourism Council-WTTC, 2016)**

1.12.4 Investment

Travel & Tourism investment in 2016 was UGX1,055.4bn, 4.9% of total investment (USD0.3bn)..(**Source: World Travel and Tourism Council-WTTC, 2016**)

2.0 STATISTICS OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE RESERVES

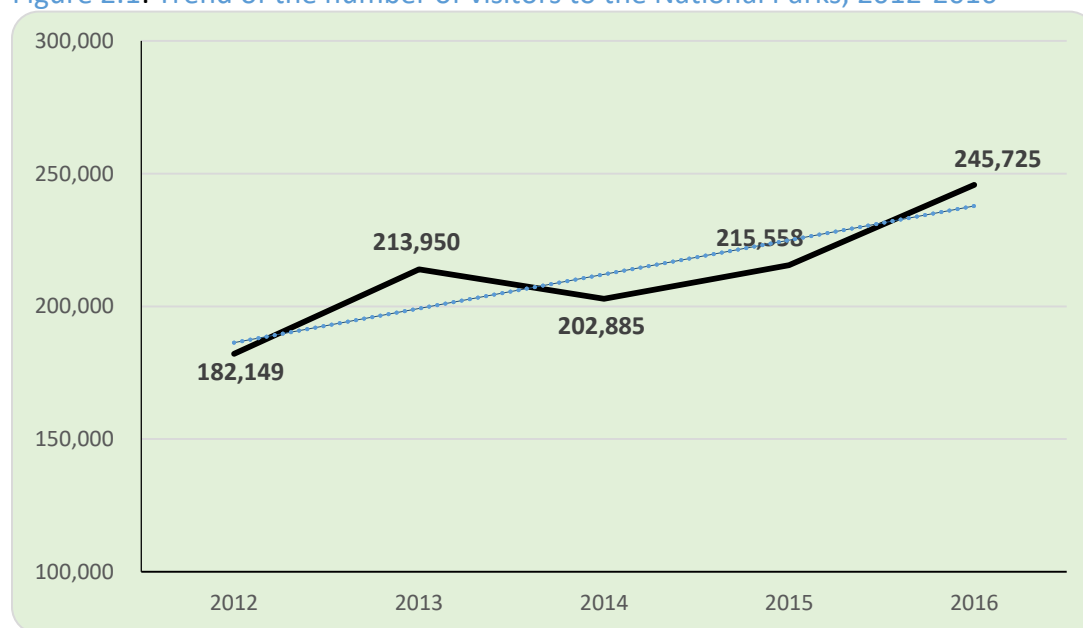
This section covers visitation to National Parks and other areas of the wildlife habitation; the population of wildlife in the country as well as wildlife exports.

2.1 Visitation to Uganda's National Park

The number of visitors to Uganda's National Parks grew by 14% in 2016 to reach 245,725. A five year analysis of visitation to National Parks reveals that the number of visitors has been growing steadily.

Figure 2.1 below shows that there was a steady increase in the number of visitors to the national parks from 2012 to 2016 (*a growth of 34.9 percent over the review period*).

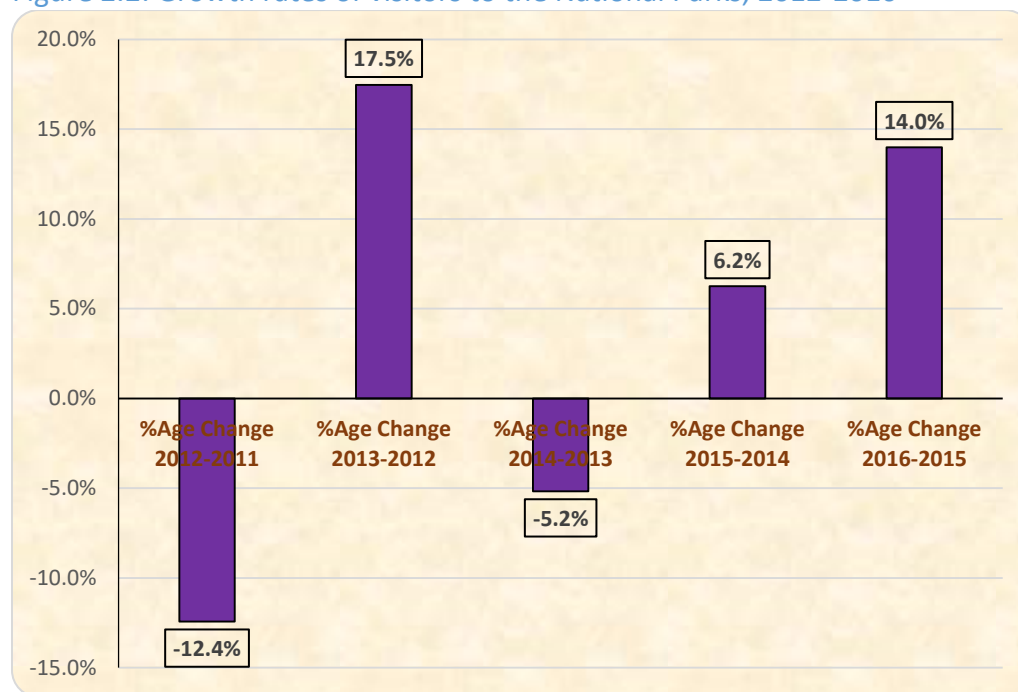
Figure 2.1: Trend of the number of visitors to the National Parks, 2012-2016



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

Looking at the growth rates over a five year period, **Figure 2.2** reveals that the visitation to National Parks only declined twice over the review Period (in 2012 and 2014 by 12.4% and 5.2% respectively). The Highest growth in Visitation to Uganda's National Parks was recorded on 2013 (+17.5%) and the lowest growth was recorded in 2015 (+6.2%) over the review period.

Figure 2.2: Growth rates of visitors to the National Parks, 2012-2016



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

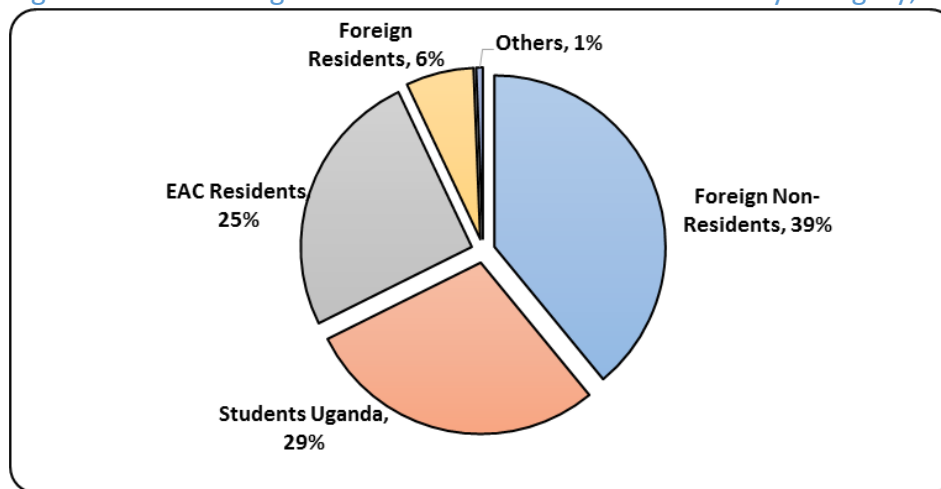
2.2 Visitation to National Parks by Category

2.2.1 Visitors to National Parks by Category

Foreign Non-Residents have continued to dominate as the largest portion of visitors to the National Parks followed by Students and East African residents.

Figure 2.3 below shows that for every 10 visitors to the National Parks, 4 are Foreign Non-Residents (***FNR Contribute 4/10 visitors in Uganda's National Parks***) and the students contributed 3/10 visitors to the National Park in 2016. The two were followed by EAC residents and Foreign Residents that constituted 25 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Figure 2.3: Percentage share of Visitors to National Parks by Category, 2016



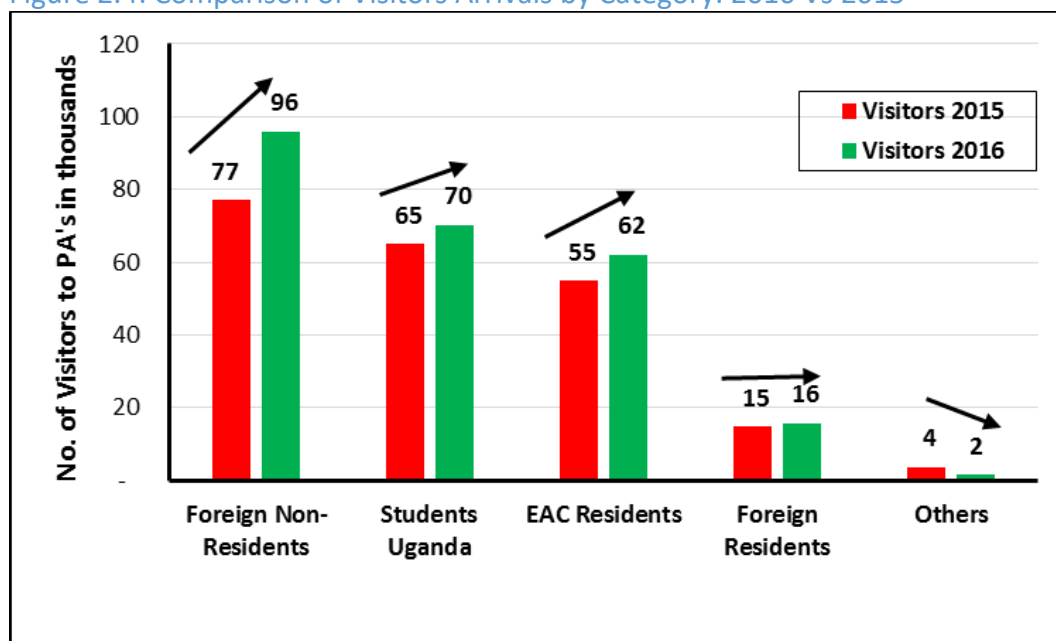
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

2.2.2 Comparison of Visitors Arrivals by Category: 2016 Vs 2015

In 2016, the performance of National Parks was generally positive. During this year, all categories of visitors recorded increases in excess of 10% coming from Foreign Non-residents (+24%) and EAC residents (+13.5%). Students and Foreign residents recorded smaller increases of 8% and 6.8% respectively (*See Figure 2.4*).

The only category that recorded a decline was Others (Transit and VIP/UWA) dropping to about 2,000 visitors in 2016 compared to 4,000 recorded in 2015.

Figure 2.4: Comparison of Visitors Arrivals by Category: 2016 Vs 2015



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

Taking interest in the category of visitors in the last 5 years, the category of Foreign Non-Residents had exhibited a declining trend for the period 2013 to 2015 until it recovered in 2016.

On the other end, the categories of EAC residents and students have shown an increasing trend over the review period shifting from only 43,683 and 37,812 in 2012 to 62,142 and 70,299 in 2016 respectively.

The category of foreign residents has been declining since 2012 not until 2016 where an increase of 6.8 percent was registered (*See Table 2.1*).

Table 2.1: Performance of Visitation to Parks by Category and Year, 2012-2016

Category of Visitors	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Foreign Non-Residents	81,470	99,622	89,402	77,206	95,949	39.0	24.3
Students	37,812	42,363	45,774	65,074	70,299	28.6	8.0
EAC Residents	43,683	52,169	49,480	54,770	62,142	25.3	13.5
Foreign Residents	17,101	16,871	15,354	14,775	15,778	6.4	6.8
Others	2,083	2,925	2,875	3,733	1,557	0.6	-58.3
Total	182,149	213,950	202,885	215,558	245,725	100	14.0

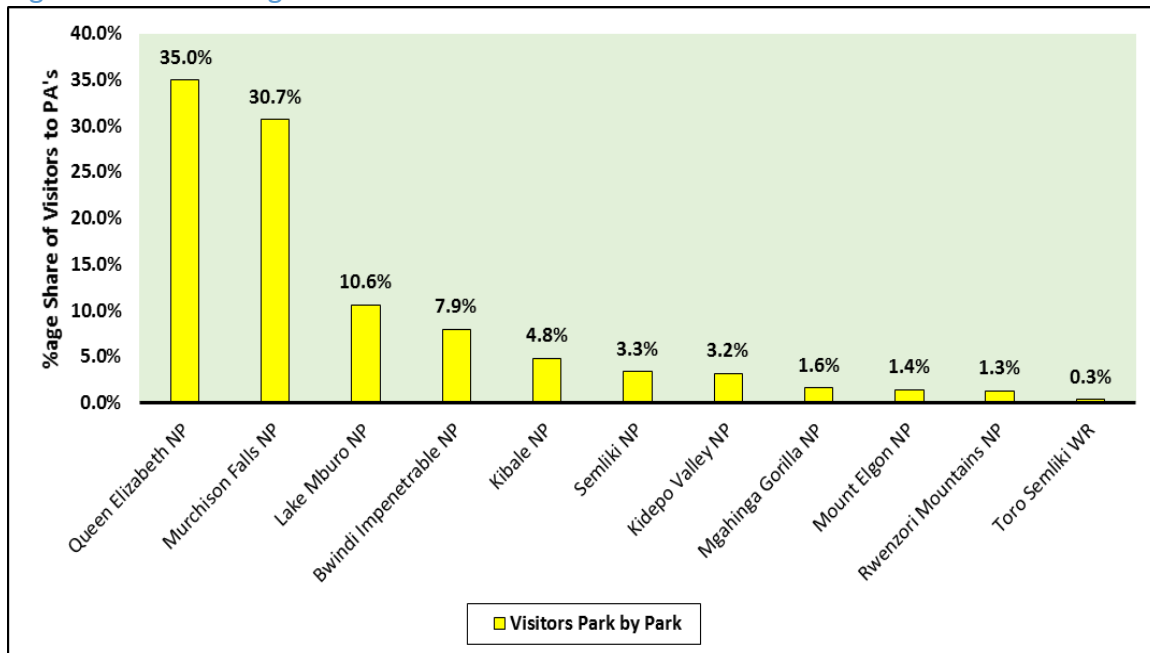
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

2.3 Visitors Park by Park

For the last two years (2015 and 2016), Queen Elizabeth National Park has dominated the visitation to National parks in Uganda. Particularly in 2016, the Park received 85,905 visitors translating into 35% of total visitation to all National parks. Queen Elizabeth National Park received 10,545 visitors more than the second placed Murchison Falls National Park that received 75,360 (30.7%) visitors.

The other major contributors are Lake Mburo National Park with 21,012 visitors, Bwindi Impenetrable National park with 19,522 and Kibale National Park with 11,760 visitors in 2016. These four National Parks constituted up to 88.9% of all visitors to National Parks in 2016. (*See Figure 2.5*)

Figure 2.5: Percentage share in Visitation in each Park



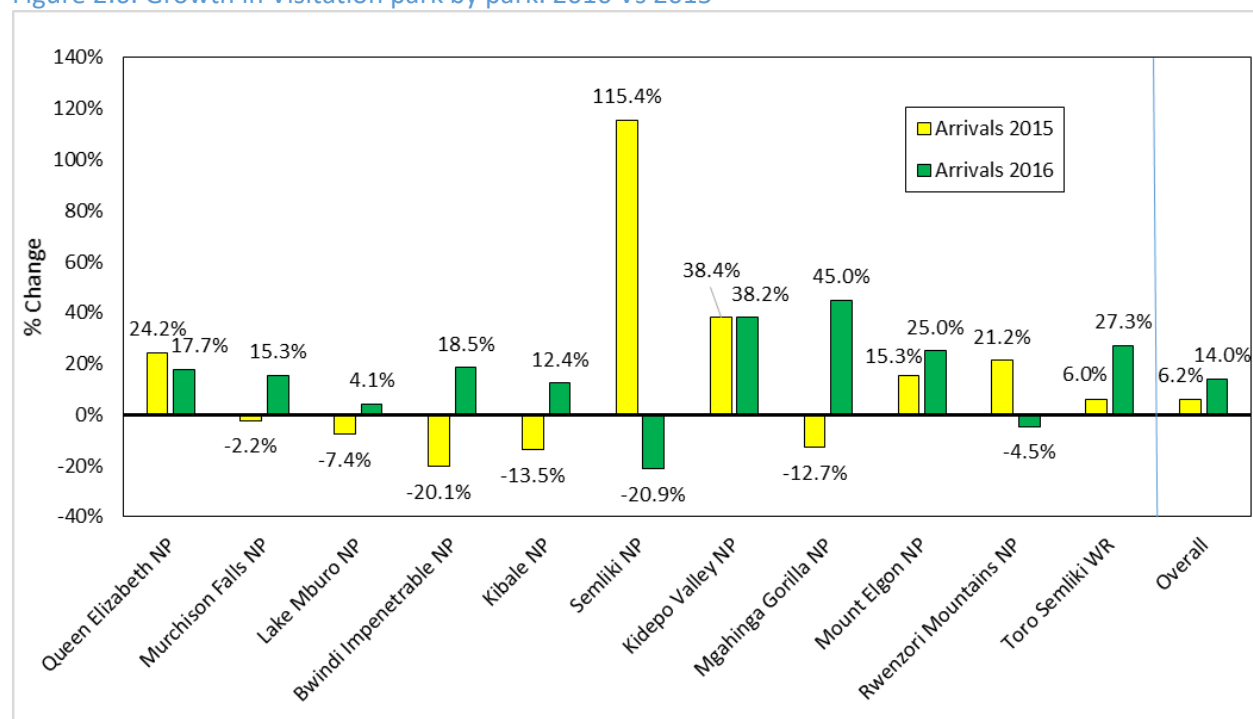
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

2.3.1 Growth in Visitation, Park by Park 2016

All National Parks in 2016 registered improvement except for Semliki and Rwenzori Mountains National Parks. These two parks registered declines of 20.9% and 4.5% respectively. It's also important to note that the National Parks that registered declines in visitation in 2015 improved in 2016 as seen in **Figure 2.6** below;

The highest increase (+45.0%) was registered in Visitors to Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and the lowest increase (+4.1%) was recorded by visitors to Lake Mburo National Park.

Figure 2.6: Growth in Visitation park by park: 2016 Vs 2015



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

2.4 Category of Visitors by National Park

Whereas Queen Elizabeth NP got the largest share of visitors, majority of them were students (about 42,000). 60% of the students visited Queen Elizabeth NP. Otherwise, Murchison Falls National Park dominated with other categories. Generally the two parks of Murchison falls and Queen Elizabeth contributed 66% of the total visitors.

Table 2.2: Visitors by National Park and Category of Visitors

National Parks	Foreigners Non residents	Foreigners Residents	EAC Residents	Students Uganda	Others	Total
Murchison Falls	29,868	7,643	25,650	10,814	1385	75,360
Queen Elizabeth	22,020	4,130	17,629	42,126	-	85,905
Bwindi Impenetrable	18,050	372	972	126	2	19,522
Kibaale	10,809	272	327	349	3	11,760
Lake Mburo	8,723	1,851	8,395	7,043	-	26,012
Mgahinga Gorilla	2,470	171	518	674	7	3,840
Kidepo Valley	2,032	648	4,791	279	74	7,824
Rwenzori Mountains	1,069	197	317	1,609	-	3,192

National Parks	Foreigners Non residents	Foreigners Residents	EAC Residents	Students Uganda	Others	Total
Mount Elgon	418	287	1,840	790	-	3,335
Semiliki	286	153	1,612	6,148	15	8,214
Toro Semiliki SWR	204	54	91	341	71	761
Total	95,949	15,778	62,142	70,299	1,557	245,725

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

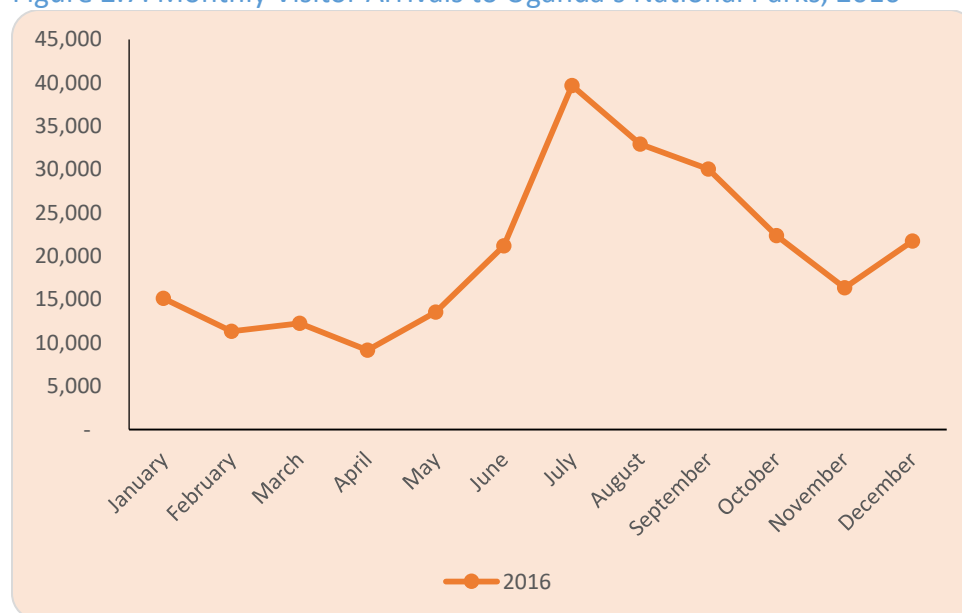
2.5 Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks

2.5.1 Visitors to National Parks per Month

The Pattern of Visitor arrivals to Uganda's National Parks per month is presented in **Figure 2.7** below. Visitors to the National Parks started on the low end starting from January (15,149) to May then increased in June up to July (39,672) where it peaked and then declined till November.

On average, Uganda's National Parks received about 20,477 visitors per month in 2016 which was higher than the average of 17,963 in 2015 and 2014.

Figure 2.7: Monthly Visitor Arrivals to Uganda's National Parks, 2016

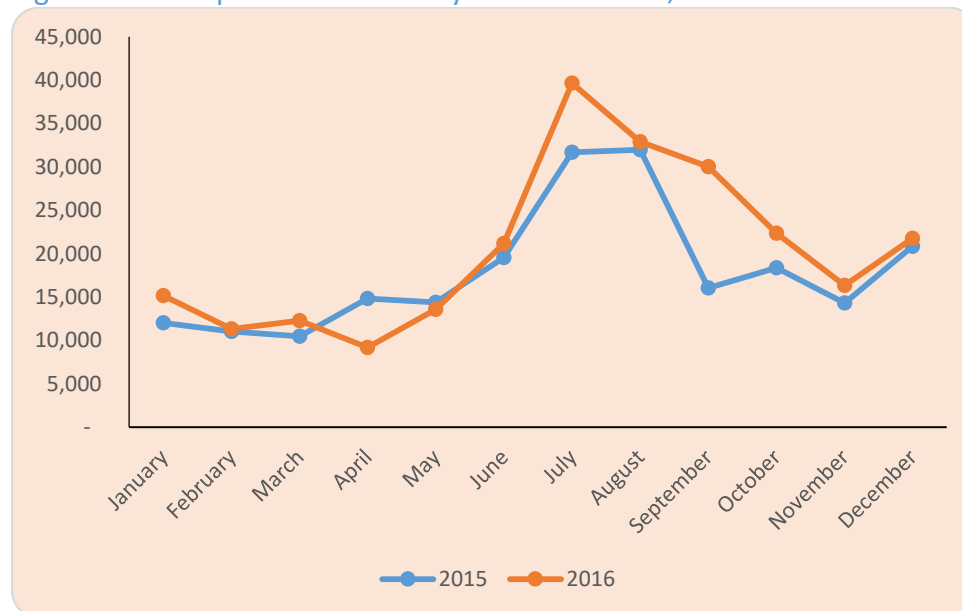


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

2.5.4 Comparison of Visitor to Uganda's National Parks by Month, 2015-2016

A comparison of the monthly inflows of visitors to the National parks for 2015 and 2016 shows that on average the number of visitors in 2016 were on average higher than 2015. **Figure 2.8** shows that the curve for 2016 is higher than 2015 except for the months of April and May. The monthly data on visitors to National Parks by month indicates that the highest numbers for both 2015 and 2016 were recorded in July followed by August.

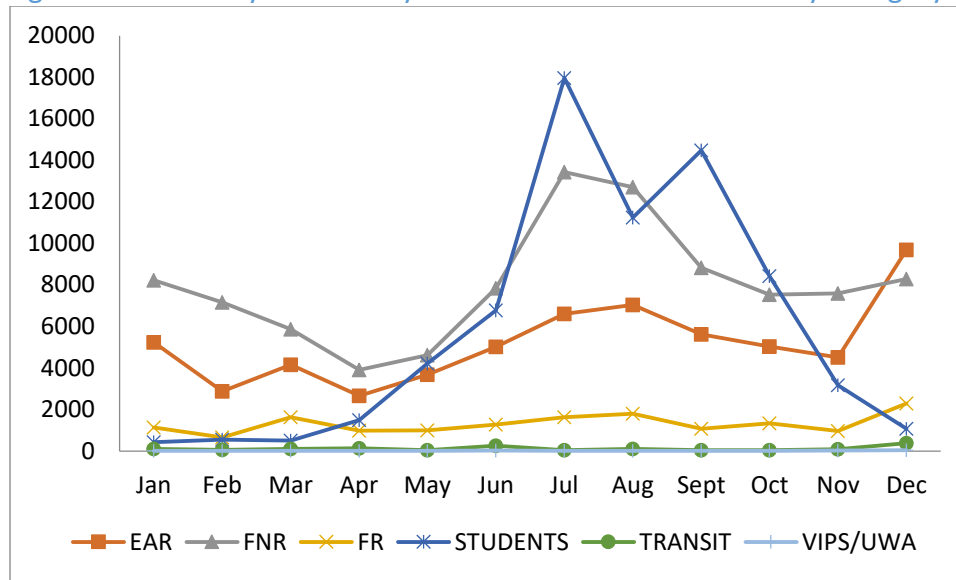
Figure 2.8: Comparison of Monthly Tourist Arrivals, 2015-2016



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

In addition to general patterns above, data in the **Figure 2.9** below indicates some diversity in the monthly arrival patterns to national Parks regarding the Category of visitors. Thus the highest number of Foreign Non Residents and Students was recorded in July; this can be attributed to holidays for the students and summer vacations for the foreign non-residents from the source markets. The highest number of East African Residents and Foreign Residents were recorded in December and that of the other categories was also recorded in December.

Figure 2.9: Monthly Seasonality of Visitors to National Parks by Category of Visitors



Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2016

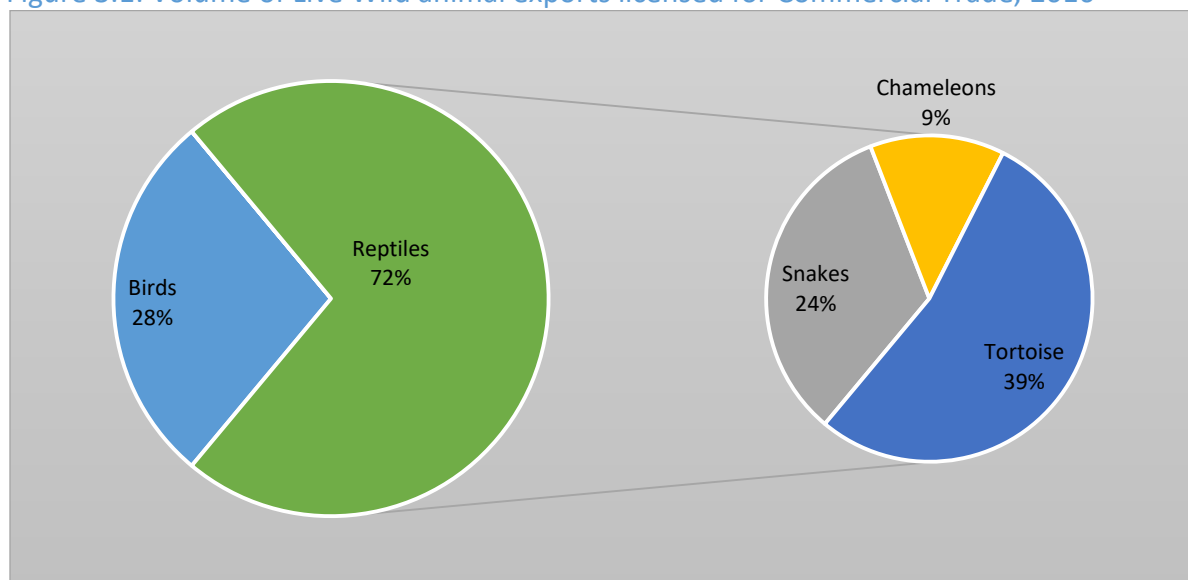
3.0 WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTS LICENSED FOR EXPORT, 2016

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

3.1 Total Share of the Wildlife Species licensed for Trade, 2016

In 2016, there were 1,040 species that were licensed for export, this was a 64 percent change compared to those exported in 2015. Of these, 28 percent were birds and 72 percent were Reptiles. In the category of reptiles were 9 percent chameleons, 24 percent snakes and 39 percent tortoises. (*See figure 3.1 below*)

Figure 3.1: Volume of Live Wild animal exports licensed for Commercial Trade, 2016

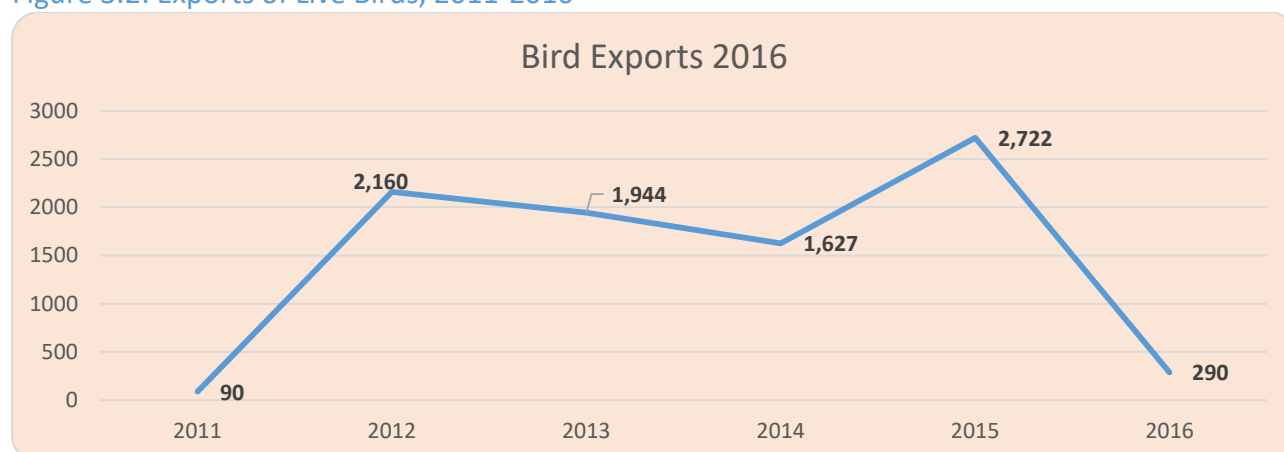


Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.2 Export of Live Birds, 2011-2016.

Live birds captured for export by companies licensed under the Wildlife Act have generally increased over the last 6 years. The **Figure 3.2** below shows that between 2011 and 2012, there was a large increase in exports from 90 to over 2000 birds. Then, there was a steady fall from 2012 to 2014. This was followed by an increase to 2,722 in 2015, which is the highest number.

Figure 3.2: Exports of Live Birds, 2011-2016



Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.2.1 Birds Exported in 2016

The number of birds licensed for export, in 2016 was 290. Five (5) bird species were traded in the year of review. The **Table 3.1** below shows a fall of 33 percent in exports of birds.

Table 3.1: Species of birds licensed for export in 2016.

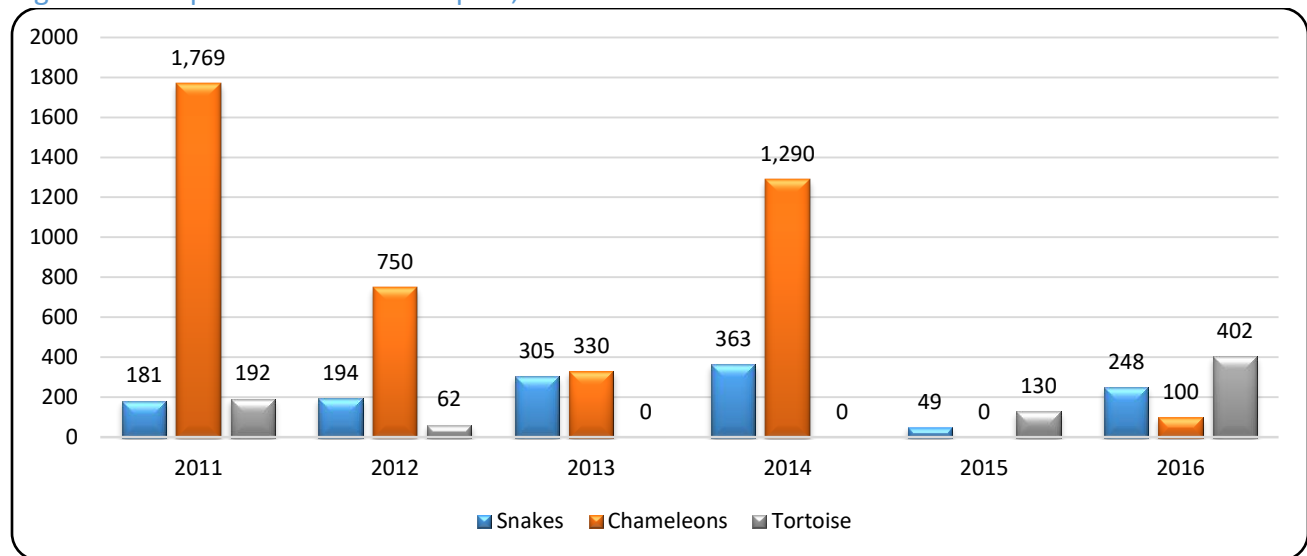
Common Name	Scientific Name	2015	2016	%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
Brimstone canary	<i>Serinus sulphuratus</i>	130	60	21%	-53.8
Brown twinspot	<i>Clytospiz monteiri</i>	30	20	7%	-33.3
Fawn breasted waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	25	20	7%	-20.0
White rumped seed eater	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	150	150	52%	0.0
Yellow white eye	<i>Zosteropis senegalensis</i>	100	40	14%	-60.0
Total		435	290	100%	-33.3

Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.3 Trade in Live Reptiles, 2011-2016

Reptile trade in Uganda is mainly comprised of some species of Snakes, Chameleons and Leopard tortoises. Over the years the numbers of chameleons have been highest of the three species except in 2016 where it was the lowest and tortoise numbers were the highest for that year followed by the snakes export numbers. The reason for the fluctuating numbers over the years is due to changes in quota restrictions by the CITES Management Authority in Uganda. (See Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.3: Reptiles licensed for export, 2011-2016.

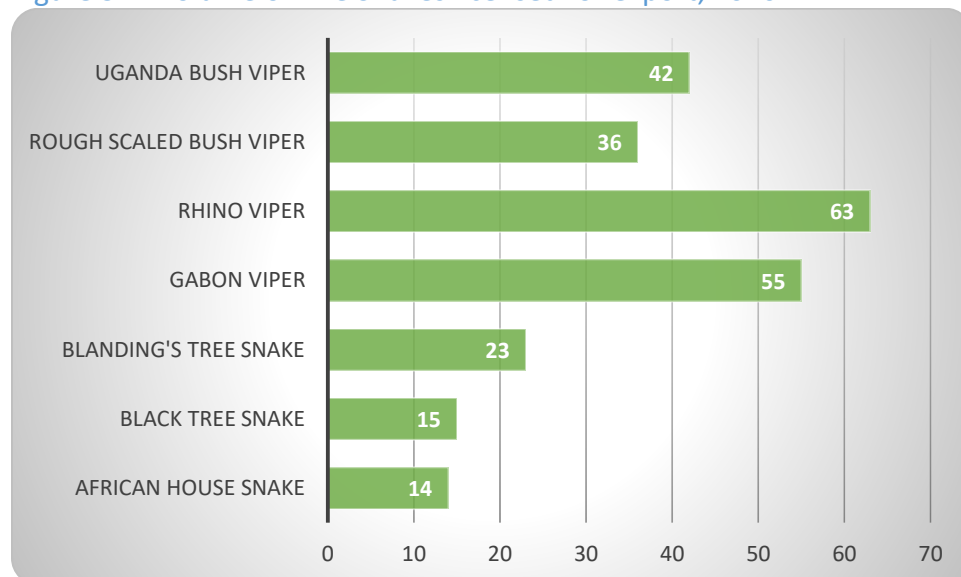


Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.3.1 Trade in Live Snakes

In 2016, only 7 species of snakes were licensed for export. The Rhino Viper was the most exported followed by the Gabon viper and the Uganda Bush viper. The others permitted for trade in the same year were; Rough scaled viper, Blanding's tree snake, Black tree snake and the African house snake. (See Figure 3.4 for details)

Figure 3.4: Volume of Live Snakes licensed for export, 2016



Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.3.2 Trade in Live Chameleons, 2016.

In 2016, 100 chameleons were exported and they belonged to the Johnston's chameleon species group.

3.3.3 Trade in Live Tortoises, 2016

Tortoises licensed for export in 2016 were 402, and they were only two different categories, i.e. the Bell hinged tortoise and the Leopard tortoise.

3.4 Trade in Live Mammals, 2016

There was no trade in live mammals in 2016.

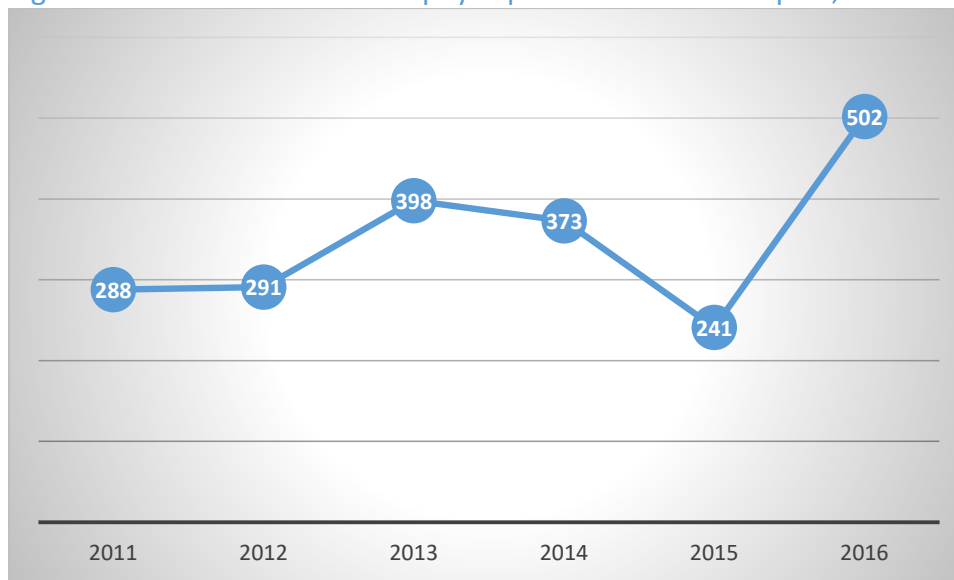
3.5 Wildlife (Sport Hunting) Trophy Exports, 2011- 2016

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

The trophies licensed for export shown in the **Figure 3.5** are obtained from the animals hunted. Each animal generates one skin and one skull but may also include a scrotum, tail, hooves or teeth, occasionally.

Generally, there were slight increases in number of trophies licensed for export from 2010 to 2013, followed by a decline in 2014 and 2015 and then a rise in 2016 to 502. Over the years presented this has been the greatest number of exports reached.

Figure 3.5: Trend of Wildlife Trophy Exports Licensed for Export, 2011-2016

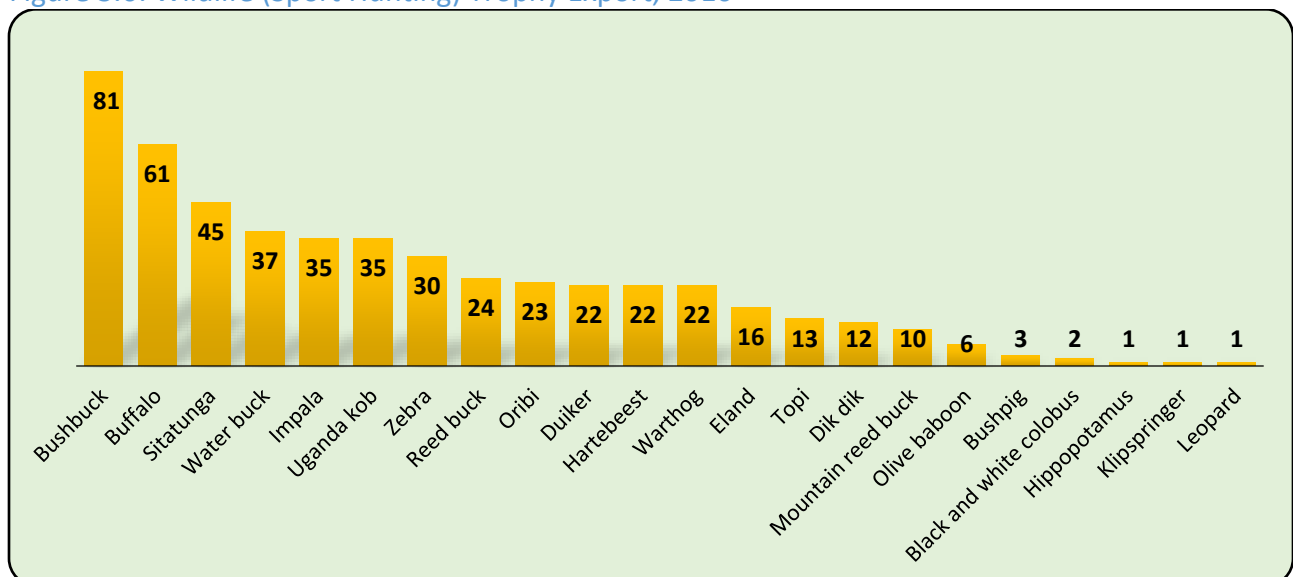


Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.5.1 Wildlife (Sport Hunting) trophies licensed for Export, 2016

A total of 22 different species of mammals were hunted for trophy export in 2016. The most common species exported in 2016 were Bush buck, Buffalo and Sitatunga, (*see Figure 3.6 below*). However, Hyena and Bush pig had the lowest numbers.

Figure 3.6: Wildlife (Sport Hunting) Trophy Export, 2016



Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.5.2 Wildlife Trophies Exported from Wildlife Trade, 2011- 2016

The Wildlife Act provides for trade in wildlife species and wildlife products. The products can be in form of trophies such as Pangolin scales and Hippopotamus teeth generated from wildlife demise from natural causes, licensed for export under Wildlife Act and CITE regulations. **Table 3.2** below shows details;

Table 3.2: Trophies from Wildlife Trade exported, 2011-2016

Common name	Scientific Name	2011 (in Kgs)	2012 (in Kgs)	2013 (in Kgs)	2014 (in Kgs)	2015 (in Kgs)	2016 (in Kgs)
Giant pangolin	<i>Manis gigantea</i>		70	70	3,310	4,000	99
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	5,270	1,042	970	2,501	2,691	1,000
Total		5,270	1,112	1,040	5,811	6,691	1,099

Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

3.6 Nile crocodile Skins Exported, 2012- 2016

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

Uganda has two crocodile farms but only one is active in farming of crocodiles for commercial exploitation mainly in form of skin exports. **Table 3.3** below shows the number of skins exported out of the country since 2012. It shows that in 2016, 550 skins were exported and this was 8 percent lower than that of 2015.

Table 3.3: Nile crocodile Skins from wildlife trade exported, 2010-2015.

Common name	Scientific Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%change (2015-16)
Nile crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	405	400	515	600	550	-8.3

Source: Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities, 2016

4.0 STATISTICS ON VISITATION TO UGANDA WILDLIFE EDUCATION CENTRE /ENTEBBE ZOO

This section covers visitations to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC) for 2016, showing the different categories of visitors and comparing with the previous four years.

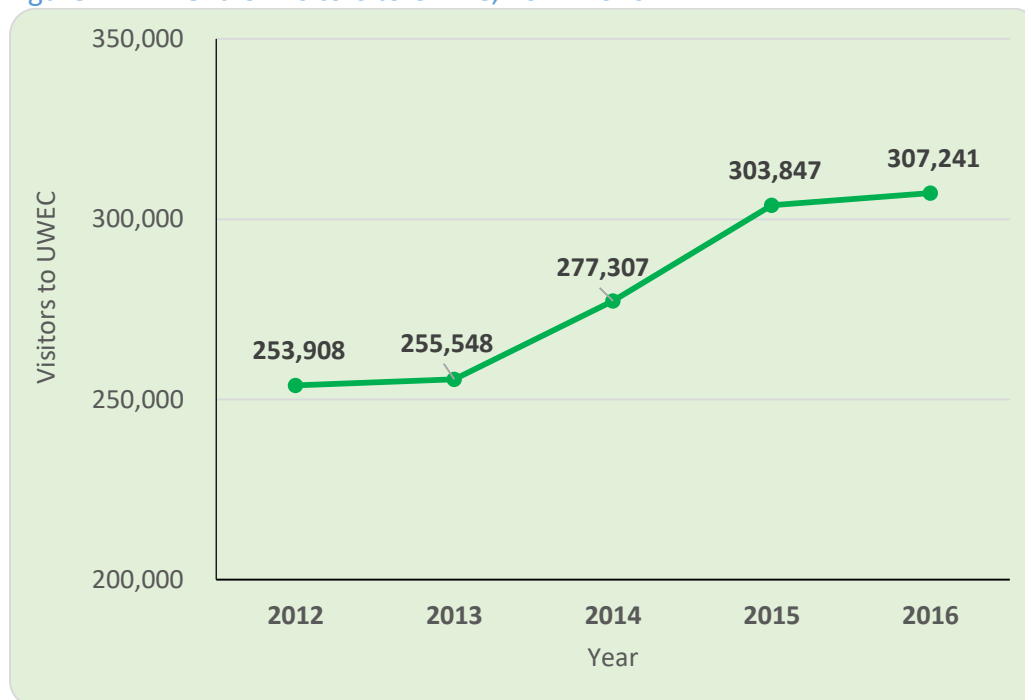
4.1 Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC), 2016

According to information in **Figure 4.1**, the number of visitors to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre grew by 1.1 percent to reach 307,241 arrivals in 2016 from 303,847 in 2015. The growth was mainly driven by the increase in the main category of visitors; the school groups/parties that increased by 3.7 percent.

Considering the performance of UWEC over the last five years, it's clear that UWEC visitation has been on an increasing trend having grown from 253,908 visitors in 2012 to 307,241 in 2016.

On average, UWEC received 25,603 visitors per month in the year 2016 up from 25,321 in 2015.

Figure 4. 1: Trend of visitors to UWEC, 2012-2016

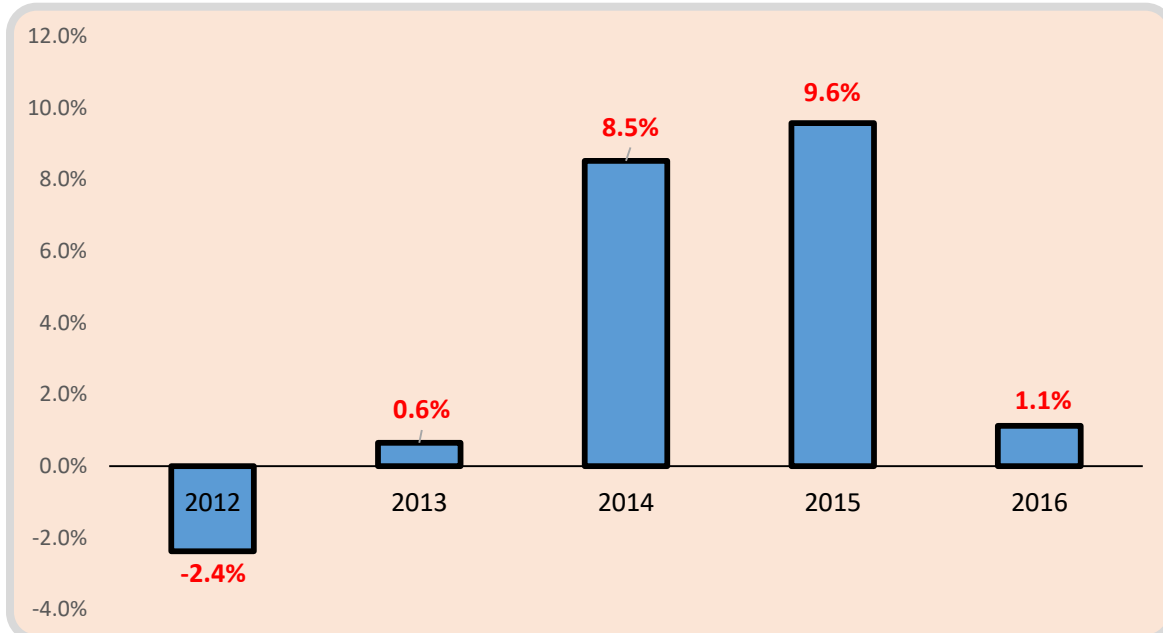


Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2016

4.2 Growth rates in Visitation to UWEC

Comparing the growth rates over a five year period, **Figure 4.2** shows that visitation to UWEC declined only once over the review period (in 2012 by 2.4%). the highest increase in visitation to the centre was recorded in 2015 (9.6%).

Figure 4.2: Time series Presentation of Growth rates of visitation at UWEC



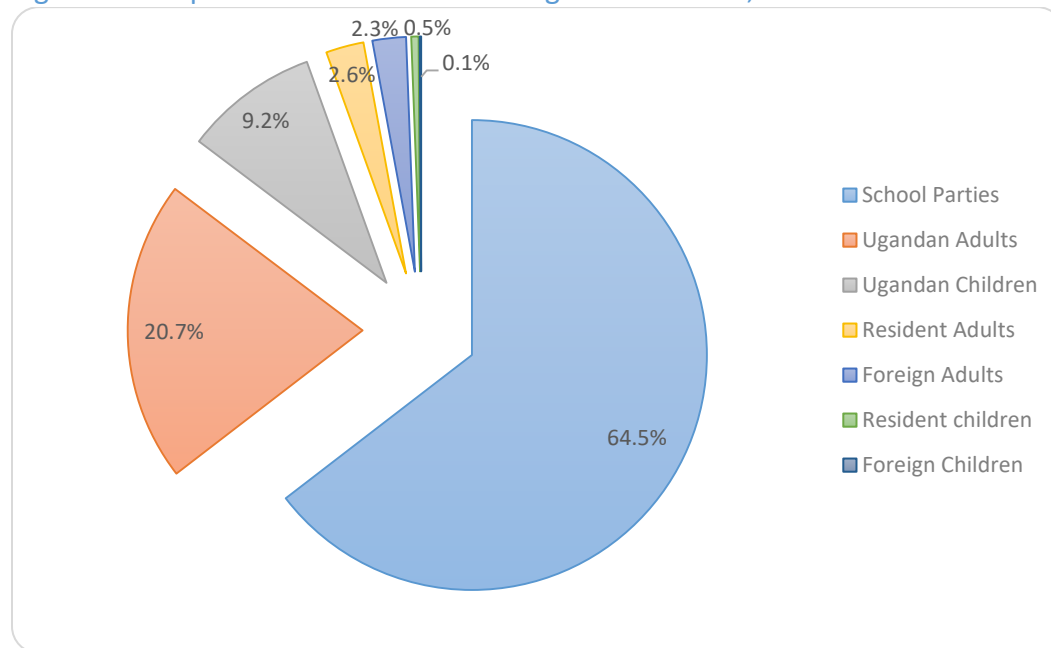
Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2016

4.3 Visitors to UWEC by Category, 2016

4.3.1 Distribution of Visitors by category, 2016

Visitors to UWEC are classified into seven categories namely: Ugandan Adults, Ugandan Children, School Groups/Parties, Foreign Adults, Foreign Children, Resident Adults and Resident Children. Among all visitors to UWEC, School Groups (64.5%) were the largest number followed by Ugandan Adults (20.7%), Ugandan Children (9.2%), Resident Adult (2.6%), Foreign Adults (2.3%), Resident Children (0.5%) and Foreign Children (0.1%) as shown in **Figure 4.3**

Figure 4.3: Representation of Visitor categories to UWEC, 2016



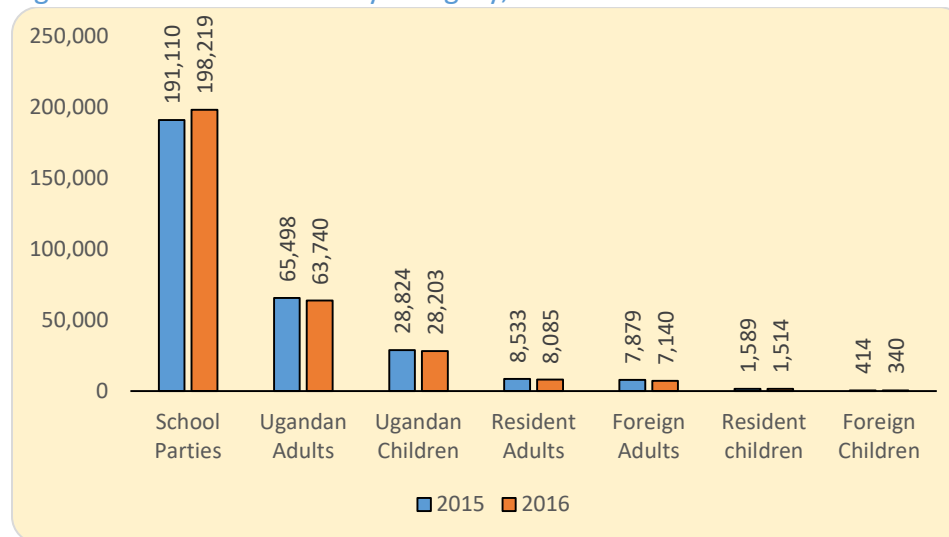
Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2016

4.3.2 Comparison of Visitor Arrivals by Category and Year, 2015-2016

Comparing 2015 and 2016 visitor arrivals, **Figure 4.4** reveals that all categories of visitors except school groups declined in 2016. The School parties grew by 3.7 percent from 191,110 to 198,219 visitors in 2016.

On the contrary, the Ugandan Adults declined by 2.7 percent, Ugandan Children declined by 2.2 percent, Resident Adults by 5.3 percent, Foreign Adults by 9.4 percent, Resident Children by 4.7 percent and Foreign children by 17.9 percent in 2016.

Figure 4.4: Visitor arrivals by category, 2015-2016



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2016

Table 4.1 presents a review of the performance of the categories of visitors over a five year period. School parties have shown an increasing trend since dropping from 162,803 in 2012 to 151,419 in 2013.

Visitation for Ugandan Adults to UWEC reveal an unstable trend in visitor-ship over the five year period dropping in 2014 and rising in 2015 before dropping again in 2016.

A fluctuating trend is also observed with visitation of Ugandan Children over the five year period. The Resident adults have on the other hand showed consistency averaging 8,000 visitors over the last five years.

The trend in Visitation of Foreign Adults, Resident Children and Foreign Children has also been fluctuating over the review period and this is clearly presented in the **Table 4.1** below;

Table 4.1: Review of five year visitation to UWEC by Category

Category of Visitors	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%Age Share 2016
School Parties	162,803	151,419	176,362	191,110	198,219	64.5%
Ugandan Adults	54,213	58,163	56,750	65,498	63,740	20.7%
Ugandan Children	22,103	27,714	26,270	28,824	28,203	9.2%
Resident Adults	7,693	8,344	8,335	8,533	8,085	2.6%
Foreign Adults	5,573	7,973	7,451	7,879	7,140	2.3%
Resident children	1,304	1,557	1,778	1,589	1,514	0.5%
Foreign Children	219	378	361	414	340	0.1%
Total	253,908	255,548	277,307	303,847	307,241	100%

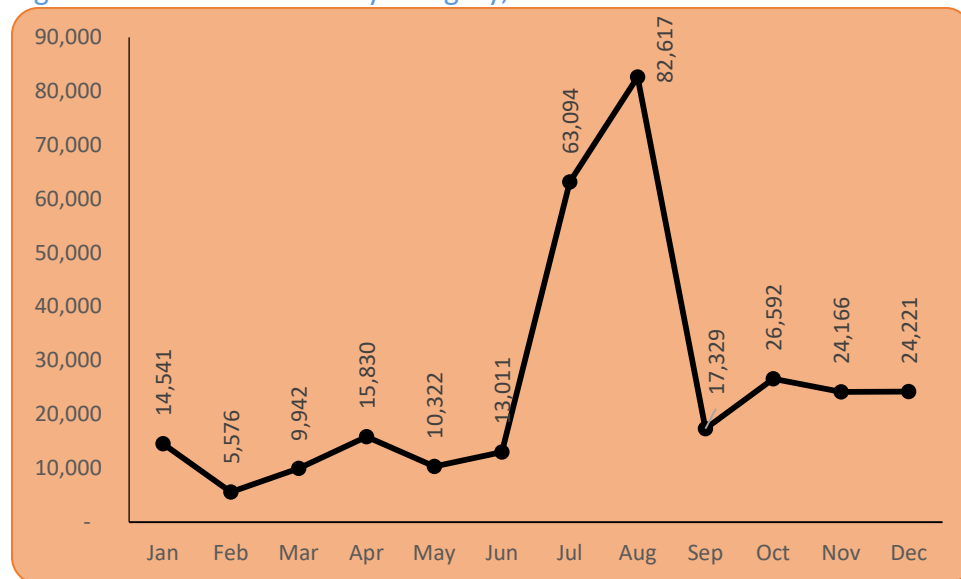
Source: Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016

4.4 Seasonality of Visitors to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016

4.4.1 Monthly Visitation to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016

The overall arrival patterns in 2016 to UWEC indicate that the highest number of visitors were recorded in August (82,617) followed by July (63,094) and the lowest numbers in February (5,576) and March (9,942). **Figure 4.5** shows that the peak season for visitors to UWEC falls between the months of June and September.

Figure 4.5: Visitor arrivals by category, 2015-2016



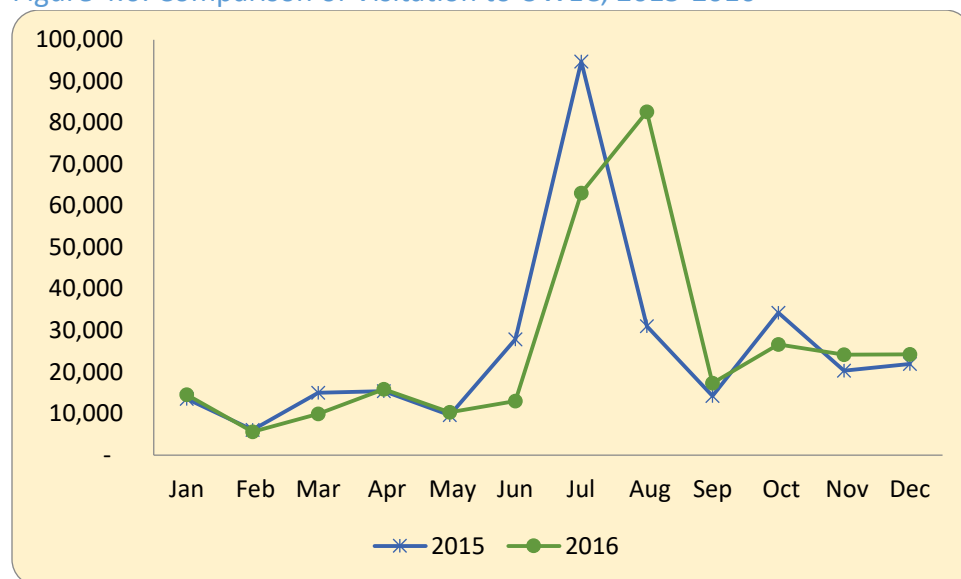
Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, 2016

4.4.2 Comparison of Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2015 Vs 2016

Comparing the seasonality in visitation to the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre between 2015 and 2016 reveals clear diversity in visitation patterns with 2015 visitation peaking in July whereas the 2016 visitors peaking in August.

Both periods under review had their lowest numbers in February as shown in **Figure 4.6** below;

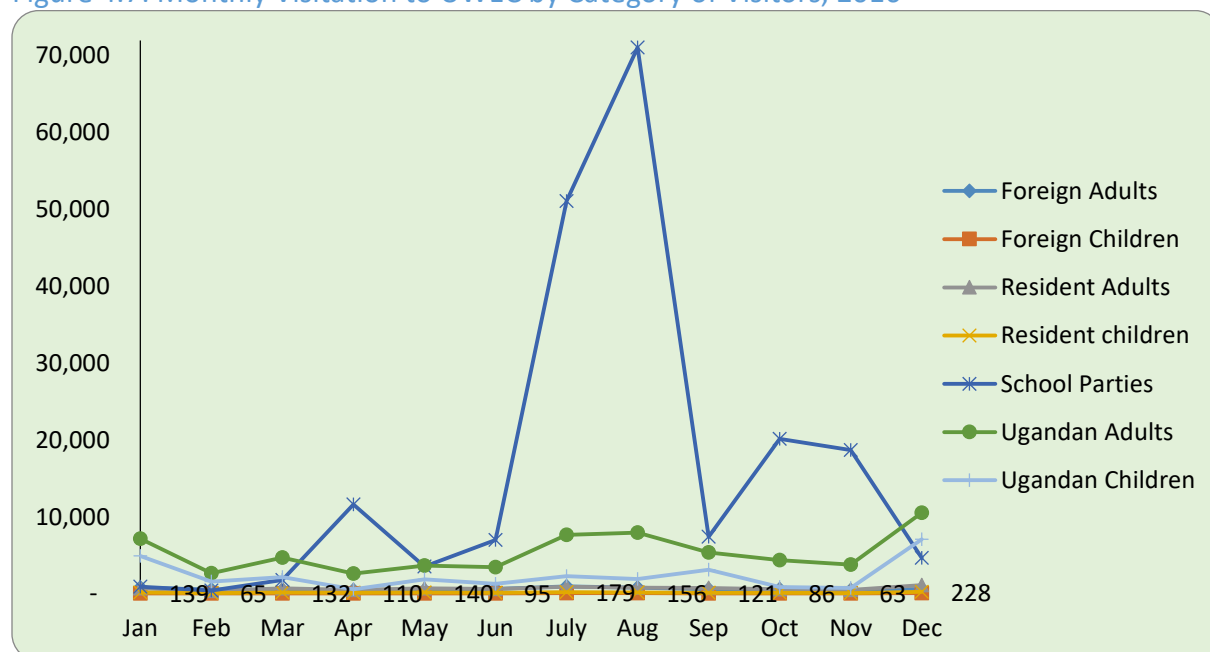
Figure 4.6: Comparison of Visitation to UWEC, 2015-2016



Source: Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016

In addition to the general patterns, **Figure 4.7** indicates the diversity in the monthly arrivals regarding the category of visitors. School Parties (71,062) peaked in August and had its lowest in February (409); Ugandan Adults peaked in December (10,502) and had its lowest in April (2,604); Ugandan Children peaked in December (7,045) and had its lowest in May (584); Resident Children peaked in December (228) and had its lowest in November (63).

Figure 4.7: Monthly Visitation to UWEC by Category of Visitors, 2016



Source: Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre, 2016

5.0 STATISTICS OF VISITORS TO THE UGANDA MUSEUM

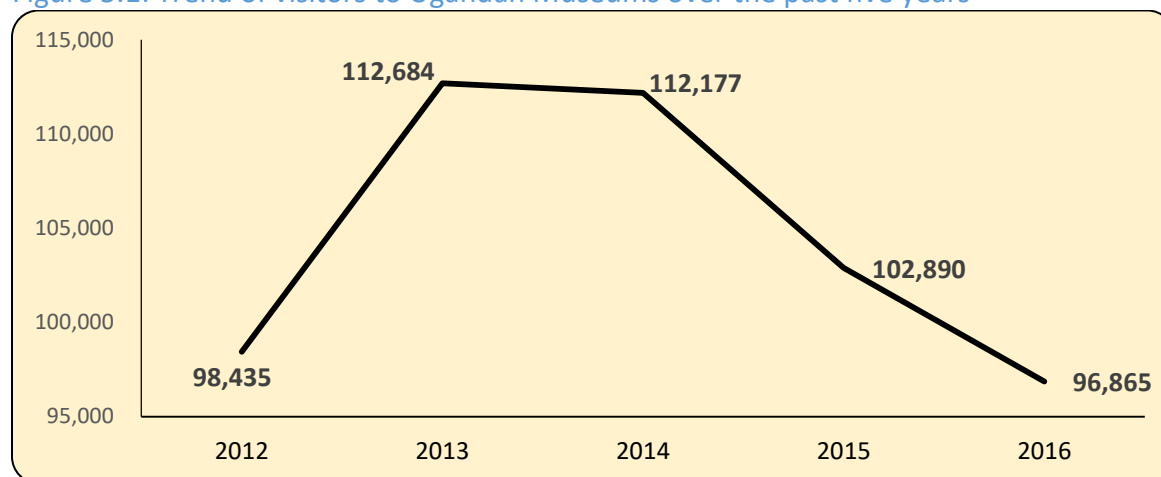
5.1 Introduction

This covers the visitations to the Uganda Museum by individuals of different categories for 2016, and in comparison with previous years.

5.2 Visitation to the Uganda Museum

Visitor arrivals to the Uganda Museum have generally decreased from 102,890 visitors in 2015 to a total of 96,865 in 2016 representing a 5.9% decline. Over the past five year period, a declining trend has been observed from 2013 to date with the 2016 figures being the lowest since 2012 (see Figure 5.1)

Figure 5.1: Trend of visitors to Ugandan Museums over the past five years



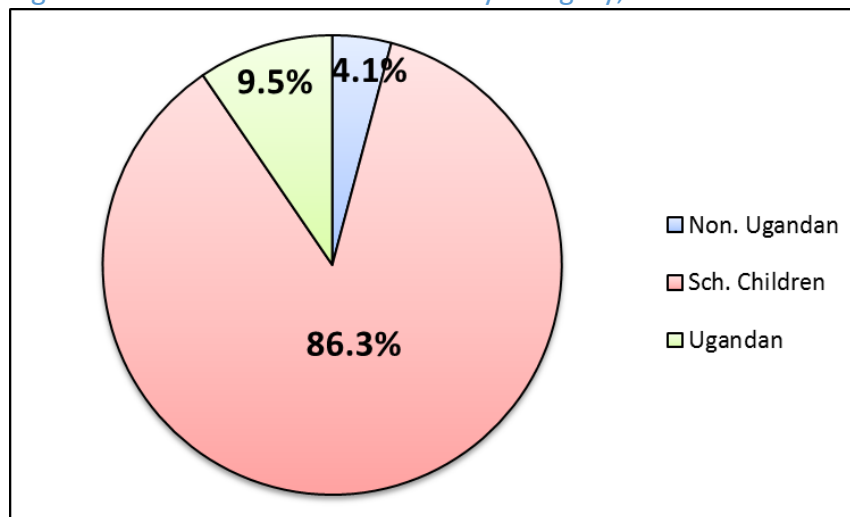
Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

5.3 Visitation to Uganda Museum by Category

5.3.1 Visitation to Uganda Museums by Category, 2016

The Visitors to the Uganda Museum are categorized into three (3) major categories; School Groups, Non Ugandans and Ugandans. Over the last five years school Groups have dominated visitor ship to the Uganda museum and this was the same 2016 where the school children comprised the largest number (83,605) constituting 86.3 percent of all visits to the museum, Ugandans constituting 9.5 percent and Non Ugandans at 4.1 percent. **(See Figure 5.2)**

Figure 5.2: Visitors to the Museum by category, 2016

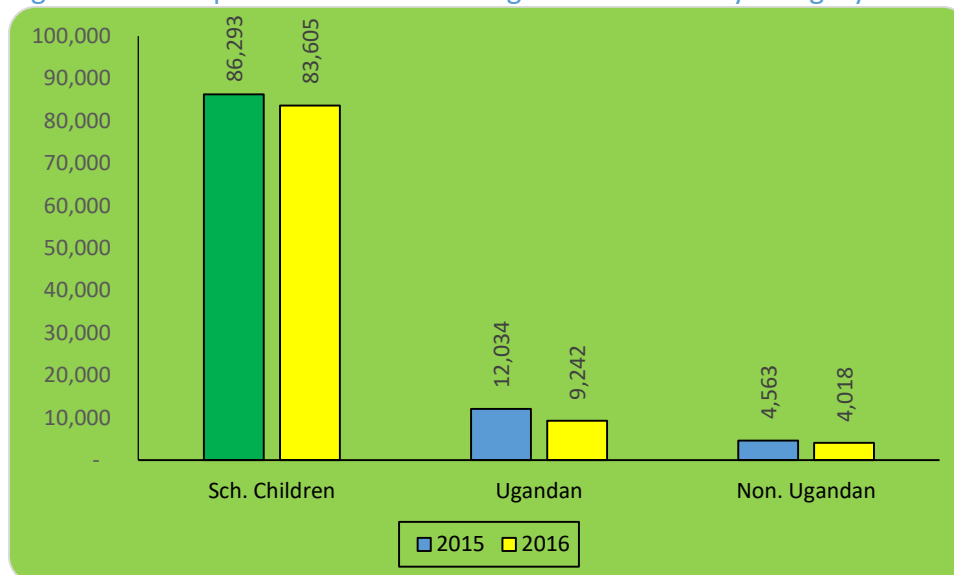


Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

5.3.2 Comparison of visitors to Uganda Museum by category

In comparison to 2015, there was a decline in all categories of visitors to the museum in 2016. School Children dropped by 3.1 percent, Ugandans by 23.2 percent and Non Ugandans by 11.9 percent as shown in **Figure 5.3** below.

Figure 5.3: Comparison of visitors to Uganda Museum by category



Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

Comparing the visitation to the Uganda Museum over the last five years reveals a fluctuating trend in visitation of School children and Non-Ugandans over the review period as presented in **Table 5.1** below.

Clear drops in visitation of Ugandans to the Uganda Museum over the last five years can be observed from **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Five year comparison of visitation to the Uganda Museum

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%age Share 2016
Non-Ugandan	4,367	4,895	5,336	4,563	4,018	4.1%
Sch. groups	81,597	94,852	91,586	86,293	83,605	86.3%
Ugandan	12,471	12,937	15,255	12,034	9,242	9.5%
Total	98,435	112,684	112,177	102,890	96,865	100%

Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

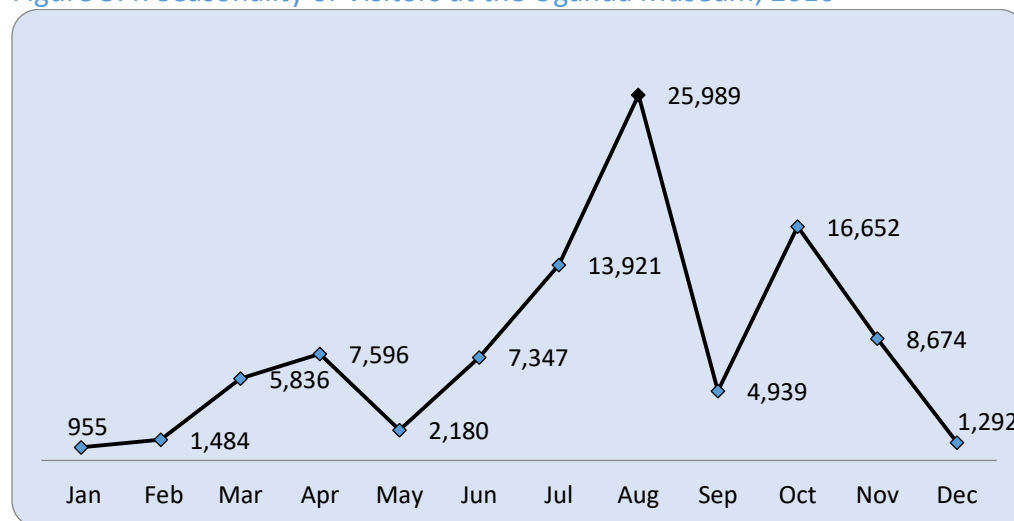
5.4 Seasonality of Visitor to the Uganda Museum

5.4.1 Visitors to the Uganda Museum by Month

Figure 5.5 Presents visitor statistics of visits made to the Uganda Museum by month in 2016. The highest number of visitors to Uganda Museum arrived in the month of August (25,989) followed by October (16,652) while the lowest number of visitors arrived in January (955) followed by December (1,292).

On average 8,072 visitors were received per month at the Uganda Museum in 2016, reducing from an average of 8,574 in 2015.

Figure 5.4: Seasonality of Visitors at the Uganda Museum, 2016



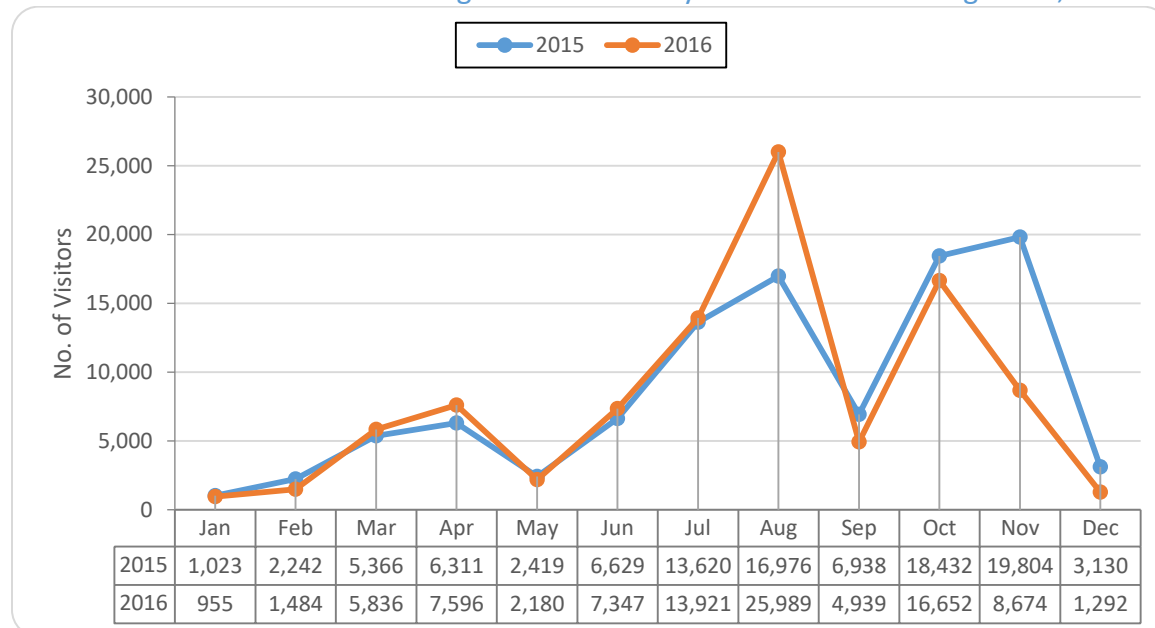
Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

5.4.2 Comparison of visitors by Month, 2015 Vs 2016

Table 5.2 shows clear diversity in visitation periods between 2015 and 2016. Whereas visitation to Uganda Museum in 2016 peaked in August (25,989), the visitations in 2015 peaked in November (19,804).

However, **Table 5.2** also reveals that although the discrepancies in monthly visitation, both periods under review had their lowest numbers in January.

Table 5. 2: Visitor Arrivals to the Uganda Museum by Month in descending order, 2015-2016

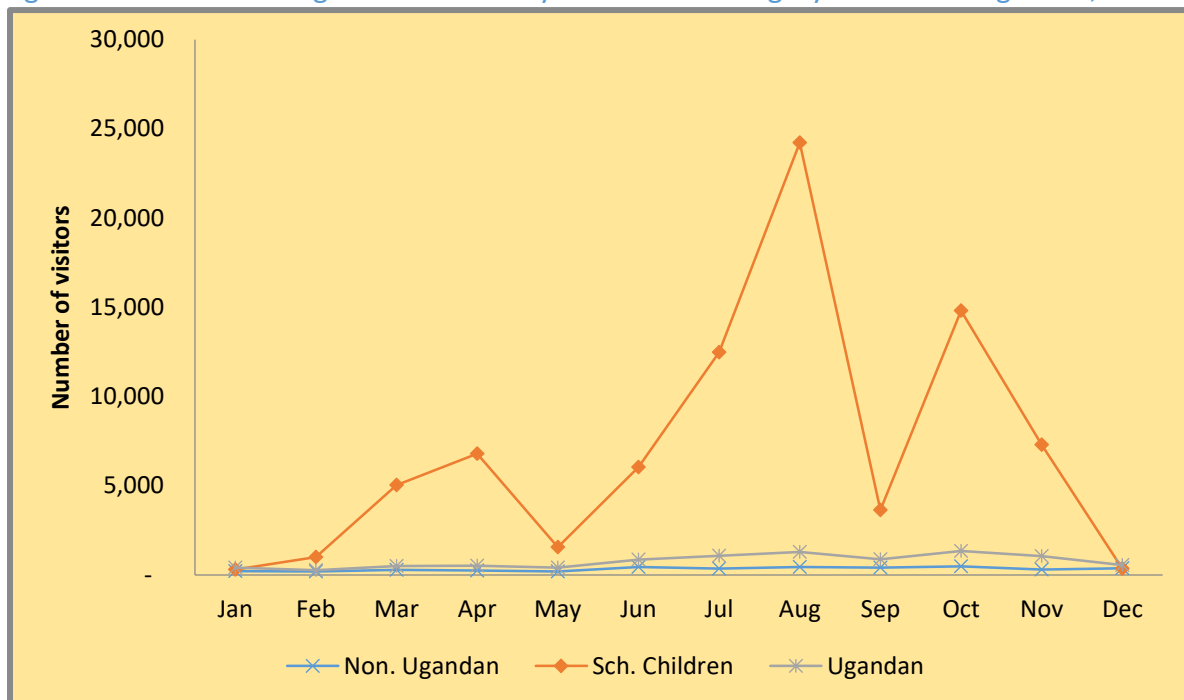


Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

5.4.3 Comparison of Visitors to Uganda Museum by Month and category, 2016

In addition to the general patterns, diversity in the monthly visits regarding the category of visitors can be noted. School Children (24,236) peaked in August and had its lowest in January (312); Ugandans peaked in October (1,353) and had its lowest in February (280); Non Ugandans had the largest number turning up in October (478) and hit a low in May (197). (*See Figure 5.5*)

Figure 5. 5: Visitors to Uganda Museum by Month and category in descending order, 2016



Source: Uganda Museum, 2016

6.0 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN TOURISM RELATED COURSES

6.1 Tourism Institutions offering Tourism related Courses

6.1.1 Enrollment in Tourism related courses

In FY2016/17 a total of 5,056 students were enrolled in Tourism related courses from 81 academic institutions. This was a decline of 36.5 percent from 7,957 students in FY2015/16. (*See Table 6.1*)

Table 6.1: Enrollment of Students in Tourism related courses by education level

Education Level	FY2015/16	FY2016/17	% SHARE	% CHANGE
Certificate	4,806	3,381	66.9%	-29.7%
Degree	1,406	724	14.3%	-48.5%
Diploma	1,548	944	18.7%	-39.0%
Post Graduate	197	7	0.1%	-96.4%
Total	7,957	5,056.	100.0%	-36.5%

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

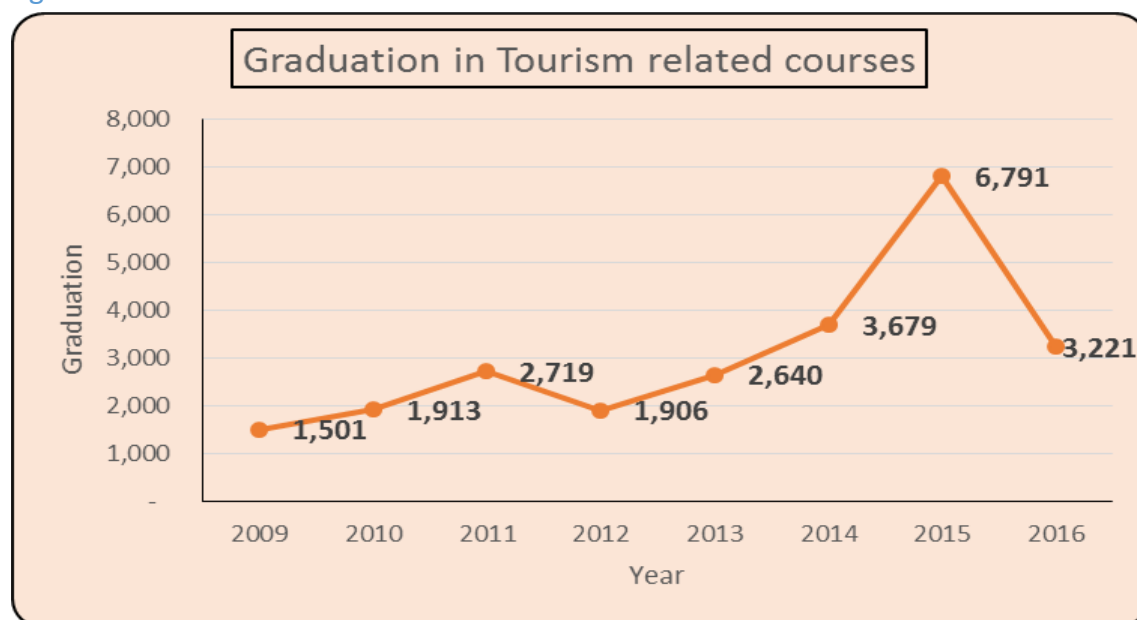
6.1.2 Graduation in Tourism related Courses

In 2016, the Majority (66.4 percent) of the students that graduated in Tourism related courses obtained Certificates. This was followed by those that were awarded Diplomas and Degrees at 17.6 percent and 15.8 percent respectively. A very small percentage (0.2 percent) graduated with a Post Graduate Degree.

The number of students graduating in Tourism related courses has grown from 1,501 students in 2009 to 3,221 students in 2016.

Although the number of students that graduated in 2016 in tourism related courses declined, the statistics show that the number of graduates has been growing at an average of 21 percent in the past eight (8) years. (*See Figure 6.1 below*)

Figure 6.1: Graduation in tourism related courses



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, 2016

6.2 Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI)

6.2.1 Enrolment at HTTI

A total of 238 students were enrolled at HTTI in the academic year 2016/17. This represents a thirteen percent (14.4%) increase over the academic year 2015/16 (208). **Table 6.2** also shows that there were more students enrolled for Certificates (57.6%) than Diplomas (42.4%) with FY2016/17 having 137 students registering for Certificate programs against 101 for Diploma programs. This represents an increase of 8.6% and 19.1% respectively from the previous financial year.

Table 6.2: Enrollment at UHTTI

Program	Student Enrolment		%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016
	2015/16	2016/17		
Diploma	93	101	42.4	8.6
Certificate	115	137	57.6	19.1
Total	208	238	100.0	14.4

Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

6.2.1.1 Enrolment by Program

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

The FY 2016/17 registered a 14.1% increase in enrolment over the FY 2015/16. Majority of students (43.3%) who enrolled at the institute registered for Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations, this was followed by students who registered for Diploma in Hotel Management and contributing 19.7 percent and 15.1 percent respectively. The remaining students enrolled for Diploma in Tourism Management (7.6%), Basic Certificate in Pastry and Bakery (8.0%) and Basic Certificate in Tour guiding and driving (6.3%) as shown in **Table 6.3**. There was a general increase in the number enrolments in all programs except in Diploma in tourism Management that registered a 14.3% drop and Basic Certificate in Pastry and Bakery that maintained the same number as the previous year.

Table 6.3: Enrolment by Program

Program	Student Enrollment		%Age Share	%Age Change
	2015/16	2016/17	2016	2016
Basic certificate in Hotel Operations	82	103	43.3	25.6
Diploma in Hotel Management	44	47	19.7	6.8
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	28	36	15.1	28.6
Diploma in Tourism Management	21	18	7.6	-14.3
Basic certificate in Pastry and Bakery	19	19	8.0	0.0
Basic certificate in Tour guiding and driving	14	15	6.3	7.1
Total	208	238	100.0	14.4

Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

6.2.1.2 Enrolment by Sex

Table 6.4 shows the enrolment of HTTI for FY2016/17 by sex of the students. It can be observed that 58 males and 180 females enrolled at the institute in the year.

It can further be noted that of the 103 students who enrolled for Basic Certificate in Hotel Operation, 18 were male and 85 were female. Diploma in Hotel Management had a total of 47 students enrolling where 14 were male and 33 female. Basic Certificate in Tour Guiding and Driving had the least enrolment (15) of which 6 were male and 9 female. This shows that Tourism related work and courses are mainly taken up by females. Detailed patterns can be observed in **Table 6.4** below;

Table 6.4: Enrollment by Sex

PROGRAM	GENDER		TOTAL ENROLLMENT
	Male	Female	
Basic Certificate in Hotel Operation	18	85	103
Diploma in Hotel management	14	33	47
Diploma in Pastry and Bakery	10	26	36
Basic Certificate in Pastry and Bakery	1	18	19
Diploma in Tourism Management	9	9	18
Basic Certificate in Tour Guiding and Driving	6	9	15
Total	58	180	238

Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

6.2.2 Type of Sponsorship at HTTI

Sponsorship can either be Private or Government however, as earlier stated that this is the only Government aided Hospitality institution in the country. It is noted that only the diploma programs are sponsored by government. The number increased from 33 to 37 with males increasing by 4 as the females remained 23. Privately sponsored students increased by 26 from 175 in FY 2015/16 to 201 in the FY 2016/17. There was an increase in enrolment in all programs except in Diploma in Hotel Management that remained at 31. Basic Certificate in Hotel Operations registered a significant increase in numbers from 82 to 103. Details can be observed in the **Table 6.5** below.

Table 6.5: Type of Sponsorship at UHTTI

PROG RAM	Government						Private						Total enrol ment 2016/ 17	Total enrol ment 2015/ 16
	2016/17			2015/16			2016/17			2015/16				
	M ale	Fem ale		M ale	Fem ale		M ale	Fem ale		M ale	Fem ale			
DHM	7	9	16	3	10	13	7	24	31	4	27	31	47	44
DPB	5	13	18	3	10	13	5	13	18	7	8	15	36	28
DTM	2	1	3	4	3	7	7	8	15	9	5	14	18	21
BCHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	85	103	17	65	82	103	82
BCPB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	19	5	14	19	19	19
BCTG D	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	15	10	4	14	15	14
Total	14	23	37	10	23	33	44	157	201	52	123	175	238	208

Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

6.2.3 Completion Figures at HTTI

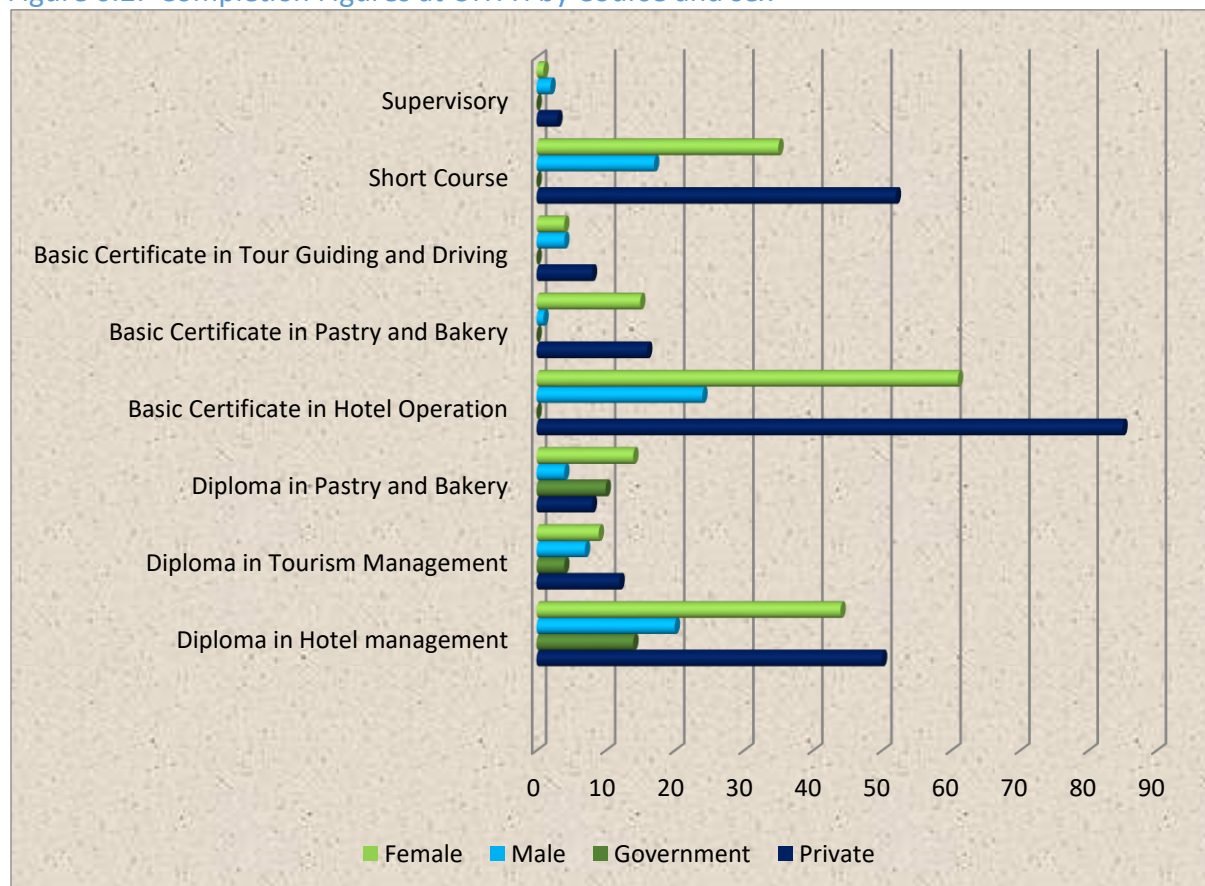
A total of 262 students completed their programs at HTTI in the FY 2016/17. Students offering certificate programs were the highest number to complete (41.6%) with diploma students and short course students at 37.4% and 21.0% respectively. Details are shown **Table 6.6**.

Table 6.6: Completion Figures at UHTTI

Program	Completed	Percent
Certificate	109	41.6
Diploma	98	37.4
Short Course	55	21.0
TOTAL	262	100.0

Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

Figure 6.2: Completion Figures at UHTTI by Course and sex



Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

6.3 Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute

6.3.1 Introduction

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

6.3.2 Enrollment at UWRTI, 2016

A total of 93 students were enrolled for various courses at Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute. This represents a decrease of 17.7% over the academic year 2015/16. (See Table 6.7)

Table 6.7: Enrollment at UWRTI

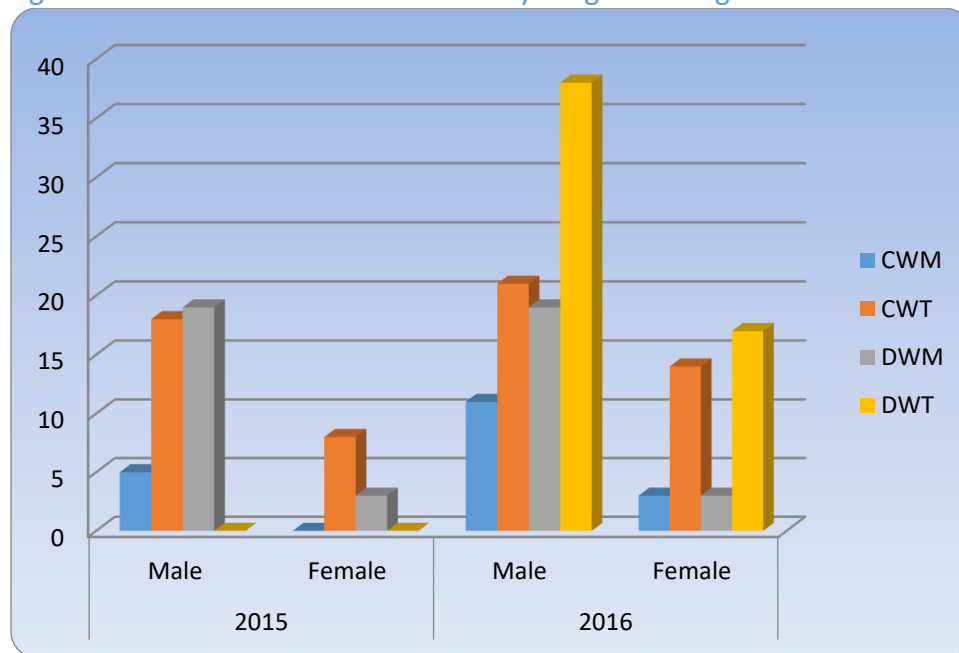
Program	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
CWT	26	18	44
DWT	27	9	36
DWM	5	3	8
CWM	4	1	5
Total	62	31	93

Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

6.3.3 Distribution of Graduation by program and gender

There was an increase in the numbers of graduands from the previous year as shown in the Figure 6.3 below.

Figure 6.3: Distribution of Graduation by Program and gender



Source: Uganda Wildlife Research Training Institute, 2016

ANNEX: TOURISM STATISTICS IN TABULAR FORM

Annex I: Tourist Arrivals

Table A1: Key Tourism Data, 2012, 2016

S/N	Indicator	Year					Source
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
1	No. of Tourist arrivals in the country	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	UBOS
2	Leisure Visitors	224,436	187,806	220,219	207,831	237,312	UBOS
3	Proportion of Leisure Visitors to total visitor Arrivals	18.8%	15.6%	17.4%	16.0%	18.0%	UBOS
4	Visitor Export Earnings -US\$m	834	979	1,312	1,350	1,371	MTWA
5	% of Total Exports	21.5%	19.6%	26.0%	23.5%	15.7%	WTTC
6	Total Contribution of tourism to GDP-US\$bn	5,177.0	5,495.0	6,395.5	7,270.5	6,171.5	WTTC
7	% to Total GDP	7.4%	7.9%	9.9%	9.0%	6.6%	WTTC
8	Total contribution to Employment (000)	922.2	1,184.20	880.3	1,172.80	504	WTTC
9	% of Total Employment	6.8%	8.4%	6.1%	7.8%	5.8%	WTTC
10	Direct contribution to employment (0000)	347	469.3	322.5	464.3	191	WTTC
12	No. of Visitors entering the parks	182,149	213,950	202,885	215,558	245,725	MTWA
13	No. of Visitors entering Uganda Museum	98,435	112,684	112,177	102,890	96,865	MTWA
14	No. of Visitors at UWEC	253,908	255,548	277,307	303,847	307,241	MTWA
15	Average Length of stay for Visitors (days)	6	6	7	7	7.2	UBOS
16	No. of beds	70,310	73,826	77,517	81,393	85,463	MTWA
17	No. of rooms	61,398	64,468	67,691	71,076	74,630	MTWA
18	No. of Establishments	3,850	4,043	4,245	4,457	4,680	MTWA

Table A2: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Category of Visitor, 2012-2016

Category of Visitor	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Ugandan Residents	436,739	477,584	433,798	426,728	479,247	26.6	12.3
Foreign Arrivals	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	73.4	1.5
All Arrivals	1,633,504	1,683,918	1,699,844	1,729,530	1,801,769	100	4.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A3: Annual Tourist arrivals from the East African Countries, 2012-2016

Arrivals-EAC Countries	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Burundi	40,368	34,115	41,448	45,817	47,316	3.6	3.3
Kenya	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	352,816	26.7	-13.8
Rwanda	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	362,865	27.4	20.7
Tanzania	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	86,091	6.5	-10.3
Total Arrivals-EAC	769,536	769,645	807,484	851,914	849,088	64.2	-0.3
Other Countries	427,229	436,689	458,562	450,888	473,434	35.8	5.0
Grand Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A4: Annual Tourist arrivals to the country by Region and main Source Markets, 2012-2016

Region	Year of Arrival					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Africa	929,569	935,983	988,641	1,046,968	1,047,013	79.2	5.9
Kenya	393,369	380,614	360,664	409,417	352,816	26.7	-13.8
Rwanda	256,004	280,431	348,175	300,747	362,865	27.4	20.7
Tanzania	79,795	74,485	57,197	95,933	86,091	6.5	-10.3
Dr. Rep Congo	42,604	49,925	55,628	79,430	90,149	6.8	13.5
South Sudan	40,861	38,538	46,116	45,221	33,937	2.6	-25.0
Other Africa	116,936	111,990	120,861	116,220	121,155	9.2	4.2
America	70,749	73,075	76,616	61,598	71,083	5.4	-19.6
United States	55,912	56,766	60,226	49,414	57,959	4.4	17.3
Canada	10,186	9,729	10,424	9,124	9,863	0.7	8.1
Other America	4,651	6,580	5,966	3,060	3,261	0.2	6.6

Region	Year of Arrival					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Asia	61,192	66,814	70,002	66,133	73,005	5.5	-5.5
India	24,849	28,647	29,620	26,671	30,210	2.3	13.3
China	8,645	10,792	14,633	17,051	19,175	1.4	12.5
Other Asia	27,698	27,375	25,749	22,411	23,620	1.8	5.4
Europe	108,364	108,641	110,476	106,699	110,391	8.3	-3.4
United kingdom	42,508	43,009	36,577	40,851	39,539	3.0	-3.2
Germany	11,701	11,070	11,824	9,585	10,586	0.8	10.4
Netherlands/ Holland	8,275	7,510	8,781	8,247	9,165	0.7	11.1
Italy	6,732	7,128	5,859	6,776	7,153	0.5	5.6
Other Europe	39,148	28,854	47,435	41,240	43,948	3.3	6.6
Middle East	8,105	10,424	10,525	13,391	13,668	1.0	27.2
UAE/Dubai/Abu	3,319	3,308	3,755	5,584	5,262	0.4	-5.8
Other Middle East	4,786	7,116	6,770	7,807	8,406	0.6	7.7
Oceania	9,551	10,421	8,256	6,169	6,342	0.5	-25.3
Australia	7,165	7,842	6,420	4,969	4,972	0.4	0.1
Other Oceania	2,386	2,579	1,836	1,200	1,370	0.1	14.2
Others & Unknown	9,235	976	1,530	1,844	1,020	0.1	-44.7
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A5: Annual Tourist Arrivals by Region of Residence, 2012-2016

Region	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Africa	929,569	935,983	988,641	1,046,968	1,047,013	79.2	0.0
America	70,749	73,075	76,616	61,598	71,083	5.4	15.4
Asia	61,192	66,814	70,002	66,133	73,005	5.5	10.4
Europe	108,364	97,571	110,476	106,699	110,391	8.3	3.5
Middle East	8,105	10,424	10,525	13,391	13,668	1.0	2.1
Oceania	9,551	10,421	8,256	6,169	6,342	0.5	2.8
Others & Not stated	9,235	12,046	1,530	1,844	1,020	0.1	-44.7
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A6: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Purpose, 2012-2016

Purpose of Visit	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Leisure, Recreation and Holiday	224,436	187,824	220,219	207,831	237,312	17.9	14.2
Business & professional conferences	204,321	296,087	282,594	321,988	289,932	21.9	-10.0
Visiting friends and relatives	582,139	527,939	440,928	453,445	498,745	37.7	10.0
Transit	93,887	121,987	143,262	149,910	85,052	6.4	-43.3
Others	91,982	72,496	179,043	169,629	211,482	16.0	24.7
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Table A7: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by detailed Purpose, 2012-2016

Purpose of Visit	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Visiting Friends/ relatives	582,139	527,939	440,928	453,445	498,745	37.7	10.0
Tourism	104,615	136,307	192,463	201,620	212,419	16.1	5.4
In transit	93,887	121,987	143,262	149,910	85,052	6.4	-43.3
Trade	76,447	143,035	83,031	146,977	116,261	8.8	-20.9
Returning Resident	32,657	23,334	96,371	121,575	142,193	10.8	17.0
Business/conference	66,473	51,936	87,674	82,795	82,418	6.2	-0.5
Short Contract/consultancy	23,887	28,117	61,389	55,021	50,600	3.8	-8.0
Education	33,310	28,069	47,593	38,168	20,741	1.6	-45.7
Investment	25,492	62,952	39,390	25,845	22,671	1.7	-12.3
Seeking employment	12,022	10,048	11,111	11,350	17,982	1.4	58.4
Medical Treatment	18,809	13,883	8,621	7,998	42,950	3.2	437.0
Holiday	119,821	51,517	27,755	6,211	24,893	1.9	300.8
Temporary Employment	5,822	4,868	22,314	1,298	4,787	0.4	268.8
Prospective Resident	1,383	2,342	4,143	590	810	0.1	37.3
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A8: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Mode and port of Arrival, 2012-2016

Port of Arrival	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Air	415,914	423,208	443,480	402,207	432,282	32.7%	7.5
Entebbe	415,914	423,208	443,480	402,207	432,282	32.7%	7.5
Road	780,851	783,126	822,566	900,595	890,240	67.3%	9.5
Katuna	263,773	234,146	275,407	257,611	254,458	19.2%	-1.2
Busia	204,262	179,830	192,042	251,261	206,734	15.6%	-17.7
Malaba	135,519	151,329	123,059	141,258	121,508	9.2%	-14.0
Cyanika	29,597	52,365	92,827	68,189	104,509	7.9%	53.3
Mutukula	47,182	57,384	27,193	61,405	60,850	4.6%	-0.9
Other Ports	100,518	108,072	112,038	120,871	142,181	10.8%	17.6
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100.0%	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A9: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by sex, 2012-2016

Sex	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Male (000's)	827	946	1,028	965	924	69.9	-4.2
Female (000's)	369	256	237	336	397	30.0	18.0
Unspecified (000's)	1	4	1	2	2	0.1	-11.0
Total	1,197	1,206	1,266	1,303	1,323	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A10: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by sex and category of Visitors, 2012-2016

Quarter	Non Resident				Residents				Totals			
	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
2012	826,733	368,722	1,310	1,196,765	304,942	131,576	221	436,739	1,131,675	500,298	1,531	1,633,504
2013	945,259	260,133	942	1,206,334	372,219	105,319	46	477,584	1,317,478	365,452	988	1,683,918
2014	1,028,055	237,258	733	1,266,046	347,128	86,628	42	433,798	1,375,183	323,886	775	1,699,844
2015	965,151	335,545	2,106	1,302,802	308,821	117,638	269	426,728	1,273,972	453,183	2,375	1,729,530
2016	924,221	396,521	1,780	1,322,522	342,676	136,215	356	479,247	1,266,897	532,736	2,136	1,801,769
Qtr1	246,842	89,733	233	336,808	92,160	34,035	13	126,208	339,002	123,768	246	463,016
Qtr2	210,931	89,239	526	300,696	76,125	27,654	117	103,896	287,056	116,893	643	404,592
Qtr3	238,030	111,298	718	350,046	90,756	36,083	199	127,038	328,786	147,381	917	477,084
Qtr4	228,418	106,251	303	334,972	83,635	38,443	27	122,105	312,053	144,694	330	457,077
2015	965,151	335,545	2,106	1,302,802	308,821	117,638	269	426,728	1,273,972	453,183	2,375	1,729,530
Qtr1	249,432	73,760	590	323,782	76,750	26,353	45	103,148	326,182	100,113	635	426,930
Qtr2	228,752	86,813	596	316,161	74,638	31,041	87	105,766	303,390	117,854	683	421,927
Qtr3	248,127	88,558	453	337,138	77,366	30,227	82	107,675	325,493	118,785	535	444,813
Qtr4	238,840	86,414	467	325,721	80,067	30,017	55	110,139	318,907	116,431	522	435,860
2014	1,028,055	237,258	733	1,266,046	347,128	86,628	42	433,798	1,375,183	323,886	775	1,699,844
Qtr1	257,797	45,323	178	303,298	93,599	17,937	26	111,562	351,396	63,260	204	414,860
Qtr2	245,742	61,072	230	307,044	85,219	22,342	9	107,570	330,961	83,414	239	414,614
Qtr3	267,141	71,207	215	338,563	85,661	24,924	7	110,592	352,802	96,131	222	449,155
Qtr4	257,375	59,656	110	317,141	82,649	21,425	-	104,074	340,024	81,081	110	421,215
2013	945,259	260,133	942	1,206,334	372,219	105,319	46	477,584	1,317,478	365,452	988	1,683,918
Qtr1	211,494	65,544	315	277,353	83,947	27,602	13	111,562	295,441	93,146	328	388,915
Qtr2	233,291	65,867	105	299,263	86,883	26,106	11	113,000	320,174	91,973	116	412,263
Qtr3	251,375	73,117	102	324,594	98,055	30,639	13	128,707	349,430	103,756	115	453,301
Qtr4	249,099	55,605	420	305,124	103,334	20,972	9	124,315	352,433	76,577	429	429,439
2012	826,733	368,722	1,310	1,196,765	304,942	131,576	221	436,739	1,131,675	500,298	1,531	1,633,504
Qtr1	210,077	91,836	333	302,246	68,186	31,206	59	99,451	278,263	123,042	392	401,697
Qtr2	207,586	90,281	425	298,292	72,686	29,454	89	102,229	280,272	119,735	514	400,521
Qtr3	216,014	107,260	311	323,585	80,859	37,348	56	118,263	296,873	144,608	367	441,848
Qtr4	193,056	79,345	241	272,642	83,211	33,568	17	116,796	276,267	112,913	258	389,438

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A11: Quarterly Tourist Arrivals to the Region, 2013-2016

Quarter Year	Total	Tourists						
		Africa	Europe	America	Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Others & Unknown
2013	1,206,334	935,983	97,571	73,075	10,424	66,814	10,421	12,046
2014	1,266,046	988,641	110,476	76,616	10,525	70,002	8,256	1,530
2015	1,302,802	1,046,968	106,699	61,598	13,391	66,133	6,169	1,844
2016	1,322,522	1,047,013	110,391	71,083	13,668	73,005	6,342	1,020
2016	1,322,522	1,047,013	110,391	71,083	13,668	73,005	6,342	1,020
Qtr1	336,808	259,041	32,360	19,767	3,611	20,199	1,627	203
Qtr2	300,696	243,068	20,175	15,871	3,041	16,865	1,412	264
Qtr3	350,046	277,780	30,548	18,263	3,568	17,767	1,793	327
Qtr4	334,972	267,124	27,308	17,182	3,448	18,174	1,510	226
2015	1,302,802	1,046,968	106,699	61,598	13,391	66,133	6,169	1,844
Qtr1	323,782	257,328	28,024	16,596	3,603	16,269	1,591	371
Qtr2	316,161	256,656	23,438	14,704	3,077	16,545	1,169	572
Qtr3	337,138	272,197	27,802	15,308	3,336	16,470	1,557	468
Qtr4	325,721	260,787	27,435	14,990	3,375	16,849	1,852	433
2014	1,266,046	988,641	110,476	76,616	10,525	70,002	8,256	1,530
Qtr1	303,298	222,920	30,079	23,646	2,812	20,374	2,805	662
Qtr2	307,044	238,984	25,457	20,106	2,688	17,591	1,894	324
Qtr3	338,563	266,987	30,878	19,329	2,717	16,385	1,904	363
Qtr4	317,141	259,750	24,062	13,535	2,308	15,652	1,653	181
2013	1,206,334	935,983	97,571	73,075	10,424	66,814	10,421	12,046
Qtr1	277,353	208,792	26,119	17,211	2,793	16,389	2,571	3,478
Qtr2	299,263	234,169	21,446	19,602	2,456	16,588	2,522	2,480
Qtr3	324,594	251,577	27,100	20,434	2,500	17,021	2,777	3,185
Qtr4	305,124	241,445	22,906	15,828	2,675	16,816	2,551	2,903

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A12: Annual Tourist Arrivals to the Country by Age group, 2012-2016

Age group	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
<20	55,781	46,944	74,140	57,342	64,962	4.9	13.3
20-39	649,281	737,272	751,561	708,800	711,928	53.8	0.4
40-59	431,514	367,860	377,602	453,904	462,333	35.0	1.9
60+	48,146	38,097	52,225	55,957	65,819	5.0	17.6
Un Specified	12,043	16,161	10,518	26,799	17,480	1.3	-34.8
Total	1,196,765	1,206,334	1,266,046	1,302,802	1,322,522	100	1.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A13: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Region, 2013-2016

Year Region	Month of arrival												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2013	98,662	93,535	85,156	96,781	95,456	107,026	112,228	113,737	98,629	91,264	100,174	113,686	1,206,334
2014	104,766	112,565	85,967	103,293	105,403	98,348	110,619	121,282	106,662	97,943	102,373	116,825	1,266,046
2015	110,205	103,821	109,756	99,703	111,381	105,077	109,399	121,580	106,159	105,136	106,689	113,896	1,302,802
2016	115,804	99,318	121,686	98,527	95,584	106,585	116,758	120,337	112,951	104,270	106,570	124,132	1,322,522
2013	98,662	93,535	85,156	96,781	95,456	107,026	112,228	113,737	98,629	91,264	100,174	113,686	1,206,334
Africa	74,253	71,310	63,229	77,127	76,277	80,765	84,087	89,376	78,114	71,471	78,096	91,878	935,983
America	5,937	5,220	6,054	5,060	4,803	9,739	8,145	6,759	5,530	4,866	5,479	5,483	73,075
Asia	6,050	5,597	4,742	5,250	5,546	5,792	6,246	5,906	4,869	5,219	6,413	5,184	66,814
Europe	9,187	8,525	8,407	6,946	6,476	8,024	10,803	8,861	7,436	7,217	7,569	8,120	97,571
Middle East	1,208	795	790	720	784	952	804	777	919	844	847	984	10,424
Oceania	938	933	700	855	755	912	1,034	889	854	683	789	1,079	10,421
Others & Unknown	1,089	1,155	1,234	823	815	842	1,109	1,169	907	964	981	958	12,046
2014	104,766	112,565	85,967	103,293	105,403	98,348	110,619	121,282	106,662	97,943	102,373	116,825	1,266,046
Africa	77,362	79,342	66,216	80,010	82,950	76,024	85,633	95,473	85,881	82,039	84,450	93,261	988,641
America	8,386	9,518	5,742	6,193	7,010	6,903	7,104	6,344	5,881	3,963	3,656	5,916	76,616
Asia	6,574	8,904	4,896	6,367	5,980	5,244	4,801	6,717	4,867	4,168	6,270	5,214	70,002
Europe	10,148	12,285	7,646	9,099	7,938	8,420	11,512	10,908	8,458	6,603	6,730	10,729	110,476
Middle East	1,109	959	744	825	921	942	806	1,113	798	659	659	990	10,525
Oceania	984	1,312	509	706	502	686	660	592	652	454	552	647	8,256
Others & Unknown	203	245	214	93	102	129	103	135	125	57	56	68	1,530
2015	110,205	103,821	109,756	99,703	111,381	105,077	109,399	121,580	106,159	105,136	106,689	113,896	1,302,802
Africa	88,896	82,188	86,244	81,287	91,818	83,551	85,352	97,606	89,239	86,273	84,363	90,151	1,046,968
America	5,548	5,211	5,837	3,941	5,150	5,613	5,689	5,738	3,881	4,420	4,900	5,670	61,598

Year Region	Month of arrival												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Asia	5,174	5,123	5,972	5,412	5,604	5,529	5,067	6,519	4,884	4,814	6,527	5,508	66,133
Europe	8,879	9,241	9,904	7,632	7,319	8,487	11,450	9,747	6,605	8,122	9,022	10,291	106,699
Middle East	972	1,396	1,235	957	944	1,176	1,178	1,254	904	917	1,167	1,291	13,391
Oceania	632	545	414	323	383	463	477	560	520	457	581	814	6,169
Others & Unknown	104	117	150	151	163	258	186	156	126	133	129	171	1,844
2016	115,804	99,318	121,686	98,527	95,584	106,585	116,758	120,337	112,951	104,270	106,570	124,132	1,322,522
Africa	91,145	76,572	91,324	80,261	78,111	84,696	88,085	95,679	94,016	84,402	85,550	97,172	1,047,013
America	7,174	5,224	7,369	4,020	4,673	7,178	7,844	5,837	4,582	4,599	4,847	7,736	71,083
Asia	5,927	5,645	8,627	5,760	5,882	5,223	5,941	6,922	4,904	5,174	6,323	6,677	73,005
Europe	9,933	10,282	12,145	6,853	5,562	7,760	12,760	10,073	7,715	8,463	8,066	10,779	110,391
Middle East	1,123	957	1,531	1,091	928	1,022	1,324	1,160	1,084	1,046	1,184	1,218	13,668
Oceania	456	556	615	444	341	627	684	572	537	507	523	480	6,342
Others & Unknown	46	82	75	98	87	79	120	94	113	79	77	70	1,020

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A14: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Mode and Port of arrival, 2016

Port arrival Mode Travel	of and of Travel	Total	Percentage	Month of Arrival											
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total		1,322,522	100	115,804	99,318	121,686	98,527	95,584	106,585	116,758	120,337	112,951	104,270	106,570	124,132
Air		432,282	32.7	38,831	38,346	47,342	29,152	27,639	32,583	40,336	36,678	32,361	32,395	33,770	42,849
Entebbe		432,282	32.7	38,831	38,346	47,342	29,152	27,639	32,583	40,336	36,678	32,361	32,395	33,770	42,849
Road		890,240	67.3	76,973	60,972	74,344	69,375	67,945	74,002	76,422	83,659	80,590	71,875	72,800	81,283
Katuna		251,261	19	22,068	13,292	22,831	23,667	19,142	19,854	20,441	24,445	25,257	19,613	21,291	22,557
Busia		257,611	19.5	17,582	14,444	20,827	16,240	17,779	14,008	16,249	19,149	15,683	15,448	18,884	20,441
Malaba		141,258	10.7	10,198	10,551	9,401	8,571	9,123	11,933	8,916	9,781	10,483	12,010	9,669	10,872
Cyanika		61,405	4.6	11,676	6,325	7,956	7,621	6,893	9,219	9,141	10,047	8,457	8,839	9,194	9,141
Mutukula		39,760	3	4,460	6,591	3,702	4,516	4,111	5,659	4,862	5,545	7,034	4,873	4,247	5,250
Mirama Hills		68,189	5.2	5,264	4,318	3,340	3,174	5,022	5,344	5,653	5,821	6,498	3,574	3,328	4,268
Mpondwe		29,868	2.3	2,538	2,346	2,865	1,751	2,956	2,677	2,698	3,066	3,734	1,978	2,177	2,771
Elegu/Nimule		27,900	2.1	1,061	1,257	1,366	1,173	940	3,095	5,595	3,004	1,201	2,161	1,573	2,668
Bunagana		4,358	0.3	453	311	1,014	1,053	566	266	526	807	643	1,875	686	1,505
Vvura		4,905	0.4	431	377	348	389	377	484	479	385	419	479	348	389
Goli		5,371	0.4	298	280	67	265	256	349	628	407	299	118	240	134

Oraba	1,452	0.1	222	250	164	338	176	180	196	274	198	338	104	122
Kikagati	1,022	0.1	129	130		1	249	249	511	120	1	1	381	511
Lia	3,028	0.2	98	97	89	77	106	333	90	271	232	74	186	162
Paidha	1,451	0.1	117	79	170	154	34	118	121	204	147	118	201	167
Suam River	691	0.1	197	114	88	178	79	78	116	102	83	132	113	102
Afogi	1,065	0.1	111	125	82	169	88	90	98	137	99	169	52	61
Lwakhakha			70	85	34	38	48	66	102	94	122	75	126	162

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A15: Annual Tourist arrivals to the Country by Month, 2012-2016

Month	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-15
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Total	<u>1,196,765</u>	<u>1,206,334</u>	<u>1,266,046</u>	<u>1,302,802</u>	<u>1,322,522</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Jan	104,452	98,662	104,766	110,205	115,804	8.8	5.1
Feb	96,913	93,535	112,565	103,821	99,318	7.5	-4.3
Mar	100,881	85,156	85,967	109,756	121,686	9.2	10.9
Apr	92,096	96,781	103,293	99,703	98,527	7.4	-1.2
May	103,015	95,456	105,403	111,381	95,584	7.2	-14.2
Jun	103,181	107,026	98,348	105,077	106,585	8.1	1.4
Jul	120,310	112,228	110,619	109,399	116,758	8.8	6.7
Aug	113,634	113,737	121,282	121,580	120,337	9.1	-1.0
Sep	89,641	98,629	106,662	106,159	112,951	8.5	6.4
Oct	86,341	91,264	97,943	105,136	104,270	7.9	-0.8
Nov	86,704	100,174	102,373	106,689	106,570	8.1	-0.1
Dec	99,597	113,686	116,825	113,896	124,132	9.4	9.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A16: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Sex and Age group, 2016

Sex and age group	Total	Percentage	Month of Arrival											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All	1,322,522	100	115,804	99,318	121,686	98,527	95,584	106,585	116,758	120,337	112,951	104,270	106,570	124,132
<20	64,962	4.9	4,536	4,880	5,553	4,518	3,751	5,910	7,844	6,722	5,981	3,918	5,140	6,209
20-39	711,928	53.8	61,069	50,297	65,676	53,392	52,243	57,074	62,260	65,960	62,398	58,203	56,956	66,400
40-59	462,333	35.0	42,349	37,593	42,644	34,557	33,697	37,559	39,349	40,468	37,716	35,605	37,685	43,111
60+	65,819	5.0	6,343	5,437	6,509	4,557	4,432	4,855	5,601	5,694	5,117	5,075	5,467	6,732
Unspecified	17,935	1.4	1,507	1,111	1,304	1,503	1,461	1,187	1,704	1,493	1,739	1,469	1,322	1,680
Male	924,221	69.9	84,780	74,403	87,659	70,057	67,425	73,449	79,101	82,015	76,914	71,980	73,280	83,158
<20	37,328	2.8	2,810	2,868	3,131	2,676	2,236	3,312	4,531	3,754	3,374	2,340	2,962	3,334
20-39	482,821	36.5	42,799	36,299	46,399	36,995	36,171	38,227	40,797	43,759	41,373	39,312	38,190	42,500
40-59	346,491	26.2	33,499	30,374	32,588	26,151	25,028	27,984	28,766	29,724	27,472	25,872	27,549	31,484
60+	47,571	3.6	4,769	4,180	4,745	3,350	3,124	3,229	4,005	4,009	3,772	3,616	3,828	4,944
Unspecified	10,010	0.8	903	682	796	885	866	697	1,002	769	923	840	751	896
Female	396,521	30.0	30,957	24,843	33,933	28,357	27,923	32,959	37,448	38,061	35,789	32,179	33,184	40,888
<20	27,158	2.1	1,709	1,998	2,384	1,780	1,454	2,550	3,264	2,918	2,554	1,554	2,137	2,856
20-39	228,579	17.3	18,256	13,988	19,261	16,380	15,987	18,787	21,400	22,091	20,939	18,867	18,744	23,879
40-59	115,514	8.7	8,837	7,193	10,038	8,395	8,620	9,548	10,545	10,681	10,199	9,722	10,121	11,615
60+	18,140	1.4	1,565	1,255	1,762	1,205	1,290	1,613	1,584	1,666	1,334	1,453	1,635	1,778
Unspecified	7,130	0.5	590	409	488	597	572	461	655	705	763	583	547	760
Unspecified	1,780	0.1	67	72	94	113	236	177	209	261	248	111	106	86
<20	476	0.0	17	14	38	62	61	48	49	50	53	24	41	19
20-39	528	0.0	14	10	16	17	85	60	63	110	86	24	22	21
40-59	328	0.0	13	26	18	11	49	27	38	63	45	11	15	12
60+	108	0.0	9	2	2	2	18	13	12	19	11	6	4	10
Unspecified	795	0.1	14	20	20	21	23	29	47	19	53	46	24	24

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A17: Monthly Tourist arrivals to the Country by Region and country of Usual Residence, 2016

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All	1,322,522	115,804	99,318	121,686	98,527	95,584	106,585	116,758	120,337	112,951	104,270	106,570	124,132
Africa	1,047,013	91,145	76,572	91,324	80,261	78,111	84,696	88,085	95,679	94,016	84,402	85,550	97,172
America	71,083	7,174	5,224	7,369	4,020	4,673	7,178	7,844	5,837	4,582	4,599	4,847	7,736
Europe	110,391	9,933	10,282	12,145	6,853	5,562	7,760	12,760	10,073	7,715	8,463	8,066	10,779
Middle East	13,668	1,123	957	1,531	1,091	928	1,022	1,324	1,160	1,084	1,046	1,184	1,218
Asia	73,005	5,927	5,645	8,627	5,760	5,882	5,223	5,941	6,922	4,904	5,174	6,323	6,677
Oceania	6,342	456	556	615	444	341	627	684	572	537	507	523	480
Others & Not Stated	1,020	46	82	75	98	87	79	120	94	113	79	77	70
Africa	1,047,013	91,145	76,572	91,324	80,261	78,111	84,696	88,085	95,679	94,016	84,402	85,550	97,172
Algeria	171	13	8	30	8	10	15	25	10	7	24	9	12
Angola	250	16	22	12	23	30	13	31	26	19	21	21	16
Bostwana	462	29	40	37	43	28	55	39	41	36	36	46	32
Burundi	47,316	3,613	3,030	4,158	3,672	3,596	3,522	3,929	4,849	4,698	3,984	3,797	4,468
Cameroon	1,418	167	124	77	103	99	100	91	127	117	128	119	166
Cape Verde	4		1			2	1						
Cent.Afri.Rep	181	11	12	8	10	11	15	28	28	15	20	12	11
Chad	899	36	9	9	152	65	45	113	208	131	45	38	48
Comoros	195	8	6	4	2	23	34	13	4	27	51	19	4
Congo	3							1		2			
Dr. Rep Congo	90,149	7,305	6,301	8,160	6,394	6,493	6,723	7,235	8,890	9,372	7,871	7,087	8,318
Benin	338	20	17	26	26	27	17	46	34	34	40	28	23
Equatorial Guinea	9					5	1	3					
Ethiopia	7,020	521	423	659	613	566	492	551	706	614	600	634	641
Eriteria	6,597	432	428	526	355	322	545	1,123	568	435	712	553	598
Djibouti	192	3	6	9	14	18	24	19	16	20	43	16	4
Gabon	55	10		5	3	7	7	4	4	1		4	10
Gambia	268	26	27	42	15	12	21	18	19	21	21	14	32
Ghana	3,133	259	248	210	212	239	191	276	282	286	383	249	298
Guinea	138	14	12	6	16	20	12	8	11	7	4	14	14
Cote d'ivoire	544	36	52	21	41	54	59	42	50	74	34	43	38

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Kenya	352,816	30,425	28,564	33,103	26,486	27,006	28,012	27,647	29,853	28,337	28,291	30,812	34,280
Lesotho	305	15	35	35	26	25	36	19	23	19	26	31	15
Liberia	785	53	57	184	60	38	58	65	72	37	40	63	58
Libyan Arab Jam	194	52	4	10	8	18	9	9	9	9	3	9	54
Madagascar	622	25	31	85	66	51	42	52	66	54	54	68	28
Malawi	2,183	175	141	138	159	563	129	140	167	110	104	173	184
Mali	460	30	14	29	45	59	38	44	57	43	28	46	27
Mauritania	21				3	4		1	3	8		2	
Mauritius	1,507	34	20	46	36	42	68	391	436	239	131	27	37
Morocco	2,542	148	367	81	298	290	86	191	325	227	76	299	154
Mozambique	433	77	14	19	35	24	42	26	32	22	27	38	77
Namibia	441	23	26	20	45	30	57	54	44	42	22	46	32
Niger	69	4	2	1	3	22	2	8	7	5	6	5	4
Nigeria	5,815	711	588	583	329	338	361	391	403	493	448	398	772
Guinea Bissau	111	3	10	6	2	15	9	15	14	9	14	6	8
Reunion	3		2							1			
Rwanda	362,865	34,300	21,191	29,383	29,699	27,096	30,294	31,578	34,808	34,741	27,833	28,997	32,945
Saint Helena	71	10	5	5	3	4	3	8	7	8	4	9	5
Sao Tome Pm	4					2		2					
Senegal	413	4	32	37	46	47	41	40	42	39	29	52	4
Seychelles	88	18	4	2	7	7	3	6	7	5	4	7	18
Sierra Leone	799	76	33	83	65	60	36	60	80	70	91	62	83
Somalia	5,123	737	548	552	304	302	269	370	322	181	292	350	896
South Africa	19,723	1,665	1,956	2,098	1,545	1,154	1,371	1,657	1,494	1,611	1,726	1,640	1,806
Zimbabwe	2,601	167	256	210	175	237	209	244	234	210	306	182	171
South Sudan	33,937	2,677	2,742	2,957	1,994	2,073	2,787	3,880	3,349	2,923	3,513	2,397	2,645
Sudan	1,416	42	41	244	100	68	168	252	123	169	79	71	59
Western Sahara	6		1	1		1	2		1				
Swaziland	107	6	8	1	6	14	5	16	10	10	14	10	7
Togo	56	3	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	11	10	3	3
Tunisia	355	22	40	27	39	36	16	23	37	26	19	40	30
Egypt	3,211	292	215	334	211	218	225	316	274	249	342	238	297

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tanzania	86,091	6,710	8,700	6,897	6,542	6,395	8,230	6,727	7,244	7,930	6,581	6,520	7,615
Burkina Faso	256	6	14	27	27	23	16	22	20	33	34	28	6
Zambia	2,242	116	141	124	192	219	175	231	240	229	238	218	119
America	71,083	7,174	5,224	7,369	4,020	4,673	7,178	7,844	5,837	4,582	4,599	4,847	7,736
Angtigua Barb	7		4					1			2		
Argentina	85	2	9	2	8	5	4	12	14	6	8	10	5
Bahamas	80	14	6	10	3	10	8	4	5	6	5	7	2
Barbados	7						1	2		2	2		
Bermuda	1						1						
Bolivia	71	4	18	14	5	8	1	2	4	4	1	6	4
Brazil	301	16	25	26	10	12	31	58	21	26	41	18	17
Belize	25	1	2	2		2	4	7	2	2	2	1	
British Virgin Isl.	128					1		29	68	1	10		19
Canada	9,863	1,056	801	1,215	654	531	644	916	890	622	639	749	1,146
Cayman Islands	1									1			
Chile	34	2	3	2	1	5	2	3	2	3	6	3	2
Colombia	112	8	10	11	8	13	10	11	11	5	4	13	8
Coata Rica	66	5	1	7	3	4	3	3	11	12	6	2	9
Cuba	60	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	16	6	3	9
Dominica	15	1			2		1	3	4	2		2	
Dominicati Rep	63	3	6	5	11	6	3	5	8	3	6	5	2
Ecuador	28			1	3		5		7	3	2	2	5
El Savador	52		6	2	3	5	5	6	7	5	7	3	3
Falkland Isl	11					1	1	3	1	1	3	1	
French, Guiana	3							2		1			
Greenland	1										1		
Grenada	4				1				2			1	
Guadeloupe	14				2			1	3	8			
Guatemala	337	49	46	23	11	32	32	36	13	17	14	12	52
Guyana	8				1	2		1	1	2		1	
Haiti	131	2	21	8	11	12	6	17	13	15	14	10	2
Honduras	39	2	2	4	2	6	2	5	5	2	2	4	3

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jamaica	37	4		3	2	4	8	3	1	2	4	2	4
Saba U	2								1	1			
Martinique	5	2								1			2
Mexico	268	10	20	7	15	17	29	60	47	26	14	11	12
Bonaile	2							2					
Caracao L	9	2				2		1	2				2
Nicaragua	28	4		2	1	2	1	3	2	4	4	1	4
Panama	3									3			
Paraguay	58	4	4	6	8	9	2	2	7	4		8	4
Peru	135	6	4		17	8	11	23	15	6	22	17	6
Anguilla	1										1		
Saint Lucia	22	2	4			1	5	1	3	6			
St.PerreMq	14	1	1	3			5	1	1	1	1		
Saint Vincent	1									1			
Suriname	28	3	2	3	2	1	5	2	3	2	3	1	1
Trinidad Tbg	71	2	2	11	12	2	6	9	11	4	4	6	2
Turks/Caicos	8			3	1			1	1	1		1	
United States	57,959	5,862	4,135	5,967	3,190	3,943	6,294	6,464	4,556	3,655	3,687	3,907	6,299
U.S Virgin Islands	7		2						2	2			1
Uruguay	708	97	81	28	26	25	45	75	45	66	78	40	102
Venezuela	28	6	7			1		1	2	2			9
Hawaii(USA)	142				3			66	43	30			
Europe	110,391	9,933	10,282	12,145	6,853	5,562	7,760	12,760	10,073	7,715	8,463	8,066	10,779
Albania	68	9		4	5	5	3	11	10	5	6	4	6
Andrra	8			2			2	3	1				
Azebagon	30	4			1	2	6	2	1	5	4	1	4
Austria	3,245	378	370	306	154	125	196	271	359	195	239	180	472
Armenia	24		2		1	1	9	7	1		2	1	
Belgium	5,240	564	602	466	265	221	299	651	393	347	458	332	642
Bosnia Harzg	140	12	16	16	7	6	12	15	9	17	10	8	12
Bulgaria	185	6	21	21	14	11	15	25	21	10	20	15	6
Belarus	88	4	14	4	8	4	13	7	9	4	9	8	4

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Croatia	204	13	26	18	15	11	28	18	20	11	14	18	12
Cyprus	105	14	10	2	5	6	8	14	11	6	10	5	14
Czech Rep	877	81	126	90	50	33	86	106	62	38	71	62	72
Denmark	5,404	748	634	723	256	172	270	525	323	245	354	345	809
Estonia	70		4	4	2	3	2	20	8	5	18	2	2
Faeroe is	11	1					4	1		4		1	
Finland	450	29	52	19	46	46	22	42	44	42	32	47	29
France	5,041	454	482	580	325	269	337	497	462	330	449	376	480
Georgia	10	2					1	2			2		3
Germany	10,586	656	1,071	1,275	648	644	747	1,218	1,180	924	775	747	701
Gibraltar	3						1	1				1	
Greece	383	27	38	35	20	18	75	42	24	28	19	26	31
Hungary	183	11	19	27	18	7	8	18	16	11	16	27	5
Iceland	43		4	2	5		5	8	4	3	6	6	
Ireland	1,579	199	149	197	88	81	161	152	68	85	73	96	230
Italy	7,153	1,035	726	910	373	254	377	550	549	325	451	485	1,118
Latvia	75	8	6	7	5		2	9	9	10	6	5	8
Liechtenstein	4	1			1				1			1	
Lithuania	412	32	28	20	19	13	59	59	48	55	37	17	25
Luxembourg	50	4	2		4	3	4	2	6	8	3	6	8
Malta	27	1			2	3	3	11	3	1		2	1
Monaco	2						1	1					
Rep Moldova	68	19		1	2		4	8	7	1	2	4	20
Netherlands/ Holland	9,165	933	748	958	584	410	540	1,133	790	590	752	716	1,011
Norway	3,228	165	306	436	267	165	353	350	286	214	218	298	170
Poland	684	19	110	70	45	41	44	65	62	93	62	53	20
Portugal	391	29	42	38	30	20	27	40	39	31	31	37	27
Romania	587	30	71	94	52	21	50	41	61	46	32	55	34
Russian Fed	108	5	7	1	22	5	12	7	3	21	4	13	8
San Marino	11			1				9	1				
Serbia	441	41	42	65	27	21	34	48	29	22	41	33	38
Slovakia	85	16		6	1	6	3	6	12	8	6	1	20

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Slovenia	81	6	3	4	4	6	20	12	2	10	8	2	4
Spain	2,326	122	149	149	161	93	178	301	340	248	223	225	137
Svalbard Is	4	2											2
Sweden	5,265	312	543	564	407	288	508	572	449	377	463	443	339
Switzerland	2,298	191	151	124	173	130	179	321	212	194	247	206	170
Ukraine	1,719	262	250	151	102	84	82	110	100	101	88	112	277
TFYR\Macedonia	42		4	12	2	2	4	5	2	5	4	2	
Russia	2,536	229	231	270	203	114	145	194	280	186	188	227	269
United kingdom	39,539	3,259	3,218	4,463	2,426	2,213	2,811	5,223	3,740	2,845	2,998	2,806	3,537
Channel Is	9						1	7	1				
Isle of Man	48		3	4		1	6	14	7	6	4	1	2
Yugoslavia	56		2	6	8	4	3	6	8	3	8	8	
Middle East	13,668	1,123	957	1,531	1,091	928	1,022	1,324	1,160	1,084	1,046	1,184	1,218
Bahram	132	1	5	2	6	10	13	30	23	15	10	11	6
Iran	212	8	16	19	20	11	11	26	27	28	13	19	14
Iraq	58				8	9	8	9	9	5	2	8	
Israell	2,574	162	135	305	193	140	242	358	245	164	233	214	183
Jordan	588	46	48	76	38	30	64	55	50	34	54	40	53
Kuwait	203	13	7	9	19	4	22	32	28	16	17	18	18
Lebanon	687	45	59	87	57	58	45	60	64	63	40	59	50
Oman	840	70	42	114	83	42	36	106	76	37	53	93	88
Qatar	366	20	42	25	39	23	20	36	37	25	33	42	24
Saudi Arabia	333	42	15	18	20	43	22	37	16	11	34	30	45
Syrian Arabia	62	1		8	6		2	15	8	4	12	6	
UAE/Dudai/Abu	5,262	561	409	615	446	251	306	373	435	448	356	476	586
Palestine	86	5	3	3	6	12	10	11	6	11	10	5	4
Turkey	2,037	119	162	212	137	289	210	156	119	212	152	150	119
Yemen	228	30	14	38	13	6	11	20	17	11	27	13	28
Asia	73,005	5,927	5,645	8,627	5,760	5,882	5,223	5,941	6,922	4,904	5,174	6,323	6,677
Afghanistan	229	22	12	22	15	12	22	20	26	19	20	17	22
Bangladesh	3,665	340	349	391	257	234	244	275	327	357	270	254	367
Bhutan	160	10	24	9	12	9	7	26	23	11	7	13	9

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Myanmar	75	4	5	8	8	1	4	8	15	7	3	7	5
Cambodia	69	2	10	10	5	2	4	9	4	2	14	5	2
Sri Lanka	1,160	92	101	120	88	78	79	106	93	97	93	103	110
China	19,175	1,521	1,677	2,383	1,514	1,333	1,320	1,638	1,778	1,291	1,318	1,724	1,678
Taiwan	133	8	20	1	11	6	24	6	12	13	5	13	14
Christmas Is	3								2	1			
Cocos Is	42	4	6	8	1	2	2	4	3	1	6	1	4
Hong Kong	304	16	7	42	37	11	19	27	40	18	24	40	23
India	30,210	2,235	2,131	3,694	2,580	2,516	2,355	2,266	3,092	1,909	2,009	2,766	2,657
Indonesia	1,524	473	22	45	70	45	93	49	75	44	52	74	482
Japan	3,791	111	164	504	312	337	334	376	412	419	328	370	124
Kazakhstan	16				2	2	1	6	2	1		2	
Korea dem	1,693	283	131	114	54	301	41	100	124	28	129	67	321
Korea Rep	2,971	131	251	375	172	494	236	336	171	180	309	201	115
Kyrgyzston	49	4			6	2		4	5	4	14	6	4
Lao P.Dem R	18	1		1			2	2	4	4	2		2
Macau	11	1				1	4			2		3	
Malaysia	428	33	28	42	20	17	23	53	36	36	68	31	41
Maldives	19	2		3		3	1	1	1	4	4		
Mongolia	109	10	16	9	12	8	1	11	8	7	5	12	10
Nepal	1,332	79	126	151	92	89	76	180	120	81	143	101	94
Pakistan	3,790	350	363	544	316	257	199	250	343	233	237	323	375
Philippines	1,064	64	68	105	107	77	92	111	114	71	69	120	66
East Timor	27	2		4	2		3	4	2	2	2	2	4
Singapore	292	31	23	10	31	12	8	21	47	23	19	34	33
vietnam	149	12	14	2	12	13	15	22	5	19	12	11	12
Tajikistan	321	80	76	22	5	7	3	13	9	5	8	4	89
Thailand	129	4	14	6	13	10	8	14	22	10	4	13	11
Turkmenistan	6	2				1		1					2
Uzbekistan	41		7	2	6	2	3	2	7	5		6	1
Oceania	6,342	456	556	615	444	341	627	684	572	537	507	523	480
American Samoa	6				1		1		3			1	

Region Country of Usual Residence	Total	Month of arrival											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Australia	4,972	408	456	515	337	249	457	524	387	420	380	408	431
Solomon Is	2								2				
Cook Is	20			2	1	2	1	4	6	3	1		
Fiji	249	8	23	29	14	28	28	27	24	13	27	18	10
French Polynesia	76		4		13	2	3	15	23	2	5	9	
Johnston IS	2					1				1			
Midway Is	18					2	3	4	1	3	2		3
New Caledonia	14	4	3	1			1			1			4
Vanautu	4						1	1	1		1		
New Zealand	823	30	65	59	63	43	117	90	102	82	69	77	26
Niue	2			2									
Norfolk Is	1									1			
Marshall Is	4				1			1	1			1	
Palau	23		2		2	4	1	3	4	1	4	2	
Papua New Guinea	5	2									1		2
Pitcan	2									1	1		
North Mariana Is	21	2		1	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	1	2
Tokelao	3						2		1				
Tonga	5				1	2				1		1	
Tuvalu	11				2	1	3		2			1	2
Wake Is	28	2	3		4	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	
Samoa	20			6		1	2	5	1	1	4		
Kosras St	18				1	1		4	4	1	6	1	
Truk State	13				2		2	1	4	1	1	2	
Others & Not Stated	1,020	46	82	75	98	87	79	120	94	113	79	77	70
Others	1,020	46	82	75	98	87	79	120	94	113	79	77	70

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Table A18: Tourist arrivals by Region, sex and Age group, 2016

Sex and Age group	Total	Region of Residence						
		Africa	America	Europe	Middle East	Asia	Oceania	Others & Unknown
All	1,322,522	1,047,013	71,083	110,391	13,668	73,005	6,342	1,020
<20	57,342	48,162	4,795	6,996	539	3,770	296	404
20-39	708,800	594,261	28,918	41,898	6,866	37,174	2,634	177
40-59	453,904	352,942	26,823	46,471	5,308	28,150	2,540	99
60+	55,958	35,940	10,182	14,580	806	3,464	833	14
Nt Stated	26,798	15,708	365	446	149	447	39	326
Male	924,221	720,563	49,269	77,594	11,037	61,208	4,422	128
<20	37,328	27,718	2,683	3,985	308	2,444	176	14
20-39	482,821	399,081	18,598	27,118	5,306	30,935	1,717	66
40-59	346,491	259,287	20,354	35,504	4,610	24,776	1,921	39
60+	47,571	25,434	7,418	10,714	702	2,717	582	4
Nt Stated	10,010	9,043	216	273	111	336	26	5
Female	396,521	325,494	21,759	32,763	2,626	11,780	1,913	186
<20	27,158	20,364	2,099	3,005	231	1,323	117	19
20-39	228,579	194,700	10,304	14,771	1,557	6,233	917	97
40-59	115,514	93,385	6,455	10,948	696	3,368	618	44
60+	18,140	10,424	2,752	3,866	104	745	248	1
Nt Stated	7,130	6,621	149	173	38	111	13	25
Unspecified	1,780	956	55	34	5	17	7	706
<20	476	80	13	6		3	3	371
20-39	528	480	16	9	3	6		14
40-59	328	270	14	19	2	6	1	16
60+	108	82	12			2	3	9
Nt Stated	340	44						296

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics [2012, 2016]

Annex II: Statistics on Visitation to National Parks

Table A19: Visitation to Uganda's National Parks, 2011-2016

National Park	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2015-2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Queen Elizabeth NP	58,172	69,193	58,769	72,964	85,905	35	35.0%
Murchison Falls NP	60,803	70,798	66,844	65,366	75,360	30.7	30.7%
Lake Mburo NP	22,927	24,057	26,980	24,979	26,012	10.6	10.6%
Bwindi Impenetrable NP	18,259	21,695	20,611	16,476	19,522	7.9	7.9%
Kibale NP	10,372	10,834	12,097	10,463	11,760	4.8	4.8%
Semliki NP	3,591	5,752	4,824	10,389	8,214	3.3	3.3%
Kidepo Valley NP	2,300	2,890	4,091	5,663	7,824	3.2	3.2%
Mgahinga Gorilla NP	2,497	3,289	3,033	2,648	3,840	1.6	1.6%
Mount Elgon NP	1,565	2,096	2,314	2,669	3,335	1.4	1.4%
Rwenzori Mountains NP	1,663	2,724	2,758	3,343	3,192	1.3	1.3%
Toro Semliki WR		622	564	598	761	0.3	0.3%
Total	182,149	213,950	202,885	215,558	245,725	100	100.0%

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Table A20: Categories of Visitors to Uganda's National Parks, 2011-2016

Category of Visitors	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2015-2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Foreign Non-Residents	81,470	99,622	89,402	77,206	95,949	39.0	24.3
Students	37,812	42,363	45,774	65,074	70,299	28.6	8.0
EAC Residents	43,683	52,169	49,480	54,770	62,142	25.3	13.5
Foreign Residents	17,101	16,871	15,354	14,775	15,778	6.4	6.8
Others	2,083	2,925	2,875	3,733	1,557	0.6	(58)
Total	182,149	213,950	202,885	215,558	245,725	100	14.0

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Annex III: Statistics on Wildlife Trade and Exports

Table A21: Summary of Categories of live Animals Lincensed for Export, 2012-2016

S/N	Live Animals	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2015-16
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	Birds	2,160	1,944	1,627	2,722	290	27.9%	-89.35
2	Mammals	135	0	2	0	-		
3	Reptiles	1,006	635	1,653	179	-		
3.1	Snakes	194	305	363	49	248	23.8%	406.12
3.2	Chameleons	750	330	1,290	0	100	9.6%	
3.3	Tortoise	62	0	0	130	402	38.7%	209.23
	Total	3,301	2,579	3,282	2,901	1,040	100.0%	-64.15

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities (Dept of Wildlife)

Table A22: Live birds licensed for export, 2012-2016

S/N	Birds	Scientific Names	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	African citril	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>	250	150	280	100	
2	African firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>			-	50	
3	African pied hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>					
4	Black and white casqued hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	9	6	24	8	
5	Black crowned waxbill	<i>Estrilda nana</i>	530	400	150	500	
6	Black headed waxbill	<i>Estrilda atricapilla</i>			-	200	
7	Brimstone canary	<i>Serinus pulchellus</i>	330	280	80	130	60
8	Brown twin spot	<i>Clytospiza montana</i>	30		30	30	20
9	Eastern grey plantain eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>	10		-	10	
10	Fawn breasted waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>	10		-	25	20
11	Golden breasted bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>			-	10	
12	Greater blue turaco	<i>Corythaes olivacea</i>	25	52	-	8	
13	Jameson's fire finch	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>			40	-	
14	Papyrus canary	<i>Serinus koliensis</i>			-	300	
15	Red billed hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	6				
16	Red chested sunbird	<i>Nectarinia erythrocerca</i>					
17	Red headed lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>			160	260	
18	Ross's turaco	<i>Musophaaga rossae</i>	10	6	-	8	

S/N	Birds	Scientific Names	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
19	White bellied canary	<i>Serinusdorsostriatus</i>			-	150	
20	White crested turaco	<i>Tauracoleucolophus</i>			13	13	
21	White headed barbet	<i>Lybiusleucocephalus</i>					
22	White rumped seed eater	<i>Serinusleucopygius</i>	50	100	440	150	150
23	Yellow rumpedTinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulusbilineatus</i>					
24	Yellow fronted canary	<i>Serinusmozambicus</i>	700	550	210	670	
25	Yellow white eye	<i>Zesteropssenegalensis</i>	200	400	200	100	40
Total			2,160	1,944	1,627	2,722	290

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities (Dept of Wildlife)

Table A23: Wildlife (Sport Hunting) trophies licensed for export, 2010-2015.

S/N	Trophy Exports	Scientific Names	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Black and white colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>		3			2
2	Bohor reedbuck	<i>Reduncaredunca</i>		18		2	
3	Buffalo	<i>Synceruscaffer</i>	25	35	44	32	61
4	Bush buck	<i>Tragelaphusscriptus</i>	44	41	58	34	81
5	Bush pig	<i>Potamochoerusporcus</i>	3		2	1	3
6	Dikdik	<i>Madoquaguetheri</i>	1	18	13	6	12
7	Duiker	<i>Sylvicapragrimmia</i>	19	19	22	14	22
8	Eland	<i>Taurotragusoryx</i>	2	11	8	5	16
9	Harte beest	<i>Alcelaphusbuselaphus</i>	6	19	14	11	22
10	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	8	4	1	2	1
11	Hyena	<i>Crocutacrocota</i>		1		1	
12	Impala	<i>Aepycerosmelampus</i>	37	37	23	27	35
13	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragusoreotragus</i>		1			1
14	Leopard	<i>Pantherapardus</i>	1	1			1
15	Mountain reedbuck	<i>Reduncafulvorufula</i>		2	3	2	10
16	Olive baboon	<i>Papioanubis</i>	4	23	7	4	6
17	Oribi	<i>Ourebiaourebi</i>	9	21	29	9	23
18	Reed buck	<i>Reduncaredunca</i>	25	1	26	6	24
19	Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphusspekii</i>	22	25	36	24	45
20	Topi	<i>Damaliscuskorrigumjimela</i>	9	6	7	8	13
21	Uganda kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>	19	32	27	17	35
22	Vervet monkey	<i>Chorocebus (Cercopithecus) pygerythrus</i>			2	0	
23	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerusafricanus</i>	20	29	15	9	22
24	Water buck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnusdefassa</i>	19	25	20	16	37

S/N	Trophy Exports	Scientific Names	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
25	Zebra	<i>Equus burchellii boehmi</i>	18	26	16	11	30
	Total		291	398	373	241	502

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities (Dept of Wildlife)

Table A24: Live Reptiles licensed for export, 2012-2016

S/N	Reptiles	Scientific Names	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A	Snakes		194	305	363	49	248
1	African house snake	<i>Lamprophis fuliginosus</i>			30		14
2	Black tree snake	<i>Thrasops jacksonii</i>	10	10			15
3	Blanding tree snake	<i>Boigablandingi</i>			7	1	23
4	Common bush viper	<i>Atheriss qamiger</i>		30	52		
5	Egg eating snake	<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>			20		
6	Forest cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i>			6		
7	Gabon viper	<i>Bitis gabonica</i>		20	46	8	55
8	Jameson's mamba	<i>Dendroaspis jamesonii</i>	60	40	42	20	
9	Puff adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>	24	27	21		
10	Rhinoceros viper	<i>Bitis nasicornis</i>	60	75	58		63
11	Rough scaled bush viper	<i>Atheris hispida</i>	10	25	11		36
12	Uganda bush viper	<i>Atheris nitschei</i>	30	78	70	20	42
B	Chameleons		750	330	1,290	-	100
1	Graceful chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo gracillius</i>					
2	Helmeted chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) hoehnelli</i>	200	110	190		
3	Rwenzori three horned chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) johnstonii</i>	332	120	510		100
4	Mountain dwarf chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) ellioti</i>	16		150		
5	Rwenzori side striped chameleon	<i>Triceros (Chamaeleo) rudis</i>			190		
6	Strange nosed chameleon	<i>Kinyongia xenorhina</i>	118	80	150		
7	Two lined chameleon	<i>Triceros bitaeniatus</i>	84	20	100		
C	Leopard tortoise		62	-	-	130	402
1	Leopard tortoise	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	62			130	262
2	Bell hinged tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>					140
	Total		1,006	635	1,653	179	750

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities (Dept of Wildlife)

Annex IV: Visitation to the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre

Table A25: Visitation to Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC), 2012-2016

Category of Visitors	Year					%Age share 2016	%Age change 2015-2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
School Parties	162,803	151,419	176,362	191,110	198,219	64.5	3.7
Ugandan Adults	54,213	58,163	56,750	65,498	63,740	20.7	-2.7
Ugandan Children	22,103	27,714	26,270	28,824	28,203	9.2	-2.2
Resident Adults	7,693	8,344	8,335	8,533	8,085	2.6	-5.3
Foreign Adults	5,573	7,973	7,451	7,879	7,140	2.3	-9.4
Resident children	1,304	1,557	1,778	1,589	1,514	0.5	-4.7
Foreign Children	219	378	361	414	340	0.1	-17.9
Total	253,908	255,548	277,307	303,847	307,241	100	1.1

Source: Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre [2012-2016]

Table A26: Monthly Arrivals of Visitors to the UWEC by category of Visitors, 2012-2016

Month of Arrival	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Average	21,159	21,296	23,109	25,321	25,603		
Total	253,908	255,548	277,307	303,847	307,241	100%	1.1%
January	13,052	11,795	13,718	13,519	14,541	4.7%	7.6%
February	4,937	5,475	5,562	6,090	5,576	1.8%	-8.4%
March	15,461	15,207	12,233	14,966	9,942	3.2%	-33.6%
April	13,868	15,016	17,761	15,348	15,830	5.2%	3.1%
May	7,415	9,015	7,544	9,600	10,322	3.4%	7.5%
June	30,690	16,380	25,977	27,886	13,011	4.2%	-53.3%
July	73,975	54,168	77,552	94,762	63,094	20.5%	-33.4%
August	13,882	45,445	24,839	30,989	82,617	26.9%	166.6%
September	9,915	12,148	11,963	14,232	17,329	5.6%	21.8%
October	32,020	31,451	39,608	34,217	26,592	8.7%	-22.3%
November	20,725	20,798	22,928	20,323	24,166	7.9%	18.9%
December	17,968	18,650	17,622	21,915	24,221	7.9%	10.5%

Quarter							
Q1 (Jan-Mar)	33,450	32,477	31,513	34,575	30,059	9.8%	-13.1%
Q2 (Apr-Jun)	51,973	40,411	51,282	52,834	39,163	12.7%	-25.9%
Q3 (Jul-Sep)	97,772	111,761	114,354	139,983	163,040	53.1%	16.5%
Q4 (Oct-Dec)	70,713	70,899	80,158	76,455	74,979	24.4%	-1.9%

Source: Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre [2012-2016]

Table A27: Category of Visitors and the Monthly Average Visitor Arrivals in 2016

Category of Visitors	Total 2016	%Age Share 2016	Average 2016	%Age Average Share
Foreign Adults	7,140	2.3%	595	0.2%
Foreign Children	340	0.1%	28	0.0%
Resident Adults	8,085	2.6%	674	0.2%
Resident children	1,514	0.5%	126	0.0%
School Parties	198,219	64.5%	16,518	5.4%
Ugandan Adults	63,740	20.7%	5,312	1.7%
Ugandan Children	28,203	9.2%	2,350	0.8%
Total	307,241	100%	25,603	8.3%

Table A28: Number of arrivals to UWEC by Category of Visit and Month of Arrival, 2012-2016

Year	Category of Visitors	Month of Arrival											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2012	Foreign Adults	489	459	380	445	387	427	515	593	460	462	403	553
	Foreign Children	21	23	12	27	6	9	27	40	4	5	15	30
	Resident Adults	735	495	669	960	552	567	702	545	414	454	505	1,095
	Resident children	106	78	100	128	66	91	137	132	76	50	87	253
	School Parties	1,415	1,214	10,872	4,034	2,038	24,769	65,442	5,081	5,636	25,965	15,587	750
	Ugandan Adults	6,536	2,163	2,852	6,097	3,100	4,052	6,054	4,577	2,476	3,874	3,272	9,160
	Ugandan Children	3,750	505	576	2,177	1,266	775	1,098	2,914	849	1,210	856	6,127
2012 Total		13,052	4,937	15,461	13,868	7,415	30,690	73,975	13,882	9,915	32,020	20,725	17,968
2013	Foreign Adults	671	699	734	526	468	657	798	847	652	559	623	739
	Foreign Children	27	21	44	20	15	34	47	75	12	26	22	35
	Resident Adults	600	517	853	699	781	691	643	754	540	506	579	1,181
	Resident children	146	69	158	138	147	132	134	170	91	113	54	205
	School Parties	714	543	6,979	8,726	2,432	10,023	45,537	32,493	4,268	24,089	14,729	886
	Ugandan Adults	5,819	2,437	4,548	3,615	3,184	3,632	5,400	7,605	4,054	4,716	3,592	9,561

	Ugandan Children	3,818	1,189	1,891	1,292	1,988	1,211	1,609	3,501	2,531	1,442	1,199	6,043
2013 Total		11,795	5,475	15,207	15,016	9,015	16,380	54,168	45,445	12,148	31,451	20,798	18,650
2014	Foreign Adults	726	809	585	494	380	734	867	702	532	567	494	561
	Foreign Children	22	27	27	25	21	24	52	47	16	23	18	59
	Resident Adults	700	525	537	788	749	652	712	898	493	751	468	1,062
	Resident children	147	82	127	176	172	155	139	223	105	125	75	252
	School Parties	876	737	7,778	8,046	1,942	19,589	66,370	13,641	6,968	31,815	16,756	1,844
	Ugandan Adults	6,418	2,332	2,410	5,363	2,644	3,709	7,601	6,063	2,889	4,993	4,096	8,232
	Ugandan Children	4,829	1,050	769	2,869	1,636	1,114	1,811	3,265	960	1,334	1,021	5,612
2014 Total		13,718	5,562	12,233	17,761	7,544	25,977	77,552	24,839	11,963	39,608	22,928	17,622
2015	Foreign Adults	666	639	537	548	547	692	912	726	657	616	565	774
	Foreign Children	37	28	12	21	51	17	126	55	18	12	11	26
	Resident Adults	752	563	496	911	780	691	759	776	582	663	465	1,095
	Resident children	185	89	88	23	166	128	202	197	75	116	75	245
	School Parties	763	1,530	10,031	5,842	1,911	21,257	80,788	18,883	6,793	27,048	14,498	1,766
	Ugandan Adults	6,400	2,416	3,010	5,542	4,067	4,005	9,595	6,899	4,283	4,761	3,710	10,810
	Ugandan Children	4,716	825	792	2,461	2,078	1,096	2,380	3,453	1,824	1,001	999	7,199
2015 Total		13,519	6,090	14,966	15,348	9,600	27,886	94,762	30,989	14,232	34,217	20,323	21,915
2016	Foreign Adults	753	510	493	421	446	605	928	761	581	575	456	611
	Foreign Children	30	17	17	37	11	21	57	49	28	16	9	48
	Resident Adults	701	366	691	471	699	611	897	752	731	564	477	1,125
	Resident children	139	65	132	110	140	95	179	156	121	86	63	228
	School Parties	893	409	1,774	11,603	3,517	6,965	51,095	71,062	7,395	20,150	18,694	4,662
	Ugandan Adults	7,149	2,663	4,705	2,604	3,634	3,437	7,649	7,929	5,357	4,361	3,750	10,502
	Ugandan Children	4,876	1,546	2,130	584	1,875	1,277	2,289	1,908	3,116	840	717	7,045
2016 Total		14,541	5,576	9,942	15,830	10,322	13,011	63,094	82,617	17,329	26,592	24,166	24,221

Annex V: Visitation to the Uganda Museum

Table A29: Visitation to Uganda Museum, 2011-2016

Category of Visitors	Year					%Age share 2016	%Age change 2015-2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Sch. Children	81,597	94,852	91,586	86,293	83,605	86.3	-3.1
Ugandans	12,471	12,937	15,255	12,034	9,242	9.5	-23.2
Non Ugandan	4,367	4,895	5,336	4,563	4,018	4.1	-11.9
Total	98,435	112,684	112,177	102,890	96,865	100	-5.9

Source: Uganda Museum [2012, 2016]

Table A30: Number of arrivals to Uganda Museum by Category of Visit and Month of Arrival, 2012-2016

Category Year	Month of Arrival												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2012	1,442	2,366	4,816	5,791	1,361	6,014	17,609	19,446	4,960	18,834	12,892	2,904	98,435
Non. Ugandan	470	316	195	227	206	367	507	681	347	320	171	560	4,367
Sch. Children	371	1,679	4,102	5,021	834	5,010	14,313	17,134	4,022	16,786	10,790	1,535	81,597
Ugandan	601	371	519	543	321	637	2,789	1,631	591	1,728	1,931	809	12,471
2013	1,455	2,568	5,735	7,001	1,810	7,611	18,520	19,513	6,956	18,453	19,936	3,126	112,684
Non. Ugandan	490	358	211	290	209	433	570	696	402	418	279	539	4,895
Sch. Children	315	1,788	5,036	6,193	1,203	6,322	15,970	16,951	5,780	16,078	17,250	1,966	94,852
Ugandan	650	422	488	518	398	856	1,980	1,866	774	1,957	2,407	621	12,937
2014	1,308	2,677	5,838	7,531	2,747	8,486	12,794	18,657	11,165	13,259	17,467	10,248	112,177
Non. Ugandan	377	290	196	321	215	504	720	660	745	550	438	320	5,336
Sch. Children	460	2,078	5,153	6,608	2,104	7,031	10,094	15,977	9,021	11,029	14,020	8,011	91,586
Ugandan	471	309	489	602	428	951	1,980	2,020	1,399	1,680	3,009	1,917	15,255
2015	1,023	2,242	5,366	6,311	2,419	6,629	13,620	16,976	6,938	18,432	19,804	3,130	102,890
Non. Ugandan	291	254	214	266	198	439	669	594	436	422	282	498	4,563
Sch. Children	325	1,617	4,641	5,731	1,807	5,474	11,277	14,421	5,748	16,100	17,132	2,020	86,293

Category Year	Month of Arrival												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Ugandan	407	371	511	314	414	716	1,674	1,961	754	1,910	2,390	612	12,034
2016	955	1,484	5,836	7,596	2,180	7,347	13,921	25,989	4,939	16,652	8,674	1,292	96,865
Non. Ugandan	222	198	294	261	197	446	369	458	416	478	300	379	4,018
Sch. Children	312	1,006	5,033	6,805	1,567	6,040	12,478	24,236	3,640	14,821	7,306	361	83,605
Ugandan	421	280	509	530	416	861	1,074	1,295	883	1,353	1,068	552	9,242

Source: Uganda Museum [2012, 2016]

Table A31: Monthly Arrivals of Visitors to the Uganda Museum, 2012-2016

Month Quarter	Year					%Age Share 2016	%Age Change 2016-2015
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Average	8,203	9,390	9,348	8,574	8,072		-6%
Total	98,435	112,684	112,177	102,890	96,865	100%	-6%
January	1,442	1,455	1,308	1,023	955	1.0%	-7%
February	2,366	2,568	2,677	2,242	1,484	1.5%	-34%
March	4,816	5,735	5,838	5,366	5,836	6.0%	9%
April	5,791	7,001	7,531	6,311	7,596	7.8%	20%
May	1,361	1,810	2,747	2,419	2,180	2.3%	-10%
June	6,014	7,611	8,486	6,629	7,347	7.6%	11%
July	17,609	18,520	12,794	13,620	13,921	14.4%	2%
August	19,446	19,513	18,657	16,976	25,989	26.8%	53%
September	4,960	6,956	11,165	6,938	4,939	5.1%	-29%
October	18,834	18,453	13,259	18,432	16,652	17.2%	-10%
November	12,892	19,936	17,467	19,804	8,674	9.0%	-56%
December	2,904	3,126	10,248	3,130	1,292	1.3%	-59%
Quarter							
Q1 (Jan-Mar)	8,624	9,758	9,823	8,631	8,275	8.5%	-4%
Q2 (Apr-Jun)	13,166	16,422	18,764	15,359	17,123	17.7%	11%
Q3 (Jul-Sep)	42,015	44,989	42,616	37,534	44,849	46.3%	19%
Q4 (Oct-Dec)	34,630	41,515	40,974	41,366	26,618	27.5%	-36%

Source: Uganda Museum [2012, 2016]

Annex VI: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities Detailed Meta Data

Table A32: 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	Number	The protected/reserved area that offer tourist products and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National parks • Game Reserves • Game controlled areas • Historical Sites and Buildings • Museum • Amusement parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Ministry of Tourism, wildlife and Antiquities • Uganda Wildlife Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Data is collected using pre-designed forms and is captured in MS excel. •Data is aggregated by site, category and location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dissemination of data is done in media and format: •Advance release calendar: Not available • Dissemination on request Yes 	Annually	
(i) National parks	Sq Km	An area of international and national importance because of its biological diversity, landscape or national heritage and in which the following activities may be permitted: (a) biodiversity conservation; (b) recreation; (c) scenic viewing; (d) scientific research; and (e) any other economic activity.	Number , Area sqkm, national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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
(ii) Game Reserves/ Game controlled areas	Sq Km	An area of importance for wildlife conservation and management and in which the following activities are permitted;	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities •Uganda Wildlife 	Game reserves are gazzetted by law	Uganda Wildlife Act	Adhoc	

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

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 Wildlife Education Centers								
Cultural sites								
Number of cultural sites								
II) Visitors								
Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves	Number	A non-resident or resident visitor who goes to the protected areas with a view of seeing wild animals and plants	Data is collected from all National parks. It (covers all visitors to the protected areas)	Administrative registers from Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Data is collected using gate registers as visitors enter the protected area •Data is validated using gate receipts •Indicators computed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Visitors by protected area -Visitors by country of residence -Visitors by age -Visitors by activity -Visitors by activity -Visitors by length of stay • Total visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Data is disseminated in form of technical reports posted on the ministry website •The annuals statistical abstracts •UWA 	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual basis	<p>The available data is limited to protected areas under UWA</p> <p>Excludes private controlled areas</p>

Indicator by broad areas	Units of Measure	Definition	Scope/Coverage of the Data	Sources of the data	Methodology and Compilation Practices	Accessibility and availability of data	Periodicity	Comments
					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 Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non citizen residing in Uganda						
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member states 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 nonresidents who are not Ugandans						
Foreign Residents	Number	They are non-citizen residing in Uganda						
Other EAC Residents	Number	They are residents of EAC member state						

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
		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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. •Data is validated by using a tally sheet which is compiled on a daily basis comparatively with the record and visitors books • Indicators computed include: Total visitor ship by period, nationality, age 	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
					groups area of interest			
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							
Foreign Residents	Number							
Other EAC Residents	Number							
(ii) Visitors to Wildlife Education Centers	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						
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	• 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

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
		collective or private accommodation in the country.						
		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 gazetted/ registered border posts 		UBOS collects cards on monthly basis from respective stations captures, cleans, edits analyses data on a quarterly basis			<p>There is a long time lag involved producing this indicator</p> <p>It includes collection processing done at UBOS instead of and immigration based on manual systems</p>
i) Visitors	Number							
ii) Visitors by Purpose of visit								
(a) Business	Number		Business/conference includes investment, seeking employment, consultancy and trade					
(b) Holiday	Number		Tourism, vacation, holiday					
(c) Transit	Number	Persons who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal . This include persons travelling the country for a short period	Covers all the border points					
(d) Visiting Friends and	Number	Visitors coming for the purpose of seeing their	Visiting Friends and relatives					

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
relatives		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 major border points. 	UBOS	Data is compiled by UBOS after summing total nights and total visitors	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
						The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report		
								There is a long time lag involved producing this indicator
						The annual statistical Abstracts and migration report		It includes collection processing done at UBOS instead of and immigration based on manual systems
iv) Visitors by Mode of transport		This refers to the main mode used by the visitor on the trip.	Mode used to cross the border of a country	UNWTO	NA	UNWTO: International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008	NA	NA
(a) Air	Number		Entebbe Airport	Department of citizenship and immigration Control (DCIC)-Ministry of Internal Affairs	Data is captured from the immigration cards and excludes resident arrivals from total arrivals			
					UBOS collects cards from			

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
					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 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	National, data collected includes type, location and size of the facility By rooms, bed space and employment size	MTWA	Data collected using questionnaires, data capture and analysis done centrally	available data is for 2011	5 yearly	The next national and housing census of 2014 will provide an updated list of Accommodation establishments
Bed rooms Available	Number	Total number bed rooms available for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	
Bed rooms occupied	Number	Total number bed rooms occupied for commercial accommodation	Survey data covering 20 districts distributed nationally including Kampala	MTWA	Data is collected using administered questionnaires	Quarterly reports	Quarterly	

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								
Inbound tourist expenditure	USD millions	Total consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference	<p>Survey carried out on departing non residences and covers major</p> <p>The survey is based on sample of 4 entry/exit points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entebbe Airport • Malaba • Busia • Katuna 	MTWA/UBOS	<p>Inbound tourist expenditure is derived from survey data obtained from pre designed Questionnaire</p> <p>Conducted during the low and high seasons to remove seasonality effects</p> <p>From the sample results</p>	Details available in the Motivation and expenditure survey report 2013	2 years	

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
					an average expenditure is calculated and multiplied by the total number of international visitors			
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				
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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